















**DICTIONARY**  
**OF THE**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

**VOL. II.**



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# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;  
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES  
FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.



*Cum tabulis animorum censoris munus honesti:  
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,  
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,  
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,  
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:  
Obscurus diu populo bonus erant, atque  
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
Quæ prius memorata Catonibus atque Cæthægis,  
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas.* HORACE.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,

AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,  
AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR,

By THE REV. H. J. TODD, M.A. F.S.A. AND M.R.S.I.

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## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark \* follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.

Where this mark † follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.

## F A B

**F** † A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by Scaliger, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, which yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, (except in the preposition *of*, where it is pronounced like *v*), formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is *V*, which, in the Icelandic alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

This letter is derived to us from the Romans, who adopted it from the *Eolians*; among whom it is called *digamma*. See **DIGAMMA**.

**FA** \* [In music.] One of the notes or syllables, invented by Guido Aretine, to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of music; *do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*.

On these eclipses do portend these divisions!  
*fa*, *sol*, *la*, *mi*! *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**FABA** 'CREOUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

**FA** 'BLE. *n. s.* [*fable*, Fr. *fabule*, Lat.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and so beautiful as any made since. *Add. Spect.*

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2. A fiction in general.

*Triptolemus*, so sung the nine,  
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;  
But, spite of all those *fable* makers,  
He never sow'd on Almain's acres. *Dryden.*

I alludius coming to die somewhere in the north part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of countenance to those *fables* that make him to have lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vicious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*.  
I Tim. iv. 7.

4. The series or texture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral.

*Addition, Spect.*

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so.

5. A lie; a vicious falsehood. This sense is merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addition.*

To FA'BLE † *v. n.* [old Fr. *fabler*; Lat. *fabulor*.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign  
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,  
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,  
That war'ring conquest still desires to revel  
In Marfere's camp the goddess knows to dwell. *Pr.*

## F A B

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie.

He *fables* not; I hear the enemy. *Sh. Hen. VI.*  
To say verity, and not to *fable*;  
We are a merry rout, or else a rabble,  
Or company, or, by a figure, chorus,  
That for thy dignity will dance a morris.

*Benam, and Pl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*  
She *fables* not; I feel that I do fear  
Her words set off by some superior power.

*Milton, Comus.*

To FA'BLE *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

We mean to win,  
Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell  
Thou *fablest*. *Milton, P. L.*

Ladies of the Hesperides, they seem'd  
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fah'd* since  
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,  
By knights. *Milton, P. L.*

FA'LEN. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!  
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

FA'LER. † *n. s.* [from *fable*; old Fr. *fableur*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories; "a teller of fables."

*Hulot.*

The courtier ought to give credit neither to funeral sermons, nor to Galibolgicus, or other such idle *fakers*. *Stafford's Noble* (1611.) p. 90.

The bold legends of lying *fakers*. *Hop. Hall, Rem. p. 480.*

To FA'BRICATE. † *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct; to frame.

*Cockeram.*

New fancied and new *fabricated* republics.  
*Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.*

B

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricated*.

**FABRIC'ATION, n. s.** [from *fabricare*.] The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature.

**FABRICATEUR, n. s.** [Lat. *fabricator*, old Fr. *fabricateur*.] One who builds, constructs, or frames, *Catg.* and *Sherwood*.

The Almighty *fabricator* of the universe doth nothing in vain. *Havell, Lett. iii. 9.*

The translator or *fabricator* of the works of Ovid. *Watson*.

**FABRIC'.** † *n. s.* [*fabric* or *fabricque*, old Fr. *fabric*, Lat.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that to the solid may answer to the solid, and the varieties to the varieties, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabric*. *Watson*.

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,  
That all the parts of this great *fabric* change;  
Quit their old station and principal frame. *Prior*.

To **FABRIC'.** † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

The discipline of Geneva framed and *fabricated* already to our hands. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Shew what laws of life  
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how  
Fabricate their mansion. *Philips*.

**FABRIC'.** † *adj.* [old Fr. *fabricile*; Lat. *fabricilis*.] Of stone or timber; belonging to the craft of a smith, mason, or carpenter. *Colgrave*.

**FABULIST, n. s.** [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boecio, like stale Tabarin, the *fabulist*.

For the most part, when better evidence fails us, we lay the crime to the charge of Fortune, who very fitly by the *fabulist* is represented with a great complaint in her mouth upon that occasion. *Underly, Lett. North, to Par. (1692), p. 93.*

Quoting *Aesop* and the *fabulists*, he copies Boecius.

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garr.*

**FABULOSITY, n. s.** [*fabulosité*, old Fr. *fabulositas*, Lat.] Fulsness of feigned stories; fabulous invention. *Hulnot*.

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years.

*Abbot, Description of the World.*

**FABULOUS, adj.** [*fabulosus*, Lat.] Peign'd; full of fables, invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison, Spect.*

**FABULOUSLY, adv.** [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

These gods (Hymen, Comus, Hebe, &c.) so *fabulously* and foolishly made — they did celebrate in hymns. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 667.*

Figuring the place from whence, as I have been, not *fabulously*, informed, the honourable family of the Basilisks first took their name.

*B. Jonson, Measures at Court.*

Giants — *fabulously* supposed begotten by spirits upon Dioclesian's or Darius's daughters.

*Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 8.*

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown, Fals. Err.*

**FABULOUSNESS, n. s.** [from *fabulous*.] Invention of fables. *Sherwood*.

The *fabulousness* of the heroical age of Greece. *Sittingfleet, Orig. Sec. i. 6.*

His [Boethius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed. *John-Journey, W. Idem.*

**FABURDEN, n. s.** [*Fr. faubourdon*.] In music, simple counterpoint.

The fresh decuss, pricksong, counterpoint, and *faburden*.

*Bole on the Revol. (1530), P. iii. B. b. 8.*

**FACADE, n. s.** [French.] Front. A word of late much used in speaking of buildings.

King Henry the Seventh — standing at the facade or western portal of a Gothic church. *Watson*.

**FACE, n. s.** [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Lat.] 1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses's face shone. *Exod. xxxiv. 25.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon*.

From beauty still to beauty ranging,  
In every face I found a dart. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.

Kick'd out we set the best *face* on't we could. *Dryden, Virg.*

Seiz'd and lay'd down to judge, how wretched I! Who can't be silent, and who will not lye!

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace; And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope*.

3. The surface of any thing. A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen. ii. 6.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing. The breadth of the *face* of the house, facing the East, was an hundred cubits. *Exch. xli. 14.*

5. Visible state of affairs. He look'd and saw the *face* of things quite changed.

The brazen throat of war loud caw'd to roar;  
All now was turn'd to jollity and games,  
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton, P. L.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison*.

6. Appearance; resemblance; look. Keep still your former *face*, and mix again

With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em!

For such are treasons. *B. Jonson.*

At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,

Not lost 't, nor was, their former *face* retain'd;  
Fury and art produce effects so strange;

His trouble nature, & her vigour change. *Waller.*

His disfigure has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference.

7. Presence; right; state of confrontation. Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall lay her before his *face*. *Numb. xix. 3.*

Yea cannot fear; yet tell me to my *face*, That I of all the gods am least in grace. *of the Gm. 1673, p. 43.*

8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion.

They're thinking by his *face*, To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;

But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

How many things are there which a cowardly man with *face* or countenance, say or do himself!

A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon*.

You'll find the thing will not be done With ignorance and *face*. *Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen. *L'Estrange.*

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tulston, Preface.*

9. Distortion of the face. Shame itself!

Why do you make such *faces*? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

**FACE TO FACE.** [An adverbial expression.] 1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to discuss any matter, before that he which is accused has his accusers *face to face*. *Acto, xvi. 16.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*. *1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

To **FACE** † *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye, To *face*, to forge, to scoff, to compaign. *Spranger, Hudib. Tale.*

Fair Margaret knows, That Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign. *Shakspeare, A. Hen. VI. P. I.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Face* about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*

These three the mounted squadrons ride around The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound;

Hail and farewell they shouted thrice amain, Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd *face*. *Dryden.*

To **FACE** † *v. a.* 1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll *face* This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

They are as both to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence; commonly with down.

Here's a villain that would *face* me down. He met me on the mart. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

We trespass'd on the state, and *face'd* it down With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Because he walk'd against his will, He *face'd* men down that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. With out also, which Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice.

Now, *face* out your matter with a card of ten. *Halle, Yet a Courtier, &c. (1513), p. 59.*

A mad-rag ruffian, and a swearing Jack, That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter out. *Shakspeare, Tom. of the Shrew.*

I would speak unto you — that you will incline be drilled, nor disputed, ejected, nor *face'd*, out of your religion. *Bp. S. Ward's Apol. for the Myst. of the Gm. 1673, p. 43.*

4. To stand opposite to. On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

5. To cover with an additional superfluous; to invest with a covering.

The fortification of Soleure is *fac'd* with marble.

Where your old bank is *hallow*, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. To turn up a garment with facings of a different colour. See FACING.

*Cromwell*, Thou hast *fac'd* many things.

*Taylor*, I have. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

To *face* the garment of rebellion.

With some fine colour. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. I.*

FACECLOTH, *n. s.* [*face* and *cloth*.] A linen cloth placed over the face of a dead person.

The *facecloth* is of great antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that, after the cloving of a linen cloth was put over the face of the deceased.

*Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

More bitter must have been the anguish of the latter, standing by the coffin, when, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *facecloth*.

*Scott's Letters, i. 249.*

FACE'D, *adj.* [from *face*.] Denoting the sort of countenance; as, a *plump-faced*. Sherwood. Usually in composition.

The ill-faced owl. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Every ill-faced husband. *Beaumont & Fletcher, Phalaris.*

FACELESS, *adj.* [from *face*.] Being without a face.

*Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER, *n. s.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING, *n. s.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting*. *Dryden, Desires.*

FACE'T, *n. s.* [*facette*, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quick reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*

FACE'FUL, *adj.* [*Lat. facetus*.] Gay; cheerful; witty.

Ludovico Suesanna, a *facet* companion.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.*

Your wit, I perceived, strived to be *facet*.

*Dr. Mayne, Annot. to Chynell, 1647, p. 13.*

FACE'FULLY, *adv.* Wittily; merrily.

The eyes were the chief seats of love, as James

Lernoutus hath *facetiously* expressed in an elegant ode. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 470.*

FACE'TENESS, *n. s.* [from *facet*.] Wit; pleasant representation.

Parables—work upon the affections, and breed

edification of hearing, by reason of that *facetness*, and witness, which is many times found in them. *Hales, Hen. p. 123.*

FACE'TIOUS, *adj.* [*facetuosus*, French; *facetia*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent.

*Giov. of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *facetious*.] Gaily; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

*Facetiousness* is allowable, when it is the most proper instrument of exposing things, especially base and vile, to due contempt.

*Burton, Sermon on Ephes. v. 4.*

Much *facetiousness* passes between the Frece and the Somnour. *Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 485.*

FACE'FUL, *n. s.* [*Lat. facies*.] A door; one that does any thing good or bad.

The fact is here confessed: but is sin in the fact or in the mind of the sinner?

*Hacket's Life of St. William, p. 66.*

FACE'ILE, *adj.* [*facile*, French; *facilis*, Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also these poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant.

*Milton on Education.*

To confuse the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's design of being in the cuckoo.

*Glossology.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work *facile* and delightful.

*Erskine, Kel.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious.

*Widdow, Meth. Magic.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,

Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;

I meant each softest virtue there should meet.

*Beaumont & Fletcher, The Rival Rivals.*

Haspel now, to Adam's doubt propound,

Benevolent and *facile* thus reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Pliant; flexible: easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too *facile* then, thou did'st not much misgus;

Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair disguise.

*Milton, P. L.*

Since Adam and his *facile* consort Eve

Lost Paradise, deserv'd by use. *Milton, P. L.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they

are wrought upon by every object they converse

with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious

sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into

a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts

no longer than till somewhat else comes in the way. *Calany.*

FACE'ILELY, *adv.* [from *facile*.] Easily. *Holcot.*

Seeing the one might be as *facile* impetrate as the other.

*Ed. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 227.*

FACE'ILENESS, *n. s.* [from *facile*.] Easiness to be persuaded to good or bad.

*Alas,*

That *facile* hearts should to themselves be foes,

When others they with *facile*ness befriended!

*Bensons's Poesy, v. 175.*

To FACE'ILATE, *v. a.* [*faciliter*, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty;

to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared

metal for the version will *facilitate* the work.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They renewed their assault two or three days

together, and platted cannon to *facilitate* their

passage, which did little hurt; but they did not

many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain

rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and re-

lief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution.

*Dryden, Discrepancy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal

spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and

natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a

great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate*

the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITATION, *n. s.* [from *facilitate*.]

The act of making easy, of freeing from impediments.

A *facilitation* towards fidelity.

*W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. 1. (1648), p. 118.*

Who can believe that they, who first watched the course of the stars, forewarn the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce, or the measurement of time? *Johnson, Ramb., No. 105.*

FAC'ILITY, *n. s.* [*facilité*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason said, reason should have ability

To hold these worldly things in such proportion,

As let them come or go with even facility. *Shakspeare.*

They could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of

profit or facility. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though facility and hope of success might invite some to the choice.

*Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned

many excellent things, but also have acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading

good authors. *Dryden, Discrepancy.*

The facility which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

*Facility* is worse than bribery; for bribes come

now and then; but if importunity or idle re-

spects lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take facility for good

nature; tenderness without discretion, is no

better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the use of

business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility,

and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South.*

FACINE'ROUS, *adj.* See FACINOROUS.

FAC'ING, *n. s.* [from *to face*.]

1. An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *facings*

and frippes of his greatness. *Watson.*

A garment which had a border at the bottom,

and a facing at the hands of another colour,

different from the garment. *Wort. Pat. on Gen. xxxiv. 3.*

2. Simply, a covering.

Being dug out of a bed of chalk, and being

the hills full and wide with white, more especially

if we suppose some assistance from an artificial

*facings*, they must have been visible at a vast

distance. *Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 67.*

FACINOROUS, *adj.* [*Lat. facinus, facinoris*.] In Shakspeare the corrupt

spelling of *facinorosis* is found in an

old copy of the play, which Dr. Johnson

considers as the poet's own mistake

in regard to the word. No example

of *facinorosis* is given by Dr. Johnson;

but the word about Shakspeare's time

was not uncommon. Wicked; atrocious;

detestably bad.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief

and the tedious of it, and he is of a most facie

norous spirit, that will not acknowledge it to be the very land of heaven. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*  
The more *facinorous* malefactors.

*Sir G. Buck, Hist. K. Rich. III. p. 28.*  
Things highly charged with sin, even to a more *facinorous* and notorious degree.

*Rp. Taylor, Arif. Handum. p. 151.*

**FACINOROUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *facinorous*].  
Wickedness in a high degree.

**FACITMILE.** *n. s.* [Latin: an abbreviation of *factum simile*, i. e. made like.] An exact copy.

You should publish these [examples of various modes of writing] in drawings, copied *per factum simile*. *Pownall on Arif. Lett. to Dile. p. 178.*

A *fac simile* of the first page of an ancient manuscript of St. John's Gospel. *Archæol. xvi. 91.*

**FACT.** *n. s.* [*faict*, French; *factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of fact they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not to matter of opinion and judgement: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world. *Hobbes.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the fact or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the persuasion of the senses, and by things in fact, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat sour or acid tilings, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Master of fact breaks out and labours with too great an evidence to be denied. *South, Sermon.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation. If this were true in fact, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison on the War.*

Menfold sin, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and fact never fail to attend it. *Southbridge.*

3. Action; deed. Unhappy man! to break the pious laws Of nature, pleading in his children's cause: How'er the doubtful fact is understood, 'Tis love of honour and his country's good: The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

**FACTION.** *n. s.* [*factiō*, French; *factio*, Lat.]

1. A party in a state. The queen is valued third choice strong; If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He has been known to commit outrages, And cherish factions. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

By one of Simon's faction murders were committed. *2 Mac. iv. 5.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any factions. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension. There is among you envying, and strife, and dissensions, [in the margin, *factiō*] 1 Cor. iii. 3.

They remained at Newbury in great faction among themselves. *Clarendon.*

**FACTIONARY.** *n. s.* [*factionnaire*, Fr.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.

Pytheas, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; I was always factionary of the party of your general. *Shakespeare, Cæsar.*

**FACTIONER.** *n. s.* [from *faction*.] One of a faction.

All the factioners had entered into such a seditious conspiracy.

*Rp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, iv. 12.*

**FACTIONIST.** *n. s.* [from *faction*.] One who promotes faction, or discord.

We live with Puritans and opposite factionists, that have the cross of Christ in as great contempt and despite, as ever had Julian or any Pagan. *Montaigne, App. to Cæsar. p. 277.*

Some busy factionists of the meaner sort.

*Rp. Hall, Rem. p. 410.*

**FACTIOUS.** *adj.* [*factieux*, Fr.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly dissensionous; addicted to form parties and raise public disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,

And crop away that factious pale of his. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Be factious for redress of all these griefs.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

2. Proceeding from public dissensions; tending to public discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warlike

mind; and harangues are heard; but soon

to factions opposition. *Milton, P. L.*

Factionists tumults overthrow the freedom

and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these factious quarrels, controversies, and

battles amongst themselves, when they were all

united in the same danger? *Dryden, Just. Bell.*

**FACTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally dissensionous or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were factiously discontented.

*King Charles.*

**FACTIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to public dissension; violent clamorousness for a party. *Sherwood.*

The factiousness, disobedience, and disorders of the nonconformists.

*Pulten, Moderat. Ch. of Eng. p. 459.*

**FACTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*factitious*, Lat.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire, the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that factitious concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being essential to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

**FACTIVE.** *adj.* [Lat. *factus*.] Having the power to make.

You are, creator-like, factive, not destructive.

*Bacon, Lett. to James I.*

**FACTOR.** *n. s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Lat.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge

And kindly government of this your land;

Not as protector, steward, substitute,

Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shaks. R. III.*

Piercy is but my factor, good my lord,

T'engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

You all three,

The senators alone of this great world,

Chief factors for the gods. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We agreed that I should send up an English factor, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate.

*Balguy, Apology.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some factors doubtless at that time, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous factors for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever bear alleged, by the chief factors for a general intromission of all sorts, wits and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away. *South.*

For'd into exile from his rightful throne, He made all countries where he came his own;

And viewing monarchs rulers of his sway, A royal factor for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetic.] The multiplicator, and multiplicand. *Harris.*

**FACTORAGE.** *n. s.* [from *factor*.] In commerce, wages or commission for agency in purchasing goods.

**FACTORSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *factor*.] A factory. *Sherwood.*

**FACTORY.** *n. s.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

The company of stationers in London, are now erecting a factory for books, and a press, among us here. *Ap. Ulster's Letters, §. 2d. (1618.) p. 64.*

2. The traders embodied in one place.

They humbly conceive, that the settlement of chaplains in our British factories, at Smyrna and Aleppo, is allowed by the Turks, as a right due by the law of nations. *Merchants at Leghorn, Pet. to Q. Anne, 1710.*

3. A place where any thing is made. Our corrupted hearts are the factories of the devil, which may be at work without his presence. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 20.*

**FACTOTUM.** *n. s.* [*fact totum*, Lat.] It is used likewise in burlesque French. A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

*Typ. Art* though the dominus?

*Heat. Factotum* here, *Mr. B. Johnson, New Tan.*

**FACTURE.** *n. s.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing; workmanship. *Coggrave, and Sherwood.*

There is no doubt but that the facture, and framing of the inward parts, is a full of difference as the outward. *Bacon on Learning, B. 2.*

**FACTULTY.** *n. s.* [*factult*, Fr. *factultas*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of faculty or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hosker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides, Rather than heads, their faculty hides. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other faculties wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end Of nature, her inferior; in the mind And inward faculties, which most excel. *Milton, P. L.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two faculties of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other faculties than we possess at present. *Swift.*

### 3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Wittius.*

4. [In physic.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or another like it generated: the vital faculty is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those faculties, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Cherodan.*

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good faculty to find it himself where he could not find it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent faculty in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6 Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know My faculties nor person, yet will be The chronicles of my doing. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

He would— in requital ope his leathern scrip, And shew me simples of a thousand names, Telling their strange and various faculties. *Milton, Comus.*

8. Power; authority.

Hath born his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every faculty or favour shall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences; as, a meeting of the faculty or faculties.

FA'CUND,† adj. [*facundus*, Latin; *facund*, old French.] Eloquent. *Dict.*

Nature ———  
With *facunde* voice said, Hold your tongues these. *Chaucer, Asenb. of Fowls*, v. 521.

FA'CUNDITY,\* n. s. [Latin, *facunditas*.] Eloquence. *Cockeram.*

To FA'DDLE, v. n. [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

FA'DE,\* adj. [French.] Faint; insipid. Tar-water may extract from clay a *fade* sweetness, offensive to the palate. *Br. Berkeley on Tar-water.*

To FADE,† v. n. [*fade*, French, insipid, languid, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather the Latin *vado*; and the primary sense of *fade*, formerly written also *vade*, is to disappear instantaneously; of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.]

1. To disappear instantaneously. See also *To VADRE*.

He stands amazed how he thence should *fade*. *Spenser, F. Q. i. l. 15.*

It faded on the crowing of the cock. *Sh. Ham.*

2. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

His imperfect good desires, his fading resolutions. *South, Sermon*, viii. 51.

3. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon fading into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Hagie on Colours.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not fading or declining gradually. *Woodward on Faculae.*

4. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Is. i. 30.*

5. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. *Adams, Cato.*

6. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fair valley shall be a *fading* flower. *Is. xlviii. 4.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin shows Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose. *Gay, Fob.*

To FADE, v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered; And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakspeare.*

His palms, though under weights they did not stand, Sull thriv'd; oo winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*

Restless anxiety, *fatigue* despair, And all the *faded* family of care. *Garth, Dispensary.*

To FADGE,† v. n. [*fægezan*, Saxon; *fagen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly, And I, poor monster, fond as much on him; And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shaks.*

Close I must get, this fashion will not *fadge* with me. *Bacon, and Fl. Wit without Money.*

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together. *Milton, Dict. and Duogyl. of Divorce.*

When they thriv'd they never *fadge'd*; But only by the ears engag'd; Like dogs that curl about a bone, And play together when they've none. *Hudibras.*

3. To succeed; to hit.

All this will not *fadge*! *Milton, Reason of Church Gov. B. i.*

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently. *L'Estrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now used; unless perhaps in ludicrous and low companies.

FADGE,\* n. s. [*Sw. fagga*, onerare.] A bundle, as of sticks. A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

FA'DING,\* n. s. [from *fade*.] Decay; weakness; loss of strength. *Sherwood.*

FA'DINGNESS,\* n. s. [from *fading*.] Decay; prolixity to fade.

The *fadingness* of beauty is the greatest detector and impeachment of our frailty. *W. Montague, Des. Lin. P. II. (1654)*, p. 291.

Since it [joy] was merely earthly, it must needs partake of the *fadingness* of its original. *Deacy of Chr. Pity*, (1667), p. 303.

FA'DY,\* adj. [from *fade*.] Wearing away; decaying.

Survey those walls in *fady* texture clad. *Shenstone, Economy*, P. III.

FÆ'CAL,\* adj. [from *feces*.] Denoting excrements; as, '*fecal* matter.'

FÆ'CES,\* n. s. [Latin.] Excrements; settlements after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*

To FAGE,\* See *To FUFF*.

To FA'UBLE,\* v. n. [Of uncertain etymology; unless a corruption of *famble*, which is probable. See *To FANBLE*.]

To stammer. Barret's Alveaire, 1580, where under the present word reference is made to *stammer*; and there *muffle* occurs in the definition. Thus in the north of England *faffle* and *muffle* are both used to denote hesitating in speech.

To FAG,† v. n. [*fagito*, Latin, or perhaps from the *Sw. fagga*, onerare. See *FADGE*.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Medyll thou not ferber, but let hyso gume, Make be sever us pyttone a none; For then the fox can *fage* and fayne. *When he wold faynyth his prey at anyore.*

Old Poem in *Asynath's Themat. Chem.* 1659, p. 159. Creighton with-held his force till the Italian began to *fage*, and then brought him to the ground. *Mechanic's Lives.*

To FAG,\* v. a.

1. To tire; to weary. A Cumberland word.

2. To beat. A vulgar expression.

FAG,\* n. s. [from the verb.] A slave; one who works hard. It is a colloquial expression; nor is *fag*, either as a verb or substantive in this sense, seriously used by good writers.

From the above teasing and tormenting the junior scholars, has originated the present custom of *laving fags* at Eton school, &c. i. little boys who are the slaves of the greater ones. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

FAG,\* n. s. [perhaps from the Sax. *fægan*, to join together.] A knot or excrescence in cloth, used in the stat. 4 Edw. IV. c. 1. It is also used for the fringe at the end of a piece of cloth. See *FAGEND*.

FAGE'ND,\* n. s. [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. In naval language, the end of any rope untwisted by frequent usage, which is secured from being further loosened by winding a piece of small line round it.

3. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. The lichen, and gutters, and other offices of noise and drudgery, are at the *fage*-end. *Howell, Lett.* (1619), i. li. 8.

At the worlds *fag*-end— *Fanshott, Poems*, p. 318.

A land—do lie. *Fanshott, Poems*, p. 318.

It seems, Mr. Hobbes, by the *fig-ur* of your book *Of Liberty in English*, that you take a mind to say your lesson. *Watts, Corrector of H. p. 1.*  
When they are the worst of their way, and last in the *fig-ur* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them.

*Collier on Emu.*  
**FAGOT.** *† n. s.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armoric; *fagot*, French. Consequence pretends that the word comes from the Lat. *fagus*, a beech-tree, the first *fagots* being, as he says, made of the wood of this tree. Others think it connected with the Lat. *fasciculus*, a bundle; *fascicularia*, bundles of wood.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,  
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame.

*Spenser for no fagots*, let there be enow;  
Place pity's barrels on the fatal stake.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
Mistress or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines. *Adrian.*

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

There were several other counterfeit books upon the upper shelves, which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment.

*Adrian, Spect. No. 37.*  
**To FA'GOT. v. a.** [from the noun.]  
To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking-work to dwell,  
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhyed it and rained, all was well.

*Dryden, in the same, and delect.*  
**To FAIL. v. n.** [*failir*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. Pezron.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up.  
*Job, xiv. 11.*

Wherefore should not strength and might  
There *fail* where virtue *faels*, or weakest prove  
Where boldest, though to fight unequal?

*Milton, P. L.*  
Where the credit and money *faels*, barter alone mix'd do.

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *faels* from among the children of men.  
*Ps. xli. 1.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now *faels* d,  
More angels to create.

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

By fate the strength of gods  
And this empyreal substance cannot *fael*.

*Milton, P. L.*  
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,  
Among the heavens th' immortal feat display'd,  
Lost the remembrance of his grief should *fael*.

*Adrian.*  
4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *fael'd*,  
Their heads should have gone off.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
Both he that belpeth shall fall, and he that is helper shall fall down, and they all shall be together.

5. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fael* before me. *Is. lvii. 16.*

His works, which in our fall,  
For us created, needs with us must *fael*,  
Dependant made. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause to approve  
The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek  
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fael*.

*Milton, P. L.*  
I perceive  
Thy mortal sight to *fael*; objects divine  
Must needs impair and weary human sense.

*Milton, P. L.*  
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is divisible, but as a cause which seldom *faels* of the effect.

*Bacon.*  
All these puissant legions, whose exile  
Hath emptied heav'n, shall *fael* to re-ascend.

*Milton, P. L.*  
This post was first of th' other house's making,  
And, five times try'd, has never *fael'd* of things.

*Locke.*  
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *faels* to carry us through them.

*Locke.*  
He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *fael'd*.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*  
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry.

I am enjoind, by oath, if I *fael*  
Of the right cockpit, never in my life  
To woo a maid in way of marriage.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
At least our curious for hath *fael'd*, who thought  
All like himself rebellious. *Milton, P. L.*

In difficulties of state, the true reason of *faelings* proceeds from failings in the administration.

*L'Estrange.*  
Men who have been basised in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *fael'd* in their design.

*Adrian, Guardian.*  
9. To be deficient in duty.

Or Nature *fael'd* in me, and left some part  
Not proof enough such object to sustain.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fael* of it, and to hope for pardon of him.

*Wals.*  
**To FAEL.† v. a.**

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *faels* them.

*Solency.*  
But little will such guide thee now avail,  
If wanted force and fortune do not meet me *fael*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, men's hearts *faeling* them for fear.

*Locke.*  
Nor could the mouse defend  
Her son; so *fael* not thou who thee implor'st.

*Milton, P. L.*  
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold  
And venture, if that fall them, shrink and fear.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Her heart *fael'd* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life.

*L'Estrange.*  
He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fael* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision before hand.

*Locke.*  
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *faels* us in no needful things,  
Why want I means my inward self to see?

*Darwin.*  
3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive god who over *faels* his part,  
Inspires the wit when once he warns the heart.

*Dryden.*  
4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fael* there a man on the throne.

*1 Kings, ii. 4.*  
5. To deceive; to cheat. [A Latinism, *fallere*.] Obsolete.

So lively and so like, that living sense it *fael'd*.

*Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 46.*  
**FAIL.† n. s.** [from the verb; old Fr. *faillir*, a fault.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccesfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fael*  
Of any point it shall not only be  
Death to itself, but to thy lewd tongue a wife.

*Shakespeare, Jos. iii. 10.*  
He will without *fael* drive out from before you the Canaanites.

3. Deficiency; want.

And Godly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd  
From thy great *fael*.

*Shakespeare, Cymb.*  
4. Death; extinction.

How gounded be his tide to the crown  
Upon our *fael*? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

**FA'ILANCE.† n. s.** [Old Fr. *faillance*.] Omission; fault.

Our *faillances* and aberrations.

*Decay of Chr. Piety, Pref.*  
**FA'ILER.\*** See **FAILLURE.**

**FA'ILING.† n. s.** [from *fael*.]

1. Decay.

A crumbling heart, and *faeling* of eyes, and sorrow of mind.

*Heast, xxviii. 65.*  
2. Deficiency; Imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *faelings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities.

*Digby.*  
To *faelings* mild, but zealous for desert;  
The clearest head and the sincerest heart.

*Pope.*  
Even good men have many temptations to valde, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *faelings* and lapses to lament and recover.

*Rogers.*  
**FA'ILURE.† n. s.** [from *fael*.] Formerly the word was *failler*; which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. "Armour of proof I have not any, wherewith to hide the *failers* of this undertaking." *Pref. to Biblioth. Regina, 1659.*

1. Deficiency; cessation.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the Summer season.

*Hosford.*  
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a nervous accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory.

*South.*  
3. A lapse; a slight fault.

**FAIN.† adj.** [Icel. *feign*, Su. *fagna*, Goth. *fagnan*, to be glad, to rejoice; Sax. *fagnan*, the same, and *fagn*, glad.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense, Dr. Johnson says. It thus occurs also among the words of our northern counties given by Ray; and was thus formerly in our lexicography; "to be *fayne* or well pleased." *Prompt. Parv.*

What is rendered *fain* in one of our translations of the Psalms, is in the other *greatly rejoice*.

And in her hand she held a mirror bright,  
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

My lips will be *fain* when I slog into you,  
And so will my soul when thou hast delivered.

*Psalms lxxi, 21.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as "I was *fain* to do this," would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of war*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every wight to shroud it did constrain,  
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*.

*Spenser.*

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God, who  
soever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe.

*Hooker.*

I was *fain* to forewear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar.

*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV.  
there were none so hardy as to defend their lord;  
wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before  
Hildebrand.

*Rulph, Essay.*

The heroed Castilio was *fain* to take trenchers  
at Basle, to keep himself from starving.

*Luch.*

**FAIN, adv.** [from the adjective.] Gladly;  
very desirously; according to earnest  
wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea  
for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die  
a dry death.

*Shakespeare.*

Why would'st thou urge me to confute a flame  
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal.

*Addison, Cato.*

*Fain* would I Raphael's godlike art release,  
And show th' immortal labours in my verse.

*Addison.*

The plebeians would *fain* have a law coerced to  
lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same  
level.

*Swift.*

**To FAIN, v. n.** [from the noun.] To wish;  
to desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,  
Whose sole aspect he could see's felicity.

*Spenser, Hymn on Love.*

**To FAINT, v. n.** [Dr. Johnson adopts, with Minshew and Skinner, the French *faner*, to fade, to wither, to die, as the origin of our word. Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces *faint* to be the past participle of the Sax. *fingean*, which means, to grow musty, to spoil, to decay.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away  
quickly.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint*  
before the eye, and fly into confusion.

*Pope.*

The show'ry arch  
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eyes,  
That views the wat'ry bed with thousand shows  
Of painted vary'd; yet unskill'd to tell  
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*.

*Philips.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink  
motionless and senseless.

The young children were out of heart, and  
their women and young men *fainted* for thirst and  
fell down.

*Judith, vii, 22.*

Wo were ready to faint with fasting.

*Mae. iii, 17.*

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she  
*fainted* away, and fell down as dead.

*Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or  
courage.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint*  
in their watches.

*Ecclus. xlii, 10.*

The imagination cannot be always alike con-  
stant and strong, and if the success follow not  
speedily it will *faint* and lose strength.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,  
Enter'd so fair, should two aside to tread

*Milton, P. L.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remally retire,  
And the aid Eugene's iron troops retire.

*Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.

At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,  
All terror hid.

*Milton, P. L.*

**To FAINT, v. a.** To deject; to depress;  
to enfeeble. A word little in use.

*It faints me.*

To think what follows. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

**FAINT, adj.** [*faune*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

To intertemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by  
heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and  
sluggish.

*Temple.*

Words pronounced at length, sounded *faint* and  
languid.

*Swift.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with this is a *faint* and  
dark colour, and the indigo and violet are  
much darker and fainter.

*Newton.*

The length of the image I measured from the  
*faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest*  
and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only  
a little penumbra.

*Newton, Opticks.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,  
To fields loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn.

*Thomson.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time  
time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*.

*Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst,  
stood at the common boundary of their grounds.

*Hamilton.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not  
ardent.

*Faint heart never won fair lady.*  
*Proverb in Candide's Remarks.*

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;  
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius.

*Dryden.*

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction  
against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* to  
your minds.

*Heb. xii, 3.*

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were  
the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness  
of the civil government.

*Darwin on Ireland.*

- FAINTHEARTED, adj.** [*faint* and *heart*.]

Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily  
depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*.

*In. vii, 4.*

They should resolve the next day as victorious  
conquerors to take the city, or else there, an *faint-  
hearted* coward, to end their days.

*Ankles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,  
Of cowardice and wretchedness round about,  
Charg'd by the horror of their fear,  
From bloody fray of knight and bear,  
Took heart again and *fa'd* about.

*Hudibras.*

Villain, stand off! base, grovelling, wretched  
wretches, Mongrels in faction, poor *fainthearted*  
traitors.

*Addison, Cato.*

- FAINTHEARTEDLY, adv.** [from *faint*.]

*hearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly  
manner.

*Sherwood.*

**FAINTHEARTEDNESS, n. s.** [from *faint-  
hearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness; want  
of courage.

*Sherwood.*

There is no hold of *faintheartedness*, no lock  
against falsehood.

*Archib. Armstrong, Table of Meds. (1661), p. 44.*

**FAINTING, n. s.** [from *faint*.] Deliquium;  
temporary loss of animal motion.

Thence *faintings*, swoonings of death.

*Milton, S. A.*

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to pro-  
ceed from contusions.

*Wiceman, Surgery.*

**FAINTISH, adj.** [from *faint*.] Beginning  
to grow *faint*; a colloquial expression.

**FAINTISHNESS, n. s.** [from *faint*.] Weak-  
ness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of least lengthens and relaxes  
the fibres; whose proceeds the sensation of *faint-  
ishness* and debility to a hot day.

*Arbuth. on Air.*

**FAINTING, adj.** [from *faint*.] Timorous;  
feeble-minded. *Aburlesque* or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a  
*fainting* silly creature.

*Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

**FAINTLY, adv.** [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if secured from blasts,  
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:

Expos'd to storm of jealousy and doubt,  
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out.

*Walt.*

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;  
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn

*Pope.*

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but  
*faintly*; nothing like the image and horror of it.

*Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

An obscure and confused idea represents the  
object so *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to  
the mind.

*Watts.*

4. Without strength of body.

With his toll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,  
His warm breath blows her fix up as the lie.

*Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the famish'd English, like pale  
ghosts,  
*Faintly* beguile us one hour in a month.

*Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without  
spirit.

Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;  
Yet *faintly* gain into his room to enter.

*Spenser, Hobb. Tale.*

He *faintly* now devotes the fatal strife;  
So much his love was deeper than his life.

*Deah.*

**FAINTNESS, n. s.** [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

As she was speaking, she fell down from *faint-  
ness*.

*Edw. xv, 15.*

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now  
as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should  
through a languishing *faintness* begin to slack.

*Hooker.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of  
the councils, or of *faintness* in following and ef-  
fecting the same, than of any such fatal cause  
appointed of God.

*Spenser.*

3. Timorousness; dejection.

Upon them, that are lest alive of you, I will  
send a *faintness* into their hearts to the laud of

*Hooker.*



their enemies, and the sound of a shaken leaf shall cease them. *Letic. xvi. 36.*

The palaces of this flow'r  
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**FA'INTY.**† *adj.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

*Esoo* — was *fainty*.

*Genesis, xiv. 29. Matthew's Tread.*

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,  
The *faintly* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;  
The *faintly* knights were sorer'd, and knew not where  
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryd.*

**FAIR.**† *adj.* [presep, Saxon; *fair*, Danish; *fager*, Goth. *Feg*, in our northern dialect, is *fair*.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptance to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.  
He only fair, and with fair hath made,  
All other fair-like flowers unsmiling fade. *Spenner.*  
Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen. xii. 11.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,  
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;  
If black, why nature, drawing of an antic,  
Made a fool blot. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*  
Let us look upon men in several climates;  
The Ethiopians are black, stout, and crisp-haired;  
The Moors tawny; the northern people large, and  
fair complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairness much the fairer  
That it was but an ambassador of a most fair mind. *Sedney.*

Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,  
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakespeare.*

Thus was *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his branches. *Ezek. xxi. 7.*

For as by depositions waters proclaim  
The *fairest* fountains, so these the *fairest* fane. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure; clean.

A standard of a damask rose, with the root on,  
was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright  
in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot  
under the water. *Alcaen.*

The table, at the communion time, having a *fair*  
white linen cloth upon it. *Rubrick, Common Prayer.*

Even fair water, falling upon white paper or linen,  
will immediately alter the colour of them,  
and make it sadder than that of the unwetted papers. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

*Fair* is foul, and foul is *fair*;  
Hover through the fog and fitful air. *Shak. Merch.*

*Fair* weather cometh out of the earth. *Job, xxxvii. 22.*

About three of the clock in the afternoon the  
weather was very fair and very warm. *Clerendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous; as, a *fair* wind.

In vain you tell your parting love to part,  
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.

Yoursell, renowned prince, stood as *fair*  
As any comer I have look'd 'on yet,  
For my affection. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which  
was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Reliquie, Emper.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well  
Enter'd so *fair*, should turn aside to tread  
Paths indirect, or in the midway faulst. *Milt. P. L.*

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no  
man need advise him to it, or could divert him  
from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace  
were offered to him. *Clerendon.*

9. Not effected by any invidious or unlawful  
methods; not foul.

After all these conquests, he passed the rest of  
his age in his own native country, and died a  
*fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or in-  
sidious arts; as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* dispu-  
tant.

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,  
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;  
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, she sung not far away;  
At last I found her on a laurel spray;  
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,  
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and being by *fair* means  
wrought therewith, acknowledged King Henry.  
*Spenner on Ireland.*

For to reduce her by male force,  
Is now in vain; by *fair* means worse. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.

That they do sound so *fair*! *Shaksp. Michels.*  
When *fair* words and good counsel will not  
prevail upon us, we must be brought in our  
duty. *L' Etrangere.*

14. Pleasing; civil.

Good art, why do you start, and seem to fear  
That they do sound so *fair*? *Shaksp. Michels.*  
When *fair* words and good counsel will not  
prevail upon us, we must be brought in our  
duty. *L' Etrangere.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,  
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton, P. L.*

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,  
A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot. *Shakespeare.*

I looked for the jocular veins, upend the  
*fairest*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wicman.*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He though his virtue was as free from greediness,  
as through his fair livelihood far from mendacity. *Cervens.*

**FA'IR.** *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and softly goes stealthily forward,  
is a course that points right, will sooner be at his  
journey's end, than be that runs after every one,  
though he gallop. *Luthe.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak Sir John Falstaff  
*fair*. *Shakespeare.*

One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would  
have stoop'd his mouth with a crust. *L' Etrangere.*

In this plain fable you'll effect may see  
Of negligence, and fond credulity;  
And learn besides of flatterers to beware,  
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*. *Dryden.*

His promise Palamon accepts, but pray'd  
To keep it better than the first he made:  
Thus *fair* they parted till the morrow's dawn;  
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*

Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,  
And sooth my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryden.*

This promised *fair* at first. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,  
In sign of league and amity with thee;  
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house!  
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in  
which a man must guard, if he intends to keep  
*fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

**FA'IR.**† *n. s.*

1. A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,  
He sought the conversation of the *fair*. *Dryden, Fob.*

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay  
their devours to one particular. *Spectator.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it  
between ourselves: *fair* and square, Nic, keeps  
friends together. *Arbutnot.*

3. Fairness, applied to things. Not now  
in use.

As the green meads, whose native outward *fair*  
Breathes sweet perfumes into the neighbouring air. *Marston, Satires.*

4. Fairness, applied to persons. Obsolete.

Pope changed the word, in the first of  
the following passages, without author-  
ity, to face.  
Let no face be kept in mind,  
But the *fair* of Roanald. *Shak. At you like it.*

My decay'd *fair*  
A sunny look of his would soon repair. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

**FAIR.**† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fiere*; modern *fiere*;  
*feriat*, or *forum*, Lat.] An annual or  
stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a  
time of traffic more frequented than a  
market. The privilege of holding fairs  
in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead they traded in  
thyr fairs. *Ezek. xxxvii. 12.*

His corn, his cattle, were his only care,  
And his supreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryd.*

The earliest Nundine, or *fiere* Rome, was  
kept every ninth day; afterwards the same pri-  
vileges were granted to the country markets,  
which were at first under the power of the consuls. *Arbutnot on Cato.*

**FA'IRING.** *n. s.* [from *fair*.] A present  
given at a fair.

Sweetheart, I shall be rich ere we depart,  
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakespeare, Lear. Lab. Lost.*

Like children that esteem every trifle, and pre-  
fer a *fairing* before their fathers. *R. Jonan.*

Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;  
For still new fairs before his eyes arise.  
How pedlars stalk with glitt'ring toys are laid,  
The various *fairings* of the country made. *Gay, Pastorals.*

**FA'IRISH.**† *adj.* [from *fair*.] Reasonably  
*fair*; passable; so so.

*Cotgrave* in *V. Bellastre.*

**FA'IRLY.**† *adv.* [from *fair*.] Sax. *prege-  
lice*.]

1. Beautifully; as, a city *fairly* situated.

2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably  
to any purpose or design.

How ye away that inhabitant of *Saphir*, [in  
the margin, thou that dwellest *fairly*.] *Micah, i. 11.*

Waiting till willing winds their sails supply'd,  
Within a trading town they stand aside,  
Full fairly situate on a haven's side. Dryden.

5. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some contemderation and gracing where cases are fairly pleaded. Bacon.  
To the first advantages we may fairly lay claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter.

Attorney.  
It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are fairly represented, and in an executive duly limited. Swift.

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.  
The stage born loudly of its trade,  
Who fairly puts all characters to bed! Pope.

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.  
As I interpret fairly your design,  
So look not with severer eyes on mine. Dryden, *Aurengzebe*.

6. Without violence to right reason.  
Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false critics would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him.

Dryden.  
This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor, scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is fairly substituted in its place. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

7. Without blots.  
Here is 'tis indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd. Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency.  
All this they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king. Spenser on *Irish*.  
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it is, fairly done, no matter. Shakspeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our nails together, and call it fairly out. Shakspeare, *Tam. of the Shrew*.

9. Softly; gently.  
But sober Guyon hearing him so sayle,  
Though somewhat moved in his mighty heart,  
Yet with strong reason master'd passion's frailty,  
And passed fairly forth. Spenser, *F. Q. B. vi. 40*.

But here she comes; I fairly step aside,  
And harken, if I may, her business here. Milton, *Comus*.

- FA'IRNESS, *n. s.* [from *fair*, Sax. *fæþr*, *fæþer*.]  
1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her fairness much the fairer,  
was that it was but a fair embassador of a most fair mind, full of wit and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. Sidney.

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.  
There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or fairness in this conduct. Arbuthnot, *Serm. Pref.*

3. Clearness; not foulness; as "fairness of weather."  
Barret.

- FA'IRNESS, *n. s.* [from *fair* and *speech*.]  
Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subleutiant and a marvellous fairperson man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. Hooker.

- From his cradle  
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,  
Exceeding wise, fairperson. Shakspeare, *Ham. VIII.*

These his fairperson words shall be here fairly confronted. Milton, *Edenoclastes*.

- FA'IRY, *n. s.* [from *fair*, Sax. *fæþr*, *fæþer*.]  
1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discreet; these fair favours  
Are lost when not conceal'd. Dryden, *Spem. Friar*.

2. Enchantment.  
To this great fairy I'll commend thy nets,  
Make her thanks bleed thee. Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

- FA'IRY, *adj.*  
1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discreet; these fair favours  
Are lost when not conceal'd. Dryden, *Spem. Friar*.

2. Belonging to fairies.  
This is the fairy hand; oh, spirit of spirits,  
We talk with goblins, owls, and evil spirits. Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

- FA'IRYLIKE, *adj.* Imitating the practice of fairies.  
Let them all encircle him about,  
And, fairylike, to pinch the unclean knight. Shakspeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

He is one of the fairperson swordmen that David speaks of, "whose words are softer than butter, and yet are their very words."

Hammond, *Works*, lv. 470.

- FA'IRY, *n. s.* [from *fair*, Sax. *fæþr*, *fæþer*.]  
French. "Ab ipsa terra, fit & ipse Macedoniam dialecto; unde *fæþr*, *fæþer*, & Romanis *inferi*, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, nostratque *corruptus* *fæþer*, *corruptum* *inferi*, nunc *dit manes*." Baxter's *Glossary*.

So far Dr. Johnson. But the Sax. *fæþr* does not apply in the sense of a spirit to these pretended beings; for it means the mind or soul. Perhaps the old Fr. *fæþer*, a fantom, a spectre, is the parent of our word. The French word is sometimes written *ferie*, and Borel derives it from the ancient *fæe*, a nymph, and also a divineress. The French have likewise the old verb *faer*, to enchant. See La Combe and Roquefort. Probably from the Lat. *fatuor*. "Par *færie*," says Cotgrave, is "by appointment of the fairies;" which also he renders *fatal* and *destined*. Some indeed suppose the Lat. *fatum* to be the etymon; whence *fata*, in Italian, a fairy, witch, or enchantress; and the low Lat. *fada*, a kind of demon. The French *fae* or *fæe* is also found to have been used for a diviner or enchanter. The Irish *fáith* is a foreteller, a prophet. *Fairy* has been, after all, considered as derived from the east, that is, from the *peri*, the imaginary beings of the Persians. See *Eliv* and *FAY*.

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,  
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress  
Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white. Shakspeare.

Then let them all encircle him about,  
And fairylike too pinch the unclean knight;  
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy revel,  
In their so sacred past he dares to trespass.  
In shape prophane. Shakspeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

By the idea any one has of fairies, or courtiers, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. Locke.

Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, how  
Fairylike, like enough. Brown and Fl. *Maid's Tr.*

FA'IRY, *n. s.* [from *fair*, Sax. *fæþr*, *fæþer*.]  
1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discreet; these fair favours  
Are lost when not conceal'd. Dryden, *Spem. Friar*.

2. Enchantment.  
To this great fairy I'll commend thy nets,  
Make her thanks bleed thee. Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

FA'IRY, *adj.*  
1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discreet; these fair favours  
Are lost when not conceal'd. Dryden, *Spem. Friar*.

2. Belonging to fairies.  
This is the fairy hand; oh, spirit of spirits,  
We talk with goblins, owls, and evil spirits. Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

FA'IRYLIKE, *adj.* Imitating the practice of fairies.  
Let them all encircle him about,  
And, fairylike, to pinch the unclean knight. Shakspeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

He is one of the fairperson swordmen that David speaks of, "whose words are softer than butter, and yet are their very words."

Hammond, *Works*, lv. 470.

FA'IRY, *n. s.* [from *fair*, Sax. *fæþr*, *fæþer*.]  
French. "Ab ipsa terra, fit & ipse Macedoniam dialecto; unde *fæþr*, *fæþer*, & Romanis *inferi*, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, nostratque *corruptus* *fæþer*, *corruptum* *inferi*, nunc *dit manes*." Baxter's *Glossary*.

So far Dr. Johnson. But the Sax. *fæþr* does not apply in the sense of a spirit to these pretended beings; for it means the mind or soul. Perhaps the old Fr. *fæþer*, a fantom, a spectre, is the parent of our word. The French word is sometimes written *ferie*, and Borel derives it from the ancient *fæe*, a nymph, and also a divineress. The French have likewise the old verb *faer*, to enchant. See La Combe and Roquefort. Probably from the Lat. *fatuor*. "Par *færie*," says Cotgrave, is "by appointment of the fairies;" which also he renders *fatal* and *destined*. Some indeed suppose the Lat. *fatum* to be the etymon; whence *fata*, in Italian, a fairy, witch, or enchantress; and the low Lat. *fada*, a kind of demon. The French *fae* or *fæe* is also found to have been used for a diviner or enchanter. The Irish *fáith* is a foreteller, a prophet. *Fairy* has been, after all, considered as derived from the east, that is, from the *peri*, the imaginary beings of the Persians. See *Eliv* and *FAY*.

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,  
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress  
Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white. Shakspeare.

Then let them all encircle him about,  
And fairylike too pinch the unclean knight;  
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy revel,  
In their so sacred past he dares to trespass.  
In shape prophane. Shakspeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

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FA'IRYSTONE, *n. s.* [from *fair* and *stone*.] A stone found in gravel pits.

FA'IRIBLE, \* *See* FEASIBLE.

FA'ITH, *n. s.* [from *faith*, French; *feide*, Italian; *fides*, Latin. So Dr. Johnson traces our word. Mr. Horne Tooker asserts, that it is the third person singular of the indicative of the Sax. verb *fægan*, to engage, to covenant, viz. *fægð*; and that our word was formerly written *faith*, which indeed was common enough. Others consider it as connected with the Greek *weis*, persuasion, belief.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. Hooker.

*Faith*, if it have not roots, is dead. *Jer. ii. 17*.  
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying.

Hammond, *Præc. Catechism*.  
Then *faith* shall fall, and holy hope shall die;  
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. Prior.

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church, the *credenda*.  
Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts*, xiv. 24.

This is the catholic *faith*. *Ath. Creed*, *Conv. Pr.*

3. Trust in God.  
*Faith* is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. Swift.

4. Tenet held.  
Which to believe of her,  
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,  
Should never plant in us. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.  
Her falling, while her *faith* to me remains,  
I should conceal. Milton, *P. L.*

7. Honour; social confidence.  
For you alone  
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. Dryden, *Knights of the Tale*.

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.  
Sincere, *faith*, in mere verity. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.  
They copy a very forward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. Deut. xxxiii. 20.

9. Promise given.  
I have been sworn,  
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. Shakspeare, *Tit. And.*

FA'ITH, \* *adv.* A colloquial expression, meaning in truth, verily, on my faith.

*Faith*, like enough. Brown and Fl. *Maid's Tr.*

FA'ITHBREACH, *n. s.* [from *faith* and *breach*.]  
Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perjury.

Now minutely reviveth upbraid his *faithbreach*;  
Those he commands, move only in command,  
Nothing in love. Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

FA'ITHED, *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bestard! would the reposal  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words *faithed*. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

FA'ITHFUL, *adj.* [from *faith* and *full*.]  
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To good saints which are at Ephesus, and the faithful in Christ Jesus. *Eph. i. 1*.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and thou shalt receive a crown of life. *Rev. ii. 10*.

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty proffered.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgement,  
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear  
witness,

And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,  
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;  
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milt. P. L.*

5. Honest; upright; without fraud.  
My servant Abdiel is *faithful* in all mine house.

6. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.  
Well I know him!

Of easy temper, naturally good,  
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

7. True; worthy of belief; that may confidently be relied on.  
It is a *faithful* saying; for if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him. *2 Tim. ii. 11.*

FAITHFULLY, *adv.* [from *faithful*.]  
1. With firm belief in religion.  
Thus shall ye go in the fear of the Lord, *faithfully*, and with a perfect heart. *2 Chron. xix. 9.*

Beloved, thus doest *faithfully* whatsoever thou doest to the brethren, and to strangers.

2. With full confidence in God.  
He that hath my word, let him speak my word *faithfully*. *John. xix. 28.*

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.  
His noble grace would have some pity  
Upon my wretched women, that so long  
Have follow'd his most fortunes *faithfully*.

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.  
If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,  
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;  
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,  
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryd. Ovid.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises.  
For his own part, he had *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.  
They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and therefore believe as they hear, and practice as they believe. *South, Serm.*

7. In Shakespeare, according to Warburton, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.  
If his occasions were not virtuous,  
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shak. Tim.*

FAITHFULNESS, *n. s.* [from *faithful*.]  
1. Honesty; veracity.  
For there is no *faithfulness* in my mouth;  
their inward part is very wickedness. *Ps. v. 9.*

The bond that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.  
The same soul and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FAITHLESS, *adj.* [*faith*, and *less*.]  
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.  
Whosoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or we are yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot,  
Unless she doth it under this excuse,  
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Both  
Fell by our servants, by those men we wot most;  
A most unnatural and *faithless* service.

Abdiel, *faithful* found;  
Among the *faithless*. *Milton, P. L.*

FAITHLESSNESS, *f. n. s.* [from *faithless*.]  
1. Treachery; perfidy.  
Fair Italy's *faithlessness*. *Donne, Poems, p. 148.*

Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.  
*Edwards, Con. of Crit. p. 318.*

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.  
FAITHOUR, *f. n. s.* [Norm. Fr. *faïtour*, sometimes a slothful person, sometimes a factor. Minshew pretends that it is a corruption of *faisseurs*, i. e. *factores*, doers. Dr. Johnson merely notices *faïtare* as the supposed original, which means idle, *slothful*.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltroon; a vagabond; an evil doer. Obsolete.

These *faïtours* little regard their charges,  
While they, letting their sheep run at large,  
Passen their time, that should be sparingly spent,  
In lustre and wanton merriment.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*  
Into new wares unwetting I was cast,  
By this false *faïtour*. *Spenser, F. M.*

Down! down, dogs! down, *faïtours*!  
*Shakespeare, C. Hen. IV. P. II.*

Another took the gain;  
*Faïtour*! that reap't the pleasure of another's pain.  
*P. Fletcher, Pic. Ecol. i. 12.*

FAKE, *n. s.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope.

FA'IR. See FAQUIR.

FALCADE, *n. s.* [from *falx*, *falx*, Latin.] A horse is said to make *falcaides* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcaide* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. *Farrier's Dict.*

FALCATED, *adj.* [*falcat*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcat*.

FALCATION, *n. s.* [*falx*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcat*ion or forcpitied tail behind. *Brown.*

FALCON, *n. s.* [*ensis falcat*; in French *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter.

I've seen the day, with my good hitting *fauchon*,  
I would have made them skip; I am old now. *Shakespeare.*

Old *fauchons* are new temper'd in the fire;  
The sounding trumpet crys your souls inspire. *Dryden, J. C.*

What sign and tears  
Hath Eugene caus'd! how many widows curse  
His cleaving *fauchon*! *Philips.*

FALCON, *n. s.* [*faulcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostro falcato vivo aduaco*, from the falconet or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.  
As *Venus's* bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,  
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,  
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the grip of falcon fierce not fast. *Sidney.*

Air stops not the high soaring of my noble *faulcon*. *Watson.*

Apulian fawns, for the rich soil admir'd,  
And thy large fields where *falcans* may be tir'd.

*Dryden, Juv.*  
Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,  
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FA'LCONEER, *n. s.* [*faulconier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *faulconer's* voice,  
To lure this tassel gentle back again. *Shakespeare.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebbles, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks.

I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly.

*Dryden, Don Sebast.*  
A *faulconer's* Henry is, when Emma barks  
With her of tawdls and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FA'LCONET, *n. s.* [*faulconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *faulcons* and other small pieces, to take the straghts. *Knodles.*

FA'LCONRY, *f. n. s.* [*faulconnerie*, Fr.] The art of breeding and training hawks.

In vain you expect much information "de re accipitraria," of *falconry*, hawks or hawking, from very ancient Greek or Latin authors; that art being either unknown, or so little advanced among them.

*Sir T. Brown, Miscel. p. 111.*

FALDAGE, *n. s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to mature them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a fold-course, or freefold. *Harris.*

FA'LDREE, *n. s.* [*fald* and *ree*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dici.*

FA'LDING, *n. s.* [*fauld*, Sax. a kind of coarse cloth, Skinner; a sort of *fald* or wrapper, as we may suppose, like the Irish mantle, *faldin*, which Giraldus Cambrensis describes in low Latin by "phaltingis laneis." *Faldones* in low

Latin also signify coarse garments. *V. Du Cange* in voce.] A kind of coarse cloth.

All in a gounce of folding to the knee.

*Chaucer's Shipman, ProL C. T.*

FALDSTOOL. *n. s.* [old Fr. *faldstool*; low Lat. *faldistrium*; from the Sax. *falb*] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England knelt at their coronation; the chair of a bishop, enclosed within the rails of the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair.

At the right side of the east window, on the wall, are fixed plates of brass, wherein is engraven the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*, with three sons behind him.

*Adams's Desk. C. 10.*

To FALL. *v. n. pret. I fell*, compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fallen*. [*feallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence. *Deut.*

I shall fall  
Like a bright exhalation in the evening.  
And no man see me more. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Isaiah fell all along on the earth.

*1 Sam. xxviii. 30.*

That is a step  
On which I must fall, or else o'erleap;  
For in my way it lies. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains fell off from his hands. *Acts, xii. 7.*

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree. *Is. xxiv. 4.*

6. To pass at the outlet; as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loir, and the rivers that fell into it.

*Arbuthnot on Cæsar.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on. *Cygnus.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*

They brought scandal  
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt  
In feeble hearts, propence enough before  
To waver or fall off, and join with idols.

*Milton, S. A.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose fell,  
Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,  
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,  
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,  
And Richard fell in being of all his pride.

*Shakespeare, Ric. III.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better  
To fall before the lion than the wolf! *Shakespeare.*

What other oath.

Tham honesty to honesty was giv'd;  
That this shall be, or we will fall for it.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Psalms, xxi. 7.*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. *Lev. xxvii. 7.*

They not obeying,

Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;  
And manifest in sin, doer'd to fall. *MIL. P. L.*

Almon falls, old Tyrrhus' eldest care,  
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war.

*Dryden, Æn.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Dorset.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,  
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar fell;  
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light;  
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night.

*Dryden, Virg.*

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business

With a poor weak woman fall'n from favour! *Shakespeare.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,

Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,  
If Rome must fall, that we are innocent. *Act. Cato.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He fell at difference with Ludovico Sforza, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have fallen thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.

Those, by observing the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixt with the lake.

*Addison on the Sever.*

The best men fall under the severest pressures. *Waker.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As fell to two ounces in the first Punic war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot on Cæsar.*

16. To decrease; to shrink; to fall away.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will stoop. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

17. To ebb; to grow shallow; as, the river falls.

18. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn falleth, then generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carver.*

But now her price is fall'n. *Shak. C. Lear.*

Brents will fall, and incomes every day loose, till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locher.*

19. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate, in bulk and territory, doth fall under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. *Bacon.*

20. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

21. To decline from violence to calmness, from intemperance to remission.

He was stir'd,

And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;  
But he fell to himself again, and sweetly  
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patient. *Shaks.*

At length her fury fell, her fuming ceas'd;  
And ebbing in her soul, the god deceas'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

22. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet music is such art,  
Killing care and grief of heart,  
Full asleep, or hearing die. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his galleys and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, fell into such a rage that he curs'd Barbarossa. *Knelles.*

When about twenty, upon the falsehood of a lover, she fell distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,  
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:  
My friends, I am not sick, 't is my part;  
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;

My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;  
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue.

*Dryden, Pers.*

And have you known none in health, who have pined you; and behold, they are gone before you, even since you fell into this distemper?

*Wake, Prep. for Death.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man, falling asleep. *Astbury.*

Fortius himself off falls in tears before us. As he mourns'd his rival's ill success. *Act. Cato.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,  
He fell in love with the fantastic shade. *Act. Ovid.*

I fell in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus; I longed to imitate him. *Mount to Pope.*

23. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let thy countenance fall. *Judah, vi. 9.*

If you leave any other part to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

I have observ'd of late thy looks are fallen,  
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent.

*Addison, Cato.*

24. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,  
Among the rest me hither brought;  
Finding this fame fall short of truth,  
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

25. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do fall scarce once in many ages, it doth suffice to take such order as was requisite when they fell. *Hooker.*

Oh it falls out, that while one thinks too much of this doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sedney.*

A long advertent and deliberate conning of consequents, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune falls to you,  
Be content and seek no new. *Sb. Merch. of Ven.*

If the worst fall that ever fell, I hope I shall make shift to go without him. *Sb. Merch. of Ven.*

O, how feeble is man's power,  
That if good fortune fall,  
Cannot add another hour,  
Nor a minute hour recall!

*Doune.*

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,  
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should fall on you. *Dryden.*

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since fell to my share. *Swift.*

26. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two fellows that will  
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;  
But seeing thou *fall'st* at me so luckily,  
I will assay thee. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance,  
but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

27. To come in a started method.

The old hours at the end of the solar year, are  
not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10' 44";  
which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts  
to a whole day; and hence may be seen the reason  
why the vernal equinox, at the time of the  
Nicene council, *fell* upon the 21st of March, *fell*  
now about ten days sooner. *Haller on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down  
the rules of odds. *Felton on the Classics.*

28. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of *incursions*. *Boyle.*  
It happened this evening, that we *fell* into a  
very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison, Spect.*

29. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, sud-  
denly *falls* to take pride in making much of them. *Sedley.*

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mis-  
resses. *Shakespeare.*

And the mixt multitude *fell* a loving. *Verulam.*

It is better to sound a person *off*, than to  
*fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to  
surprise him by some short question. *Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good  
pasture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale, tric. of Mankind.*

They *fell* to blows, inasmuch that the Argonauts  
slew the most part of the Deities. *L'Entrée.*

30. To huddle or treat directly.

We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and  
treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison, Spect.*

31. To come vindictively; as a punishment.

There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. *1 Chron. xvii. 24.*

32. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his  
province should *fall* into their hands. *Keddes, Hist. of the Turks.*

33. To drop or pass by carelessness or im-  
prudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*.  
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope, Odys.*

Some expressions *fall* from him, not in-  
ferable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

34. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts, xix. 17.*

A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him;  
I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost.  
In pleasing dreams. *Addison, Cato.*

35. To become the property of any one by  
lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty  
thereabouts, are large enough to contain them.

When you do chance to hear of that blind trader,  
Preferment *falls* so him that cuts him off. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Then 'tis most like  
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shaks.*

After the flood, rats to Clusidius *fell*.  
The father of the faithful there did dwell,  
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Deshamps.*

You shall see a great estate *fall* to you which  
you would have lost the relief of, had you known  
yourself born to it. *Addison.*

If he share some female errors *fall*.  
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

To his spiritual and temporal courts the  
law *falls* to their vicars-general, prynces, appar-  
itors, and seneschals. *Swift.*

36. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose  
*or fell* with your lordship's interest. *Add. on Italy.*

37. To be born; to be yeaned.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their  
first falling, else, while they are weak, the crows  
and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Martinet, Husbandry.*

38. To FALL aboard. An expression bor-  
rowed from naval language, and applied  
(like *fall to*) to beginning eagerly to eat.

A vulgarism.  
He next meal finds the like, and *falls aboard*,  
Eating what then his stomach could afford. *Perrault's Epigrams, B. I. Ep. 207.*

39. To FALL away. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather  
than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall*  
away. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

40. To FALL away. To revolt; to change  
allegiance.

The fugitives *fell* away to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings, xxi. 11.*

41. To FALL away. To apostatize; to  
sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of tempta-  
tion *fall* away. *St. Luke, viii. 13.*

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fall*  
away; for thou oughtest not to do the things that  
he hateth. *Ecclesi. ix. 11.*

42. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; or still thy *fall* away;  
'Tis prudence to prevent the entire decay. *Dryden, Virgil.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that  
the soul, which is capable of such immense per-  
fection, and of receiving new improvement to all  
eternity, shall *fall* away into nothing, almost as  
soon as it is created? *Addison, Spect.*

43. To FALL away. To decline gradu-  
ally; to fade; to languish.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour  
*falls* away by such just degrees, and another rises  
so insensibly, that we see the variety without being  
able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one  
from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

44. To FALL back. To fail of a promise  
or purpose.

We have often *fallen* back from our resolutions. *Mr. Taylor.*

45. To FALL back. To recede; to give  
way.

To *FALL* down. [down is sometimes  
added to *fall*, though it adds little to the  
signification. Dr. Johnson. Surely,  
however, it adds emphasis to the exam-  
ples under the next definition, No. 47;  
and in that under No. 48 it implies, what  
might not be perceived without it, adora-  
tion or supplication.] To prostrate  
himself in adoration.

All kings shall *fall* down before him; all na-  
tions shall serve him. *Psalms lxxix. 11.*

Shall I *fall* down to the stock of a tree? *Is. xlv. 19.*

47. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.

As she was speaking, she *fell* down for faintness. *Euth. xv. 15.*

Down *fell* the hesitating youth; the yawning  
youth  
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

48. To FALL down. To bend as a sup-  
pliant.

They shall *fall* down upon thee; they shall make  
supplication unto thee. *Is. xlv. 14.*

49. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart  
from adherence.

Clarence

Is very likely now to *fall* from him. *St. Hen. VI.*

The emperor being much solicited to leave  
the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell*  
by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*

50. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.

Objections *fall* in here, and are the clearest and  
most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward, Not. Hist.*

His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall* in  
with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation,  
we shall find them proposed with great variety and  
distinction. *Atterbury.*

A single paper that *falls* in with the popular  
taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one  
in a great return of letters. *Addison.*

When the war was begun, there soon *fell* in  
other incidents at home, which made the continu-  
ance of it necessary. *Swift.*

51. To FALL in. To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall* in with the  
direction of the graver sort. *Spectator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is  
thus given to change, when they have a sovereign  
that is prone to *fall* in with all the turns and re-  
veries of the people. *Addison.*

You will find it difficult to persuade *fallen*  
men to *fall* in with your projects. *Add. on Medals.*

That prince applied himself first to the church  
of England; and, upon their refusal to *fall* in  
with his measures, made the like advances to  
the dissenters. *Swift.*

52. To FALL in. A military term. To  
form in ranks.

To *fall* into. To yield to.

To *fall* into all his commands and directions. *Atterbury, Sermon, ix. 288.*

54. To FALL off. To separate; to be  
broken.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide;  
In cities, mountains, in countries, discord. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

55. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of  
those words that are continually *falling off* through  
disuse. *Johnson.*

56. To FALL off. To apostatize; to re-  
volt; to forsake.

Oth, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there. *Shaks.*

— He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege,  
But by the chance of war. *Addison, Cato.*

They, accustomed to afford at other times either  
silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did  
then *fall off* and forsake him. *Hayward.*

57. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to  
do any thing.

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;  
Broad with the brain perhaps, and broken sweet;  
*Fall on*, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryd. Pers.*

58. To FALL on. To make an assault; to  
begin the attack.

They *fell* on, I made good my place; at length  
they came to the brow-staff with me; I defied  
'em still. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

*Fall on*, *fall on*, and help him out.  
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden, Scen. Frier.*

Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on*. *Edwards.*

He pretends amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen* foul on primrose.

*Dryden, Fob. Pref.*

59. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

Aod dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?  
Thou wear a lion's hide! dost it, for shame,  
And hang a calf's skin on those reverent limbs.

60. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelnane's speeches.

*Sidney.*

How *fall* you out, say that?

—No contraries hold more conspiciously.

Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,  
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful foul,

I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her.

*Shaks.*

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the locustians, who had elected him to be their king.

*Hovell.*

A soul exasperated in ill, *falls out* with every thing, its friend, itself.

*Add. Catin.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate.

*Arbutnot, John Hall.*

61. To FALL out. To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be?

*Sidney.*

Now, for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet because men presume them granted *all*, we are hardiest able to bring proof of their certainty.

*Hobbes.*

It so *fell out*, that certain players

We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him.

*Shakespeare.*

So it may *fall out*, because their cool

Is late, not help to win.

*Milton, S. A.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice.

*I. Estrange.*

If it so *fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened.

*Tillotson.*

62. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,  
The women fit for labour, big and bold;

Gigantick limbs, as soon as work was done,  
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;

*Fall to*, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden, Juv.*

63. To FALL to. To apply himself to.

They would needs *fall to* practice of those virtues which they before *learn'd*.

*Sidney.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers;

How ill white hairs became a fool and jester!

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Having been brought up as idle, horse-boy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter.

*Speiser.*

They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland.

*Clerendon.*

My lady *falls to* play; so bad her chance,

He must repair it. *Pope.*

64. To FALL to. To submit himself to; to go over to.

He that abideth in this city, shall die by the sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence; but he that goeth out, and *falleth to* the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live.

*Jerem. xxi. 9.*

65. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scorch *fall under* of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in.

*Bacon, N. Hist.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation.

*Ep. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined forms all things are represented, which *fall under* human sight.

*Dryden, Deffrenoy.*

66. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader.

*Addison on the Georgicks.*

67. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.

Aurora *falling upon* these galleys, had with them a crowd and deadly fight.

*Arctius.*

An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy.

*Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mushroom can escape him.

*Addison, Spect.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors.

*Pope to Swift.*

68. To FALL upon. To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time.

*Hodder on Time.*

69. To FALL upon. To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling foul upon* one another.

*Addison.*

70. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.

*FALL V. a.*

1. To DROP; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think an me,

Aod *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

If that the earth could trem with women's tears,

Each drop, she *falls*, would prove a crocodile.

*Shakespeare, Otello.*

Draw together;

And when I rear my hand, do you the like,

To *fall* it on Ganaxlo.

*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it.

*Dryden.*

2. To sink; to depress: the contrary to raise.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without half, as far as he will, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To diminish; to let sink: opposed to raise.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lose your trade, or else prevent not the high rate.

*Locke.*

4. To yearn; to bring forth.

They, then conceiving, did in yeating time *fall* party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's.

*Shakespeare.*

- FALL *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High ar'd their heads a mouldering rock is plac'd,

That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast.

*Dryden, Æn.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and never and over he comes, and on again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My son, coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died.

*2 Esdr. x. 48.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a nap, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth out again, as oil does.

*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

A fever or *fall* may take away any reason. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground.

*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,

Whom I myself have slain. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies.

*Judith, viii. 9.*

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us dwell in the land.

*2 Esdr. viii. 17.*

5. Ruin; dissolution.

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose sight

Has heav'd resarch'd and som'd above thy bright;

Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,

Or seal more fierce than thy, thy *fall* consume.

*Dryden.*

6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or calamities, or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory served as an accusor of his change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*.

*Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and dost conceive

Of my restraint; why here I live in ease;

And pities this my miserable *fall*. *Dan. C. Wars.*

He, careless now of interest, fame, or fate,

Perhaps forgets that Oxford *er* was great;

Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,

Beholds these glorious only to thy *fall*.

*Pope to Parrel.*

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came in be settled in Charles the Great, the fall of the Romans huge dominion

concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world.

*Hobbes.*

8. Diminution; decrease of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands to purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London.

*Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.

That strain again it had a dying *fall*:

O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South

That breathes upon a bank of violets,

Stealing and giving odour. *Shakespeare, T. Night.*

How sweetly did they float upon the wings

Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night.

At every fall smoothing the raven down

Of darkness till it would! *Milton, Comus.*

## 10. Declivity; steep descent.

Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise.

*Deoon, Nat. Hist.*

## 11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks,  
And see the shepherds feed their flocks  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls

Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing fall of water running violently, those things made men to swoon for fear.

*Wisdom, xvii, 18.*

Down through the crannies of the living walls  
The crystal streams descend in murm'ring falls.

*Dryden, Verg.*

The swain, in barren doverts, with surprise  
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise  
And starts, amidst the thrifty wilds, to hear  
New falls of water murmur in his ear.

*Pope, Metast.*

Now, under hanging mountains,  
Beside the falls of fountains,  
He makes his moan;  
And calls her ghost,  
For ever, ever, ever lost!

*Pope, St. Cecilia.*

## 12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the fall of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel considerable rivers.

*Addison on Italy.*

## 13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,  
Or how last fall he rais'd the weekly bills.

*Dryden, Jun.*

## 14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great fall of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples.

*L'Estrange.*

## 15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

64. A part of the female dress, in former times; a kind of veil, according to Cotgrave, "worn by nuns and widows of the better sort." [*faïlle*, French.]

Obsolete.

Which gown, what fall, what tire! *B. Jon. Act.*  
There is such a deal of pinning these ruffs,  
When the fine clean fall is worth all.

*Marton Malcontent.*

FALLACIOUS.† adj. [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacienz*, French; or rather *fallastious*, Latin.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, not yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies.

*South, Serm.*

## 2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that fallacious fruit,  
That with exhilarating vapour bland  
About their spirits laid play'd, and inmost pow'rs  
Made err, was now exhal'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

False philosophy inspires  
Fallacious hope.

*Milton, P. L.*

FALLACIOUSLY. adv. [from *fallacious*.]

Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall fallaciously refute us.

*Brown.*

We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but

unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*

FALLACIOUSNESS. n. s. [from *fallacious*.]

Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY.† n. s. [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French. Our own word was at first *fallace* or *fallas*. "Through coverture of his fallas." Gower, Conf. Am. B. l.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected.

*Sidney.*

Until I know this sure uncertainty,  
I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy. *Sh. Com. of Err.*

It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which it is but the force of imagination upon the proper body.

*Bacon.*

All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross fallacies.

*Dryden.*

## FALLAX. \* n. s. [Latin.] A term formerly used by disputants; cavillation.

To utter the matter plainly without fallax or cavillation. *Ap. Cræmer to Ep. Gardiner, p. 249.*

This appearance, though it seem of strength rather logical than rhetorical, yet is very often a fallax.

*Bacon.*

FALLACY. \* n. s. [Lat. *fallens*.] Mistake; error.

Alexander and Fellins do assign five fallacies unto these rules. *Hayward, Axioms to Doleman, c. 4.*

Securus these eight hundred and two fallacies, (that's the word of the law,) concerning the contestation of suits and actions at law.

*Ep. Taylor, Duct. Dub. Pref. p. i.*

FALLER. \* n. s. [from *fall*.] One who falls.

He made many to fall [in the margin, multiplied the faller.] *Jerem. xlii. 16.*

FALLIBILITY. n. s. [from *fallible*.] Liability to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred.

*Watts.*

FALLIBLE. adj. [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to error: such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible; to-morrow you must die.

*Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

He that creates to himself thousands of fears, hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fails his expectations.

*Ep. Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in the present state.

*Watts.*

FALLIBLY. \* adv. [from *fallible*.] In a fallible manner.

*Huot.*

FALLING.† } n. s. [from *fall*.]

FALLING in. } 1. Intending opposed to prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings in of the features, more more distinctly than any other kind of figure.

*Addison on Models.*

## 2. That which falls.

'Tis the beggar's gain  
To glean the fallings of the landed main.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

## FALLING away. \* n. s. Defection; apostasy.

That day shall not come, except there come a falling away first.

*2 Thes. ii. 3.*

## FALLING down. \* n. s. Prostration.

It was used by pious men to show the falling down of the multitude of all sorts. *2 Macc. iii. 91.*

## FALL'ING off. \* n. s.

1. Declension from virtue to vice.

O, Hamlet, what a falling-off was there! *Shaks.*

2. In naval language, the direction or movement of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind, or lies by.

*Chambers.*

FALL'INGICKNESS. n. s. [*fall* and *sickness*.]

The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Caesar swoon? — He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless. — He hath the falling-sickness.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The dogfisher is good against the falling-sickness.

*Walton's Angler.*

FALLOPIAN. \* adj. [from *Fallopio*, a physician of Modena, the reputed discoverer of what are called the Fallopian tubes.]

Belonging to two ducts arising from the womb, usually called tubes.

## FALLOW. adj. [pale, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your fallow greyhound, sir? I heard my son was out-ran at Coteale. *Shaks.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court.

*Cromwell.*

2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in preventing the charge.

*Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second sowing.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cut up the ground; and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds.

*Hovell, Vocal Forest.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

*Her folios*

The darrah, hemlock, and rank fumitory,  
Doth root up, root.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Still saints in civil bloodshed wallow  
Of minds, and let the cause lie fallow! *Hudibras.*

FALLOW. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The best ploughs to plow up summer fallow with.

*Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,  
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,  
Built for convenience, and the use of life;  
Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair;

A little garden, and a limpid brook,  
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd.

*Rose, Jane Shore.*

To FALLOW.† v. n.

1. To plow in order to a second plowing.

2. To fade; to grow yellow. Obsolete.

There both rows of red lie,  
And lily, likeful for to see;  
They fallow'd never day no night.

*Old Norman-Sax. Poem, printed by Ellis, i. 89.*

FALLOW-FINCH. \* n. s. A name of the cinnaure or wheat-eat.

**FALLOWING,\*** *n. s.* [from *fallow*.] The act of plowing, in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: this first *fallowing* ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

*Fallowing* is the principal operation, by which exhausted lands are restored to fertility.

**FALLOWNESS,** *n. s.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess  
Herself a nun, 't'yd to retirements.

*So* affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness*.  
*Donne, Poems, p. 150.*

**FALSAERY,\*** *n. s.* [old Fr. *falsaire*, Lat. *falsarius*.] A falsifier of evidence.

Alike you calumniator, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.

*Sheldon, Miracles of Ant. (1616), p. 153.*

**FALSE\* adj.** [Sax. *faire*, *fals*, *fauls*, *falsle*, Celt. and old Fr. *falsus*, Lat.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make  
False accusation blush, and tyranny  
Tremble at patience. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be false, which 'er'y tongue  
Of 'er'y mortal man affirms for true?

Which truth bath in all ages been so strong,  
As loudstone like, all hearts it ever drew.

A face is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and action of a face are all unnatural, and the manners false; it is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind.

*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

3. Succedaneous, supposititious.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvas: fill it with earth above the canvas.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,  
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away.

With dreadful poise is from the main land left.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

When that flood in its own depth was drown'd,  
It left behind it false and slippery ground.

The heart of man looks false, but when we come to lay any weight upon it, the ground is false under us.

*J. Eustrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, if you upon my false French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

6. Not honest; not just.

The true price may, for recreation, prove a false thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.

*Shakespeare, Men are swimmers, which, to pour water on, receive; Who know false play, rather than love, deceive.*

*Donne.*

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,  
Laturinus, varicous, false, deceitful.

Sudden, malicious, smacking of 'er'y sin  
That has a name. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.  
*Shakespeare.*

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, to making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, on ways put in fear, turn false unto him.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So hast thou cheated Theodos with a wife,  
Against thy vow, returning to beguile  
Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,  
So false thou art to him who set thee free.

*Dryden.*  
The ladies will make a numerous party against him, far being false to love, in forsaking Dido.

*Dryden, Virgil.*

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real; as a false diamond.

False tears true pity moves; the king commands  
To loose his fetters. *Dryden, Zén.*

9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.

**FALSE, adv.** Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

That thou would'st highly;  
That thou would'st holly: would it not play false,  
And yet would'st wrongly win? *Shakspeare, Macb.*

To FALSE\*† v. a. [false, old Fr. *falsare*, Ital. and Lat.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady mild,  
Thou falsed hast thy faith with perjury?

*Spenser, F. Q.*

'Tis gold  
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes  
Diana's rangers false themselves. *Shakspeare, Cym.*

2. To deceive.

Fair scenery pleases each in other makes,  
With goodly purposes there as they sit;

To be the falsest fancy he her takes  
To be the falsest wight that lived yet. *Spenser, F. Q.*

With a falsest wry jest. *Watson, Sonn. 32.*

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,  
Was wary wise, and closely did await

Avantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;  
Sometimes astwart, sometimes he strook him straight.

And falsed off his blows, 'till luda him with such bait. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. This word is now out of use.

**FALSEFACED,\*** *adj.* [false and face.] Hypocritical; deceitful.

When drums and trumpet shall  
I the field prove flatterers, let courts and cities be  
Made all of falsefaced soothing! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

**FALSEHEART,\*** *adj.* [false and heart.]

PERFIDIOUS. See FALSEHEARTED.

I am thy king, and thou a falseheart traitor.  
*Shakespeare, H. VI. p. 11.*

**FALSEHEARTED\*†** *adj.* [false and heart.]

Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutral and falsehearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, be noted.

*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Our faithless nephew, that falsehearted peer.  
*Mir. for Mag. p. 576.*

A factious or falsehearted army.

**FALSEHEARTEDNESS,\*** *n. s.* [from falsehearted.]

PERFIDIOUSNESS; deceitfulness.

There was no hypocrisy or falseheartedness, no artifice or design in all this. *Stillingfl. Works, i. 521.*

**FALSEHOOD,** *n. s.* [from false.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud: he was the first  
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show.

*Milton, P. L.*  
All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,  
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show  
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee  
Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form, pretended  
To be his, belied, mislead, mislead thee. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answers there remain falsehood.  
*Job, xli. 34.*

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no falsehood can endure  
Touch of celestial temper, but returns  
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton, P. L.*

**FALSELY\*†** *adv.* [from false.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Sinceon and Levi spake not only falsely but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing piety and religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coast,  
Whose fleet more mightily every day became  
By late success, which they did falsely boast,  
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.

*Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,  
And yet he falsely said he was in love;

Falsely; for he had been truly lov'd, at least,  
He would have giv'n me day to my request.

*Dryden, Augustus.*

Such as are treated ill, and upbraid'd for being  
find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to soothe their secret resentments.

*Addison, Spect.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient when we  
falsely think convenient for us. *Shakspeare, Tem.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

Nor has Coriolanus  
Deserv'd this so dishonour'd rub, laid falsely  
The plain way of his merit. *Shakspeare, Cor.*

**FALSHENESS,\*** *n. s.* [from false.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

Falsheness cannot come from thee, for thou look'st  
Modest as justice. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly  
enacted, and the practice of fraud, rapine, and perjury and falsehood to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature?

*Tillotson.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Pity is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falshness or foulness of intentions, especially to perjured devotion. *Hem. on Fund.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

King Richard might create a perfect gun, that great Northumberland, then false to him, would of that sword give to a greater falshness.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the falshness, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.

**FALSER,\*** *n. s.* [from false.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would warn'd be  
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;

And such end, perdie, does all them remain,  
That of such falsers' friendship been false to him.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

**FALSETTO,\*** [Ital.] A musical term; a feigned voice.

The mock heroic falsetto of stupid tragedy.  
*Burke on a Regicide Pencer.*

**FALSIIFIABLE\*†** *adj.* [false and falsifiable.]

LIABLE to be counterfeited or corrupted.

*Colgrave.*

**FALSIIFICATION,\*** *n. s.* [falsification, Fr. from falsify.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.



Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by falsification of the words, willingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits Divine honour. Bacon.

## 2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from searching after this tale, and to preserve his story from detection of falsification.

Rome.

FA'LIFICATOR. \* n. s. [Lat. falsificator.] A falsifier.

He discovered a malign itch to have made me a falsificator like himself.

By. Morley, *Duchess*, &c. p. 175.

FA'LIFIER. † n. s. [from falsify, &c.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. *Huot.*  
That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and falsifiers of the king's coin.

*Achem, Tuppil.* B. 1.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proof.

*Boyle.*

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.  
Heaters are naturally falsifiers, and the people of all others, that put their shame the worst together.

*L'Entrance.*

To FA'LIFY. † v. a. [falsify, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of Scripture, delivereth, instead of divine species, any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or, through falsified additions, propoundeth that to the people of God as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture.

*Hooker.*

As Scripture will to forge and falsify every thing as they list, to please or displease any man.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Falsifying the balances by deceit. *Anon*, viii. 5.

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction. *Add.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith falsify'd, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*  
He suddenly falsify'd his faith, and villainously slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate.

*Knollys, Hist.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important trusts.

*Decoy of Devils.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield In falsify'd, and round with jav'lin's Hill'd.

*Dryden, Amind.*

Of this word Dryden writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word falsified, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in Spenser's Fairy Queen. But suppose

it be not there; why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *si Græco fonte cadant*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word falsify, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, make my meaning plain:

Ma si l'Usbergo d'Ambra era perfetto,  
Che mai poter falsarlo in nessun canto.

*Ariosto, cant. xxvi.*

Culmar cannot otherwise be turned than by falsified: for his shield was falsed, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins.

*Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.

*Johnson.*

The word certainly deserves not to be received in this sense; but it appears to have been a phrase of the fencing-school for thrust, from a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher, which Dryden probably had once noticed, (for he had the highest opinion of the language of these dramatists), but had forgotten. Dr. Johnson says, that he had once seen the word copied; but he was not aware that Dryden himself was a copier.

How can he stand

Upon his guard who hath sisters in his head,  
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?  
Beside a falsify may spoil his cringe,  
Or making of a leg, in which consists  
Much of his court-perfection.

*Brown, and Fl. Coronation.*

To FA'LIFY. v. n. To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and falsify. South.

FA'LISITY. † n. s. [*falsitè*, old French; *falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those crouns, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever live is owing unto God's truth.

*Hooker.*

Can you on him such falsities obtrude?  
And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sidney.*  
Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding.

*South.*

2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.

By felaines and lies the greatest part Of mankind they corrupted.

*Milton, P. L.*

That Dammbus ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable falsities.

*Glaucio, Scipio.*

To FA'LTER. v. n. [falter, to be wanting, Spanish, *vaultur*, a stammerer, Ice-

landick, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With faltering tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,  
Tell on, quoth she. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;  
The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,  
And dy'd imperfect on the fal'ring tongue. *Dryd.*

He changes, gods! I falter at the question:  
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones  
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king  
Shall fall under foul rebellious arms.

He found his legs falter. *Wilmotes, Rich. II.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far ideas are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of faltering would discover.

*Locke.*

To FA'LTER. v. a. To sift; to cleanse.  
This word seems to be merely rustic or provincial.

Barley for malt must be sold, dry sweet, and clean falter'd from foulness, seeds and husks.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FA'LTERING. \* n. s. [from falter.] Feebleness; deficiency.

The deliquium and faltering of our spirits, the violence and torment of bodily pains.

*Killingbeck's Sermon.* p. 228.

FA'LTERINGLY. *adv.* [from falter.] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FA'MBLE. † v. a. [Goth. *fimbil*, stuttering; Danish, *fambler*.] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in Skinner, Dr. Johnson says; but it is in Sherwood's old dictionary, viz. "to fumble with the mouth, beguery," i. e. to speak imperfectly; as also with its descendants, "a fumbling," and "a fambling."

Cotgrave also renders beguery, "to fumble, to muffle in the mouth, to speak as a child that but begins to speak." And this strengthens my opinion, that our northern word *faffle* is a corruption of the present. See To FAFFLE.

FAME. † n. s. [*fame*, old French; *fama*, Latin; *φάμα*, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.

*1 Chron. xlii. 5.*

The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to lie useless.

*Addison, Spect.*

What is this fame, for which we thoughts employ,  
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in Egypt.

*Job. i. 9.*

I shall shew what are true fames.

*Bacon.*

To FAM. \* v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To make fames.

Your second birth.

Will fame old Lethe's flood.

*R. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.*

Pr'ythee who fames thee?

*Brown, and Fl. King and no King.*

2. To report.

That Richard—should fane King Edward the fourth's bastard. Sir G. Buck, *Hist. R. III.* p. 82.

FA'MED. *part. adj.* [from *fame*.] Re-  
nowned; celebrated; much talked of.  
He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He purposes to seek the *Clarian* god,  
Avoiding Delphos his more *fam'd* shades,  
Since *Phlegian* robbers made unsafe the road.

*Dryden.*

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, famed  
for his learning and wisdom; but converted to  
Christianity.

*Addison.*

FA'MELESS.† *adj.* [from *fame*.] Having  
no fame; without renown.

May be *die fameless* and forgot.

*Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.*

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods,  
The fruitful water'd vales and running fountains.

*Mary, Virgil.*

FAMILIAR.† *adj.* [from *familiar*, Latin.]  
1. Domestic; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome.

*Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conver-  
sation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Be not too *familiar* with Poins; for he misuses  
thy favours so much, that he swears thou art  
to marry his sister Nell.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among per-  
sons long acquainted.

Kalaad straight thought he saw his niece Par-  
thenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have  
spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honour-  
able manner, gave him to understand that he  
was mistaken.

*Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge  
by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly  
made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be  
read in the people's hearing than by a sermon  
can be opened.

*Hooker.*

Let us choose such noble counsel,  
That war, or peace, or both at once may be,  
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Our sweet  
Recess, and only consolation left,  
*Familiar* to our eyes.

*Milton, P. L.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind,  
connected with others which are new and strange,  
will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance.

*Watts on the Mind.*

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed;  
habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd,  
In temper and in nature, will receive  
*Familiar* the fierce heat, and void of pain.

*Mil. P. L.*

The senses at first let in particular ideas,  
and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some  
of them, they are lodged in the memory, and comes  
got to them.

*Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and grovelling  
an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman  
ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear  
wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and  
devolution.

*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Patience permit the sadly-planning strain;  
*Familiar* now with grief, your tears restrain.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis, may be reduced  
the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypo-  
thesis, but not rightly understood; there is nothing  
more *familiar* than this.

*Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He utters  
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.

*Addison.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.

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A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his  
wife, and because he spake it abroad and could  
not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation.

*Comden.*

9. Often applied, in the Bible, to spirits;  
supposed by some to alude to those  
who imposed on mankind by pretending  
to have a spirit or demon speaking from  
within their bodies.

Thy voice shall be as of one that hath a *familiar*  
spirit.

*Isaiah, xlii. 4.*

FAMILIAR. *n. s.*  
1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman and my *familiar*.

*Shakespeare.*

When he finds himself avoided and neglected  
by his *familiar*, this affects him.

*Rogers.*

2. A person supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but  
love.

*Shakespeare.*

FAMILIARITY. *n. s.* [from *familiarité*, French;  
from *familiar*.]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of  
ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *fami-  
liarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irk-  
some for us to call off our minds.

*Atterbury.*

3. Easy intercourse.

They say mortals may enjoy the most in-  
timate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits.

*Pope.*

To FAMILIARIZE. *v. a.* [from *familiarizer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by ha-  
bitude; to make common.

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at  
it.

*Baile, Analogy of Religion.*

Wellamstedde, the learned and liberal abbot of  
St. Alban's, being desirous of *familiarizing* the  
history of his patron saint to the monks of his  
convent.

*Warton, Hist. of E. P. ii. 53.*

2. To bring down from a state of distant  
superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of com-  
passion and affability that *familiarized* him to my  
imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and ap-  
prehensions.

*Addison, Spect.*

FAMILIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like  
that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes  
use you for my fool, and chat with you,  
Your awariness will jest upon my love.

*Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he  
had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn  
he never saw him but once in the Thyrard, and  
then he broke his head.

*Shakespeare.*

The Governor came to us, and after salu-  
tations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us,  
and called for a chair and sent him down.

*Beaumont, New Atlantis.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the un-  
concernedness or easiness of long  
custom.

Lower mists and fogs than those which covered  
Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present  
our senses with as great alterations in the sun and  
moon.

*Raleigh, History.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without  
formality.

Horse still charms with graceful negligence,  
And without method talks us into sense;  
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey  
The trust notions in the easiest way.

*Pope.*

FA'MILISM. *n. s.* [from *family*.] The  
tenets of a deluded sect called the *fami-  
ly* of love, by their artful founder, H.

Nicholas, a Westphalian, who intro-  
duced his doctrine into England in the  
reign of Queen Elizabeth, and occa-  
sioned no small confusion, as the history  
of that reign shews.

We see too tainted with popery, — another  
with *familiarity*; and all these run a madding after  
their own fancies.

*B. Hall, Rev. p. 5.*

FA'MILIST. *n. s.* [from *family*.]

1. One of the sect called the family of love.

'Tough the *familiarist*, libertines, and anabaptists,  
stand in opposition to papists; yet the greater  
fowler of souls catcheth them all with the same  
foul birdlime of impure laws.

*Horaeography, p. 208.*

2. A master of a family.

If you will needs be a *familiarist*, and marry, must  
not the want of issue among your greatest  
afflictions.

*Osborn, Advice to a Son, (1658), p. 70.*

FAM'ILLE. *en famille*, French.] In a  
family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great  
Chase for companions led to see;  
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,  
Get leave to sit where'er you will.

*Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. s.* [from *familia*, Latin; *famille*,  
French.]

1. Those who live in the same house;  
household.

The night made little impression on myself;  
but I cannot answer for my whole family; for my  
wife prevailed on me to take somewhat.

*Swift.*

2. Those that descend from one common  
progenitor; a race; a tribe; a genera-  
tion.

Of Gershom was the family of the Levites.

*Numb. iii. 21.*

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood  
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,  
Go and complain thy family is young,  
Near own thy fathers have been fools so long.

*Pope.*

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great families of things, sulphu-  
reous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflam-  
mable, mature and crude, oily and watery.

*Newton, Nat. Hist.*

FA'MINE. *n. s.* [from *famine*, French; *fames*,  
Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; dis-  
tress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength  
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,  
Till famine and the ague eat them up.

*Sh. Macb.*

Famines have not been east of late observed to be  
rare, partly because of the industry of mankind,  
partly by those supplies that come by sea, but  
principally by the goodness of God.

*Hale.*

This city never felt a siege before,  
But from the lake receive'd its daily store;  
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,  
Famine will soon in multitudes appear.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin; *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to de-  
stroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* thee? *Shaks.*  
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,  
And Sisyphus that labours up the hill.  
The rolling rock to vain; and curst Ixion's wheel.

*Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any  
thing necessary to life. Milton uses it  
with *of*.

*Thin air*

Above the clouds will pierce his entrails gons,  
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread.

*Milton, P. L.*

D

To FA'MISH. v. n. To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to famish. *Shakespeare.*

FA'MISHMENT.† n. s. [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

So sore was the famishment in the land.

*Gen. xlvii. 13. Matthew's Trava.*

Laugh and be fat, with all you touch is gold,  
Though that food your soul's famishment fills.

*Dante, Vita's Pellegrinaggio, sign. V. 2. b.*

Apicius, thus did't on his gut bestow  
Full millions millions, yet when this was spent,

Ten millions still remained to thee; which thou,  
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment, sold.

In poison'd poison drank't. *Hobbes on Prov.*

FAMOUS.† adj. [from *famou*.] Renowned; celebrity.

FA'MOUS.† adj. [*fameux*, French; *famozus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the Fifth, too famous to live long;  
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth.

*Shakespeare, Hen. 7.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.

*Numb. xvi. 2.*

She became famous among women; for they had executed judgment upon her.

*Ezek. xlviii. 10.*

Pierius was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and wine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Hypocritus.

*Pocock on Oriens.*

I shall be nam'd among the famousest  
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

*Milton, S. A.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our famous  
Waller own, that derived the harmony of his  
numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloigne, turned  
into English by Fairfax.

*Dryden.*

2. It has sometimes a middle signification; and imports fame, whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,  
Make the sea serve them.

*Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Sometimes, notorious; like the Latin *famosus*, which has also the sense of infamous.

The death of slaves and famous malefactors.

*Tillotson, Sermon on 1 John, vi. 9.*

FA'MOUSNESS.† adj. Renowned; much talked of; famous.

The painful warrior famous for fight.

*Shakespeare, Sonnet, 25.*

The wise is indeed the most generous grape of Persia, and famous all over the world.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 130.*

FA'MOUSLY.† adv. [from *famous*.]

1. With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched  
With politic grave counsel; in the king  
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

They looked on the particulars as things famously spoken of, and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read.

*Greer, Cam. Sacra.*

2. Notoriously.

He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour, if therein he had not been so famously abused.

*Nash, Apol. of Pierce Penileux. (1593.)*

FA'MOUSNESS.† n. s. [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

*Shakespeare.*

muler foe," for domestic foe, March. Tale. And the word *famulist* is in use at Queen's College, in Oxford, for an inferior member of it.

FA'MULIST. \* See TO FAMULATE.

FAN.† n. s. [pann, Saxon; *varnus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scars, and fans, and double change of  
linens.

With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knavery.

*Shakespeare.*

"Tis a sweet talk; and if the wind be stirring,  
Serves like a fan to cool. *Bruno. & Pl. An. of Med.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy  
Can with resistless art employ;

In other hands the fan would prove  
An engine of small force in love;

But she, with such an air and mien,  
Not to be told or safely seen,

Directs his wanton motions so,  
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;

Gives coolness to the matchless dame,  
To every other breast a flame.

*Gay.*

The modest fan was lifted up no more,  
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before.

*Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the  
peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other  
to show him such a fan of feathers.

*L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

[*fan*, French.]

Fan, strawfork, and rake, with a fan that is strong.

*Tasso.*

Ases shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the fan.

*Isaiah, xxi. 24.*

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,  
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,

Puffing it all, winnows the light away.

*Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wickertan, or a fan with sails.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner, with a spring, from prison broke;  
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,  
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight.

*Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature works in us all a love to our own  
counsell: the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love.

*Hobbes.*

TO FAN. v. a.

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves.

*Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;  
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,  
Fan you into despair.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The Norwegian banners float the sky,  
And fan our people cold.

*Shaks. Macbeth.*

The air  
Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd  
plumes:  
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song  
Solace'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,  
Till even.

*Milton, P. L.*

The fanning wind upon her bosom blow;  
To move the fanning wind the loom rose:  
The fanning wind and purring streams continue  
her repose.

*Dryden, Camion and Iphigenia.*

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves,  
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our  
loves.

*Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,  
Puffs on my neck; and fann'd her parting hair.

*Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein fanning the old, not omitting any.

*Bacon, Aphorisms.*

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, fann'd, the wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand in judgement.

*Milton, Ps. l. 11.*

FANATICAL. \* adj. [*fani fanaticus*.]

Enthusiastic; mad; mad.

I cannot but earnestly desire, and pray for, an effectual reformation of manners and propagation of the Gospel by all sober and christian methods;

but may venture to foretell, without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, that this great work will never be accomplished by an enthusiastic and fanatical head.

*Bp. Lexington, Ecthu. of Metho. and Popish compared, Pref.*

FANATICALITY. \* adv. [from *fanatical*.]

In a wild enthusiastic way.

The liberty they pursued was a liberty from order, from virtue, from morals, and from religion; and was neither hypocritically nor fanatically followed.

*Burke.*

FANATICALNESS. \* n. s. [from *fanatical*.]

Religious frenzy.

That temper of profaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, how slightly soever men may think of it, is much worse than infidelity, than fanaticism, than idolatry;

and of the two 'tis much more eligible for a man to be an honest heathen and a devout idolator, than a profane Christian.

*Wilk. on Nat. Rel. li. l.*

FANATICISM. n. s. [from *fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the four last ages of the Scriptural polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies.

*Rogers.*

FANATICK. adj. [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastic; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Chairs, Ius, Orus, and their train,  
With mount'rous shapes and sorceries alius'd

*Fanatic Egypt, and her priests, to seek.*

Their wand'ring gods dings'd in brutish forms.

*Milton, P. L.*

FAN.† n. s. [from the adjective.]

An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon snatch'd up by a fanatic.

*Deacy of Poetry.*

FANCIFUL.† adj. [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason; of persons.

Some fanciful men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images; of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings? and how foolish and fanciful were they?

*Hayward.*

It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a fanciful facility to affirm it.

*Gerrit, Pref. to Ovid.*

FANCIFULLY.† adv. [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

What conceived old man is this, said he, that talks thus fancifully?

*Morre, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.*

**FANCIFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *fanciful*.]  
Addiction to the pleasures of imagination;  
habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influence of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

**FANCY.** *n. s.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*, Greek. It should be *phantasy*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,

If Jonson's learned sock be on,

Or sweetest Shakespeare, *Fancy's* child,

Wear his native wood-notes wild. *Milton, L'Al.*

In the soul

Are many lesser faculties, that serve

Reason as chief: among those, *fancy* next

Her office holds; of all external things,

Which the five watchful senses represent,

She forms imaginations, or airy shapes,

Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames

All what we affirm, or what deny, and call

Our knowledge or opinion. *Milton, P. L.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of taste, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full satisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reason.

*Astbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,

From hope to fear, from joy to doubt;

Whom we now a goddess call,

Divinely grac'd in every feature,

Strall's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;

Love and hate are *fancy's* all. *Grumville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hobbes.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Ad. on Italy.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;  
Of sorrier fancies your companions making,  
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died.

With them they think on? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling.

*L'Etrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,  
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;  
Or else the law of Athens yields you up

To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shakespeare.*

A resemblance of humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection.

*Culter.*

6. In Shakespeare it signifies love.

Tell me where's *fancy* led,  
Or in the heart, or in the head?  
How begot, how nourish'd?  
Is it engender'd in the eyes,  
With gazing feed, and *fancy* dies  
In the cradle where it lies. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True words shall gain me, that it may be said  
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river.

*Arabist.*

One that was just setting upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of pulling a trick upon Mercury.

*L'Etrange.*

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatic, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not.

*Racem, Not. Hist.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders.

*Hemmer.*

To *FANCY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

The heart *fanciest* as a woman's heart is true. *Eccles. xxiv. f.*

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies.

*Sprat, Sermon.*

If our search has reached no farther than similes and metaphors, we neither *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To *FANCY*. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,  
Who with stretch'd passions soars above the crowd;  
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dyes,  
He whom *fancy*, but can ne'er express.

*Dryden, Jun.*

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her for his husband. *Rat. Hist.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleases to *fancy*. *Swift.*

*FANCYFRAMED.* *adj.* [*fancy* and *framed*.] Created by *fancy*.

He his own *fancyframed* foe defines;  
In rage, "My arms, give me my arms," he cries! *Crashaw, Poems, p. 53.*

*FANCYFREE.* *adj.* [*fancy* and *free*.] Free from the power of love. See the sixth sense of *FANCY*.

The imperial votaries passed on,  
In maiden meditation, *fancyfree*. *Sh. Midw. N. Dr.*

*FANCYMONSTER.* *n. s.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with cunning. Rosalind on her bark; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonster*, I would give him some good content; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him.

*Shaks. As you like it.*

*FANCYSICK.* *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

All *fancysick* she is, and pale of cheer.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come to be *fancysick*, there's no cure. *L'Etrange.*

*FAND FOR FOUND.* It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by trial he out fand,  
He bade to open wide his brazen gate. *Spenser.*

*FANDA'NGO.* *n. s.* [Spanish.] A kind of very lively dance which the Spaniards have learned from the Indians. V. Cormon, Diet. Sobrin. Aumentado, Antwerp, 1769. Labat, the French missionary, says it was brought from Guinea by the negroes into the West Indies, and thence into Spain.

Our evening ended with a ball, where we had for the first time the pleasure of seeing the *fandango* danced. It is odd and entertaining enough, when they execute with precision and agility all the various footings, wheelings of the arms, and cracklings of the fingers; but it exceeds in wantonness all the dances I ever beheld.

*Southey, Trav. through Spain. L. 6.*

*FANE.* *n. s.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. A poetical word.

*Not fane, nor capitol,*

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,

Embracements all of fury, shall lift up

Their rotten privilege. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Old Calisto, who kept the sacred *fane*

Of Juno, now she seem'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

Yet some to furies repair'd, and bumble riles

Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods.

Who with their vot'ries in one ruin sherd. *Philips.*

A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,

Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb.

*Tickell.*

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious

From men their cities, and from gods their fens.

*Pope.*

*FANFARE.* *n. s.* [French.] A sounding of trumpets, or a coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; hence also any public bravado, or flourish; any loud-resounding brag, or ostentation. Cotgrave. See *FANFAROS*, which Menage traces to an Arabic expression.

*Fanfare* [is] a sort of military air or flourish commonly short and lively, which is performed by trumpets, and imitated by other instruments.

*Appendix to Mus. Diet. (1769), p. 30.*

*FANFARON.* *n. s.* [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabic it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. Menage.]

1. A bully; a Hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtue, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or brector.

*Dryden on Drom. Poem.*

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in fests of arms; and none so forward to engage in figures or disputes as those that are least able to go through with it. *L'Etrange.*

*FANFARONADE.* *n. s.* [*fanfaronade*, Fr.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monsieur Bouffars. *Swift.*

To *FANG*. *v. a.* [Goth. *fang*, seizure, Serenius; Sax. *fangen*, seized, from *pengan*; Dutch, *vangen*; Germ. *fangen*, to seize.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch.

To *vang* is yet used in Devonshire. Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shakespeare, Titus.*

But whilst be this hot humour hugs,

Death *fang*'s the remnant of his hugs.

*Vernes cited in Clar. and Whit. comp. 1737. p. 54.*

*FANG.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as the icy fang  
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;  
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,  
E'en till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,  
This is no flattery. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing  
teeth, which we call *fangs* or *claws*; as boars,  
picks, salmon, and dogs, though less.

*Itacon, Nat. Hist.*

Prepar'd to fly,  
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,  
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain  
The bulk; the bulk, upond's laid headlong on  
the plain. *Dryden, Ovid.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage  
Of fangs and claws, and stooping from your horse,  
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Ad. Cato.*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold  
is taken.

The protuberant fangs of the yucca are to be  
treated like the tuberoses. *Fiedlin, Kalkender.*

F'ANG'ED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished  
with fangs or long teeth; furnished with  
any instruments of destruction, which  
can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,  
Whom I will trust as I will address *fang'd*,  
They bear the mandate. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Not Seyblans, nor fierce Deucalons, onward rush  
With half the speed, nor half with vain retreat:  
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the  
field.

Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,  
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain. *Philip, Britain.*

F'ANGLE.† *n. s.* [from *engan*, *jen*, or *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling  
scheme. It is never used, or rarely,  
but in contempt with the epithet *new*;  
as, *new fangled*, *new fangledness*. So far  
Dr. Johnson, who cites no example.  
But it is used, without the epithet *new*,  
and in the sense of any trifle; and, as  
Mr. Pegge has also observed, may be  
considered a cant or arbitrary word  
rather than deduced from the Sax. *engan*,  
or from a fanciful etymon assigned to  
*neufangle*. See *NEWTANGLED*.

There was no feather, *o fangle*, *jen*, nor jewel,  
— left behind. *Greene, Mamilla*, (1583.)

A haired to *fangle* and the Fish's foederies of  
his time. *A. Wood, Ath. Ox.* ii. col. 456.

F'ANGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word  
seems to signify gawdy; ridiculously  
shewy; vainly decorated; *new fangled*,  
is therefore new fashioned; dressed out  
in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in  
purpose unconstant. *Ascham.*

A book I'oh, rare one!  
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, *garment*  
Nobler than it covers. *Shakespeare, Cym.*

F'ANGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless;  
without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods  
On late offenders, that he now doth lack  
The very instruments of chastisement;  
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangles* lion,  
May offer, but not hold. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

F'AN'OOT. *n. s.* A quantity of wares; as  
raw silk, &c. containing from one or  
two hundred weight three quarters.

*Dict.*

F'AN'NEL.† *n. s.* [from *fanon*, Fr. See *FANON*.]  
A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn

about the left arm of a mass-priest when  
he officiates. *Dict.*

Item, a suite of vestments of blue velvet,  
or fringed with needle work, with albes, stoles,  
and *fanonets* agreeable to the same.

*Will of Sir T. Pope, Life*, p. 338.

F'AN'NER.† *n. s.* [from *fan*.]

1. One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan  
her. *Jerem. li. 2.*

2. A winnower of corn. *Barrett.*

F'AN'NING.† *n. s.* [from *fan*.] Ventilation.  
*Hulot.*

He will be often very agreeably entertained  
with grateful sounds in the natural music of  
birds, the *fanings* of woods, the purling of  
streams, or the falls of water.

*Convent, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.*

F'AN'ON.† *n. s.* [Fr. *fanon*; low Lat. *fano*;  
Goth. *fanaz*; Lat. *pannus*.]

1. A sort of ornament, worn about the  
arm of a mass-priest; the fannel. See  
*FAN'NEL*.

Tunics, stoles, *fanons*, and mitres.

*Bale on the Revd. P. li. sign. k. vj. b.*

2. A banner; and in blazon, any large  
bracelet that hangs down in fashion of  
the maniple, or fanon aforesaid, from  
the arm. *Colgrave.*

F'AN'TASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled  
with fancies or wild imaginations.

I found the people strangely *fantasied*.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

F'AN'TASM.† *n. s.* [fantasma, old Fr. *phantasma*,  
Lat. See *PHANTASM*.] A thing  
not real, but appearing to the imagin-  
ation.

F'AN'TASTICAL.† *adj.* [fantasticus,  
FANTA'STICK.†] Fr. from *fantasy*.

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's  
sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, pre-  
ternatural complacency, arising from that which  
he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

*Present fests*

Are less than horrible imaginings:  
My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,  
Shakes us his horrible state of man, that function  
is smother'd in his morn; and nothing is.  
But what is not. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Men are so possessed with their own fancies,  
that they take them for oracles; and are arrived  
to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when  
indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse  
themselves with the *fantastical* ideas of a busy  
imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the na-  
ture of phantoms which only assume  
visible forms occasionally. Thus *fantas-  
tical* colours are the same as *emphat-  
tical*. See *EMPHATICAL*.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed

Which outwardly ye shew? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Many of them [lying wonders] take the *fantas-  
tical*, deceiving the eye like the tricks of jugg-  
lers. Such were the rods and serpents of Pharaoh's  
enchanters, which were devoured of Aaron's rod;  
because they were but shadows, and his a substan-  
ce. *Shuffelb. Learned Discourses*, p. 307.

An aerial *fantastical* body. *South, Serm. vi. 16.*

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.

Not happiness can I, nor misery feel,  
From any turn of her *fantastical* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; hu-  
morous; indulgent of one's own imagi-  
nation.

They put such words in the mouths of one of  
these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that chil-  
dren and musicians can laugh. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up in silver strings,  
With twenty odd concealed true love knots:

To be *fantastical*, may become a youth.  
Of greater time than I. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*  
Dauntless is provided with an impetuous, ex-  
pensive, and *fantastical* mistress; to whom he re-  
tires from the conversation of a discreet and af-  
fectionate wife. *Taylor.*

We are apt to think your realists a little *fantas-  
tical* in the different prices they set upon their  
clothes, without any regard to the moral of which  
they are composed. *Addison.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,  
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,

By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,  
That four attends her not. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with imagi-  
nation.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* choose,  
even or odd, he thinks not why. *Greene, Comel. Secra.*

FANTA'STICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fantas-  
tastical*.] *tical*.

1. Humourousness; mere compliance with  
fancy.

Vain Delights, thus feeder of my follies  
With light *fantasticalness*, be thou in favour!

*Bacon, and Fl. Four Plays in One.*

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not to assume to myself to have put him  
out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of  
the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

Nor is this corruption happened to the Greek  
language, as it used to happen to others, either  
by the law of the conqueror, or inundation of  
strangers; but it is inensibly crept in by their  
own supine negligence and *fantasticalness*.

*Memo, Fac. Exercit.*

FANTA'STICK.† *n. s.* A *fantastick*, con-  
coited, or whimsical person.

A vain *fantastick*, that takes proud clothes to  
be part of himself. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 62.  
New-fangled toys, and trimming shall  
Which takes our late *fantasticks* with delight.

*Memo, Fac. Exercit.*

FANTA'STICKLY.† *adv.* [from *fantastick*.]

Irrationally; whimsically.

He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or  
too rashly cholerick. *Dr. Johnson, Cynth. Reverts.*

F'ANTASY. *n. s.* [fantasia, Fr. *phantasia*,  
Lat. *phantasia*, Gr.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of ima-  
gining. See *FANCY*.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!  
Is not this something more than *fancy*?

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I talk of dreams,  
Which are the children of an idle brain,  
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;

Which is as thin as substance, as the air,  
And more uncouth and than the wind.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

He is superstitious grown of late,  
Quite from the main opinion he held once  
Of *fancy*, of dreams, and ceremonies.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Go you, and where you find a maid,  
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayer said,  
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,

Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy's* high court,  
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;  
And so they send us good or ill report  
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Davies.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there.

Newton.

## 2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the airy sweet thereof allure,  
Chaste ladies' ears to *fantasy's* impure.

Spenser, *Hulb. Tule*.

## 3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would  
cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies*  
and affections.

Whigg.

To FA'NTASY.\* *n. s.* [from the noun; old Fr. *fantasier*.] To like; to fancy.

*Fantasing*, or having a mind to, a thing.

Hulst.

The king, during his favour, *fantasied* so much his daughter, that almost all things began to grow out of frame.

Caendall, *Life of Henry*.

FA'NTOM. *n. s.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FA'NTOM-CORN.\* *n. s.* Lank or light corn. A northern word. Grose, Brockett, &c.

*Fantom-corn* is corn that has little bulk or solidity in it, as a spirit or spectre.

Ray, *N. C. Words*, p. 25.

FAP, *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of Shakespeare.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, *cashiered*.

Shakespeare.

FA'QUIR.\* *n. s.* [Arab.] A kind of Mahometan religious; a sort of dervish; travelling about, and collecting alms. Written also *fakir* and *fakier*, and usually pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.

Such ill-tim'd gravity, such serious folly,  
Might well befit the solitary student,  
Th' unpractic'd dervise, or sequester'd *fakir*.

Johnson, *French*.

FAR.\* *adv.* [Sax. *feop*, far; *feoppe*, farther; *feoppe*, farthest or farthest; and our comparative was formerly *ferres*, as our superlative was *ferrest* or *farrest*; "then walked I *ferres*," P. Plowman's Crede;—"a vice—*farrest* from humanity," Sir T. Elyot, Governor; Chaucer, "*ferrest*," *Prolog. C. T. fairra*, Goth. *fara*, *lcel*, to depart, to go away.]

1. To great extent in length.  
Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,  
Lest wrathful the *far-shooting* god emit  
His fatal arrows.

Prior.

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Vast and great

In what I love: the *far* extended ocean  
To a little riv'let I prefer.

Prior.

With costly cares Rome stain'd her frugal board;  
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord;  
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,  
Down sunk the *far* fam'd mistress of mankind.

Arbutnot.

From the same lineage stern *Fætes* came,  
The *far* fam'd brother of th' enchantment dame.

Pope.

## 3. To a great distance progressively.

Be facious for redress of all these griefs,  
And I will set this fox of mine as *far*  
As who goes farther.

Shakespeare, *Jul. Cæs.*Is it *far* you ride?

As *far*, my lord, as will up to the time  
"Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
*Far* from that hated face the Trojans fly;  
All but the fool who sought his destiny.

Dryden, *Æn.*

## 4. Remotely; at a great distance.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once  
published, it presently takes effect far and wide;  
all states framing themselves therunto. *Hobbes.*  
And after that long strayed here and there,  
Through every field and forest far and near.

Spenser, *Hulb. Tule*.

*Far* be it from me to justify the cruelties used  
towards them, which had their reward soon after.

Bacon, *Holy War*.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with  
a guide, because the country was unto him best  
known; following not far after himself with all  
his army.

Keddes.

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,  
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and far,  
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*  
God hath bid dwell for all anxious care,  
And not molest us, unless we ourselves  
Seek them with wandering thoughts, and notions  
vain.

Milton, *P. L.*

I have been hunting up and down, far and near,  
since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a  
remedy.

L'Estrange.

The nations far and near contend in choice,  
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice.

Dryden.

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,  
Forth of the frugal kind, be far away. *Dryd. Virg.*  
But from the reading of my book and me,  
Be far, ye foes of virtuous poetry!

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,  
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.

Dryden, *Pers.*

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye  
Upon the topmost branch.

Dryden.

These words are so *far* from establishing any  
dominion, that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*  
Till on the Po his blessed corps was bury'd,  
Far from his country, in the western world.

Addison, *Orind.*

## 5. To a distance.

As *far* as the East is from the West, so far hath  
he removed our transgressions from him.

Ps. cxli. 12.

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled  
*far* off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a  
conductor.

Ralph.

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd  
Contending, and resum'd his tents far off.

Milton, *P. L.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the  
sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far* as  
I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising  
world.

Burnet, *Theory*.

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;  
The well-poind javelin to the field he bore,  
Inur'd to blood; the *far* destroying dart,  
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart.

Addison, *Orind.*

## 6. In a great part.

When they were by Jesus the day was *far* spent.

Judg. xii. 11.

## 7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.

It is commonly used with some word  
noting the comparative, but Dryden has  
used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price  
is *far* above rubies.

Prov. xxxi. 10.

Such a communication passeth *far*, better  
through the water than air.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

These countries have *far* greater rivers, and  
far higher mountains to pour down waters, than any  
part of the old world.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

The face of war,  
In ancient times, doth differ *far*  
From what our fiery battles are.

Waller.

Of negatives we have for the least certainty,  
and they are usually hardest, and many times im-  
possible to be proved.

Tillotson.

Latin is a more succinct language than the  
Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English,  
which, by reason of its monosyllables, is *far* the  
most conditious of the moderns.

Dryden.

The field is spacious I design to sow,  
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough.

Dryden.

Besides, he's lovely for above the rest,  
With you immortal, and with beauty blest.

Pope.

Al! hope not yet to breathe by native air,  
For other journey first demands thy care.

Pope, *Odyssy*.

## 8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in Shakespeare.

I do not think

So fair an outward, and such stuff within,  
Endows a man but him.

You speak him *far*.

— I don't extend him, sir.

Shakspeare, *Cymb.*

## 9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth  
as it hath in it any thing more than the law  
of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men,  
as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received  
from God himself.

Hooker.

Answer them  
How far forth you do like their articles.

Shakespeare, *Men. IV.*

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it  
breeds as many necessities, and engages so *far*  
in some other sort, as to resolve.

Bacon.

Of this I need not many words to declare how  
it is from being so much as any part of re-  
pentance.

Hemmond.

My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent  
to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect con-  
tradiction to it.

Tillotson.

The custom of these languages sometimes so *far*  
influences the expressions, that in these epistles  
one may observe the force of the Hebrew con-  
jugations.

Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.

## 10. Far off. At a great distance.

For though I feel him angry, yet will'd  
To life prolong'd, and premis'd race, I now  
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts  
Of glory, and *far* off his steps adore.

Milt. *P. L.*

## 11. Far off. To a great distance.

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame  
Wide-waving, all approach *far* off to fright,  
And guard all passage to the tree of life.

Milton, *P. L.*12. Off is joined with far, when far, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition; as, I set the boat *far off*, I set the boat *far* from me.

## 13. Far is used often in composition: as, far-shooting, far-seeing.

FAR-SHOOTING.\* *n. s.* A going out of the way; a departure from the subject.

What need these *far-shoots*? They go the  
shortest cut, who give him (the pope) a temporal  
power over all the kingdoms of the world!

Keller, *Holy War*, p. 280.FAR-FETCHED.\* *n. s.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,  
In all their politic *far-fetches*;  
And from their Coptic priest, Kitcherus,  
Found out this mystic way to jere as.

Hudibr.

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

## 1. Brought from places remote.

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,  
And bravely fought the eastern star arise:  
We trave the *far-fetch'd* gold unto the mine,  
And that which brids our fathers made our prize.

Dryden.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

*Far far-fetched* rhymes make puzzled angles strain.

And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith*  
Under this head we may rank those words, which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *far-fetched* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green when it is half roasted. *Watts, Logic.*

**FAR-FET.** *adj.* [*far* and *fet*, our old word for *fetched*. Dr. Johnson, in two instances, converted this word into *far-fetched*, without authority.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Your *far-fet* vials please no man.

*Ben Jonson, and Fl. Hen. Men's Favourite.*

The *far-fet* spoil.

2. With all his *far-fet* policy.

*Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.*

Metaphors, *far-fet*, he'll be understood.

*B. Jonson, Discourses.*

**FAR-FIERING.** *adj.* [*far* and *piece*.]

Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her sire, to whose *far-fiering* eye

The wonders of the deep expanded lie;

Th' eternal councils which on earth he rears,

End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres.

*Pope, Olympian.*

**FARSHOOTING.** *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.] Oshooting to a great distance.

Then loud he said, *Eneas* drive by name;

The loud repeated voice to glad *Eneas* came;

Great *Jove*, he said, and the *far-shooting* god,

Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good.

*Dryden, Æneid.*

**FAR,† adj.**

1. Distant; remote.

He meant to travel into far countries, until his friend's affection either caused or prevailed.

*Sidney, Arcadia.*

A man taking a *far* journey. *St. Mark, xlii. 34.*

But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,

Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;

And some to *far* Oaxia shall be sold,

To try the Lybian bear, or Scythian cold.

*Dryden, Virg.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective with *off*.

These things seem small and undistinguishable,

Like *far* off mountains turned into clouds. *Shaks.*

If we may venture in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any *far* off dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived.

*Baile, Hist. of the World.*

I hear the *far-off* curfew sound. *Milt. II. Pens.*

3. From FAR. In this sense it is used elliptically for *a far*, or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from *far*, from the end of the earth. *Deut. xxvii. 49.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns when he knows he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses

The *far* side from the near. *Dryden, Cymon.*

5. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb: as,

The nations *far* and near contend in choice.

*Dryden.*

**FAR, n. s.** [contracted from *farrow*.] The offspring of a sow; young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,

Are for to be made of and counted fall dear;

For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow

More great than the loss of two calves of the cow.

*Tusser.*

**FAR'AND.\*** See **FARRAND**.

**TO FARCE.**† v. a. [*farcio*, Latin, *farcer*, French.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. This was formerly a common word in cookery, and is now converted into *forced*. So *farceure* was used for *stuffing*. See *Pegge's* Forme of Curry.

His supper was *farced* full of knives,

And pinnes, for to given fayre wives.

*Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

I should pass the limits of a large book, *farced* with only testimonies to that end.

*Anderson, Epist. on Benedict, (1579.)* fol. 53.

What Broken piece of matter so e'er she's about, the name,

Palamon lards it, that the *forces* every business.

*Ben Jonson, and Fl. Two Nob. Acts.*

Some used to emblein the belly cleansed with wine, *farced* with cassia, myrrh, and other spices.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 508.*

The first principles of Christian Religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets.

*Rip. Sanderum.*

2. To extend; to swell out.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,

The enturbanted robe of gold and pearl,

The *forced* title running for the slings.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

**FARCE,† n. s.** [*Fr. farce*, "a fond and dissolute play, comedy, or interlude; also the jig at the end of an interlude, wherein some prettie knaverie is acted; also a pudding, &c. any stuffing in meats." Cotgrave. Some think the theatrical word derived from the culinary one; yet *farce*, to laugh, to ridicule, is very old in the French language, from the Celtic *farce*, mockery.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind; grotesque painting is the same of the face of this. *Dryden, Deformity.*

What should be great you turn to *farce*, because they object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*.

*Gay.*

**FARCE'AL.** *adj.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a *farce*; appropriated to a *farce*.

They deny the characters to be *farceal*, because they are actually in nature.

*Gay, Pref. to the What if ye Call it.*

**FARCE'ALLY.\*** *adv.* [from *farceal*.] In a manner suitable only to a *farce*.

It is not necessary, that in order to do this he should have recourse to images that are *farceally* low.

*Langens.*

**FARCE'ING.\*** *n. s.* [from *farce*.] The act of stuffing with mixed ingredients.

To make broth and *farcing*, and that full deinty.

*Inter. of Jacob and Esau, (1568.)*

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived from Corineus, their pretended founder, or at least it ministered some stuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

**FAR'CY.** *n. s.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

**TO FARD.\*** v. a. [*French, farder.*] To paint; to colour. *Cotgrave, and Sherw.*

He found that beauty, which he had left innocent, *fard*ed and sophisticated with some court-dress.

*Wilson, Hist. of James I.*

There of the *fard*ed top and even'd beard,

Fervious, with a Stoick's from discluse

Thy mainly loose. *Shenstone, Economy, P. II.*

**FAR'DEL,† n. s.** [*farfello*, Italian; *far-del*, old French, *Rog. fardeau*, modern.]

A bundle; a little pack.

Some sayeth to swim; some holding fast by the horses, others by spears and other like weapons, many upon *farfello*, and trustes, gat over the river.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 56. b.*

Let us to the king be like in that in *far-del* will make him scratch his beard. *Shaks. W. Tale.*

To groan and sweat under a world's life?

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**TO FAR'DEL,† v. a.** [from the noun.] To make up in bundles.

Things, orderly *far-del*ed up under heads, are more portable.

*Faller, Holy State, p. 164.*

**TO FARE,† v. n.** [from *far*, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *farer*, Goth; *far*, a journey, Icel.]

1. To go; to pass; to travel.

At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,

Until the blast'n' storm is overlown.

*Spenker, F. Q.*

His spirits pure were subject to our sight,

Like to a man in shew and shape he *far'd*.

*Farfel.*

So on he *fare*d, and to the border comes

Of *Idem*.

Sedly they *far'd* along the sea-bent shore,

Still bend'd their hearts.

*Pope.*

2. To be in any state good or bad.

So bids they well to *fare* thy nether friend.

*Spenker, F. Q.*

A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil as the best.

*Eccles. iii. 26.*

Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble sing

Presents that beauty.

*Waller.*

No in this through bright *Sacharian* *far'd*,

Oppos'd'd by those who strove to be our guard;

As ships, though never so obsequious, fall

Foul in a tempest on their admiral.

*Waller.*

No *fare* the stage among th' enrag'd bounds;

Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds.

*Decham.*

But as a barque, that, in foul weather,

Toss'd by two adverse winds with rain,

Is bruist'd and beaten to and fro,

And knows not which to turn him to;

So *far'd* the knight between two foes,

And knew not which of them 't' oppose. *Hudibras.*

If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*.

*L'Estrange.*

Thus *fare* the queen, and thus her fury blows

Amid th' crowd. *Dryden, Æn.*

English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which divers the private feuds, and animosities of the nation.

*Addison, Freetholder.*

Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours.

*Seyt.*

3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad. [*Fr. faire.*]

Thus it *fareth* when too much desire of contradiction causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight.

*Hooker.*

So *fare* it with wish truth falsehood contends.

*Milton, P.*

4. To happen to any one well or ill; with it preceding in an impersonal form

When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeling the

mouth, or guarding the head, till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it will fare with the hand. South.

### 5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *St. Luke, xvi. 19.*  
Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will fare so harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Men think they have fared hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended so low as to eat dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Boswell, Fug. Err.*

### FAREWELL\* n. s. [Sax. *farew*.]

1. Journey; passage. This is the primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has not at all noticed. See the etymology of the verb. *It straitway.*

Himself unto his journey can prepare,  
And all his armour ready dight that day,  
That thought the morrow next mote stay his fare. *Spenser, F. Q. v. c. 16.*

2. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.

He found a ship going to Tarsish; so he paid the fare *thereof*, and went into it to go with them unto Tarsish. *Jonah, i. 3.*

He passage begs with unregarded pray,  
And wants two shillings to discharge his fare. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. The person carried; another sense unnoticed by Dr. Johnson. This is rather a colloquial expression.

The skills—pass each other with incredible ease and agility; so that the *fare* runs no risk of being overtaken. *Drammaturg. Rev. (1744), p. 68.*

4. Food prepared for the table; provisions. [*Fr. faire*.]

But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play.  
As meet is, after such delicious fare. *Milton, P. L.*  
But when the western winds with vital pow'r,  
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,  
Then, at the last, produce in open air  
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's fare. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well suffice:  
He that would more is covetous, not wise;  
But since among mankind so few there are,  
Who will conform to philosophic fare,  
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,  
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden, Juv.*

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatsoever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse fare, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addison, Guardian.*

FAREWELL\*† *adv.* This word is originally the imperative of the verb *fare* well, or *fare* you well; "*sic felix, abi in bonam rem; or bene tibi*;" but in time use familiarized it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left. So the *Sw. farewell*, and the Dutch *verwel*. It may be observed that the accent is placed, both in the adverb and substantive, indifferently on either syllable, as the examples shew. Dr. Johnson places, in both, the accent on the last syllable. But it is well remarked by Mr. Nares that the accent on the first syllable of the substantive, and on the second of the adverb, ought to be the permanent distinction.]

### 1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell*, king; with thus thou wilt appear,  
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

Whether we shall meet again, I know not,  
Therefore our everlasting farewell take;  
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

Be not amazed, call all your senses to you;  
Defend your reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakespeare.*

An iron shroud shuts my swimming eyes;  
And now *farewell*, invoid! in shade of night,  
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden, Virg.*

*Farewell*, says he; the parting sound scarce fell  
From his faint lips, but she replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*

O queen, *farewell*! be still possess'd  
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest!  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

*Farewell* the year which threaten'd so  
The fairest light the world can show.  
Treading the path to soldier ends,  
A long *farewell* to love I gave;  
Resolv'd my country and my friends  
All that remain'd of me should have. *Walker.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preserved when it is used plurally.

*Farewell*, master Silence! I will not use many words  
With you: *fare* you well, gentlemen, both. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

### FAREWELL\* n. s.

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opens her golden gates,  
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* well,  
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,  
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds  
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. P. L.*

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,  
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the public in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator.*

FARINACEOUS\* *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.]  
Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of numerous plants; as, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, and millet. *Abrissau on Aliments.*

FAR\* n. s. [prelapse, Sax. strange.]  
Unusual, unexpected things. *Strange sights.* Cumberland Dialect. The word occurs in our old poetry, in this sense.

Mr. Brockett gives it, among our northern words, with the meaning of trifles.

FARM\* n. s. [*ferme*, French; peom, provision, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farm*s to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

### 2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer farms to their tenants. *Spenser.*

To FARM\* v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,  
The revenue whereof shall furnish us  
For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall farm'd of the king. *Cumden, Rem.*

3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMABLE\* *adj.* [from *farm*.] That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FA'RMER\* n. s. [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*; Sax. *peomper*.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast been a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer.*

3. One who rents any thing; as, *farmer* of the post-horse duties.

To side with the farmers against the improvement of the revenue. *Ld. Halifax.*

FA'RMOST\* n. s. [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its *farrest* part,  
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,  
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden, En.*

FA'RNES\* n. s. [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farm*s from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the utmost number of able hands to fight. *Cervic, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FA'RTICLE\* See FERTILE.

FA'RO\* n. s. A game at cards.

FARRAGINOUS\* *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farinaceous* consequence of all conditions, temper, sexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown, Fug. Err.*

FARRAGO\*† n. s. [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

He holds—on their court a *farrago*,

Or a made dish in cover: a thing of nothing. *B. Jonson, Mag. Lady.*

I return you my most thankful acknowledgements for that collection, or *farrago*, of prophecies, as you call them;—especially that of *Notrodamus*.

These, crudely mixed up, made the *farrago* of the alchemists. *Leslie, Truth of Christianity.*

FA'RRAND, or FA'RAND\* n. s. [probably from *fare*.] Manner; custom; humour. Ray, Grose, Wilbraham's Chesh. Words, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

FA'RRANTLY\* *adj.* [from *fare*.] Orderly; decent; respectable. Westmoreland Words, and Craven Dial. Comely; hand-



some. *Re-*, and Lancashire Dial. Our old lexicography too, has, in explanation of *comly*, well *farynge* in shape. See Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.

**FARRATION.** \* *n. s.* [Latin, *farratio*.] Confarment. See **CONFARRATION**.

**FARRIER.** \* *n. s.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferriarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in those particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby*.

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer to rub your horses. *Suiff*.

**TO FARRIER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farricring* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer*.

**FARRIERY.** \* *n. s.* [from *farrier*.] The practice of trimming the feet, and curing the diseases, of horses. The *farriers* of modern days have dissolved this partnership, applying *farricry* merely to *shoeing* horses, and the more stately term of *veterinary art* to *physicking* or *healing* the sick animal.

**FARROW.** \* *n. s.* [Sax. *ferp*, a little pig; *Sw. farr*; *Laevera*.] A litter of pigs. Pour in sow's blood that hath litt'r'd Her nine *farrows*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

**TO FARRROW.** *v. a.* To bring forth pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year. *Twiss*.

The swine, although multiparous, yet being blisincous, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other blisincous animals. *Er'n* bor, who had her numerous offspring boast,

As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd The third pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryden, Jun.*

**FARRANG.** \* *n. s.* See **PIARRANG**.

**TO FARRE.** \* *to stuff*. See **TO FARSE**.

**FART.** \* *n. s.* [pep, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fort* Of every heart; It pains a man when 'tis kept close; And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Swiff*.

**TO FART.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge, Although the bore be ne'er so large, 'Tis but the flame from muzzle burst, Just at the breech it flashes first; So from my lord his passion broke, He *forted* first, and then he spoke. *Swiff*.

**FARTHER.** *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *further* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further*, and *farthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *forthest*, *forpob*, *forpob*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded

in speech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *further* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden, Dufrenoy*.

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions, and things of their country, without looking any *further*. *Lodge*.

**FARTHER.** *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *further*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *further* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden*.

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our *further* way the fates allow, Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden, Æn.*

**FARTHERANCE.** \* *n. s.* [more properly *furtherance*, from *further*.] Encouragement; promotion.

This was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Archam, Schoolmaster*.

**FARTHERMORE.** *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise.

*Farthermore* the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Rodrig, Hist.*

**TO FARTHER.** *v. a.* [more proper *to further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden*.

**FARTHEST.** *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be wishal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker*.

**FARTHEST.** *adv.* [more properly *farthest*.] See **FARTHER**.

1. At the greatest distance.

2. To the greatest distance.

**FARTHING.** \* *n. s.* [proppung, Saxon, from *forpeop*, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *fartling* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick*. Else all those things we toil so hard in, Would not avail one single *fartling*. *Prior*.

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *fartlings* of England. *Swiff*.

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens

Feed on the silver, and give us the *fartlings*. *Gay*.

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical; as, it is not worth a *fartling*; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content, Till the last *fartling* is in structure spent. *Dryden, Juv.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use.

Thirty acres make a *fartling*-land; nine *fartlings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Curien*.

**FARTHINGALE.** \* *n. s.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of Skinner, who at last seems to determine that it

is derived from *vertu garde*: if he had considered what *vertu* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the truseness.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings, with ruffs, and cuffs, and *fartlingales*, and things. *Shakespeare*.

Tell me,

What compass will you wear your *fartlingale*? *Swiss poem*.

Arthur wore in hall

Round about, like a *fartlingale*. *Hudibras*.

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the *fartlingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison*.

She sends a meed of all ages, With a huge *fartlingale* to swell her fusian stuff, A new comode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swiff*.

**FARTHINGWORTH.** \* *n. s.* [*fartling* and *worth*.] As much as is sold for a *fartling*.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *fartlingworth* of any thing. *Archibald, Hist. of John Bull*.

**FASCES.** \* *n. s.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain, That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more; And shook aloft the fates of the main, To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden*.

**FASCIA.** \* *n. s.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

**FASCIATED.** *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict.* **FASCIATION.** \* *n. s.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling, have the wondrous of our profession commended to posterity. *Wicman*.

**FASCICLE.** \* *n. s.* [Lat. *fasciculus*.] A bundle; a collection.

In the next fascicle you say, that I maintain some things, &c. *Dr. Meigs, Sermon, Oct. 1647, p. 19*.

**TO FASCINATE.** *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon*.

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decoy of Pity*.

**FASCINATION.** \* *n. s.* [from *fascinatio*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon*.

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller*.

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *Smith*.

**FASCINE.** \* *n. s.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our time do with *fascines*. *Addison, Spect.*

**FA'SCINIOUS.** *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinus* diseases, farther than refer to experiment.

*Harvey on Consumption.*

**TO FASH.** \* *v. a.* [old Fr. *fasher*, to dispel, to molest.] To vex; to teize. A word still in use in the north of England.

**FA'SHION.** \* *n. s.* [*facion*, Norm. Fr.; *façon*, Fr.; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*  
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered.

*St. Luke, ix. 29.*

Stand these poor people's friend.

—I will,

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass, And entertain a score or two of taylor  
To study *fashions* to adorn my body.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter  
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,  
Perform against all checks, rebukes, and manners.

I must advance. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Cuckoo by the sleeve,  
And he will show his sour *fashion*, tell you  
What hath proceeded. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*  
The commissioners, either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carst,  
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmae again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises? *Stacy.*

Though the truth of this habit, been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashions* of the age is to call every thing in question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it. *Tillotson.*  
No wonder that pastors are falling into dissentions, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Walsh.*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbutnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,  
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,  
And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*  
His panegyrics were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others came to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

*Vol. II.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,  
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy.

*Shakespeare, H. VI.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possess with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls.

*Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*

11. Workmanship; the art of making a thing. A term among artists, particularly those who work in gold and silver; as, so much for the weight, and so much for the *fashion*.

When he is at the best, the *fashion* exceeds the worth of his weight.

*Overbury, Character. The Amoris.*

**TO FA'SHION.** *v. a.* [*fāçonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons:  
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him?  
And did not one *fashion* us in the womb?

*Job, xxi. 15.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Rol. Hist.*

The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands;  
Under his forming hands a creature grew.

*Milton, P. L.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this cooble fabrick be design'd,  
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?  
Could it of art such miracles invent?  
And raise a beauteous world of such extent?

*Blackmore.*

A different toil another forge employs,  
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;  
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,  
First to these little artists ow'd its frame.

*Gay's Fens.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashion'd* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

No, do I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion* Yourselves thereto, according to occasion.

*Spenser, Husb. Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,  
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy.

*Shakespeare, Timon.*

This cardinal,  
Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,  
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all,  
Than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.

*Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

**FA'SHIONABLE.** *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glanville.*  
Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;  
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck.

*Dryden, Octid.*

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,  
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;  
But with his arms outstretch'd to a walled city,  
Grasps in the corner: we welcome ever smiles,  
And farewell goes out sighing. *Sh. Troil. & Cress.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

**FA'SHIONABLENESS.** \* *n. s.* [from *fashionable*.]

1. Form; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Outward *fashionableness* comes into no account with God; that is only done which the soul doth. *But with his arms outstretch'd to a walled city, Grasps in the corner: we welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing.*

2. Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*  
A *fashionableness* which, within a short while, will perhaps be ridiculous.

*Boyle, Style of H. Scripture, p. 186.*

**FA'SHIONABLY.** *adv.* [from *fashionable*.]  
In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been dually or fused into another world.

*South, Sermon II. 215.*

**FA'SHIONER.** \* *n. s.* [from *fashion*.]  
A maker of any thing.

The maker of his work [in the margin, *fashioner*, of his *hishion*] trusteth therein. *Holak, ii. 18.*  
Save what the master *fashioner* calls him.

*B. Jonson, Masques.*

My where is my *fashioner*? my *fashioner*—  
Whines, performs. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

**FA'SHIONIST.** \* *n. s.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

**FA'SHIONMONGER.** \* *n. s.* One who studies fashions.

This *fashionmonger*, each morn' fore he rises,  
Contemplates suit-shapes.

*Morison, Scourge of Villany, iii. 11.*

The curiosity of modern *fashionmongers*. *Fisher, Holy State, p. 290.*

**FA'SHIONMONGERING.** \* *adj.* Behaving like a *fashionmonger*.

Scambling, outshining, *fashionmongering* boys. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

**TO FAST.** *v. n.* [*faetan*, Gothick; *perjan*, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio,  
But we may blow our sails together,  
And fast it fairly out. *Shakspeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*  
I had rather fast on all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to fast long after.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that those appear not unto me *fast*.  
R. *Mat.* vi. 17.

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:  
*I fast* and pray for their intelligence. *Shaks. Cymb.*

FAST, *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fast* to-day,  
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.  
*Shakspeare.*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,  
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food  
Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that fast  
To virus I impute not, or count part  
Of what I suffer here. *Milton, P. L.*

Happily and innocently were the ages of our forefathers,  
who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots;  
and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only  
dressed with hunger and fire. *Dr. Taylor.*

Shaks' goes unkindly, and refus'd to eat  
One glance to feed me so long a *fast*.  
*Dryden, Tyrann. Linc.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not  
merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but  
by affliction our souls as well as bodies for our sins.  
*Albany.*

Nor pray'st nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;  
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST, *adj.* [Saxon *fastr*, firm; Icel. *fastir*, the same.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains.  
Ps. lxx. 6.

Last, the sire and his three sons,  
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Be sure to find,  
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay  
Of dangers and adventures, and pains,  
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Mil. P. R.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was in-  
fused with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking  
in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth  
to rob and spoil. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius, with the breaking in of the horse-  
men, was driven into a marsh; where, after that  
he, being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done  
the utmost, he yielded himself. *Waller.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast*  
to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship  
to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper,  
fold it, seal it, and again return to bed; rest all day  
while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wit is in desire near-fangled; in pur-  
pose, unconstant; light to promise any thing,  
ready to forget every thing, both benefit and in-  
jury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor near-  
fast to foe. *Arden, Schoolmaster.*

6. Speedy; quick; swift. [from *fast*, Welsh, quick.] It may be doubted whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth,  
Ere, v. 8.

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,  
We learn less to little, and forget to much. *Deanes.*  
The prince grew *fast* to a gun, and in  
of a sweet and excellent disposition; it would be  
a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer  
him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. *Fast and loose.* Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now  
hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast* and  
*loose* each with other, giving and receiving richness. *Sidney.*

If he perceived by his outward cheer,  
That any would his love by talk bewray,  
Sometimes he heard him, sometimes spake our ear,  
And play'd *fast and loose* the live-long day. *Fairfax.*  
The folly and wickedness of men, that think to  
play *fast and loose* with God Almighty! *L'Estr.*  
If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with  
other atoms they might be separated again; and so on  
in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*, with-  
out ever coming into the huge condense bodies  
of planets. *Hemsted.*

FAST, *adv.*

1. Firmly; immovably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,  
*Fast* to the chair. *Shakspeare, A. John.*  
This love of their myself have often seen,  
Happily when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shaks.*  
2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is united  
with some other word, as *by*, or *beside*.  
Barbarous left fourteen galleys in the lake; but  
the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid  
up in the castle *fast* by. *Knox, Hist. of the Turks.*  
Silas's brook that flow'd  
*Fast* by the orchard of God. *Milton, P. L.*

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,  
And flow'rly meads, and valleys of cheerful groves  
And in the midst of distant groves  
Soft sighing wishes lie,  
And smiling hopes *fast* by,  
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves.  
*Dryden, Tigr. Love.*

*Fast* by the throne obsequious fume rises,  
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides.  
*Pope, Ode.*

Well known to me the palace you inquire;  
For *fast* beside it dwells my honour'd sire.  
*Pope, Ode.*

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble veils,  
And *fast* beside him once furd Edward sleeps.  
*Pope.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as  
*fast* as thou can'st. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*  
There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,  
From those deep wounds, as all embro'd the face.  
*Daniel.*

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,  
As clocks run *fastest* when most level is on. *Pope.*  
You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out  
of the world. *Swift to Pope.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full  
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of  
his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered.  
*Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

TO FASTEN, *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immovably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and co-  
vering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the  
left side. *Sidney.*  
Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fasten'd*  
his sockets. *Exod. i. 18.*

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,  
Which from old Clusium King Oshius bore.  
*Dryden, En.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetic force alone.  
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne.*  
In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which  
flies not like a bird upon those mountains, and  
therefore their ships are *fastened* with gold.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to  
the service of many successions of parties, with  
very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift, Essay.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;  
But 'tis not so. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

5. To unite inseparably.

Theu opponents have changed the scene, and  
combated the opinions in their true shape, upon  
which they could not so well *fasten* their dispute.  
*Deacy of Tieg.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he fatten a blow, or make a thrust, when  
not suffered to approach? *Dryden, En. Ded.*  
To FASTEN, *v. n.* To fix itself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in other  
sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and  
therefore an horseleech will hardly fasten upon a  
fish. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,  
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and  
makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies  
in misapprehending upon comparisons. *Locke.*

FASTENED, *n. s.* [from *fasten*.] One  
that makes fast or firm. *Sherwood.*

FASTENING, *n. s.* [Sax. *fæstnung*.] That  
which fastens.

The beam [in the margin, piece or fastening]  
out of the timber shall answer it. *Habak. ii. 11.*

FASTER, *n. s.* [from *fast*.] He who  
abstains from food. *Ainsworth.*

FA'NTAINED, *adj.* [fast and hand.]  
Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted;  
covetous.

The king being *fastained*, and loth to part  
with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to  
be contracted with the Princess Catharine.  
*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

FASTIDIOUSITY, *n. s.* [Fr. *fastidiosité*, Cot-  
grave.] Disdainfulness; contemptu-  
ousness.

His epideictic diseases being *fastidious*, am-  
phiboly, and ecclatation. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, l. 5.*

FASTIDIOUS, *adj.* [from *fastidius*, Lat.  
*fastidius*, *fastidius*, Fr.] Disdainful;  
squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolu-  
ently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one  
manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds,  
enter but heavily and dully.

*Bacon, Collect. of Good and Evil.*

Let their *fastidious* brains  
Commission of the brain,  
Run on and rage, sweat, censor, and condemn,  
They were not made for these, less thou for them.

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and  
drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed  
kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great  
ones of the world, shall fail. *South, Serm.*

FASTIDIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *fastidious*.]  
Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeam-  
ishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look  
*fastidiously*, and speak *fastidiously*, concluding, if  
a man dwell fall short of their garbure at their  
knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in  
the furniture of his head. *Gor. of the Tongue.*

FASTIDIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [from *fastidious*.]  
Squeamishness; disdainfulness.

Less licentious and more discerning times  
(which may be, perhaps, approaching,) will repay  
the omniscient and *fastidious*ness of the present, by  
an eminent gratitude to the names of those, that  
have laboured to transmit to others, in the hand-  
somest dress they durst give them, the truths them-  
selves most valued.

*Boyle, Style of Holy Scriptures, p. 302.*

**FATIGUATE.**† *adj.* [*fatigatus*, Lat.] **FATIGUATED.** † Roofed; narrowed up to the top.

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fatiguated*, like a sugar-loaf. Ray, *Rem.* p. 176.

**FAT'ING.** \* *n. s.* [from *fat.*] Religious mortification.

Ann—served God with *fatings* and prayers night and day. *St. Luke*, ii. 37.

A second way to purify ourselves from the power of sin, is to be frequent in severe mortifying duties, such as watchings and *fatings*.

*South, Serm.* v. 456.

**FAT'INGDAY.** \* *n. s.* [*fat* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms.

*Ep. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

**FAT'SLY.** \* *adv.* [from *fat.*] Surely. *Barret.*

For be hath *fatly* sounded it, Above the sons to stand.

*Old Version of the Psalms*, Ps. 24.

**FAT'SNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *fast.* Sax. *fæternesse*.]

1. State of being fast. The proper tone of all the parts of the body, the *fastness* and fullness of the flesh.

*South, Ser.* of *Old Age*, p. 117.

2. Firmness: firm adherence. Such as might doubt they had given the king distaste, did contend by their forwardness and confidence to shew it was but their *fastness* to the former government, and that those affections ended with the time. *Bacon*, *Hic. H. Gr. Brit.*

3. Strength; security. His own *will*—

And eke the *fastness* of his dwelling-places, Both unassailable, gave him great aid.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which the speaker walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the times of Agricola.

*Darwin on Ireland.*

The feet had left the *fastness* of their place, Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chase. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

Not far off should be Rodrigo's quarter, For in this *fastness*, if I be not caught, He and his outlaws live. *Shakspeare, 1. The Pig.*

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he trenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Closeness; consciousness: not diffusion. Not used.

Bring his stile from all loose greenness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.

*Acham, Schoolmaster.*

**FAT'UOUS.**† *adj.* [*fatuosus*, Lat. *fatuosus*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Dict.*

The higher ranks will become *fatuous*, supercilious, and domineering.

*Burrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

**FAT' adj.** [Teut. *vet.* Icel. *feitr*, fat; *pæc*, Saxon, the past part of *febran*, to feed, according to Mr. Tooke.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy; the contrary to *lean*.

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the *fatdest*, I think, I 'tho forest. *Sh. M. W. of Win.*

Let our wives Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow. *Shak.*

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth. *J. Extr.*

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in an army forty thousand foot.

soldiers without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, French.] We're lurry'd! *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

This lubricous and adult rate age; Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own, T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage. *Dryden.*

3. Dull. See also **FAT-BRAINED** and **FAT-WITTED**.

O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found, *Fat* minds, and ever-grow'ing on the ground. *Dryden, Persius.*

There is little or no sense in the *fat* parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow, that he had a *fat* wit.

*Johnson's Holy David clear'd*, Æc. 1706, p. 257.

4. Wealthy: rich. Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contents, and flowing fees. *Milnes.*

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. *South.*

A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**FAT.** \* *n. s.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The *fat* is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of *fat*: one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of *fat*. *Quincy.*

In this continent the strongest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear killed in the act of generation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*, when the fibres are lax, and the almost too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO **FAT.** v. a. [from the noun.] To make *fat*; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Ere this I should have *fatned* all the region kites With this *slave's* offal. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Oh how this villany Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it. *Titus Andronicus.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot, Description of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatned* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

TO **FAT.** v. n. To grow *fat*; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid; He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter. *J. Estrenge.*

An old *fat* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Martineau.*

**FAT.** \* *n. s.* [*fat*, Saxon; *vetter*, Dutch. This is generally written *vet*.] A vessel

in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fat* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Jer. li. 24.*

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns and taners' *fats*. *Woodward on Pearls.*

**FATAL.** *adj.* [*fatalis*, Lat.; *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd, With Phrygian, Lathan, and Rutillian blood. *Dryden, Æn.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizes the heart or organs of breathing. *fatal*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a greater way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson.*

3. Appointed by destiny. It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still engaged to fight for his rebels at home. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It was Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras, In all his feats of arms, who least He dreamt of it to prosper best. *Hudibras.*

Behold the destin'd place of your shades; For thus Aschies prophecy'd of old, And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden, Æn.*

O race divine; For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden, Æn.*

**FATALISM.** \* *n. s.* [from *fatal*; Fr. *fatalisme*.] The doctrine of those who maintain that all things happen by necessity.

Have not *fatalism* and Suddicism gained ground during the general passion for the corporealism and mechanical philosophy, which has prevailed for about a century. *Sp. Berkeley, Ser.* 5, § 31.

Our poet, it must be confessed, left several passages so expressed, as to be favourable to *fatalism* and necessity. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

**FATALIST.**† *n. s.* [from *fat*; Fr. *fataliste*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology?

**FATALITY.** \* *n. s.* [*fatalité*, Fr. from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; pre-ordination of inevitable causes acting invariably in perpetual succession.

The stocks held a *fatality* and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Degree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *J. Est.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**FATALLY.** *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear, That had the self-annoy'd youth not been here, So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been seen. *Dew.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral woe,  
Which cruel laws to Indian virtues allow,  
When *fate* fully their virtue they approve;  
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

2. By the decree of fate: by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms composed the world mechanically and *fate*fully, only they were not sensible of it.

*Bentley.*

FAT'ALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fatal*.] Inevincible necessity.

*Sherwood.*

FAT'BRAINED.† *adj.* [*fat* and *brain*.] Having a dull apprehension. We now sometimes say, *fat-headed*.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers, so far out of his knowledge.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

FATE.† *n. s.* [*fat*, old French; *fatum*, Latin; from *fari*, to pronounce; *fatum* Dei, the will or decree of God. "In using the terms *fate*, *decreer*, or *destiny*, we speak after the manner of men; for it being customary with us, whenever we resolve upon some distant work, to declare our intentions to persons under our influence, who may assist in completing it, and to fix a determination in our minds which may render us vigorous, and keep us watchful in the prosecution, we conceive of God as making the like declared or mental determination with regard to every spot he comprises within the plan of his Providence." Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate, 1763, p. 208.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

*Necessity or chance*

Approach not me, and what I will is *fate*.

*Milton, P. L.*

There is a necessity in *fate*

Why sell the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryd.*

You must obey me soon or late

Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*?

*Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood first appears,

A watchful *fate* o'erses its rising years. *Dryd.*

Random chance or willful *fate*

Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philippi.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?—

By water shall he die and take his end. *Shaks.*

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late

A chapel crown'd, still in the common fate

Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;

Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not, he dies;

Yet still he chews the long-sown way to *fate*;

Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;

But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*?

*Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow sings,

And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings.

*Pope.*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly how he bent,

And *fate*der'd *fates* among the mules and vintners sent.

*Dryden.*

FAT'ED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]

1. Deceiv'd by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train

Driven by the southern blast was *fate*d here to reign.

*Dryden.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fate*d;  
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. This structure used by Dryden is unusual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,

Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,

Suspended shone on high. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to Shakespeare.

Thy fatal sky

Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare.*

FATHER.† *n. s.* [father, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language, Dr. Johnson says. The northern languages give *fader*, *vader*, or *fater*, which lead to the Lat. *pater*, and Gr. *pater*; and the Persian word is *pader*. The Goth. *fadrein* signifies parents.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

*Father* is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Beniamin, thy *father* with it the man  
By whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word.

*Bacon.*

He shall forget

*Father* and mother, and to his wife adhere.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. The first ancestor.

It was said

It should not stand in thy posterity;

But that myself should be the root and *father*

Of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom. iv. 16.*

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Egmont, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Condan.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied

With reverend *father*s and well learned bishops.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jehoi was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. ix. 21.*

*Father* of verse. *Pope.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *father*s, and magnify the *father*s, and seem to make the authority of the *father*s next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt.

*Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job, xxix. 16.*

He hath made me a *father* to Pharos;

And lord of all his house. *Gen. xlv. 8.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Formal in apparel,

In gait and countenance surely like a *father*.

*Shakespeare.*

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful rotary took the opportunity of confining herself to this celebrated *father*.

*Addison.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *father*s come,  
And the long glories of majestic Rome.

*Dryden, Virg.*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory.

*Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

11. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God.

*St. John, viii. 41.*

Almighty and most merciful *Father*.

*Common Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage.

*Addison, Spect.*

To FATHER. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.

*Ay, good youth,*

And rather *father* thee than master thee.

*Shakespeare, Cym.*

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,

Being so *father*'d and so husbanded.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

How light and portable my pain seems now,

When that which makes me loud makes the king

bow!

He childed as I *father*'d. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. To adopt a composition.

*Men of wit,*

Often *father*'d what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production; with on.

And lest we seem to *father* any thing upon

them more than is their own, let them read.

*Hooker.*

My name was made use of by several persons, and of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

Magical relations comprehended effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FATHERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The character of a father, the authority of a father.

Who can aside, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhood* of Trent be, under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church?

*Bp. Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or *fatherly* authority. *Locke.*

FATHERLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. *fatherleas*.]

1. Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child.

*Ex. xxiii.*

Our *fatherless* distress was left unnumber'd;

Your widow dolours likewise be unwept.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The *fatherless* hath no friend.

*Sandys.*

He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children.

*Addison, Spect.*

2. Wanting authority.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.

*Bacon, and Fl. Philolett.*

FATHERLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

*Sherwood.*

FATHERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,  
And, by that *fatally* and kindly power  
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shak.*  
The part which describes the fire, I owe to the  
piety and *fatally* affection of our monarch to his  
sustaining subjects. *Dryden.*

**FATHERLY.**† *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thou govern our good shepherd from us, that so  
faithfully hath taught us, so *fatherly* hath cared for us.  
*Par. Acts and Mem. of Dr. R. Taylor.*

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displea'd:  
O execrable son! so to aspire  
Above his brethren! *Milton, P. L.*

**FATHOM.**† *n. s.* [*fæthm*, *fædm*, Saxon; Teut. *vadem*; our own word was formerly written *fathom*.]

1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Brown.*

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *fathom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathomline*.  
Dive into the bottom of the deep,  
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.  
Another of his *fathoms* they have none  
To lead their business. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
You have blown his wain pride to that vastness,  
As he believes the earth is in his *fathom*.  
*Brown, and Fl. The Prophetess.*

**TO FATHOM.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.  
Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;  
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please.  
*Dryden, Pers.*

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.  
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights  
And *fathom* the depths of his flights.  
*Poison on the Classics.*

Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent; as, I cannot *fathom* his design.

But juster fates denied; nor would  
Another land that genius hold,  
As could beyond all wonder hurl'd,  
*Fathom* the intellectual world.  
*J. Hall, Poems. (1646.) p. 41.*

**FATHOMER.**† *n. s.* [from *fathom*.] One who is employed in fathoming.

**FATHOMLESS.**† *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.  
God, in the *fathomless* profound,  
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.  
*Saunders, Pompey. Red. xv. (1648.)*  
You will be swallow'd up, horse and man,  
In a *fathomless* lake of ill-scented mire.  
*More, Antiq. against Idolatry. Pref.*

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum  
The vast proportion of his infinite;  
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,  
With spans and inches so diminutive  
As fears and reasons? *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

**FATIDICAL.**† *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidic*, Fr.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told  
them what a fearful unfortunate business this  
would prove. *Hovell, Voc. For.*

If it be true, what the ancients write of some trees, that they are *fatidical*, these come to foretell, at leastwise to wish you, as the season invites me, a good new year.  
*Hovell, Lett. iv. 37.*  
*Fatidical* voices, delivered by none known whom apparitions of ghosts, ominations by words.  
*Spenner on Prologues, p. 102.*

**FATIGEROUS.**† *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

**FATIGABLE.**† *adj.* [*fatigable*, old Fr.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

**TO FATIGATE.**† *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. *Not in use.*

By what at the last did so *fatigate* him and his host, that thereby in conclusion his power diminished.  
*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 167. b.*

**FATIGATE.**† *adj.* [from the verb.] Wearied; worn out. *Obsolete.*

Readers, *fatigate* with long precepts, desire variety of matter. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 122.*  
By and by the din of war 'gan pierce  
His robed sense; then straight his doubled spirit  
Requiesc'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,  
And to the battle came he. *Shaks. Coriol.*

**FATIGATION.**† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fatigation*.] Weariness. *Huloet, and Bullokar.*

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.  
*W. Montaigne, Ess. Ec. P. I. (1648.) p. 577.*

**FATIGUE.**† *n. s.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.  
All day the vacant eye without *fatigue*  
Strays o'er the heav'n and earth. *Armstrong.*

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.  
The great Scipio sought honours in his youth,  
and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.  
*Dryden.*

**TO FATIGUE.**† *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,  
*Fatigues* left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

**FATKIDNEYED.**† *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* rascal; what a bawling dost thou keep! *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

**FATLING.**† *n. s.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them.  
*Isaiah, xi. 6.*

**FATLY.**† *adv.* [from *fat*.] Grossly; greasily. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**FATNER.**† *n. s.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.

The wind was west, on which the philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**FATNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *fat*. Sax. *fætnesse*.] 1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.

And by his side rode Isthmian glutony,  
Deformed creature, on a filthy wine;  
His belly was upblown with luxury,  
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes.  
*Spenner, F. Q.*

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess; unctuousness.

But the olive-tree said unto them, Should I leave my *fatness*, wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?  
*Judges, ix. 9.*

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.  
God giveth thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.  
*Gen. xxviii. 28.*

6. That which causes fertility.

When around  
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky  
The dew suspended staid, and left unmist  
The exuberant glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the baln of dews and the *fatness* of showers.  
*Bentley.*

**TO FATTEN.**† *v. a.* [Sax. *fættian*.]

1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the diaphragm.

2. To make fruitful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Town of stout to *fatten* land. *Ld. Londineau.*  
Dare not, on thy life,  
Touch ought of mine;  
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,  
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.  
*Dryden.*

3. To feed grossly; to encrease.

Obscene Orontes  
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,  
And *fattens* Italy with foreign wares.  
*Dryden, Jun.*

**TO FATTEN.**† *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the public good,  
And villain *fatten* with the brave man's labour.  
*Orontes.*

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed  
My *fat*'ning flocks, nor dare beyond the well.  
*Dryden.*

Yet then this little spot of our red wall fill'd,  
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,  
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent  
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;  
Enjoy'd the drops of life, and liv'd to see  
A long-descending hopeful progeny.  
*Dryden, Jun.*

Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,  
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,  
And every element exchange its kind,  
When thriving honesty in courts we find.  
*Granville.*

**FATTENER.**† *SEE FATER.*

**FATTINESS.**† *n. s.* [from *fatty*.] Grossness; fulness of flesh. *Sherwood.*

**FATTIH.**† *adj.* [from *fat*.] Inclining to fatness. *Sherwood.*

**FATTY.**† *adj.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if only or *fatly*, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preys upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.

The good

And thirty cucumber, when they perceive Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep Diverse, detecting contact.

Philips.

The common symptoms of the moribund scurvy are, a saline taste in the spitte, and a livid acie, sometimes with a fatty substance like a slim skin stop.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

FATUOUS.† *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

In the same instant that I feel the first attempt of the disease, I feel the victory; in the twinkling of an eye I can scarce see; instantly the taste is insipid and *fatuous*. *Jovius, Dierx.* (1695.) p. 25. We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combustible earth, Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.

Dendham.

FATUITY. *n.s.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuus*.] Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid feebleness of intellect.

It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their request. *King Charles.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of *fatuity* or madness.

Arbutnot on Air.

FATWITTED. *adj.* [*fat witted*] Heavy; dull; stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, dost sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FAUCET. *n.s.* [*faucet*, French; *fauces*, Latin.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written *fasset*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *faucet*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three-pence to a second audience. *Shakespeare.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth.

Sully, *Direct.* to the Butler.

FAUCION.† *n.s.* [old Fr. *fauchon*, Lat. *falx*. See *FALCHION*.] A crooked sword. The *fauchon* passed through his neck. *Judith*, xvi. 9.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore; A soldier's *fauchon*, and a seaman's *oar*.

Dryden, *Jen.*

FAUFELLY. *n.s.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAVILLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifies a moist air about them, hindering the attraction of light and the *favillous* particles.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

FAVEL.† *n.s.* [old Fr. *favèle*, a *faible*.] Deceit. Obsolete.

There was falsehood, *fael*, and jollity.

Yea, thieves, and whores.

Old Morality of Hyde-School.

FAVEL.† *adj.* [Fr. *fauveau*, Lat. *flavus*.]

Yellow; fallow; dun. Obsolete. See *FALLOW*, and *TO CURRY FALLOW*.

FAUGH.† An interjection of abhorrence. See *FOM*.

FA'LCUN. } See { *FALCON*.

FA'LCUNRY. } See { *FALCONRY*.

FAULT.† *n.s.* [old Fr. *faller*, Lacombe, 1460; *faulte*, Cotgrave; *faute* and *faul*, modern; the third person singular of the indicative of the verb *fallor*, it fails, *faul*, i. e. *fallit*. So the Span. *fallar* means to be deficient. The Teut. *faule*, and the Su. Goth. *faat*, also signify defect. Dr. Johnson thinks that the *l* in our word is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute; and that it is in conversation generally suppressed. This I conceive to be not the case; no person of tolerable education would expose himself to the charge of ignorance or affectation by leaving out the *l* in the pronunciation of *faul*.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *faul* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made. *Hooker.*

He finds no *faul* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Sillius, feet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an actual *faul*; Then what must be expect that still proceeds To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden.*

If you like not my poem, the *faul* may possibly be in my writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find *faul*. *Dryden.*

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from being a *faul*, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his sacred name sins ev'ry *faul*, And each exalted stanza trembles with thought. *Page.*

Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found *faul*, For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt? *King.* Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find *faul* with the times. *Sully.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *faul* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty; as, the enquirer is at a *faul*.

We are not only at a *faul*, in the hunters' term; but at a rest, as if we were playing at tennis. *Sir H. Watson, Lett. Rem.* p. 550.

4. Misfortune. Not now in use.

*David.* You are lit into my hands, where you are like to live.

*Marins.* The more my *faul*, To 'scape his hands, where I was like to die. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

TO FAULT. *v.n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eloquence than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulth*. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

TO FAULT.† *v.a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *faul* thee, But for bumbledances exact thee. *Old Song.* Whom should I *faul*? *Sp. Hall, Sat.* i. 2. For which only [bodily uncleanness] had they dishonoured their wives, our *Servants* had neither *faul*ed their gloss nor their practice.

*Sp. Hall, Cases of Cons.* iv. 2. That which is to be *faul*ed in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.

*Sp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, v. § 8. God's house is abused by them which bring hither hawks and dogs, which is *faul*ed in our church-hously.

*Stefford's Learned Discourses*, (1655.) p. 84.

FA'ULTER.† *n.s.* [from *faul*.] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight; This hand committed that supposed offence. *Polixenus.*

With my sweet words I could the King persuade, And make him pause, and take therein a breath, Till I, with suit, the *faulter's* peace had made. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 499.

TO FA'ULTER.† See *TO FALTER*.

FA'ULTINDER.† *n.s.* [*faul* and *find*.] A censurer; an objector.

Other pleasant *faulfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun. *Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*

Be thou no sharp *faulfinder*, but an admonisher without upbraiding. *Trancl. of Bullinger's Sermon.* p. 241.

FA'ULTUL.† *adj.* [*faul* and *faul*.] Full of crime.

So fares it with this *faulful* lord of Rome. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

FA'ULTILY.† *adv.* [from *faul*.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

The former impression was exhausted, and very *faul*ly printed. *Atty. Crammer, Pref. to the Bible.*

FA'ULTINESS.† *n.s.* [from *faul*.]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgement was to be practised in knowing *faulness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or not to be collected. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faulness* of their people heretofore is laid open. *Hooker.*

3. Imperfection; defect; unfitness for use.

If these objections are just, what have I done but discovered the *faulness* of a commodity, which Mr. Warburton had put off upon them, and they were, though innocently, putting off upon the publick, for good wares?

*Edwards, Can. of Criticism.* Pref.

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *faul*.] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins be *faulless* suffered pain, There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*

Who durst thy *faulless* figure thus deduce? *Dryden, J. n.*

Whoever thinks a *faulless* piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, or is, nor e'er shall be. *Page.*

FA'ULTLESSNESS.† *n.s.* [from *faulless*.] The state of being perfect.

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*faul*ty, French, from *faul*.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is guilty. *2 Sm. xiv. 13.*

Can thus

The image of God in man, created once  
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!  
To such unashingly sufferings be detus'd?

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of policy by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by Scripture meetable as they lay elders.

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

- FAUN.\* n. s. [Lat. *Faunus*.] A sort of inferior heathen deity, pretended to inhabit the woods.

*Fauns*, or *elvans*, be of poets feigned to be gods of the wood.

*E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Calendar.*

Rough *Satyr*s danc'd, and *Fauns* with cloven heel  
From the glad sound would not be absent long.

*Milton, Lycida.*

- FAUNIST.\* n. s. [from *faun*.] One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.

*Moderns.*

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland; a new field to the naturalist.

*White's Selborne, p. 107.*

- TO FAVOUR.† v. a. [favo, Lat.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies  
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,  
Than *Clarion*, the eldest son and heir  
Of Muscarol.

*Spenser, Muscipetor.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,  
May favour *Tamora* the queen of Goths.

*Titus Andronicus.*

Men favour wonders.  
Fortune so favoured him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him.

*Knight, Hist. of the Turks.*

The good *Æneas* am I call'd; a name,  
While fortune favours, not unknown to fame.

*Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and *faunus*'d of the skies,  
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities.

*Pope, Odyss.*

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to favour an enemy in his approaches.

*Addison, Fag-Examiner.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his master.

*Spectator.*

4. To resemble in any respect.

The complexion of the element  
Is *faunus*'d like the work we have in hand,  
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Ces.*

5. To conduce to; to contribute.

FAVOUR. n. s. [favo, Lat. favour, Fr.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard;

- propitious aspect: with of before the favourer.

It pleas'd my majesty to turn your looks  
Of favour from myself, and all our house.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The child *Samuel* was in favour, both by the Lord and also with men.

*1 Sm. ii. 36.*

They got not the hand by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a favour unto them.

*Psalms xlv. 3.*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,  
Gave him the fear, and favour of mankind.

*Wallis.*

This favour, had it been employ'd on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice to your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity.

*Dryden, Aureng. Prof.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with of before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in favour of which they are here alleged.

*Butts.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in favour of one side more than another.

*Jenyns.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And, in short, the favour of learning was the honour and mode of the age.

*Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shewn.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites.

*Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet favour to men of skill.

*Ecc. ix. 11.*

The gods, in favour to you, made her cruel.

*A. Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildness: mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and favour of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle.

*Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy *Macbeth*, we stay upon your leisure.

— Give me your favour; my dull brain was wrought  
With things forgot.

*Shakespeare.*

Yet we enter into open act,  
And *Faunus*, 'twere no loss if't might be inquir'd  
What the condition of these arms would be.

*B. Jonan.*

Come down, said *Reynard*, let us treat of peace:  
A peace, with all my soul, said *Chanticleer*;  
But, with your favour, I will treat it here.

*Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,  
His chief delight and favour; him, for whom  
All these his works so wond'rous be ordain'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his love suit will advance  
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know  
By favours several which they did bestow.

*Shaks.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like favour, may as well do it.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remnant of that custom of wearing a mistress's favour on such occasions of old.

*Spectator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, *Fluellen*, wear thou this favour for me, and stick it in thy cap.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in shortness.

*Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye  
Hath staid upon some favour that it loves. *Shaks.*  
Dissect thy favour with an unwarped beard.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

There's no goodness in thy face: if *Antony*  
Be free and healthful, why so tart a favour  
To trumpet such good tidings?

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Yet well I remember  
The favours of these men: were they not mine?  
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me?

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

A youth of five favour and shape.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies.

*Ray.*

- FAVOURABLE. adj. [favourable, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.  
Famous *Flautes*! most gracious prince,  
Lead favourable ear to our requests.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.  
None can have the favourable thought,  
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought.

*Dryden, Ju.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.  
People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, favourable to generation, health, and long life.

*Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.  
Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very favourable for the making lives of men.

*Clerodand.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured.  
Of all the race of silver-winged flies  
Which do possess the empire of the air,  
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,  
Than *Clarion*, the eldest son and heir  
Of Muscarol.

*Spenser, Muscipetor.*

FAVOURABLENESS.\* n. s. [from favourable.] Kindness; benignity.

To the favourableness of your ladyship's censure—be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.

*Bp. Taylor, Artific. Handson, p. 198.*

FAVOURABLY. adv. [from favourable.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more favourably heard than their who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them.

*Hobbes.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself favourably unto them in the way.

*Hud. vi.*

The violent will condemn the character of *Abraham*, as either too favourably or too harshly drawn.

*Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think favourably of those we love.

*Regens.*

FAVOUR'D.† participial adj. [from favour.]

1. Regarded with kindness.  
Oh with some favour'd traveller they stay,  
And shine before him all the desert way.

*Pope, Odyss.*

2. Featured. See the ninth sense of the substantive favour. Always conjoined with well or ill, Dr. Johnson says, citing only *Spenser*, and the Bible. But this is not exclusively the case, as the other example, which I add, will shew, and which indeed exhibits a word still common in conversation.



Of her there tread

A thousand young ones which she daily fed;  
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one  
Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured. *Spens. F. Q.*  
The ill-favoured and lean-floxed kine did eat  
up the seven well-favoured and fat kine.

*Bridget Howd'ye*, late servant to the lady Fardogio, a short, thick, lively, hard-favoured weech.  
*Trotter*, No. 245.

**FA'VOUREDLY**. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

**FA'VOUREDNESS**. \* *n. s.* [from *favoured*.] Usually joined with *well* or *ill* appearance.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or an evil-favouredness. *Deut.* xvii. 1.

**FA'VOURER**. \* *n. s.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well wisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligion, as they do us with superstitious favours, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker*.

Do I not know you for a *favourer*  
Of this new sect? ye are not sound. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,  
Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*  
All the *favourers* of mankind were the most profane and bitter enemies to the Christian religion.

**FA'VOURESS**. \* *n. s.* [from *favour*.] She who countenances, or supports, or regards with kindness. Not used.

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favourer* of the protestant religion.

*Dr. Hokenst.* *disc.* to *Dr. Corbett*, 1616, p. 184.  
**FA'VOURITE**. † *n. s.* [*favori*, *favoriti*, *Fr.* *favorita*, *Ital.*]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

A *favourite* has no friend. *Gray*.

2. One chosen as a companion by a superior; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites*.

I was a Theban gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction.

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite*, flies;

This poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies.

Bid her steal into the plashed lower,  
Where hoarse-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,  
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,

Made proud by princes that advance their pride  
Against that power that they dread.

Nothing is more vile than, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, especially towards the waiting time, and suspect of satiety.

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king.

What *fav'rite* gain, and what the nation owns,  
Fly the forgetful world.

**FA'VOURITE**. \* *adj.* Beloved; regarded with favour. The two following ex-

amples stand in *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary* as illustrations of the substantive; and of the adjective no notice is taken.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages to an author. *Addison, Spect.*  
So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!  
Their sage experience to the *favourite* child.

*Pope, Odys.*

**FA'VOURITISM**. \* *n. s.* [from *favourite*.] Exercise of power by favourites.

A plea of *favouritism* for our execratory government is essentially at variance with the plan of our legislation.

*Barber, Thoughts on the Pres. Discontent.*

**FA'VOURLESS**. *adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that Goddess I have sought the sight,  
Yet no where can her find; such happiness  
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**FA'USEN**. \* *n. s.* A sort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash;

The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish  
Did slide. *Chapman, Tind.*

**FA'USENBRAYE**. \* *n. s.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the wall. *Harris*.

**FA'UTOR**. \* *n. s.* [Lat. *fautior*, *Fr.* *faveur*; countenance; supporter.

I am neither author or *fauter* of any sect: I will have no man admit himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth; not mine. *B. Jonson*.

The new mountain in the Lucerne lake, which is alleged by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Hoodward*.

**FA'UTRESS**. \* *n. s.* [*fautrix*, Lat. *fautrice*, *Fr.*] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove  
Mioern's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman, Tind.*  
He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite.

*Garth, Dedict.* to *Ovid*.

**FAWN**. † *n. s.* [*faon*, *Fr.* from *fan*, in old *Fr.* a child probably from *infans*, Latin, *Dr. Johnson* says. *Fan* is the old French word for a *fawn* itself, or for the young of any beast. *V. Cotgrave* in *FAN*. *Borel* derives it from *infans*.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,  
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;  
And seek each where, where last I saw his face,  
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind.

*Spenser, Sonnets.*

The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket. *Shaks. L. Lab. Lou.*

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *fawn*, and so the calf. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,  
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope*.

**TO FAWN**. \* *v. n.* [*Fr.* *faonner*.] To bring forth a *fawn*. *Cotgrave*, and *Sharnwood*.

The does then do *fawn*.

*Bullough*, in *F. F. Encycloped.*

**TO FAWN**. † *v. n.* [of uncertain original; perhaps a contraction of the French *fan-fan*, a term of fondness for children, *Dr. Johnson* says; but it is perhaps from the Sax. *fægnian*, which bears the meaning of to speak fair, to wheedle.]

1. To court by friking before one; as a dog.

The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney*.

Holding Coriol in the name of Rome, *Sidney*.  
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shaks. Coriol.*

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.

Instead thereof he kin'd her weary feet,  
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue.

As he her very d innocence did weat. *Spens. F. Q.*  
Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlic? *South*.

3. To court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;  
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,  
So long as Edward is thy constant friend?

And thou, thy hypocrite, who now would'st be  
Patron of liberty, who more than thou  
Once *fawn'd*, and, crying'd, and servilely ador'd?  
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton, P. L.*

Whom Aeneas follows with a *fawning* air;  
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd. Æn.*

Drest now the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,  
And pleas'd to 'scape some flattery to thy page.

**FAWN**. † *n. s.* A servile cringe; low flattery. You will rather show our gentle lords  
How you can frown, than *fawn* upon them

For the inheritance of their loves. *Shaks. Coriol.*  
Thou'lt flatter, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness.

Which pleaseth Caesar more than *tervile* *fawns*. *B. Jonson, Festaster.*

**FA'WNER**. † *n. s.* [from *fawn*.] One that *fawns*; one that pays servile courtship.

Our talking is trustless, our ears do abound;  
Our *fawners* dread faithful friendship a foe.

*Mir. for Mag.* p. 55.  
By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*.

**FA'WNING**. \* *n. s.* [from *fawn*.] Gross or low flattery; the act of servilely cringing.

Low-crook'd curties, and base spanish *fawn-  
ing*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*  
Crown's *fawnings* are a base salvation.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*  
The *fawnings* and the wiles of court.

*Falstaff, Disc.* on *Ecclus.* ii. 11.  
He that hath

Devised the *fawnings* of a future generation.  
*Mansinger, Remigade.*

**FA'WNINGLY**. † *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.

He that so *fawningly* entreats the soul to sin,  
will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.

*South, Sermon.* ix. 28.

**FA'XED**. † *adj.* [from *pex*, Sax. hair.] Hairly. *Bailey* gives *fax* for hair.

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella cristata, or cometa.

*Cumden, Rem.*  
**FAY**. † *n. s.* [*fée*, *Fr.* See **FAIRY**.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fays*  
Fly after the night-stars.

Leaving their misty train, *Milton, Old Nat.*  
The birds' songs suppose, that after the battle of Camlan in Cornwall, where traitorous Morard

was slain, and Arthur wounded, Morgan le Fay, a great elfin lady, conveyed the body hither to cure it.

*Selden on Dryden's Polydore*, S. 3.  
Ye sylphs and sylphs, to your chief give ear;  
Fay, fairies, geni, elves, and demour boar!

*Pope*.  
From her, [the Persian poet, Mevjan,] we may fairly derive Ariosto's "la fata Morgana":—  
from her likewise we may derive our Morgan le Fay, the patroness of Arthur in romantic lore, and his conductress to the land of Fairy.

*Hale on the Arab. Nights' Entert.* p. 15.  
2. Faith. [*Fr. foy, fay; Span. fey*] Wholly obsolete.

Their ill 'aviour garres men missey,  
Both of their doctrine and their fey.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*  
To **FAY**. v. g. [*Su. Goth. feia*, to cleanse.]  
To cleanse, as a ditch or a pond. Will-  
brahm's Chesh. Gloss. To cast up, to  
cleanse, to remove earth. Craven Dial-  
lect. Sometimes written fey. See To  
FEV. The substantive fey is also loose  
earth. See Craven Dial. in V. and in  
FAUF. and Ray in FEV.

**FE'ABERY**. n. s. [*Anglo-Saxon, Lat.*] A  
gooseberry.

*Dict.*  
To **FEAGUE**. v. a. [*Gower uses To feige*,  
for to censure; *feigen*, Germ. to sweep;  
*syken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to  
chastise; to beat.

When a knotty point comes, I lay my head  
close to it with a snuff-box in my hand; and  
then I feague it away I tell thee.

*Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

**FE'AL**. adj. [*Feel*, Norm. French, "feel  
et leel," faithful and loyal, Kellham;  
later *Fr. feal*.] Faithful. Not now in  
use among the English; but still, I be-  
lieve, among the Scotch.

The tenants by knights' service used to swear  
to their lords to be *feal* and leal, i. e. faithful and  
loyal.

*Chambers*.  
To **FEAL**. v. a. [*Teut. helan*, Icel. *fel*,  
occulto. Craven Dial.] To hide; to  
conceal. A northern word.

He that *feals* can find. *Grav.*  
**FE'ALTY**. n. s. [*Fealty*, old *Fr.* of the  
eleventh century; *foiella*, Ital. *fidelitas*,  
Lat.] Duty due to a superior lord;  
fidelity to a matter; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for thy truth,  
And lasting fealty to the new-made king.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Let my sovereign  
Command my eldest son, say all my sons,  
As pledges of my fealty and love. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

Man disloyalty,  
Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins  
Against the high supremacy of Heaven.

*Milton, P. L.*

Each bird and beast behold  
After their kinds: I bring them to receive  
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty  
With low subjection. *Milton, P. L.*

Whether his first design be to withdraw  
Our fealty from God, or to disturb  
Conjugal love. *Milton, P. L.*

**FEAR**. v. a. [*Goth. faurhan*, to fear;  
*faurhter*, fear; *Teut. voer*, fear; *Norm.*  
*Fr. fear*, fear; *Swed. fara*, danger; *Icel.*  
*freo*, sorrowful.]

1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension  
of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind,  
upon the thought of future evil likely  
to befall us. *Locke.*

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Trembling fear still to and fro did fly,  
And found no place where safe she shrowd him  
might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For fear was upon them, because of the people  
of those countries. *Evans, Ill. 3.*  
Behold me in my sex; I am no soldier;  
Tender, and full of fears, our blushing sex is,  
Unhardened with resolute thoughts.

*Beum. and Fl. Knight of Malin.*  
What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?  
Must we not wish, for fear of wishing ill?

*Dryden, Jun.*  
Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature  
whereby we are excited to provide for our  
security upon the approach of evil.

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence  
of any person or thing; terror im-  
pressed: with of before that which im-  
presseth.

And the fear of you, and the dread of you  
shall be upon every beast. *Gen. ix. 2.*

3. Anxiety; solicitude.  
The principal fear was for the holy temple.

*2 Mac. xv. 10.*

4. That which causes fear.  
Still, as he fled, his eye was backward cast,  
As if his fear still follow'd him behind.

*Spenser, F. Q. l. ix. 21.*  
I will mock when your fear cometh, when  
your fear cometh as desolation. *Prov. i. 26.*

Antony, stay not by his side;  
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee here,  
is Noble, courageous, high, unsummarable,  
Where Caesar's is not; but near him, thy angel  
Becomes a fear, as being o'erpower'd.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. The object of fear.  
Except the God of Abraham and the fear  
of Isaac had been with me. *Gen. xxi. 42.*

6. Something hung up to scare deer by  
its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall  
fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of  
the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare.

*Is. xxiv. 18.*

**FEAR**. n. s. [*poeps*, Saxon.] A compa-  
nion. Obsolete. The true word is *fere*.  
But Spenser occasionally writes it with  
the a. See **FERR**.

To **FEAR**. v. a. [See the etymology of  
the noun.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehen-  
sions of terror; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensius fears his widow  
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.  
—You are very unsensible, yet you misse my sense;  
I mean Hortensius is afraid of you.

*Shakespeare, Tom. of the Shrew.*

To fear the foe, since fear opposeth strength,  
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be  
fear'd above all the kingdoms before it.

*2 Esdr. xii. 13.*  
When I view the beauty of thy face,  
I fear not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace.

*Dryden.*

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.  
[*Orig. Vocab. 1514, terrifico.*]

Let not worldly shame fear us to weep for our  
sins. *By. Fisher, Pt. 53.*

The inhabitants, being feared with the Span-  
iards landing and burning, fled from their dwell-  
ings.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,  
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey.

*Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*  
Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,  
With hideous gazing, to fear away fear. *Demetrius.*

3. To reverence. *Battist.*  
There is forgiveness with thee, that Thou  
mayest be feared. *Psalms cxxx. 4.*

To **FEAR**. v. n.

1. To live in terror; to be afraid.

Well you may fear too far, sir—  
—Safer than trust too far:

Let me still take away the harms I fear,  
Nor fear still to be taken. *Shakespeare, K. L.*

If any such be here, if any fear  
Less for his person than an ill report;  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant fear  
For his ill-gotten gain;

And pray to Gods that will not hear,  
While the debating winds and billows bear  
His wealth into the main. *Dryden, Horace.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,  
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:  
So much, she fears for William's life,  
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*

**FE'ARFUL**. adj. [*fear* and *fall*.]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

Then that are of a fearful heart. *Jacob, x. 11.*

2. Afraid. It has of before the object of  
fear.

The Irish are more fearful to offend the law  
than the English. *Darries on Ireland.*

I have made my heroine fearful of death, which  
neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been.

*Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be revered.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fear-  
ful in prizes! *Ezekiel, xv. 11.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impres-  
sioning fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor fearful to foe.

*Johnson, Schoolmaster.*

He's gentle and not fearful. *Shaks. Tempus.*

Against such monsters God himself has said  
his own, by fearful execution of extraordinary judg-  
ment upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan,  
concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a  
fearful pattern of his just displeasure.

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement  
inhabits here: some heavy n'p'ower guide us  
Out of this fearful country. *Shaks. Tempest.*

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of  
the living God. *Heb. x. 31.*

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and  
dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible  
and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be  
found no comparison. *Relig.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present  
revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that  
fearful punishment which shall be inflicted on  
them in another life. *Tillotson.*

**FE'ARFUL**. v. Used adverbially in the north  
of England. "Fearful, very." West-  
moreland Dialect.

**FE'ARFULLY**. adv. [*from fearful*.]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night  
Did Thistle fearfully o'ertrip the dew,  
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
Looks fearfully on the confind deep. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. In a manner to be revered.

I will praise Thee; for I am fearfully and  
wonderfully made. *Psalms cxxxix. 14.*

**FE'ARFULNESS**. n. s. [*from fearful*.]

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

O Egoled, the fruit of *fearfulness*,  
Of rest thou the right reward dost reap;  
But if thou wilt avoid this wretchedness,  
Be wise, and look about before you leap.

*Mir. for Mag.* p. 240.

The Jews themselves thought nothing fit to be a murderer of this kind but a devil, and a she-one too; that the *fearfulness* of the act might dispose to more untruly and more barbarous resolutions of inhumanity.  
*Gregory, Pastimes* p. 97.

## 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgement of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popular error?

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of a mean complaisant with bold popular offenders.  
*South.*

## FE'ARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold; with of before the subject. Warburton has once used it in the sense of *unfeared*. See HONOURLESS.

From the ground she *feared* does arise,  
And walketh forth without suspect of crime.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

The flaming spear, *feared*, though alone  
Encompass'd round with force, thus answer'd bold.

*Milton, P. L.*

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *feared* of death and danger than any other.

*Temple.*

## FE'ARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearedly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils.  
*Deacy of Men.*

## FE'ARLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearelessness* in danger.  
*Clarendon.*

## FEASIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *feasible*.]

### 1. Practicability.

### 2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falshood for truths, dubious for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

## FE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*feasible*, French.

Our own word was formerly written *feasible*; and sometimes *feasible*, as by Barret: probably in conformity to the Lat. etymon, *facio*, to do.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

Things are *feasible* in themselves; and the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them.  
*South.*

## FE'ASIBLE. *n. s.* Whatever is practicable.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are *feasibles*.  
*Glasse, Serp.*

## FE'ASIBLY. *adv.* [*feasible*.] [from *feasible*.]

Practicability.  
Let us inquire into the *feasibility* of this great improvement of our holy and Christian diligence.  
*Ep. Hall, Rem.* p. 971.

They have not yet convinced the world of the *feasibility* and truth of their propositions, by any manifest transcriptions of them upon their lives.  
*South, Sermon* vii. 115.

You have convinced men of the *feasibility*, as well as the excellency, of that kind of conversation.  
*Goodman, Wise. En. Conf. P. I.*

## FE'ASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

## FEAST. *n. s.* [*feast*, old French, of the tenth century; *feate*, modern; *festum*, Lat.]

### 1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten,  
It had been as a gap in our great feast.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants.  
*Gen. xl. 20.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,  
And made the lady of the flower's her guest;  
When to a bow'r ascended on the plain,  
With sudden sense ordain'd, and large for either train.  
*Dryden.*

### 2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a *fast*.

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

### 3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the *gyping* of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others.  
*Locke.*

## TO FEAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,  
Did *feast* together.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
The parish funds, indeed; but our churchwardens

*Feast* on the silver, and give us the farthings.  
*Gay.*

## TO FEAST. *v. a.*

### 1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great show of favour.  
*Hayward.*

### 2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All those are our's, all nature's excellence,  
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.  
*Dryden.*

## FE'ASTFUL. *n. s.* [from *feast*.]

### 1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Ep. Tayl. Worthy Communion.*

### 2. One that entertains magnificently; a feast-maker; a banqueter.

*Indol.*

## FE'ASTFUL. *adj.* [*feast* and *ful*.] This was a word in use at least a century before Milton wrote, from whose poetry Dr. Johnson cites his earliest example.]

### 1. Festive; joyful.

They constitute also a *feastful* dais to the honour and worship thereof.

*Bale on the Rev. P. III. (1550) sign. II.*  
Our solemn *feastful* day.

*Ap. Parker, Transl. of the Psalms* p. 234.  
The virgins also shall on *feastful* days  
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing  
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,  
From whence captivity and loss of eyes.

*Mil. S. A.*

Therefore be sure  
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends  
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,  
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure.

*Milton, Sonnet.*

### 2. Luxurious; riotous.

The sutor train  
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r  
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour.

*Pope, Ode on St. Dunstons.*

## FE'ASTING. *n. s.* [from *feast*.] An entertainment; a treat.

But these very grievously afflicted them, whom they had received with *feastings*. *Wisdom*, xix. 16.

## FE'ASTRITE. *n. s.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,  
Unborn'd to all, invites a numerous train  
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,  
Reveries the *feastrites* old.  
*Philips.*

## FEAT. *n. s.* [*feat*, Norm. French, done, deed, Kelham; *fait*, modern; *factum*, Latin.]

### 1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far  
For his bold *feats* and hardy confidence;  
Fullstop struck in many a cruel war. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
And struck him on his knee; in that day's *feats*,  
When he might at the western end the score,  
He prov'd 't' best man i' t' field. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*  
Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action,  
and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express.  
*Addison, Spect.*

### 2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards.  
*Bacon, Essays.*

## FEAT. *adj.* [*fait*, bien *fait*, French; "homo factus ad unguem." Lat. So far Dr. Johnson. But the Su. Goth. *fait*, apt, ready, may be also considered as the parent of the word before us.]

### 1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had  
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;  
So tender over his occasions, true,  
So *feist*, so nurse-like.  
*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

### 2. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments sit upon me,  
Much *feister* than before. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
She speaks *feist* English.  
*Beaumont, and F. Little Trif.*

### 3. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feist* man at controversy. *Sellingfleet.*

## TO FEAT. *v. a.* To form; to fashion; to set an example to.

[He] liv'd in court,  
(Which rare it is to do), most rare i' d, most lov'd;  
A sample to the youngster; to the more mature,  
A glass that *feasted* them, and to the graver,  
A child that guided doubts. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

## FE'ATIOUS. *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat; dexterously. Obsolete.

## FE'ATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dexterously. Not in use.

And with fine fingers crott full *feateously*  
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser, Prothalam.*

## FE'ATHER. *n. s.* [*reþer*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

### 1. The plume of birds.

Look as I blow this *feather* from my face.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The brave eagle does with sorrow see  
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,  
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,  
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;  
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,  
But hovers round her wings away, *Waller.*

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newt. Opt.*  
I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*.  
*Sage.*

### 2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

Clifford and the haught Northumberland,  
And of *feather* many more proud birds,  
Have wrought the easy-melting link, like wax.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

I am not that *feather* to shake off  
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shaks. Twain.*

8. An ornament; an empty title.

9. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural  
frizzing of hair, which, in some places,  
rises above the lying hair, and there  
makes a figure resembling the tip of an  
ear of corn.  
*Farrier's Dict.*

To *FEATHER*† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dance Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;  
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,  
He *feather'd* her her hundred times a day. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They struck not to say, that the king cared not  
to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.  
*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

5. To give wings to; to render light, as  
a feather.

The Polonian story perhaps may *feather* some  
tedious hours. *Loveley's Letters*, 1663, p. 204.  
Numerous, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases,  
and pointed with pathetic accents  
*Scott, Scott's Works*, 1718, vol. ii. p. 124.

6. To *FEATHER* one's Nest. [Alluding to  
birds which collect feathers, among  
other materials, for making their nests.]  
To get riches together.

*FEATHERED*, n. s. [*feather* and *bed*.]  
A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.  
The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,  
And meets his wife, which brings her *feathered*.  
*Doune.*

*FEATHERDRIVER*, n. s. [*feather* and *driver*.]  
One who cleanses feathers by whisking  
them about.

A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs  
filled with the fine dust or down of feathers.  
*Derham, Physico-Theol.*

*FEATHERED*† adj. [from *feather*.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,  
His cubbies on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,  
Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

So when the new-born phoenix first is seen,  
Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen.  
Dark'ning the sky, they hover 'er and shroud  
The wanton sailers with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*  
Then ships of uncouth form shall deem the tide,  
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*  
Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and  
among many other feathered creatures, several  
little winged boys perch upon the middle straits.  
*Addison, Spect.*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.  
An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an  
arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Etangne.*  
Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill  
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill.  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

3. Swift; winged, like an arrow.  
Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide  
My *feather'd* hours. *Sunday, Job*, p. 12.  
New think this while our *feathered* minutes may  
Fall under measure; Time itself can stay.  
*Cleveland, Poems*, &c. p. 43.

4. Smoothed, like down or feathers.  
As if it were a sign of godliness, and a mark  
of God's favourites, to be affected with softness,  
*feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed  
with pathetic accents! *Scott, Works*, &c. p. 124.

*FEATHERED*, n. s.

Boards or planks that have one edge  
thinner than another, are called *feather-*  
*edge* stuff. *Mozon, Mech. Exercises.*

*FEATHERED*, adj. [*feather* and *edge*.]  
Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover must be made of *feathered* boards,  
by the nature of several doors with hinges fixed  
thereon. *Mortimer.*

*FEATHERFEW*, n. s. A plant both single  
and double; it is increased by seeds or  
slips, and also by dividing the root: it  
flowereth most part of the summer.  
*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

*FEATHER-GRASS*, n. s. [*gramen plumosum*.]  
An herb.

*FEATHERLESS*† adj. [*Sax. fæþerleas*.]  
Having few or no feathers.

This so high grown try was like that *featherless*  
bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds  
to cover his nakedness. *Houell, Voe. Forest.*

*FEATHERLY*, adj. [from *feather*.] Re-  
sembling feather.

The section or pluvius agglutination of hail  
about the mother and fundamental angles thereof,  
seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, al-  
though snow itself be hexangular. *Brown.*

*FEATHERSELLER*, n. s. [*feather* and *seller*.]  
One who sells feathers for beds.

*FEATHERY*† adj. [from *feather*.]

1. Clothed with feathers.  
Or whirled from the lodge, or village cock  
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.  
*Milton, Comus.*

2. Light as a feather.  
Transitory migrations seem light and *feathery*.  
*Doune, Lett. to Sir H. C. Poems*, p. 285.  
*Feathery* and light stuff, that hath no good sub-  
stance in it.  
*Whately, Redempt. of Time*, (1634), p. 25.

*FEATLY*† adv. [from *feat*.] Neatly;  
nimble; dexterously.

Foot it *feately* here and there,  
And sweet sprites the burthen bear. *Sh. Tempest.*  
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;  
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,  
That feately footing seem'd to skim the ground.  
*Dryden.*

We are bluntly told — not neatly and *feately*.  
*Echard, Observ.* (1696), p. 61.

*FEATNESS*†, n. s. [from *feat*.] Neatness;  
nicety; dexterity. *Huotet*, and *Sherwood*.  
*FEATOUS*\* adj. See *FEATEOUS*.

*FEATOUSLY*\* adv. See *FEATEOUSLY*.  
Nimble; neatly. This is the word in  
Chaucer, not *feateously*.

The morrice rigors, while bobby horse doth foot  
it feately. *Benson & Fl. Kn. of the Burn*, *Feate*.

*FEATURE*†, n. s. [*feiture*, old French].

1. The cast or make of the face.  
Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shaks.*

Any lineament or single part of the  
face.  
Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,  
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features*.  
*Synarar.*

We may compare the face of a great man with  
the character, and try if we can find out in his  
looks and *features*, the haughty cruel, or unmerciful  
temper that discovers itself in the history.  
*Addison on Metals*.

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,  
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison, Ovid.*

3. The whole turn of the body; the fashion;  
the make.

She also doll'd her beavy habergeon  
Which the fair *feature* of her limbs did hide.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Workmanship.

Here they (the witches) speak as if they were  
creating some new *feature*, which the devil per-  
suades them to be able to do often, by the pro-  
nouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors  
on the earth.  
*Dr. Johnson, his own Notes on his Manuscr.*

To *FEATURE*† v. a. To resemble in  
countenance; to favour. Dr. Johnson  
cites, as an illustration of this word, the  
passage which I have given to the verb  
*feat*; the true word being *feated*; and  
*featured* an unwarrantable alteration.

*FEATURED*\* adj. [from *feature*.]

1. Having handsome features.

How wise, how noble, young, how rarely  
*featured*. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*  
Rich thou art, *featured* thou art, *featured* thou art.  
*Greene, Foreword to Fido*, (1611.)

2. Having a good or bad form, shape, or  
features.

Richard the third — ill *featured* of limbs.  
*Sir T. More, Descript. of S. Rich. III.*  
Hornes better *featured*, or more servicable than  
now. *Haknall on Providence*, p. 36.

3. Resembling in feature or countenance.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hopes,  
*Featur'd* he'll like him, like him with friends possess'd.  
*Shakespeare, Sonnet.*

What are the noblest ornaments, but deaths  
Turn'd flatterers of life in paint, or marble.  
The well-stain'd canvas, or the *featur'd* stone!  
*Young, Night Th. 9.*

To *FEAZE* v. a. [*faize*, French].

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and re-  
duce it again to its first stamens.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth*.

To *FEBRICATE* v. n. [*fabricator*, Latin].

To be in a fever.

*FEBRIFICK*\* adj. [old Fr. *febrifigue*.]

Tending to produce fever.

The *febrile* humour fell into my legs.  
*Lord Chatterfield.*

*FEBRICULOS*, adj. [*fabriculosus*, Latin].

Troubled with a fever.

*FEBRIFUGE*, n. s. [*febris* and *fugo*,  
Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medi-  
cine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy*.

Bitters, like choler, are the best anguifuges, and  
also the best *febrifuges*. *Flager on the Humours*.

*FEBRIFUGE*, adj. Having the power to  
cure fevers.

*Febrifuge* draughts had a most surprising good  
effect. *Arbuthnot*.

*FEBRILE*, adj. [*febrilis*, Latin; *febril*, Fr.].

Constituting a fever; proceeding from a  
fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the  
blood, and turgid and tumefied by the *febrile* fer-  
mentation, or by phlebotomy relieved.

*FEBRUARY*, n. s. [*februarius*, Latin].

The name of the second month in the  
year.

You have such a *February* face,  
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shaks.*

*FEBRUATION*, n. s. [Lat. *februatus*, pu-  
rified or cleansed by sacrifice.] A rite,  
among the Gentiles, of purifying, a  
sacrifice.

Some fantastic rites and *februations* to chase away mormons and speckles.

*Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 227.  
Superstition—expressed in an infinity of *februations* and empty forms.  
*Ibid.* p. 238.

**FE'CAL.** *adj.* See **FECAL**. [*Fr. fecal*, "la matiere fecale," Cotgrave.]

**FE'CES.** *n. s.* [*feces*, Lat., *feces*, Fr.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.  
Hence the surface of the ground with mud and slime heaves; the fears of the flood, I'vee'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in The seeds of heav'n, new creatures did begin. *Dryd.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in their feces. *Arbuthnot on Aliens.*

**FE'CALESS.** *adj.* A common word in Cumberland, and other parts of the north, denoting spiritless, feeble, weak; and perhaps a corruption of *effecless*.

**FE'CULENCE.** *n. s.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.  
"Four upon it some very strong lees, to facilitate the separation of its feculencies." *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist its feculency, which in soore porous coats Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

**FE'CULENT.** *adj.* [*feculentus*, Latin, *feculent*, French.] Foul; druggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most silky *feculent*, Above the water were on high extent, And fair'd to wash themselves incessantly, Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
They are to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and *feculent* soul, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanville, Apology.*

**FE'COND.** *adj.* [*fecundus*, Latin; *fecund*, French.] Fruitful; prolific.

The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be.

*Grant, Bills of Mortality.*  
**FE'CONDATION.** *n. s.* [*fecundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolific.

She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **FE'CONDIFY.** *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolific. *Dict.*

**FE'CONDITY.** *n. s.* [*from fecund; fécondité*, French.]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the annals and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years, and I have found that melon seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray.*

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren our being exhausted. *Bradley.*

**FED.** Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*.

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,  
And breast'd the freshness of the early day,  
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,  
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

**FE'DARY.** *n. s.* [*fedus*, Latin, or from *fedum*.] This word, peculiar to Shakspeare, may signify either a confederate, a partner, or a dependant.

Demetrius! paper!  
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!  
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'st  
So virgin-like without. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

**FE'DERAL.** *adj.* [*from fedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a federal rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hemsted.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

**FE'DERARY.** *n. s.* [*from fedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is  
A *fedary* with her. *Shakspeare.*

**FEDERATE.** *adj.* [*federalis*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

**FEDERATIVE.** *adj.* [*from federate*.] Having power to make a league or contract.  
(They suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power, to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the possession of this kingdom, may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke on the French Revolution.*)

**FEDERATION.** *n. s.* [*from federate*.] A league.

It is obliged to keep any terms with these *confederations*, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation, the proceedings in France? *Berrio.*

**FED'ITY.** *n. s.* [*Lat. feditus*.] Baseness; turpitude; inherent vileness.

A second [impediment] may be the *fedity* and unattractiveness of the match, when the parties incessantly marry. *Hill, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 10.

Some *fedities* common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named.

*Hill, Livingtons, Mormons compared*, &c. p. 65.

**FEE.** *n. s.* [*peoh*, Sax. *fee*, Danish, *cat*; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

So far Dr. Johnson. The Saxon word denotes, like the Gothic, *faithus*, goods, possessions of any kind. So the Gael and the Sa. Guth. *fee*. See also **FOOD**. Some think that because those, who held in *fee*, obtained the appellation of *fideler*, the word may be derived from the Latin *fidet*, faith; Fr. *fe*, *feid*, *fei*; low Latin *fedum*, *feudum*. See Brady's Gloss. Old Eng. Hist. p. 45, and Bochermeri Principia Juris Feudalis, p. 11. Others, that *fedus*, an agreement, is the etymon. But the northern language gives the origin: "Vas auk habauds *faithu manas*," i. e. "for he had great possessions." Hence also *food*, and the goods given, were for the sustenance of the vassal. *Feudum* is not to be found in writings before the eleventh century. See **FEDUAL**.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a higher lord. All

lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of *feudum*: for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the price in right of his crown: for though he that has *fee* has *jus perpetuum ad utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee*-absolute, otherwise called *fee*-simple and *fee*-conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail; *fee*-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever; *fee*-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail special is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

Now like a lawyer when he would let, Or sell *fee*-simples in his master's name.

Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, entering his *fee*-simple without leave. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?  
The general cause, or is it a *fee*-grief,  
Due to some single broom? *Shakspeare, Macb.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompence.

These be the ways by which, without reward, Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;  
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Not helping, death's my *fee*;  
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends  
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,  
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees*? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison, Spectator.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,  
Reserve to each cattle their property *fee*. *Tower*.  
**FEE'-FARM.** *n. s.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure  
by which lands are held from a superior  
lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the Pope, and  
took them back again to hold in *fee-farm*; which  
brought him into such hatred, as all his life-time  
after he was posessed with fear. *Darwin*.

To **FEE'** *v. a.* [*Su. Goth. far*, reward.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man fees the sun, no man purchases the  
light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South*.

Watch the disease in time; for within  
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,  
In vain for heliobore the patient cries,  
And fees the doctor; but too late is wise.

*Dryden, Pers.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportu-  
nities to meet her; *fee'* every slight occasion,  
that could but niggardly give me sight of her.

*Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*  
She hath an ear, and a waiting chamber,  
A page, a cushion; these are *fee'd* and *fee'd*,  
And yet for all that will be paying.

*Broom, and Fl. Nob. Gentlemen.*

The unfamiliar cognizance of a *fee'd* gamester.  
*Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

3. To keep in hire. Dr. Jamieson seems to  
find fault with Dr. Johnson for thus  
rendering the word as used by Shak-  
speare; and says, that it properly de-  
notes the act of hiring.

There's not a shane of them but in his house  
I have a servant *fee'd*. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

**FEEBLE** *adj.* [old French, *feble*,  
*feeble*; modern *foible*; Latin, *debilis*.]  
Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; with-  
out strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to  
Jericho. *2 Chron. xxviii.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,  
But *feeble* are the succours I can send. *Dryd. En.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my falling tongue;  
My spirits *feeble*, and my pains are strong. *Dryd.*  
We carry the image of God in us, a rational  
and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable  
and *feeble*, yet we aspire after eternal happiness,  
and finally expect a great exaltation of all our  
natural powers. *Bentley*.

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,  
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the strong. *Smith*.

To **FEEBLE** *v. a.* [*from* the noun.]  
To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of  
strength or power. Not now perhaps  
in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round,  
By subtle engines and artful assault  
Is undermined from the lowest ground,  
And her foundation forc'd and *feeble* quite.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Shall that victorious hand be *feeble* here,  
That in your chambers gave you chastisement.

*Shakespeare, E. John.*

A life *feeble*d with natural infirmities.  
*Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615), sign. A. 5. b.*  
Many a burling sun

Has rear'd my body and heild'd up my blood,  
*Feeble*d my knees, and stamp'd e meagreness  
Upon my figure. *Broom, and Fl. Id. Prie.*

**FEEBLEMINDED** *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.]  
Weak of mind; defective in resolution  
and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-*  
*mined*, support the weak, be patient toward all  
men. *1 Thes. v. 14.*

**FEEBLENESS** *n. s.* [*from feeble*; old  
French, *febles*; and so Spenser once  
uses *feebleness* for the present word,  
*F. Q. iv. viii. 37.* Chaucer has *feeble-*  
*ness*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity;  
want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,  
Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*.  
*Dr. Andronicus.*

Some in their latter years, through the *feeble-*  
ness of their limbs, have been forced to study  
upon their knees. *South*.

**FEEBLY** *adv.* [*from feeble*.] Weakly;  
without strength.

Like mine thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,  
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep.

*Dryden.*

To **FEED** *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; *foda*,  
Sw. *petan*, yoeban, Sax. *fodr*. Icel. food.  
See also *FEEL*.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he  
drew,  
And fed the bounds that help'd him to pursue.

*Dr. Andronicus.*

Borheave *feed* a sparrow with bread four days,  
in which time it eat more than its own weight.

*Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs  
that *feed* the many baths with which this island is  
stocked. *Addison*.

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must  
be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as  
long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them to  
fast. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands,  
if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them  
in heart. *Mortimer*.

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason  
take care to *feed* it close before winter.

*Mortimer*.

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,  
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love! *Prior*.

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarous learned the strength of the vin-  
pocor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty.

*Knollys*.

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from  
satisty.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise,  
*feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the  
same object. *Bacon*.

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To **FEED** *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to ani-  
mals' food.

To *feed* were best at home;  
From thence the savor to meet is ceremony;  
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;  
Nor rare I who doth *feed* upon my cost.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

You cry against the noble senate, who,  
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which also  
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
Galen speaketh of the curing of the  
liver by milk of a cow that *feedeth* upon  
certain herbs. *Bacon*.

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this ve-  
getable. *Broom*.

He feeds on fruits which of their own accord,  
The willing grounds and laden trees afford.

*Dryden, Virg.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race,  
lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice,  
milk, or herbs. *Temple*.

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy  
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury.

*Pope, Essay on Man.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and  
shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another  
man's field, he shall make restitution. *Ex. xiii. 5.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial  
use.

**FEED** *n. s.* [*from* the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fourth deer then looks most about when he  
comes to the best *feed*, with a shuddering kind  
of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney*.  
An old worked ox eats as well as a young one;  
their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat not  
so fast. *Mortimer*.

2. Pasture.

Besides his coat, his socks and bounds of *feed*  
Are now on sale. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

*Pleanty hung*

Tempting so high, to pluck and eat my fill  
I spared not; for such pleasure kill that hour.  
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Mit. P. L.*

**FEE'DER** *n. s.* [*from feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

Abel was a keeper [*in the margin, a feeder*] of  
sheep. *Genesis, iv. 2.*

*Swissish gluttony*

Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,  
But with besotted head ingratitude  
Craves, and blasphemes his *feeder*. *Milton, COMM.*

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,  
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand. *Dehman*.

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,  
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast.  
The tutor end the *feeder* of my riots. *Sho. H. IV.*  
It [fastury] is the poisoning of men's un-  
derstanding, the *feeder* of humours.

*Sir M. Sandys, Ess. p. 178.*

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder*.  
*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

*But that our fests*

In every morn have falls, and the *feeders*  
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush  
To see you so attired. *Shakespeare, Hist. Tole.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush,  
called the miset-thrush, or *feed* upon miset-corn.  
*Broom, Vulg. Err.*

4. One that eats in a certain mode; as, a  
*nice feeder*, a *gross feeder*.

But such *nice feeders* are no guests for me;  
Not agrees not with frugality;  
Then, that unfashionable man am I,  
With me they'd starve for want of *livery*.

*Dryden, Jao.*

**FEED'ING** *n. s.* [*Sax. febing*.] Pasture.  
See **FED**.

Feeding the *feeding*, for which he had told'd  
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.

*Dryden's Poems, Moon-calf.*

To **FEEL** *pret. felt*; part. pass. felt. *v. n.*  
[*pelan*, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the  
touch.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of  
extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at  
the eye, except colours. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To search by feeling. See **FEELER**.

They should seek the Lord, if happily they  
might *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts, xviii. 27.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or  
evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope*.

## 4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white  
feels smooth. Dryden.  
Of those tumours one *feels* flaccid and rum-  
pled; the other more even, flaccid and springy.  
Sharp, Surgery.

## To FEEL. v. a.

1. To perceive by the touch.  
Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars.

Judges, xxvi. 26.

2. To try; to sound.

He hath writ thus to *feel* my affection to your  
louour. Shakespeare.

3. To have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no  
*feeling* of her wings, or any resistance of air to  
move herself by. Raleigh.

4. To have sense of external pain or  
pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*.  
Milton, P. L.

But why should those be thought to 'scape, who  
*feel*

Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel?  
Crevin.

5. To be affected by; to perceive men-  
tally.

Would I had never trod this English earth,  
Or felt the flatteries that grow up to it!  
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

The well-sung woes shall sound my pensive  
ghost!

He best can paint them who can *feel* them most.  
Pope.

Nor youthful kings in battle Asia's die,  
E'er *felt* such grief, such terror, and despair  
Pope.

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself.  
And found the blessedness of being little.  
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

FEEL. n. s. [from the verb.] The sense  
of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be dis-  
tinguished by the *feel*. Sharp, Surgery.

FEELER. n. s. [from *feel*.] Sharp, Surgery.

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch,  
Whose every touch would stir the *feeler's* soul.  
To the oath of loyalty. Shakespeare, Cymb.

2. One that perceives mentally.

Of my longing to see you I am a better *feeler*  
than a describer.

See *His Vision to Sir E. Bacon*, item. p. 399.

3. The horns or antennae of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as  
well as antennae; and as they are perpetually  
feeling and searching before them with their  
*feelers* or antennae, I am apt to think that besides  
wiping and cleansing the eyes, the uses here named  
may be admitted. Durham, Physico-Theol.

FEELING. part. adj. [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-decision!  
O well thou say'st a *feeling* declaration!  
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision!  
Sidney.

Thy walking words do Cupid's my spirits move,  
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. Sidney.

Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears  
Moist it again; and freeze some *feeling* line,  
That may discover such integrity.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not suffi-  
ciently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's  
blows,  
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. Shakespeare, A. Lear.

I had a *feeling* sense  
Of all your royal favours; but this last  
Strikes through my heart. Southey.

FEELING. n. s. [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the sight  
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd;  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,  
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,  
That she might look at will through every pore?  
Milton, P. L.

2. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good,  
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse.  
Shakespeare, Rich. II.

3. Perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was  
sparing and compassionate towards his subjects.  
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's  
opinions to think themselves happy; for if they  
judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it.  
Bacon, Essays.

As we learn what belongs to the body by the  
evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to  
the soul by an inward consciousness which may  
be called a sort of internal *feeling*. Watts.

FEELINGLY. adv. [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himself,  
who spoke so *feelingly*.  
He would not have talked so *feelingly* of  
Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bed-  
fellow in it. Pope.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here felt we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as the icy fang  
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,  
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,  
Even till I shrink with cold, I soild and say,  
This is no flattery; these are counsellers,  
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. I.

Shakespeare, As you like it.  
He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late  
good, and of the new purchased evil. Raleigh, Hist.

## FEES. n. s. A race. Barret's Dict.

1580. He adds, "To leap without  
fetching any race or *feese*, nullo procuras  
salire." It is a word still used among  
boys; as, to *take fees*.

FEET. n. s. The plural of *foot*. [Sax.]

His brother's image to his mind appears,  
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet*  
with fears. Pope, Sotia.

FEETLESS. adj. [from *feet*.] Being with-  
out feet.

Godfrey of Bouillon broched three *feetless*  
birds, called Alligators, upon his armor. Camden.  
There beloud the mangled, headless, handless,  
*feetless* corpses of their fellow-countrymen.  
Fuller, Holy War, p. 196.

To FEIGN. v. a. [feigner, old French,  
of the eleventh century; *feindre*, mod-  
ern; *feign*, Lat.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the  
mind.

Admirable, inimitable, and worse  
Than falsen yet have *feign'd*, or four comen'd,  
Gorgons, and hydra, and chimerae dire!  
Milton, P. L.

No such things are done as thou sayest, but  
thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart.  
Nich. vi. 8.

2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most stilly *feignent*.  
Above the water were on high extent.  
Ad *feign'd* to wash themselves incessantly.  
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To make a show of; to do upon some  
false pretence.

Me gentle Deila beckons from the plain,  
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;  
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,  
And that she laugh the willing fair is found.  
Pope.

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Now ob-  
solete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they  
hear,  
As ghastly but their hair on end does rear;  
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign.  
Spenser, F. Q.

- To FEIGN. v. n. To relate falsely; to  
image from the invention; to tell fabu-  
lously.

Therefore to poet  
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and  
floods;  
Since nothing so stockish, hard, and full of rage,  
But music for the time doth change his nature.  
Shakespeare.

- FEIGNEDLY.† adv. [from *feign*.] In fic-  
tion; not truly.

Those that come *feignedly*, and those that come  
unfeignedly. *Act. Ceremony on the Sacram.* fol. 93.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned  
unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*,  
saith the Lord. Jerem. li. 10.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly*  
in some of the beatitudes. Bacon.

- FEIGNEDNESS. n. s. [from *feigned*.] Fic-  
tion; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignedness*  
and hypocrisy, but of truth and sincerity.  
Harnar, Transl. of Deu's Ser. p. 39.

- FEIGNER. n. s. [from *feign*.] Inventor;  
contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; as the thing  
done, the doing, and the doer; the thing *feigned*,  
the *feigning*, and the *feigner*; so the poem, the  
poet, and the poet. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

- FEIGNING. n. s. [from *feign*.] A false  
appearance; an artful contrivance.

May her *feignings*  
Not take your wisdoms; but this day she baird  
A stronger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes.  
B. Jonson, Fox.

- FEIGNINGLY. adv. [from *feigning*.] Craft-  
ily. Hulot, and Sherwood.

- FEINT. participial adj. [from *feign*, for  
*feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit;  
seeming.

The mild by degrees loses its natural reli-  
sh of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly  
to any thing that can be but dressed up into any  
*feint* appearance of it. Locke.

- FEINT. n. s. [feint, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of some-  
thing not intended be.

Courly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. Spect.

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aim-  
ing at one part when another is intended  
to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares  
For well best *feints* and future wars. Prior.

- FEINTERS. n. s. [feintiers, Fr. Cot-  
grave, "the small sorts of breed in  
bruised, surfeited, or foul-fed hawks;"  
perhaps from *feindre*, full of small  
threads or fibres; *filum*, Lat. a thread.

Dr. Johnson merely cites Ainsworth as his authority for this word, without any etymology or example; but it appears that our word is not *flander*, but *flander*. Worms in livestock.  
This may probably destroy that obstinate disease of the *flander*, or backworm.

Sir T. Brown, of Hawks, *Miscell.* p. 115.

To FELICITATE† v. a. [*feliciter*, Fr. to make happy or prosperous; and to compliment, *Cotgrave*; *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy. See FELICITATE.

Gifts—*feliciter* lovers.

*Journal of Lorden's* *Journal*, Dec. 1664, p. 76.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would ill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey!

*Watts*.

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speech, *felicitating* the good, or deprecating the evil to follow.

*Brown*.

FELICITATE\* part. adj. [*Lat. felicatus*.]

Made happy.

I profess

Myself an enemy to all other joys;  
And find I am alone *felicitate*

*Shaks. K. Lear*.

FELICITATION, n. s. [*from felicitate*.] Congratulation.

*Dict.*

FELICITOUS† adj. [*from felicitus*, Lat.]

Happy; prosperous.

In all which (rare) she was *felicitous* and victorious.

Sir R. Naunton, *From Reg. of Q. Elizabeth*.

FELICITOUSLY. adv. [*from felicitus*.]

Happily.

*Dict.*

FELICITY, n. s. [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, French.]

Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,  
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,  
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,  
May live for ever in *felicity*.

*Others in virtue plac'd felicity*.

But virtue join'd with riches and long life,  
In corporal pleasure be and careless ease.

*Milton, P. R.*

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.

*Attorney*.

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable man, is revealed to our hopes by the gospel!

*Rogers*.

FELINE, adj. [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew, Muscum*.

FELL† adj. [*pell*, Saxon; *fel*, old French, cruel, tyrannical, fierce.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*,  
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same.

*Fairfax*.

So *fell*est foes,

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep.  
To take the one the other, by some chance,  
Some trick not worth an angry stare  
Frends.

*Shakespeare*.

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,  
And my desires like *fell* and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me.

*I know thee, love! I wild as the raging main*.

More *fell* than tigers on the Libyan plain. *Pope*.

Scorning all the taming arts of man,  
The keen hyena, *fellet* of the fell. *Thom. Spring*.

FELL\* n. s. [*Sax. pel*, gall, anger, melancholiness. *Somer*.]

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay  
In blessed nectar and pure Pleasure's well,  
Untroubled of vile fear or bitter fell.

*Spenser, F. Q. lib. xi. 2.*

FELL† n. s. [*pell*, Saxon; *fell*, Goth. *fell*, Gr. *cortex*, Celt. *pell*, Lat. *pellis*.]

The skin; the hide. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakespeare.

We still use it, however, in the word *fellmonger*, which means a dealer in hides.

And *fell*, in the present sense, was once common. It is in the vocabulary of Bullokar.

Wipe those eyes!  
The goar shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,  
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shaks. K. Lear*.

The time has been my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair  
Would at a dismal trotting raise and stir.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

He ought to shear not to flay his sheep; to take their fleeces, not their *felles*. *B. Jonson, Diocor*.

FELL\* n. s. [*German, fell*, a rock; *Icel. fel*, acclivities, the *fell*-foot, or foot of the hill; *αρι* το *φάδιν*. Vide apud scholiasten in Arisoph. in Nubibus, A. I. S. 1. que transcripti ferè Suidas in voce ΦΕΛΛΑ. Ray. Mr. Whalley in his notes on Ben Jonson, who uses this word, refers, in explanation of it, to an interpretation of ΦΕΛΛΑΞ by Hesychius, viz. *σκαρπε* τῶν καὶ *δυσπρυ*; and adds, that we seem to have taken this sense from our Gothick ancestors. The *Su. Goth. faell*, is a ridge or chain of mountains; and the *Icel. fel*, or *fell*, is a small mountain resting on one larger and longer. Gl. Rymbeglar, as cited by Dr. Jamieson. In the north of England the word is to this day common for a rocky hill.]

1. A hill; a mountain.

So may the first of all our *felles* be thine,  
And both the bestowing of our goats and kine,  
As thou our folds doth still secure.

*B. Jonson, Masopert*.

This country abounds with mountains, which in the language of the country are called *felles*.

*Burn and Nicolson, Hist. of Westmoreland, &c. l. 3.*

Grey-stock town and castle lie about three miles from the *Uwater* over the *felles*. *Grey's Letters*.

2. A corruption of *field*. [*Sax. pel*], meaning as open country, formerly used by way of antithesis to *frith*, a forest.

Obsolete.

The *Sylvas* that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,  
Both in the tufty *frith*, and in the mossy *fell*.

*Drayton, Polyol. S. 17.*

To FELL† v. a. [*fallen*, German; *apfallen*, Sax. to overthrow.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Vain stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now wards a *falling* blow, now strikes again.

*Davies*.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stock and *fell*ed him.

*Raleigh*.

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *fallen*. *Brown, Vir. Forc.*

Of their whole host I *fell*ed  
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell*ed  
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled.

*Milton, S. A.*

2. It seems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell*ed him down.

And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Drayden*.

I *fell*ed along a man of bearded face,  
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case.

*Drayden, Post. Eny.*

3. To hew down; to cut down;

Then would he seem a farmer that would sell,  
Bargains of wood which he had lately *fell*ed.

*Spenser, Rubb. Tale*.

They stepped all the wells of water, and *fell*ed all the good trees.

*2 Kings, lib. 25.*

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,  
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;  
Like lightning flamm'd their fashions to and fro,  
And shot a dreadful gleam; so that they struck  
There seem'd less force requir'd to fell an oak.

*Drayden*.

4. To sew in a particular manner; to inseam. This word is well known to the ladies, I believe, all over the kingdom; it ought to be in our dictionaries. Jennings, West-Country Words, 1825.

FELL. The pretreite of To fall.

Note on their feet might stand,  
Though standing like as rocks; but down they *fell*.

*Milton, P. L.*

FELLER, n. s. [*from fell*.] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us.

*Id. ib. 8.*

FELLI\*FLOUS, adj. [*fel*, and *flo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall.

*Dict.*

FELLMONGER, n. s. [*from fell*.] A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS† n. s. [*from fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood rail  
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,  
For very *fellness* loud he gan to weep.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Dread, diarm'd,  
Loose her *fellness* quite: All thanks to Him,  
Who scour'd the venom out. *R. Blair, the Grace*.

FELLOE† n. s. [*sometimes written fell*; *Sax. felga*, Dutch, *felge*, or *velge*.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *felly* or *felly*.

That out, thou strumpet Fortune! all you gods,  
In general synd, take away her power!  
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,  
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n!

*Shakespeare*.

Their axle-trees, naves, *fellies*, and spokes were all molten.

*1 Kings, lib. 25.*

FELLON,\* n. s. A sore. See the second sense of FELON.

FELLOW† n. s. [*quasi*, to follow, Minshew; *pe*, faith, and *laz*, bound, Saxon, Junius; *fellow*, Scottish. So far Dr. Johnson. Minshew is right. The word is from the Goth. *felag*, community, fellowship, which Serenius derives from the verb *felga*, to follow. The Sax. *pelap*, a companion, must not be omitted, which Chaucer exactly follows in writing our word *fellow*.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself,  
but not one of them came to a good end.

*Academ. Schoolmaster*.

To be your *fellow*  
You may dany me; but I'll be your servant,  
Whether you will or no. *Shakespeare, Tempest*.



- Have we not plighted each our holy oath,  
That one should be the common good of both;  
(The soul) should both inspire, and neither prove  
His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love. *Dryden*.
2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his fellow for assistance calls;  
At length the fatal fabric mums the walls.  
*Dryden, Virgil*.

3. One of the same kind.  
Let partial spirits still about complain,  
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;  
And own no liberty, but where they may  
Without controul upon their fellows prey. *Waller*.
- A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him  
With his own hand, and took more care of him  
Than of his flocks. *L'Estrange*.

4. Equal; peer.  
So you are to be hereafter fellows and no longer servants.  
*Shelley*.

Chieftain of the rest  
I close him here: earth shall him allow;  
It follows late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax*.

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to  
have been prepared for the reception of vice;  
the soul and the body do not seem to be fellows. *Add. Sp.*

6. One like or equal to another: as this  
knave hath not his fellow.

My young remembrance cannot parallel  
A fellow to it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes  
with fondness; sometimes with esteem;  
but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.  
— The same indeed; a very valiant fellow. *Shaks.*

An officer was in danger to have lost his place,  
but his wife made him peace; whereupon a pleasant fellow said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon, Aphor.*

Full fifteen thousand lusty fellows  
With fire and sword the fort maintain;  
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,  
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior*.

8. A word of contempt; the foolish mortal;  
the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.  
Those great fellows scornfully receiving them,  
as foolish brats fallen into their net, it pleased the  
eternal Justice to make them suffer death by their hands.

Cassio hath been set on in the dark  
By Rodrigo, and fellows that are 'scamp'd. *Shaks.*

I have great comfort from this fellow, methinks  
he hath no drawing mark about him; his com-  
plexion is perfect gallows. *Shakespeare, Tempest*.

Opinion that did help me to the crown,  
Had still kept loyal to possession;  
And left me in reputeless banishment,  
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

How oft the night of meane, to do ill deeds,  
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st not thus been by,  
A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,  
Quoted, and sign'd to do deed of shame,  
This murder had not come into my mind.

*Shakespeare, K. John*.

The Moor's abuse'd by some most villanous  
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow!

*Shakespeare*.

The fellow had taken more fish than he could  
spend while they were wet.  
*J. Eustrange*.

As next of kin, Achilles' arm I claim;  
This fellow would ingraft a foreign name  
Upon our stock, and the Nisyrus need  
By fraud and theft assert his father's breed.

*Dryden*.

You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as  
this Mr. Wood, could have got his Majesty's broad  
seal. *Swift*.

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,  
Or, collier-like, the parson will be drunk,  
Worth make the man, and want of it the fellow;  
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Page*.

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity  
with contempt.

The provost commanded his men to hang him up  
on the nearest tree; then the fellow cried out that  
he was not the miller but the miller's man. *Hayward*.

10. A member of a college that shares its  
revenues, or of any incorporated society.  
There should be mixture of three of the fellows  
or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us know-  
ledge of the affairs and state of those countries to  
which they were designed. *Bacon*.

To FELLOW.† n. s. To suit with; to pair  
with; to match. Fellow is often used  
in composition to mark community of  
nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,  
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,  
And follow'st all things. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale*.

Fellowing himself with every thing that had life  
in it. *By. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 100.

FELLOW-CITIZEN. n. s. One who belongs  
to the same city.

We are no more strangers and foreigners, but  
fellow-citizens with the saints. *Ephes. ii. 19*.

FELLOW-COMMONER.† n. s.  
1. One who has the same right of com-  
mon.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot enclose,  
without the consent of all his fellow-commoners, all  
man. *Locke*.

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the  
higher order, who dines with the fel-  
lows.

About forty years since, forty pounds per an-  
num for a commoner or pensioner, as the term is  
at Cambridge, and eighty pounds per annum for a  
fellow-commoner, was looked on as a sufficient  
maintenance. *Dean Prideaux to Id.*

*Townsend*, (1715), *Life*, &c. p. 196.

FELLOW-COUNSELLOR. n. s. A member  
of the same council of state.

They would shame to make me  
Wait else at door; a fellow-counsellor,  
Among boys, grooms, and lackeys.

*Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

FELLOW-CREATURE. n. s. One that has  
the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one  
of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised  
above our fellow-creatures, the brutes in this lower  
world. *Watts, Logick*, introd.

FELLOW-HEIR. n. s. Coheir; partner of  
the same inheritance.

The Gentiles should be fellow-heirs. *Eph. iii. 6*.

FELLOW-HELPER. n. s. Coadjutor; one  
who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be  
fellowhelpers to the truth. *1 John, 8*.

FELLOW-LABOURER. n. s. One who la-  
bours in the same design.

My fellow-labourers have commissioned me to  
perform in their behalf this act of dedication.

*Dryden, Jan. Del.*

FELLOW-MADEN. n. s. A virgin that  
bears another virgin company.

She, all as happy as of all the faires,  
Is, with her fellow-maidens, now within  
The island's side. *Shakespeare, Pericles*.

FELLOW-MEMBER. n. s. Member of the  
same body or society.

We signify our being united, and knit not  
only to Christ our head, but also to each other,  
as fellow-members. *Whole Duty of Man*.

FELLOW-MINISTER. n. s. One who serves  
the same office.

You fool! I and my fellows  
Are ministers of fate — my fellow-ministers  
Are sinners involuntarily. *Shaks. Tempest*.

FELLOW-PER. n. s. One who enjoys the  
same privileges of nobility, as the peers  
of England do; whose titles are indeed  
different, but whose essential privileges  
are the same.

You shall not need, my fellow-peers of Tyre,  
Further to question of your king's departure.

*Shakespeare, Pericles*.

FELLOW-PRISONER. n. s. One confined  
in the same prison, or for the same  
cause.

Salute Andronicus and Junia my kinsmen, and  
my fellow-prisoners. *Rom. xvi. 7*.

Before St. Paul went to Rome, he was "in  
prisons oft;" — and so well might have many  
fellow-prisoners. *Whitby on Rom. xvi. 7*.

FELLOW-SCHOOLAR. n. s. One who stu-  
dies in company with others.

You three, Biran, Dumain, and Longville,  
Have sworn for three years' time to live with me,  
My fellow-scholars, and to keep those statutes,  
That are recorded in this schedule here.

*Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost*.

FELLOW-SERVANT. n. s. One that has  
the same master.

Nor less I think we in heav'n of thee on earth,  
Than of our fellow-servant; and inquire  
Gladly into the ways of God with man.

*Milton, P. L.*

Fair fellow-servant! may your gentle ear  
Prove more propitious to my slighted case  
Than the bright dame's mine I serve. *Waller*.

Their fathers and yours were fellow-servants to  
the same heavenly master while they lived; nor  
is that relation dissolved by their death, but ought  
still to operate among their surviving children.

FELLOW-SOLDIER. n. s. One who fights  
under the same commander. An en-  
dearing appellation used by officers to  
their men.

Come, fellow-soldier, make thou proclamation.  
*Shakespeare*.

Euphrates, my brother and companion in  
labour, and fellow-soldier. *Ps. ii. 25*.

FELLOW-STUDENT. n. s. One who studies  
in company with another, in the same  
class, under the same master.

I pray thee, do not mock me, fellow-student.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

If you have no fellow-student at hand, tell it over  
with your acquaintance. *Watts, Logick*.

FELLOW-SUBJECT. n. s. One who lives  
under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their fellow-subjects  
was a feather in the balance with their private  
ends. *Swift*.

FELLOW-SUFFERER. n. s. One who shares  
in the same evils; one who partakes  
the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures,  
that your grace was made their fellow-sufferer!  
And how glorious for you, that you chose to want  
rather than not relieve? *Dryden*.

We in some measure share the necessities  
of the poor at the same time that we relieve them,  
and make ourselves not only their patrons but  
fellow-sufferers. *Addison, Spect.*

FELLOW-TRAVELLER. n. s. One who  
travels in company with others.

That want of sepulture was a grievous punish-  
ment, Homer in his *Odyssey* speaking of Ulysses,  
and Elipser his fellow-traveller being dead, gives  
us this authority. *See T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118*.

*Euripides, that friend of Socrates, and fellow-traveller of Plato. More, Conquest. Cask. p. 168.*

**FELLOW-WORKER.** *n. s.* One employed in the same design.

These only are my fellow-workers unto the kingdom of God, which have been a comfort unto me. *Coloss. iv. 11.*

**FELLOW-WRITER.** *n. s.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their fellow-writers, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison.*

**FELLOWFEELING.** *n. s.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a fellowfeeling of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*

2. Combination ; joint interest ; commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a fellowfeeling. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

**FELLOWLIKE.** *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.]

**FELLOWLY.** *adv.* Like a companion ; on equal terms ; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good fellowlike, kind and respectful carriage. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

One seed for another to make an exchange. With fellowly neighbourhood seems not strange. *Tusser.*

**FELLOWSHIP.** *n. s.* [*from fellow*.]

1. Companionship ; consort ; society.

This boy cannot tell what world he would have, But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

From blissful bow'rs Of amaranth shade, fountain, or spring, By the waters of life, where'er they stay In fellowships of joy, the sons of light Hasted. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his possession, to be used for the common good ; for men are made for society and mutual fellowship. *Calamy, Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cement of society. *Locke.*

2. Association ; confederacy ; combination.

We would die in that man's company, That fears his fellowship to die with us. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

These laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any settled fellowship, never any solemn agreement amongst themselves. *Hobbes.*

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the fellowship of that war. *Knellet, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnership ; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof That fellowship in pain divides not unwar, Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton, P. R.*

O love ! thou sternly dost thy pen's maintain, And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign ; Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company ; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies Parted our fellowship. But hark, a sail ! *Shakespeare, Othello.*

6. Frequency of intercourse ; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that fellowship which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon, Essays.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with good prefixed.

He had by his excessive good fellowship, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Coronados having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggarly fellowship, went to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock, so that they may every man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional part of loss.

*Cocker's Arithmetick.*

**FELLY.** *adv.* [*from fell*.] Cruelly ; inhumanly ; savagely ; barbarously ;

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind ; As is a tyger, that with greediness Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find A ferber beast doth felly him oppresse. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

The hearts do ne'er agree, But felly one another do upbraid. *More, Song of the Saut.*

Or like a lamp arm'd with pellucid hail, While rustling winds about do rocky toes, And felly lash with injury and rudeness. *Merr, Song of the Saut.*

**FELLY.** *n. s.* See FELLOW.

**FELNESS.** *n. s.* See FELLOWSHIP.

**FEL-DE-SEL.** *n. s.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself.

Making their natures a kind of *fel* de sel to prompt the destroying itself. *Lively Oracles, &c. p. 20.*

**FELON.** *n. s.* [*felon*, French ; *felo*, low Latin ; *fel*, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The wily fore, Chas'd even amid' the folds ; and made to bleed, Like felons, where they did the murder's deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow ; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

The malign anonychia is that which is commonly called a *felon*. *Wierman, Surgery.*

**FELON.** *adj.* [*Fr. felon*, fierce, cruel.]

Cruel ; traitorous ; inhuman ; fierce.

At ye ! what thing on earth, that all things breeds, Might be the cause of so impatient plight ! What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds, Hath stirred up so mischievous despite ! *Spenser.*

He ask'd the wars, and ask'd the *felon* winds, What hard mishap hath doom'd this gentle swain. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat, Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope, Ode on St. Agnes.*

Naught but the *felon* undermining hand Of dark corruption can its frame dissolve. *Thomson, Liberty, p. 1V.*

**FELONIOUS.** *adj.* [*from felon*.] Wicked ; traitorous ; villainous ; malignant ; perfidious ; destructive.

This man conceived the duke's death ; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thievish night ! Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their larups With everlasting oil, to give due light To the mailed and lonely traveller ? *Milton, Comus.*

In thy *felonious* heart thou venom lies, It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*

**FELONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from felonious*.] In a felonious way.

Parents have been most *feloniously* robbed of their children. *By. Hild, Cases of Conscience.*

Do the Children and Sabeans *feloniously* drive away the herds of Job ? *Sensational Serm. p. 26.*

**FELONIOUS.** *adj.* [*from felon*.] Wicked ; felonious ; Not used.

(1) am like for desperate dole to die, Through *felonious* force of mine enemy. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

**FELONY.** *n. s.* [*felonie*, Fr. *felonin*, low Latin ; *from felon*.] A crime denounced capital by the law ; an enormous crime. I will make it *felony* to drink small beer. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**FELT.** The preterite of **FEL**, which see.

**FELT.** *n. s.* [*felc*, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stragem to shoe A troop of hounds with *felt*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose. *Morimer, Husbandry.*

To **FELT.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To unite without weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

**FELT-MAKER.** *n. s.* One employed in making felt.

They put things call'd executors upon me, The charge of orphans, little useless creatures, Whom to their childhoods I bound fast to felt-makers, To make 'em lose and work away their geotry. *Bacon, and El. Wit at we. Wespans.*

Coachmen, *felts*, and other loose mechanics, are now by some thought able ministers and profound doctors of the church ! *Fenley, Dippers dip, p. 156.*

To **FELTER**, or **FELTRET** *v. a.* [*Ital. felt-rare*.] To clot together like felt ; to entangle. A northern word in use. *Craven Dial. and Brockett.*

His *felred* locks, that on his bosom fell, On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*

**FELUCCA.** *n. s.* [*Italian ; felouque*, Fr. *felouque*, Arab.] A small open boat with six oars.

Having hired a *felouque*, we were forced by the foulness of the weather into Sostri Levante. *P. Pope to A. Hill, (1665.) Hill's Lett. p. 47.*

I took a *felouca* at Naples to carry me to Rome. *Addison, Travels.*

**FEMALE.** *n. s.* [*femelle*, French ; *femella*, Latin.] A she ; one of the sex which brings young ; not male.

God created man in his own image, male and female created he them. *Gen. i. 27.*

If he offer it to the hard, whether it be male or *femelle*, he shall offer it without beholding. *Leviticus, iii. 1.*

Men, more divine,  
To'd with intellectual nose and soul.  
Are masters to their females, and their lords.

Shakespeare.

FE'MALE. *adj.*

1. Not male.

*Female* of sex it seems. Milton, S. A.  
Swarming next appear'd

The female bee, that feeds her husband drone.

Milton, P. L.

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other sons, perhaps

With their attendant moons thou wilt decry,  
Communicating male and female light,  
Which two great sexes animate the world.

Milton, P. L.

Add what wants

In female sex, the more to draw his love.

Milton, P. L.

He scrupled not to rat

Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,  
But fondly overcome with female charm. *Milt. P. L.*  
If by a female hand he had foreseen

He was to die, his wish had rather been  
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.

Dryden.

3. FEMALE *Rhymes*. Double rhymes so called, because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or feminine. These rhymes are female:

'Th' excess of heat is but a false;

We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.

Cowley.

The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spanish promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the *Alasique*, the *Pucelle*, or any of their later poems.

Dryden, Pref. to *Annus Mirab.*

FEME COVERT. *n. s.* [French.] A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron.

Blount.

My love you enjoy herself happily under the protection of my shadow; and, being a *feme-covert*, not an officer herself come near her.

L'Estrange, *Transl. of Queneau*.

FEME SOLE. *n. s.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINAILITY. *n. s.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of femininity take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

FE'MINATE. *adj.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Feminine, not masculine; becoming only a woman.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice Of policy and labour, cannot brook A feminine authority. *Ferd. Broken Heart.*

FE'MININE. *adj.* [from *feminin*, old French; *femininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that bring young; female.

Thus we chaste the god of wine  
With water that is *feminine*,  
Until the cooler nymph abate  
His wrath, and so concupiscent.

Cleveland.

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her brow soft and feminine. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.

Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine and subjected to ease and delicacy.

Hutchins.

Feminine measures of impotent humour and indulgence. *Claudian, Serm. p. 382.*

4. Belonging to women.

It will be worth our pains to take notice of some principal of the orders she [Paula] made in those feminine academies. *Fuller, Holy State. p. 67.*

FE'MININE. *n. s.* A she; one of the sex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last  
This novelty on earth, this fair defect  
Of nature? And not fill the world at once  
With men, as angels, without *feminine*. *Milt. P. L.*

FEMINITY. *n. s.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Any quality or property of a female.

Higher great Venus brought this infant fair  
Fostered to be,

And trained up in true femininity.

Spenser, F. Q. li. vi. 51.

There being all these symptoms of femininity in the church of Rome.

More on the Seven Churches, ch. 6.

To FE'MINIZE. *v. a.* [from *femina*, Lat.] To make womanish.

The serpent said to the feminized Adam, why are you so demure? *More, Conject. Codd. (1655), p. 45.*

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [from *femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the femoral arteries in amputation.

Sharp, *Surgery*.

FEN. *n. s.* [Sax. *fenn*; M. Goth. *fani*. Mr. H. Tooker thinks that it is from the Saxon verb *fengian*, to grow stout, to spoil, to corrupt. But the Gothick *fani* is the word used for *day*, or *dir*, St. John, ix. 6. (Vers. Goth.) and elsewhere. To this may be added the Su. Goth. *fen*, and the Teut. *ven*.] A marsh; low, flat, and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or fen. *Abbot, Description of the World.*

I go alone

Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen  
Makes fens of and talk'd of more than seen.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

The surface is of black fen earth.

Wardour on *Fenite*.

He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;  
A long canal the muddy fen divides,  
And with a clear usually d'current glides. *Addis.*

FE'NBERRY. *n. s.* [from *fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry.

Skinner.

FEN-BORN. *n. s.* Produced or generated in fens.

That fen-born serpent.

Milton, *Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 9.*

FEN-CRESS. *n. s.* [Sax. *fen-cepre*.] Cress growing in fens.

FEN-CRICKET. *n. s.* [from *grillotalpa*.] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

FEN-DECK. *n. s.* A sort of wild duck.

Sherrwood.

FEN-FOWL. *n. s.* [Sax. *fen-fugel*.] Any fowl inhabiting marshes.

FEN-LAND. *n. s.* [from *fen* and *land*, Sax. Chron.] Marshy land.

FENCE. *n. s.* [from *defence*, Dr. Johnson says; but *defence* is rather from *fence*, than *fence* from it. *Fence* is from the unusual Latin word *fendo*, to drive away; whence *offendo*, and *defendo*.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their oppressors.

There's no fence against insulations, earth-quake, or burrescences.

L'Estrange.

To put them out of their parent's view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least fence and guard against them.

Locke.

Let us bear this awful corpse to Caesar,  
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand  
A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath.

Addis, *Cato*.

2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wise command  
Divide the waters from the land,  
If daring ships, and men prophane,  
Invalidate th' inviolable main;

Th' eternal fences overlap,  
And pass at will the boundless deep.

Dryd. *Hor.*

Shall I mention make  
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?  
Or the distasteful sea, that, shut from thence,  
Hours round the structure, and invades the fence?

Dryden.

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,  
To pass the fences and surprise the fair.

Pope.

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruis'd my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence.

Shakespeare, *M. Wives of Windsor*.

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,  
Despite his nice fence and his active practice.

Shakespeare.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,  
That hath so well been taught her dazling fence.

Milton, *Comus*.

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge.

'Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain  
Destroyed have, each field to waste is hale;  
In fenced towns livestock is in their grain,  
Before *Ursa* can't this kingdom to invade.

Fairfax.

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass,  
And set darkness in my paths.

Job, xiv. 6.

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews.

Job, x. 11.

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was fenced about with walls.

2 Mac. xii. 13.

See that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent rail, or other inclosure.

Atkyns, *Purgrave*.

2. To guard; to fortify.

No much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,  
To fence my ear against thy sorceries.

Milt. S. A.

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,  
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.

Dryden.

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it batten into words, and put into his servants' hands to fence with, and long one another.

Locke.

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

View is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be fenced against.

Locke.

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throate sing, he falls straight a capering:  
He will fence with his own shadow.

Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

A brazen better in the wood is bred;  
The steeping warriors aiming lead to head,  
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound  
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;

They fence and push, and pushing, loudly roar,  
Their dewlaps and their sides are batt'd in gore.

Dryden.

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullocks' and gamsters' company.

Locke.

FENCE-MONTH. *n. s.* A word of the forest-law; meaning the month in which

it is prohibited to hunt in any forest, as the does then fawn. It begins about the ninth of June, and continues till the ninth of July. There are also *fence-monks* for fish. *Bullockar*, and *Chambers*.

**FENCEFUL.** \* adj. [*fence* and *full*.] Affording defence or protection.

Blue-eyed Minerva—  
Tough artists find the carving tool to wield,  
Chariots with brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* shield.  
*Congreve, Ulysses to France.*  
A *fenceful* shield. *Pope, Odyssey* 16.

**FENCELESS.** \* adj. [*fence*.] Without inclosure; open.

The wall  
Immovable of this now *fenceless* world. *Milt. P. L.*  
Each motion of the heart rises to fury,  
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage  
As terrible as hate, and as destructive;  
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceless* ocean,  
And heaves the billows of the boiling shore,  
Alike from North, from South. *Rowe, Jane Shore*.

**FENCEY.** \* n. s. [*fence*.] One who fences or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmeuse is great advantage; he that lets  
Another cheat, may warn him as his fire.  
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;  
As cunning *fencees* suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*  
A nimble *fencee* will put in a thrust so quick,  
That the foil will be in your bosom when you  
thought it a yard off. *Dryden.*

**FENCEIBLE.** \* adj. [*fence*.] Capable of defence. Dr. Johnson mentions Addison as using the word, but has overlooked Spenser, probably in consequence of the corrupted text of some editions which substituted *sensible* for the genuine word *fenceible* or *fenceible*.

No fort so *fenceible*, no walls so strong,  
But that continual battery will rise.

*Spenser, F. Q. W. 3. 10.*

**FENCEIBLES.** \* n. s. In the military history of our own times, such regiments as have been raised either expressly for the defence of our own country: or for a limited service; and for a given time.

**FENCING.** \* n. s. [*fence*.] The art of fencing.

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgel-playing.

**FENCINGMASTER.** \* n. s. [*fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.  
The *fencing-master* presents a foyle or fleuret to their scholars. *Lord Herbert's Life*, p. 46.

**FENCINGSCHOOL.** \* n. s. [*fence* and *school*.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is a good gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the *fencing-school*, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

**TO FEND.** \* v. a. [*Lat. fendo*, to drive away.]

1. To keep off; to shew out.  
Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,  
With fern beneath, to fend the litter cold.  
*Dryden, Virg.*

2. In naval language, to *fend* a boat, is to defend it from being dashed against rocks, the shore, or the side of a ship.

**TO FEND.** \* v. n.  
1. To dispute; to shift off a charge.

Such *fending*, and such proving.  
*Brown and Pl. Beau. Lascivious.*  
The dexterous management of arms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To be industrious; to work hard. A northern word. Westmoreland and Craven Dial. and Wilberham's Cheshire Gloss.

3. Used in some parts of the north also in inquiries after a person's health: as, "How *fend* ye, Mister Ritson, how *fend* ye?" Cumberland Customs, &c. p. 23.

**FENDER.** \* n. s. [*fend*.]  
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall, from rolling forward to the floor.  
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

**TO FENERATE.** \* v. n. [*Lat. fenerator.*] To put money to usury.

**FENERATION.** \* n. s. [*fenerator*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The bare giving not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfluity.

**FENSESTRAL.** \* adj. [*Lat. fenestralis*; old French, *fenestrelle*, a little window, which Skelton adopts, mentioning "the *fenestral* of castel Angel gloriously glazed," *Poems*, p. 53. The adjective seems proper.] Belonging to windows.

Anthony Wood collected the sepulchral and *fenestral* inscriptions of the several parishes in the county of Oxford. *Dn. Nicholson, Eng. Hist. Lib.*

**FENNEL.** \* n. s. [*fenol*, Saxon; *feniculi*, old French, *feniculum*, Lat.] A plant of strong scent.

A savoury odour blows, more pleasant to my sense  
Than smell of sweetest *fenel*, or the tents  
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at evening.  
*Milton, P. L.*

**FENNELFLOWER.** \* n. s. [*nigella*.] A plant.

**FENNELGIANT.** \* n. s. [*ferula*.] A plant.

**FENNY.** \* adj. [*Sax. fennig*.] 1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish. *Mason.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,  
Lurk in the trouble'st stream and *fenny* brake.  
*Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marsh.  
Fillet of a *fenny* snake.

In the cauldron bold and bake. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

**FENNYSTONES.** \* n. s. A plant.

**FENNYED.** \* adj. [*from the Sax. fennigean*, to become mouldy, to corrupt, to decay; as Mr. H. Tooke has observed, *Div. of Purl* ii. 61. The word is in our old lexicography, though unnoticed or forgotten, in the form of *fenneced*. See *Sherwood's Dict.* 1632, where it is transferred to *Vinnowed*. And that is explained by *Cotgrave mouldy, hoary, muty.*] Mouldy. See *Vinnowed*.

The old moth-eaten *fenney* federal, and the foamy *fenney* federal, are yet secretly laid up in corners. *Dr. Fawcett, Antiq. Triumph over Novelty*, (1619), p. 324.

**FENSUCKED.** \* adj. [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes.

Loose her beauty,  
You *fensuck'd* legs, drawn by the powerful sun.

**FENSUGREEK.** \* n. s. [*fennugreek*, old Fr. *fenopetum*, *Sax. fennum* *Græcism*, Lat.] A plant or herb, the seed of which is much used in medicine. *Bullockar.*

**FEOD.** \* n. s. [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure.

**FEODAL.** \* adj. [*feodal*, French, from *feod*.]

1. Held from another.

2. Belonging to a feud or tenure.

The *feodal* discipline extended itself every where, and influenced the conduct of the courts, and the manners of the people, with its own irregular martial spirit. *Burke, Ath. Eng. Hist.* iii. 1.

**FEODALITY.** \* n. s. [*old Fr. feodalité*.] The possession of, or seigniority over, divers fiefs; feudal tenure; feudal law.

*Cotgrave.*

The traders teach the people to reject all *feodality* as the subversion of liberty.

**FEODARY.** \* n. s. [*from feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. This word is cited by Dr. Johnson upon the authority of Sir T. Hamner, who has thus defined *feodary* in his note on *feodary* in *Shakespeare*. See *FEDARY*. But the feudal vassal, as Mr. Malone observes, was not called a *feodary*, but a *feodatory* or *feudatory*. A *feodary* was an officer appointed by the court of wards to be present with, and assistant to, the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king. *Stat. 32*. Hen. viii. ch. 46. See also *Bullockar's* Expositor.

**FEODATARY.** \* n. s. [*Lat. feudatarius*.] A tenant who holds his estate by feudal service. See *FEDATARY*.

**FEODATORY.** \* adj. Holding from another by some conditional tenure.

Any beneficiary or *feodatory* king.

*Bacon, Observe*, on a *Litel*, 1502.

**TO FEOFF.** \* v. a. [*feoff*, old French; *seff*, *seffier*, French; *seffire*, low Latin.]

To put in possession; to invest with right.

Coburn with three of that blessed patrimony, so *feoffed* upon them, so possessed of them, that they can never be disjoined.

*Dn. Hall, Breath of the Dream* Sol., p. 29.  
If any man have a mind to *feoff* a curse upon himself and his posterity, let him delude his fingers with the holy thimbles of God. *Reasonable Sermon*, p. 49.

By spirit men *feoff*, when they father false doctrine upon the spirit; by words, when they *feoff* it upon true doctrine.

*Stafford's Learned Discourses*, p. 251.

**FEOFF.** \* n. s. A fief. See *FEE*.

By these sales the third part of the best *feoffs* in France came to be possessed by the clergy.

*Fulker, Holy War*, p. 16.

**FEOFFER.** \* n. s. [*feoffe*, i. e. *feudatarius*, old French, of the eleventh century; *seffatus*, Lat.] One put in possession.

The last earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, caused secretly all his lands to *feoff* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the chest of his lands.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**FE'OFFER.** † *n. s.* [old French, *feoffer*; low Latin, *feoffator*. One who gives possession of any thing. See **FEOFFMENT**.  
*Hulot*, and *Sherwood*.

**FE'OFFEMENT.** † *n. s.* [*feoffment*, old French; *feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immovable things, to another in fee simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the *feoffor*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the *feoffee*, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a *feoffor* and a donor is, that the *feoffor* gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail.  
*Concel*.

Divers young gentlemen proffered large *feoffments*, but in vain. *Tutor's News out of Burgul*.  
Patrons of both churches on account of their *feoffments*, and with the consent of Falk Burrougham, archdeacon of Oxford.

**FERA'CIOUS.\*** † *adj.* [*ferax*, Latin.] Fertile; fruitful.

Those ages have been most *feracious* in the production of such persons. *Shilling's*, *Orig. Sacri*, &c.  
Like an oak,  
Nurs'd on *feracious* Aegidium.

**FERA'CITY.** † *n. s.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility.

**FE'RAL.\*** † *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; deadly.

Such *feral* accidents can want and penury produce.  
*Barton*, *Ann. of Met.* p. 164.

The world is miserably tormented and shaken with wars; dearth, famine, inundations, plagues, and many *feral* diseases, reign among us. *Dict*.

*Barton*, *Ann. of Met.* p. 679.  
By the wan moon-beam oft the bird of night  
Lengthens her *feral* oar.

*Hedley on the Ruins of Bromholm Priory*.

**FERE.\*** † *n. s.* [Sax. *fepra*, *fepera*.] A companion; a mate; an equal. Formerly used either for husband or wife. In *ferre* is also an old expression for *together*, in company; and sometimes written *ferre*. Gower uses *fefferre*, and B. Jonson the same, for *befellows*.

We shall be *ferre*,  
As Orpheus and Eurydice his *ferre*.

*Chaucer*, *Tr. and Cr.* iv. 791.  
Charisma to a lovely *ferre*

Was linked, and by him had many pledges done.  
*Spenser*, *F. G.* i. 2. 4.

**FE'RETORY.\*** † *n. s.* [*feretrum*, Lat.] A place in churches where the bier is set.  
*Coler*.

A third shrine was prepared, whereon to place the other two, and inclose his sacred body. The upper part of this *feretory* was all covered with plate of the purest gold.  
*Spenser*, *F. G.* i. 2. 4.

**FE'RIAL.\*** † *adj.* [*ferialis*, Lat.] Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holidays.

Concerning the *ferial* character: The ecclesiastical year, of old, began at Easter, the first week whereof was all holiday, that day being distinguished by prima, secunda, *tertia*, &c. added unto *feria*; from thence the days of any other week began to be called *feria prima*, *secunda*, &c.  
*Gregorius*, *Psalms*, (1650,) p. 134.

[They] did learn to dance, and to sing, and to play on instruments on the *ferial* days.  
*Dugdale*, *Orig. Judic.* ch. 55.

**FERIATION.** † *n. s.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *feriatio* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation.  
*Brown*.

**FE'RIE.\*** † *n. s.* [*ferie*, old French; *feria*, Latin.] Any day of the week not kept holy. *Bullokar*. Yet *Wicliffe* uses *feries* for holidays. But a common day seems to have been the usual meaning of the word.

My feast is turned into simple *ferie*.  
*Dance of Machabree*, fol. 291. b.

**FE'RINE.\*** † *adj.* [*ferin*, old Fr. *ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untamable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.

There are brutish and untamable desires, which the philosopher calleth *ferine* and inhumanities.  
*Np. Reynolds* on the *Passions*, ch. 16.

**FE'RINNESS.** † *n. s.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A *ferine* and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferinness*.  
*Hole*.

**FE'RITY.\*** † *n. s.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. *Alferity* and *inhumanity* being laid aside.

*Perron* on the *Creed*, Art. 2.  
The *ferity* of such minds bears no rule in realizations.  
*Brown*, *Chr. Mor.* iii. 12.

[They] live by the rules of *ferity* and lust, and differ from the beasts seemingly in little else but external shape.  
*Gloucester*, *Serm.* p. 395.

He reduced him from the most awful and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason.

*Woodward*, *Nat. Hist.*

**TO FERK.\*** See **TO FIRM**.

**FERM.\*** † *n. s.* [Sax. *ferm*; old Fr. *ferme*.] 1. Rent; farm.

*Ferm* signified rent both in England and in France, says *Madon*, in his *Vins Burgi*: he might have added Scotland.

*Chalmers*, *Sir D. Lindsay*, *Gleu*.

2. Lodging-house. The Saxon word is used both for hospitality and an inn or lodging, like the Latin, *hospitium*; and *Spenser's* expression is literally the Latin *ex hospitio discedere*, to leave one's lodging.

His sinful soul with desperate disdain  
Out of her *ferm* fled dire to the place of pain.

*Spenser*, *F. G.* iii. v. 23.

**TO FERMENT.** † *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye *ye'rous* swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,  
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,

Now range the hills, the thickest woods best,  
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

*Pope*.

**TO FERMENT.\*** † *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder, than if it had *fermented* but once.

*Nolle's* *Cider in Evelyn's Pomona*.

**FE'RMEN.** † *n. s.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.] 1. That which causes intestine motion.

The women put females into a *ferme*, upon impregnation; and all animal humours, which poison, are putrifying *ferments*. *Flyger* on the *Humours*.  
2. Intestate motion; tumult.

Subdus and cool the *ferment* of desire.

*Rogers*, *Serm.*  
**FERME'NTABLE.** † *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.

**FERMENTAL.** † *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cumblers, being materials, fill the veins with crude and windy seroties, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *ferment* of the stomach.  
*Brown*.

**FERMENTATION.** † *n. s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when

leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.  
*Harris*.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus ardens*.  
*Hople*.

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which turns them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before.  
*Culver of Fricadelle*.

The sap, in fluent dance,  
And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads  
All this innumerable crowd of sense of things.

*Thomson*.

**FERMENTATIVE.** † *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatic spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat.

**FERMENTATIVENESS.\*** † *n. s.* [from *fermentative*.] Capability of fermenting.

The white of the egg he concluded, from its *fermentativeness*, to be impregnated with air.

*Dr. Tyson*, *Hist. R. S.* (1684), iv. 172.

**FE'RMILET.\*** † *n. s.* [*fermailet*, old Fr.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *fermailets* of gold for some *brimness*.

*Dr. Hume*, *Hist. of the Sept.* p. 49.

**FERN.** † *n. s.* [reapn. Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close by one another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children.  
*Hill*.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,  
Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thore;  
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn.

*Dryden*.

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller*.

**FE'RTICLES.\*** † *n. s.* pl. Fleckles on the skin resembling the seeds of the fern.

Craven Dialect. Pronounced *farmicles*.

**FE'RVY.\*** † *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

**Ferny ground** [is] a place where many ferns grow. *Barret, Adv. 1580.*

The herd suffic'd, did late repair  
To ferny heaths, and to their forest-hair. *Dryden.*

**FEROCIOUS** *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French].

1. Savage; fierce.  
Savely rose in majesty of mūd;  
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,  
And each ferocious feature grim with onset. *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.  
The hare that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfluity; but the lion and ferocious animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**FEROCIOUSLY** *adv.* [*from ferocious*.] In a savage, or in a rapacious, manner.

**FEROCIOUSNESS** *n. s.* [*from ferocious*.] Fierceness; savageness.

**FEROCITY** *n. s.* [*ferocias*, Latin; *ferocité*, French, *from ferocius*.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison, Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were  
Iohopistile, full of *ferocity*. *Philly, Briton.*

**FERREOUS** *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetic nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**FERRET** *n. s.* [*fured*, Welsh; *furet*, Fr. *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought thither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatening not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes,  
As we have seen him. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Conceys are taken either by *ferrets* or *purse-neets*. *Mortimer.*

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To **FERRET** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

He went in quest of Hudibras,  
To find him out where'er he was;  
And, if he were above ground, wou'd,  
He'd *ferret* him, lurk where he wou'd. *Burles, Hudibras.*

So late as the year 1724 the Inquisition *ferreted* out, and drove into banishment, some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race, [persons in Spain of Moorish extraction]. *Switzerland, Trav. through Spain, Lat. 30.*

**FERRERET** *n. s.* [*from ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies. *Sherwood.*

**FERRIAGE** *n. s.* [*old Fr. ferriage*.] The fare paid at a ferry. *Sherwood.*

**FERRUGINEOUS** *adj.* [*Lat. ferrugineus*.] Partaking of particles and qualities of iron; a word chosen by Dr. Johnson in preference to *ferruginous*.

It may be made of any *ferruginous* matter and astringent vegetable. *Johnson, Review of Huxley's Journal.*

**FERRUGINEOUS** *adj.* [*ferrugineus*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretic, *ferrugineous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

**FERRULE** *n. s.* [*virole*, or *verrel*, old Fr. *from ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers' ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To **FERRY** *v. a.* [*Japan*, to pass, Sax.; *Jahr*, Germ.] A passage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried? To carry over in a boat.

Cymochles heard and saw,  
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,  
The little bark unto the shore to draw,  
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Spens. F. Q.*

To **FERRY** *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,  
They *ferry* over this Lebanese sound  
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milton, P. L.*

**FERRY** *n. s.* [*from the verb* and *FERRYBOAT*.] *boat.*

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this title was the worthy Guyon brought  
Unto the other side of that wide strand,  
Where she was waiting, and for passage sought:  
Him needed not long call, she soon to hand  
Her *ferry* brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed  
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*  
Which trades to Venice. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household.  
2 *Sem. xix. 18.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.

Just above the *ferry* is the seat of Mr. Vernon, situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchanting view. *Weymouth's Tour.*

**FERRYMAN** *n. s.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, methought, the melancholy flood,  
With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,  
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that walked over the dead bodies from Memphis was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn transports raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd  
Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide. *Maccomen.*

**FERTH** or **FORTH**. Common terminations, coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*

**FERTILE** *adj.* [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,  
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so *fertile*, that it has given me two harvests in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,  
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods. *Blackmore.*

2. With of before the thing produced.  
The earth is *fertile* of all kind of grain. *Comden, Rem.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

**FERTILENESS** *n. s.* [*from fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

He, according to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit, did not only afford us the demonstration of his practice, but sought to enrich our mind with the contemplation therein. *W Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*

To **FERTILIZE** *v. a.* [*from fertilis*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day *fertilize* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

**FERTILITY** *n. s.* [*fertilité*, Fr. *fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away  
The noxious weeds, that without profit suck  
The soil's *fertility* from wholesome flowers. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and these places had but a resemblance thereto. *Religio, History.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies over their extraordinary *fertility*, and those mighty rivers they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To **FERTILIZE** *v. a.* [*fertilizer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Having watered and *fertilized*, by their passage, the grounds through which they [rivers] seemed to wander. *Dryden, Style of H. Script. p. 56.*

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**FERTILITY** *adv.* [*from fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly. *Sherwood.*

**FERVENCY** *n. s.* [*fervens*, Lat.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he  
With *fervecy* drew up. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost much of our first *fervecy* towards God. *Hosker, Dedication.*

There must be zeal and *fervecy* in him which propels for the rest their aids and supplications, which they by their joyful exclamations must ratify. *Hosker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervecy*, and with perseverance. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

**FERVENT** *adj.* [*fervens*, Lat. *fervent*, Fr.]

1. Hot; boiling.

### The fountain's

Bubbling wave did ever freshly wash  
Ne ever would depart from Summer fado.

Spenser.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy  
Of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and  
serenitude.

Wotton.

### 2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more fervent to dispute, be not  
always the most able to determine.

Hooder.

### 3. Ardent in spirit; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being fervent in the spirit, taught  
diligently the things of the Lord. *Act. xviii. 25.*  
So spake the fervent angel; but his zeal  
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,  
Or singular and rash.

Milton, P. L.

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of  
theology be carried on with fervent petitions to  
God, that he would dispose their minds to direct  
all their skill to the promotion of a good life.

South, *Serm.*

### 4. Ardent in love.

Will you go to him then and speak for me?

You have loved longer, and fit. *Lana of Candy.*

Brown.

### FERVENTLY,† adv. [from fervent.]

#### 1. In a burning degree.

It continued so fervently hot, that men roasted  
eggs in the sand. *Halesworth Providence, p. 116.*

#### 2. Eagerly; vehemently.

Pleasure, whereunto a man is fervently moved.  
*St. T. Epist. Gen. fol. 162.*

They all that charge did fervently apply,  
With greedy malice and importune will.

Spenser, F. Q.

#### 3. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras watcheth you, labouring fervently for  
you in prayer. *Col. iv. 12.*

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer  
well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor  
when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, fervently,  
and acceptably.

Bay, Taylor.

### FERVENTNESS, n. s. [from fervent.] Ardour; zeal.

Having great power, with constant ferventness  
of spirit, to declare his will.

But on the Revd. P. iii. sign. A. iii. b.

### FERVID,† adj. [fervidus, Lat.]

#### 1. Hot; burning; boiling.

The mounted sun  
Shot down direct his fervid rays, to warm  
Earth's inmost bowels.

Milton, P. L.

#### 2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

### FERVIDITY, n. s. [from fervid.]

#### 1. Heat.

#### 2. Zeal; passion; ardour.

Dict.

### FERVIDNESS, n. s. [from fervid.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, — in the  
account of the same, Lamb of God, it is a kind  
of injury done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter,  
who knew not yet what spirit he was of.

Beatty, *Serm. vi.*

### FERULA,† n. s. [ferule, Fr. from ferula, giant fennel, Lat.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand; so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

The birch upon the breeches of the small ones,  
And humble with the ferule the tall ones.

Beatty, and Fl. Teo Nob. *Kinstern.*

These differ as much as the rod and ferula.

Shew's Grammar.

### FERULAR, n. s. [from ferula, Lat.] The ferule, or instrument of correction.

Phillips.

Fists, and ferulas, rods, and scourges, have  
been the usual distinction in schools.

*Hortle, Reform. of Schools, (1682), p. 13.*

### FERULE, n. s. The more proper word for ferula.

Now my rhymes retail of the ferule still,  
Some nose-wise pedant saith. *Wp. Hall, Sat. iv. 1.*

Before he had any down upon his chin, and  
whilst he was under the ferule.

Wp. Hall, *Ren. p. 304.*

From the rod or ferule I would have them free,  
as from the menace of them.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries.*

### TO FERULE, v. a. To chastise with the ferula.

### FERVOR, n. s. [fervor, Lat. fervor, Fr.]

#### 1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniably truth that an effectual  
fervor proceeded from this star, yet would not the  
same determine the opinion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Like bright Aurora, whose reluctant ray  
Foretells the fervor of ensuing day.

And warns the shepherd with his locks retent  
To leafy shadows, from the threatened rain.

Waller.

These silver drops, like morning dew,  
Foretell the fervor of the day;

So from our cloud soft show'r we view,  
And blasting lightning's burst away.

Pope.

#### 2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that  
which all had held for the space of many ages,  
without reason so great as night in the eyes of  
impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from  
all blame of rash proceedings, if it fervor of soul  
they had removed such things.

Hooder.

Happily despair hath seiz'd her;  
Or, wing'd with fervor of her love, she's flown  
To her dear'd Potibunnus.

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

#### 3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more,  
jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion  
of its princes continues with its present fervor.

Addition on Italy.

### FESCEINNE, n. s. [from Fescennia, in Tuscany, where licentious and wanton verses were sung at weddings; Lat. Fescennini versus.] A licentious poem.

Many old poets — did write fescennines, etc.  
lana, and lascivious songs.

Barton, *Anat. of Med. p. 414.*

### FESCEINNE,† adj. [Lat. fescenninus.] Licentious; wanton.

Such a race

We pray may grace

Your fruitful spreading vine,  
But dare not ask our wish in language Fescennine.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods.*

These seldom want a company of boys and  
mad sparks, got together, to sing a parcel of  
obscene verses, which were tolerated on this occasion,  
[the nuptial feast.] They consisted of a  
kind of Fescennine rhymes.

Kennet, *Rom. Antiq. li. 5.*

### FESCEUT, n. s. [Teut. vesken; Fr. festu.] Our own word was formerly written festu.

It is still pronounced, in some places, vesler. The original is probably  
the Latin festuca, a young shoot, or stalk  
of a tree; a small wand or stick; though  
Mr. Pegge strangely interprets it, by  
way of etymological explanation, veracue.

A small wire by which those who  
feared to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making  
the points of his fingers of his left hand both on  
the inside to signify some letter, when any of them  
is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand,  
or by any kind of fence.

Holter.

Teeth them how many passions ought to move;  
For one cannot think, can never love;  
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,  
Point 'em with fences to each shining part. *Dryden.*

### FESKLE,† n. s. [fasciula, Fr. "fascia, long pease, kidney beans." Cotgrave.] A kind of base grain.

Unhail nor frosts or poor wheat to sow,  
Or cure to make Egyptian lentils thrive.

May, *Vergil.*

### FESSE, n. s. [in heraldry.]

The fesse is so called of the Latin  
word fascia, a band or girdle, possessing  
the third part of the escutcheon over  
the middle; if there be above one, you  
must call them bars; if with the field  
there be odd pieces, as seven or nine,  
then you must name the field, and say  
so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or  
ten, you must say barwise, or barry of  
six, eight, or ten, as, the king of Hunga-  
ry bears argent and gules barry of eight.

Peachment on Blazoning.

### FESTAL,† adj. [old Fr. festal, from the Lat. festum.] Respecting feasts; befitting a feast.

They would have thought, who heard the strain,  
They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids  
Amidst the fiddling sounding shawls  
To some unwearied minstrel dancing.

Collins, *Ode on the Pastimes.*

These were festal chacons for enlivening the  
merriments of the Christmas evening.

Warren, *Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 142.*

At festal seasons there may be supposed a very  
numerous company.

Johnson, *Journey to the Western Islands.*

### TO FESTER,† v. n. [fesse, in Bavarian, a swelling corruption, Junius. Dr. Johnson accedes to this etymology. But our word may be perhaps a corruption of the Latin putula, a blain, a blister.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover  
the sore which had deeply fester'd within me.

Sidney.

Inward corruption and infected sin,  
Not purg'd, do not breed, behind remained still,  
And festering sore, did rankle yet within.

Spenser, F. Q.

How should our festured sores be cured?

Hooder.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart  
To bear themselves remembered.

— Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,  
And tent themselves with death.

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

Mind that festers their souls  
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire  
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor  
bodies

Must lie and fester. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

There was imagination, that between a knight  
whom the duke had taken into some good de-  
gree of favour, and Faltoo, there had been an-  
cient quarrels not yet well healed, which might  
perhaps be festering in his breast, and by a certain  
inflammation produce this effect.

Wotton.

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that  
shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that  
makes it fester.

South.

### FESTINATE, adj. [festinatus, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A word not in use.

Advise the duke, when you are going, to a  
most festive preparation; we are bound to the  
like.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear.*

### FESTINATELY, adv. [from festinate.]

Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key! give enlargement to the swain;  
bring him *festinately* hither. *Shaks. I. Loh. Lak.*  
**FESTINATION**.† *n. s.* [*festinatio*, Latin.]

Haste; hurry.

Lay hands on him with all *festination*.

*Preston, Trage of King Cambyses, (1561.)*

*Festination* may prove precipitation.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. I. 33.*

**FESTIVAL**.† *adj.* [*festivalis*, old French; *festivals*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

The king forbid that they should profane the sabbaths and *festive* days. *1 Mac. I. 45.*

Their garlands were convivial, *festive*, sacrificial, honorary, funeral.

*See T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.*

He appeared at great tables, and *festive* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine clarity to men. *Astley.*

**FESTIVAL**. *n. s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,

As is the night before some *festive*,

To an impatient child that hath new robes,  
And may not wear them. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

Th' invited sisters with their guests blend  
Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpet *festive* proclaim'd  
Through each high street. *Milton, S. A.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,  
Come, celebrate this *festive* day!

And merrily sing and sport, and play;  
'Tis *Orion's* nuptial day. *Graville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away  
whatever they had spoken *festive* during the *festive*.

*Brown, on the Odyssey.*

The *festive* of our Lord's resurrection we have  
celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence  
of his resurrection, a judgment to come.

*Atterbury, Sermons.*

**FESTIVE**.† *adj.* [*festive*, old Fr. *festivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls  
To *festive* mirth, and wit that knows no gall.

*Thompson.*

His vein was chiefly *festive* and satirical.  
*Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. I. Diss. 2.*

**FESTIVITE**.† *n. s.* [*festivité*, old French; *festivitas*, Latin.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped  
as a deity, and had an annual *festivite* observed  
unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivite*,  
such as the sheep shearings used to be, David con-  
descends to beg of a rich man some small repast.

*South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument  
to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection  
to the article, than the recommending it by  
*festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Bp. Taylor.*

**FESTON**.† *n. s.* [*feston*, French; 'corona  
ex floribus texta, seu sertum *festum*,  
aut *festivum*, i. e. *festis* diebus usurpant  
solum.' Skinner.] An ornament of  
carved work in the form of a wreath or  
garland of flowers, or leaves twisted to-  
gether, thickest at the middle, and sus-  
pended from the two extremes, whence it  
hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

The more flower-printer is, we see, obliged to  
study the form of *feston*. *L. Shedd.*

**FESTUCINE**. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-  
colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a  
*festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or  
grass-hopper. *Brown.*

**FESTUCOUS**. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed  
of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions,  
lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown, Puls. Err.*

To **FET**.† *v. a.* [See to **FETCH** and **FAR-  
FET**.]

1. To fetch; to go and bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready tofel,  
The sooner the easier carriage to get.

*Tusser, Husbandry.*

But for he was unable then to *fet*,  
A little boy did on him still attend. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Je-  
hoiakim, who slew him with the sword.

*Jeremiah, xxvi. 23.*

2. To come; to arrive at.

We hoist up mast and sail, that in a while  
We *fet* the shore. *Suckville, Induct. Mr. for Mag.*

**FET**. *n. s.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a  
part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear,

Now laid with many a *fet*  
Of seed pearl, ere she bath'd her there  
Was known as black at jet. *Drayton.*

To **FETCH**.† *v. a.* *preter. fetched*; *anciently  
fet*; unless it rather came from To  
*Fet*, [precant, precant, Saxon; *faita*, Sw.]

1. To go and bring.

They have *devic'd* a mean  
How he her chamber-window will ascend,  
And with a corded ladder *fet* her down. *Shaks.*

We will take men to *fet* victuals for the  
people. *Judge, xx. 10.*

To the flock and *fet* me from thence two  
kid goats. *Gen. xxvii. 9.*

The seat of empire, where the Irish come,  
And the unwilling Scotch to *fet* their doom.

*Waller.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,  
Or *fet* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you noblest English,  
Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.

*Shakspeare.*

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improve-  
ments, are the *fetching* afar off, for that outranks the  
danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.

*Bacon, Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful  
operation.

In smells, we see their great and sudden effect  
in *fetching* men again, when they swoon.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

At Rome, any of those arts immediately thrive  
under the encouragement of the prince, and may  
be *fetch'd* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen  
years, which is the work of an age or two in other  
countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or  
prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the  
people what our intentions are, and yet not fetch us  
within the compass of the ordinance. *Sunderdon.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence  
among them, would *fet* it out, and give it fair  
opportunities to advance itself. *Milton, on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble  
in the quarry, which shows none of its beauties  
till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours.

*Addison, Spectator.*

7. To perform. It is applied to motion  
or cause.

I'll *fet* a turn about the garden, playing  
The pangs of barr'd affection; though the king  
Hath charg'd you should not speak together.

*Shakspeare, Cymb.*

When evening grey doth rise, I fetch my round  
Over the mountain. *Milton, Paradise.*

To come to that place they must *fet* a com-  
pass three miles on the right hand through a forest.

*Knotley, History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing at neighing  
loud. *Shakspeare.*

The first *fet* a hundred and a hundred leaps  
at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that  
lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep  
sigh. *Addison.*

9. To perform without suddenness or  
violence.

She  
As if she had drunk lethe, or had made  
Even with Heaven, did *fet* so still a sleep,  
So sweet and sound. *Brown, and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

10. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time blew our ships, and straight we *fet*  
The Syrian's lake; a spleenless wind so stretch'd  
Her wings to wait us, and so our'd our leak.

*Chapman.*

If earth, industrious of herself, *fet* this day  
Travelling Fast; and with her part away  
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton, P. L.*

The hare laid himself down and took a nap;  
says he, I can *fet* up the tortoise when I  
please. *L'Estrange.*

11. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never  
*fet* as much as the silver in bullion. *Lack.*

To **FETCH**. *v. n.* To move with a quick  
return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,  
It makes the course of thought to *fet* about.

*Shakspeare.*

**FETCH**.† *n. s.* [precant, fraud, trick, deceit.]

A stratagem by which any thing is in-  
directly performed; by which one thing  
seems intended and another is done; a  
trick; an artifice.

An curious neighbour is easy to find;  
If cunningness rather is seldom behind;  
It's fetch is to flatter, to get what he will;  
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then.

*Tusser.*

It is a *fet* of wit;  
You laying these slight sulles on my son,  
As 'twere a thing a little witt'd i' thy working.

*Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks  
As rota men of politics,  
Straight cast about to over-reach  
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fet*. *Hudibras.*

With this *fet* he laughs at the trick he hath  
plaid me. *Shillingfleet.*

The fox had a *fet* i' t.

*L'Estrange.*

From these instances and *fetches*

Thou mak'st of horses, colts, and watches,  
Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to me  
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

**FETCHER**.† *n. s.* [from *fetch*.] One that  
*fetches* any thing.

*Hulot.*

**FETID**. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetide*,  
French.] Stinking; rancid; having a  
small strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for  
they smell either *fetid* or mouldy.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*



In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *feily* hot eruptions. *Arbuthnot*.

Plague, fiercest kind of Nemesis divine,  
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,  
From stifled Cairo's stith and field fides.

*Thomson, Summer.*

**FETIDNESS.** *n.s.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

**FETLOCK.** *n.s.* [from *feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses; horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.

*Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds  
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage  
Yok out their armed heels at their dead masters.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,  
And on his front a snowy star he bore.

**FETOR.** *n.s.* [*fetor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown*.

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acerb substances, and some lesser than whey. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**FETTER.** *n.s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*. [from *feet*; *percepte*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet,  
And like manacles on the right hand.

*Ecclus. xxi. 19.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errors failed. *Relgh.*

Pamson's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,  
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The watch in double *fetters* bound,  
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter*. *Addison.*

I thought her pride  
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Philis.*

**TO FETTER.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to stulticate; to tie. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness. *Sidney.*

My conscience; thou art *fetter'd* more than my shanks and wrists. *Shaks. Cymb.*

*Fetter* strong madness in a silken thread;  
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Dath a master chide his servant because he doth not chain, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move. *Mr. Brounall against Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;  
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

**FETTERLESS.** *adj.* [*fetter* and *less*.] Free from restraint.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue  
As *fetterless*, as is an emperor's. *Milton, Malcontent.*

**TO FETTER.** *† v.n.* [A cant word from *feet*, Dr. Johnson says. This is a mistake. It is an old English word, as Mr. Malone also observes; and is yet used in the northern parts of England. "To *fettle*, to set or go about any thing; to dress, prepare, or put in order."

Grose. It is probably from the Saxon. *Goth. fyt, studium.*] To get ready; to prepare; to do business.

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,  
But sell his team, and *fettle* to the war.

*Hp. Hall, Sat. l. 6.*

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rang the bell. *Sings, Direct. to the Footman.*

**TO FETTER.** *† v.a.* To repair; to mend any thing which is broken or defective. The nearest word which occurs to me. Mr. Wilbraham says, is the old French word *fature*, which has exactly the same meaning as our substantive *fettle*; and is explained by Roquefort in his Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. by *façon, mode, forme*, &c. Cheshire Glossary.

**FETTER.** *n.s.* Order; good condition. See Wilbraham's Gloss. as before. It is found in the Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Craven Dialects also; and the compiler of the last adds, that Ascham has used it in the sense of preparation.

**FETUS.** *n.s.* [*fetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* resides in the womb. *Boyle.*

**FEU.** *n.s.* [Sax. *feoh*.] A fee, or feudal tenure. See **FEUDAL**.

**FEU DE JOIE.** [French.] A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.

The origin of this fire on Midsummer eve, which is still retained by so many nations, though enveloped in the mist of antiquity, is very simple: it was a *feu de joy*, kindled the very morning of the year began; for the first of all years, and the most ancient that we know of, began at this month of June. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

**FEUD.** *† n.s.* [Sax. *fæhð*, enmity; from *fean*, to hate, or *feh*, a foe; Cumb. *faide*; low Lat. *faida*.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds* in sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras.*

In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain. *Addison.*

*Scythia mourns*  
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions  
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addison, Cato.*

**FEUD.** *n.s.* [old Fr. *feude*; low Lat. *feudum*.] A conditional allotment of land. See **FEOD**.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern nations. *Blackstone.*

**FEUDAL.** *† adj.* [*feudal*, old Fr. *feudalis*, low Lat. *feudalis*.] pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of *feud*. *Idem.*  
A *feudal* kingdom was properly the encampment of a great army; military discipline predominated, military subordination was established, and the possession of land was the pay, which the soldiers received for their personal service. *Robertson, Hist. of Scotland.*

The word *fee* in the northern languages signifies a conditional stipend or reward; and by combination with the northern *adh*, *adial*, or *udal*, which signifies *proprietary*, will be formed *fee-udh*, or *feudum*, to denote a *feudal*, or *feudal*, or *proprietary* property. *Blackstone.*

**FEUDALISM.** *n.s.* [from *feudal*.] The feudal system.

**FEUDALITY.** *n.s.* The state of a chief lord; feudality. *Cogswear in F. Feudality.*

**FEUDARY.** *† adj.* [from *feud*.] Holding tenure under a superior lord.

What greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile power to disunite a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominions of England. *Milton, on the Articles of Peace.*

**FEUDATARY.** *† n.s.* [old Fr. *feudatarius*; low Lat. *feudatarius*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superior.

It was hard to obtain [in the feudal times] the *fact feudatary*, who was the object of universal adoration. *Warren, Hist. of E. P. vol. i. Diss. 1.*

**FEUDATORY.** *† adj.* This word is given by Dr. Johnson as a substantive, with a citation from Bacon, in which it is an adjective, as *feudatory*; it is the spelling of Bacon. See **FEUDATORY**.

**FEUDIST.** *n.s.* [old Fr. *feudiste*.] One learned in the law of *feuds* or fees; one who writes on them.

Marquise is as much as a lord of the frontiers; although I know divers others are the decorations which the *feudists* have assigned.

The word is to be found in this sense, — in all the *feudists*. *Bridges, Eng. Hist. Gloss. p. 46.*

**FEVER.** *† n.s.* [French, Sax. *fæcere*, French; *febris*, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think't thou the fiery fever will go out  
With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to flattery and low bending?

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Duncan is in his grave;  
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Should not a ling'ring fever be removed?  
Because it long has rag'd within my blood?

*Dryden.*  
He had never dream'd in his life, till he had the *fever* be was then newly recovered of. *Lacks.*

**TO FEVER.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* the! Shake to look on! *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,  
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind. *Dryden.*

**FEVER-COOLING.** *† adj.* [*fever* and *cool*.] Allaying the heat of fever.

Lay me, reclin'd,  
Beneath the spreading tamarisk that shakes,  
Fann'd by the breeze, its *fever-cooling* firm.

*Thomson, Summer.*

**FEVER-SICK.** *† adj.* [Sax. *fever-sicc*.] Dis-eased with a fever.

Lie down upon thy bed,  
Fighting these *fever-sick*.

*Pede, David and Belshazzar, (1599.)*

**FEVER-WEAKENED.** *† adj.* [*fever* and *weak-en*.] Debilitated by fever.

*Feaver-weak'd* joints,  
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life.

*Shakespeare, A. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**FEVERET, n. s.** [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light fever, or an odd quarrel, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance.

*Angl. Persegon.*  
**FEVEREFU, n. s.** *peperuge*, Sax. *febris* and *fugo*, Lat. A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Mill.*

**FEVERISH, adj.** [from *fever*.]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire, And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*  
When an animal that gives such turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow.

*Arbutus ad Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift to Pope.*  
Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will, When all our ease must come by lying still; And for the happiness mankind can gain, Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes, Four nights the moon beheld 't' incessant fire; It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose, And further from the *feverish* north retire.

*Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

**FEVERISHNESS, n. s.** [from *feverish*.]

1. A slight disorder of the feverish kind. 2. Mental restlessness.

Society, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire, perpetually attend those, who passionately study pleasure. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

**FEVERISH, v. adj.** [from *fever*.] Like a fever. *Feverish* heat makes no digestion.

*Old Firm in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. 1652, p. 62.*  
**FEVEROUS, adj.** [*feverens*-se, French; from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

4. Having the nature of a fever.

All *feverous* kinds, Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the physicians, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**FEVEROUSLY, adv.** [from *feverous*.] In a feverish manner.

A malady Deeply *feverous*, hot, or changing *feverously*.

*Dante, Purg. p. 77.*

**FEVERY, v. adj.** [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.

O Home, thy head Is down'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*.

*N. Jonson, Catullus.*

**FEUILLAGE, n. s.** [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

**FEUILLEORTIE, n. s.** [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemora*, or *filicoma*.

How *feuillortie* How *feuillortie* Pale *feuillortie* a pure vermilion take — *Fanshew, Past. Fide. p. 36.*

To make a countryman understand what *feuillortie* signifies, it may suffice to tell him, it is the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn. *Locke, Essay iii. 11. § 14.*

**TO FEUTER, v. a.** [old Fr. *feutier*.] To make ready. A term of romance.

They *feutered* their spears. *Hist. of K. Arthur, fol. s. d. sign. II. i.*

He bis *feutered* spear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**FEUTERER, n. s.** [Fr. *vaudrier*, or *vaultrier*, from *vaulter*, a kind of mongrel hound, from *Lat. vaultrarius*.] A dogkeeper; perhaps the cleaner of the kennel, Dr. Johnson says; but it meant one that led lime-hounds or grey-hounds for the chase. *Pantulario*, "who loves dogs and horses," is called a "yeoman *feuterer*" in B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour. It was also a cant term for a contemptible fellow.

Such a [favour] as you use to a brace of grey-hounds.

When they are led out of their kennels to scumber, If you will be An honest yeoman *feuterer*, feed us first, And walk us after. *Manservant, Picture.*

**FEW, adj.** [æn. *peapa*, Saxon; *faa*, Danish; *faui*, Goth. *fa*, Icel.]

1. Not many; not in a great number. We are left but a *few* of many. *Jer. xlii. 2.*

So much the thirst of honour fills the blood; So many would be great, so *few* be good; For who would virtue for herself regard, Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Virg.*

On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold, Than frost diseases that infect the fold. *Dryd. Purg.*

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more; Bond is but one, but *Harper* is a score. *Pope, Hor.*

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*

Though one or two of our friends are gone, since you saw your native country, there remain a *few*. *Pope to Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a very so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character. *Berkeley to Pope.*

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is in *few* but the *few*. *Hooker.*

So having said be thus to Eve in *few* Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done? *Milton, P. L.*

Thus *Jupiter* in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden, Æn.*

The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope, Odys.*

**FEWEL, n. s.** [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire; as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater to men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions, and broils? *Hooker, Doctr.*

Others may give the *fewel* or the fire; But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire. *Denham.*

A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley, Sermon.*

**TO FEWEL, v. a.** [from the noun.] To feed with *fewel*.

Never, alas! the dreadful name, That fronts the infernal flame. *Country.*

**FEWEL, n. s.** See *FUMET*.

**FEWNESS, n. s.** [Sax. *feanness*.]

1. Paucity; smallness of number. How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians!

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 50. b.* According to the number of years, thou shalt diminish the price of it. *Levi, xiv. 16.*

These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness. *Femmes and truth*, 'tis thus. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

**TO FEV, v. a.** [*veghen*, Dutch; *fargia*, *feia*, Su. Goth. and Icel. to cleanse.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field, That all a dry summer no water will yield, By *feving* and cutting them mud upon heaps, Commodities make the husbandman *fever*. *Tusser.*

**TO FEVANCE, v. a.** [*fr. fancer*.] To affiancé; to betroth. See *TO AFFIANCE*.

He hath as it were *fevanc'd* and betrothed to himself his church. *Hornar, Transl. of Beau's Sermon. (1587.) p. 9.*

Her, who is called the *fevanc'd*, or spouse of the bridegroom. *Id. p. 303.*

**FIAT, n. s.** [Latin, i. e. be it so, let it be done.] An order; a decree. *Spenser.*

For the sake of the rhyme, has once written it *fiavit*.

I resolve all at once the sole pleasure and *fiat* of our Omnipotent Creator. *Bentley, Sermon. ii.*

Our hands at length the unchanging *fiat* found, And our glad souls sprung out to meet the sound. *A. Hill, The Wedding Day.*

**FIB, n. s.** [a cant word among children; perhaps from the Latin *fabula*.] A lie; a falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or soporific; in vain The creature's self at his dirty work again. *Pope, Epist.*

I so often lie, Scarce *Harvey*'s self has told more *fib* than I. *Pope.*

**TO FIB, v. n.** [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.

If you have any matter, whereby you may know when you *fib*, and wiser you speak truth, you had best tell it me. *Arbutnot.*

**FI'BER, n. s.** [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs. *Sherwood.*

**FIBRE, n. s.** [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.] 1. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

Now sliding streams the thirty plants renew, And feed the *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fib*, in physics, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*; others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*; and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, mem-

branes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. Quincy.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
And every shudder'd fibre drops in hold.  
Like nature lessing down the springs of life:  
The name of father awes me still.

*Dryden, Span. Fiar.*  
**FIBRIL** *n. s.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little fibrils bound together, and divided into little cells.

*Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

**FIBRILLOUS** \* *adj.* [from *fibril*.] Relating to the fibres.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, fibrilous spasms, &c. that hypochondriacs usually complain of.

*Dr. Keener's Ess. on the Nerves*, (1759), p. 14.

**FIBROSUS** *adj.* [*fibreux*, French; from *fibre*.] Composed of fibres or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrinous* and bodies *viscous* is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greenness of moisture.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I saw Petreus' arms employ'd around  
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;

This way and that he wrench'd the fibrous bands,  
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands.  
The fibrous and solid parts of plants pass dried through the intestines. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

**FIBULA** *n. s.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. Quincy.

**FICKLE** \* *adj.* [iccol, Sax. Dr. Johnson says. But it is originally from the Lat. *vacillo*, to waver; whence the Danish *vakler*, the Saxon *picelan*, and thus our *fickle*.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; change-ful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,

In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride

Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.

*Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

Or likest hovering dream,

The *fickle* prisoners of Morpheus' train.

*Milton, Il Pens.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are:  
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;  
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.

*Dryden.*

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,

Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

He would be loth

Us to abolish: lest the adversary

Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God

Moot favours!

*Milton, P. L.*

**FICKLENESS** *n. s.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great fortunes, nor his own advantage for her, could fether his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*.  
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.

*Spenyer, F. Q.*

I am a soldier and unapt to weep,  
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences.

*Addison, Frendler.*

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another.

*Addison.*

**FICKLY** *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.

Do not now,  
Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes  
Of golden majesty on bankrupt terms.  
To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held  
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

**FICCO** \* *n. s.* [Italian, "a flick, a flirt with one's fingers, given in disgrace; *fare le fice*, to bid a fig for one." Florio, Ital. Dict. 1598.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.

Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fice* to his adversaries. *Caen, Surv. of Corsica.*

**FICTIL** \* *adj.* [*fictil*, Fr. *fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**FICTION** *n. s.* [*fictio*, Lat.; *fiction*, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it?

*Sidingfleet.*

*Fiction* is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*.

*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any consolations,  
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poet's *fictions*;  
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,  
While that my soul, she, she lives in *fictions*.

*Silvery.*

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Eve.

*Relaph.*

3. A falsehood; a lie.

**FICTITIOUS** \* *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by Prior, Dr. Johnson says; which is not the case; for Daniel, nearly a century before Prior's time, uses it.

Uninform'd with *fictitious* fantasies,  
I verify the truth.

*Daniel, Ch. Wars.*

With fancied rules and arbitrary laws

Matter and motion man restrains,

And studied lines and *fictitious* circles draws. *Prior.*

**FICTITIOUS** *adj.* [*fictitious*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

That all who view the piece may know

He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty.

*Page.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *prosopopoeia*.

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison, Spect.*

**FICTITIOUSLY** *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**FICTITIOUSNESS** \* *n. s.* [from *fictitious*.]

Feigned representation.  
Some make comely a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction. *Johns. Rom. No. 125.*

**FICTIVE** \* *adj.* [*fictiv*, French; *fictus*, Lat.] Feigned; imaginary.

Time—to those things whose grounds were very true,

Though naked yet and bare, (not having to content

The wayward curious ear,) gave *fictive* ornament.

*Dryden, Polyth. S. 6.*

**FID** *n. s.* [*fida*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cordle.

*Skinner.*

**FIDDLE** *n. s.* [pfeil, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidelula*, Latin; *fiell*, Erse.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the fiddle, but the performer. *Stillingfleet.*

The adventure of the bear and fiddle is sung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*

She tried the fiddle all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabouts the tune lay.

*Addison, Guardian.*

**FIDDLE** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Thermistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city.

*Lucian, Esop.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,  
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senators dance.

*Page.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together.

*Arbutnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.

*Swift.*

**FIDDLEFADDLE** \* *n. s.* [A cant word, reduced into the still more ridiculous expression of *fid-fad* in modern novels, and in nonsensical conversation.] Trifles.

Leave these *fiddle-faddles*.

*Brown, and Fl. Wit without Money.*

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgich, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature.

**FIDDLEFADDLE** *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.

*Arbutnot.*

**FIDDLER** \* *n. s.* [Sax. *pfelepe*.] A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no waxy *fiddler* presume to intrude,  
Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *B. Jonson.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skillful in the trade than he was.

*Bp. Taylor, Jewel of Living Holy.*

These will appear such clits in story,  
'Twill turn all politics to jest,

To be repeated like John Dory,  
When fiddlers sing at feasts. *Dryden.*

When miss delights in her spinners,  
A fiddler may a fortune get. *Swift.*

**FIDDLERICK.** *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.]  
The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,  
With which he strung his fiddlerick. *Huddes.*

**FIDDLESTRING.** *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *string*.]  
The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A fiddlerstring, moistened with water will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.

*Arbutnot on Air.*

**FIDUCIATION.** *n. s.* [*Lat. fiducius*.]  
Suretship; the act of being bound for another.

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of fiduciation and suretship, he must.

*Fariside's Sermon. 1647. p. 15.*

**FIDELITY.** *n. s.* [*fideli*, Latin; *fidélité*, French].

1. Honesty; veracity.  
The church by public reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; over the principal thing required in a witness is fidelity.

*Hooker.*

2. Faithful adherence.  
They mistake credulity for fidelity. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE.† } *v. n.* [A cant word, Dr. To FIDGET.† } Johnson says. It seems to be a descendant of the Su. Goth.

*fida*, to move quickly, to be in a great hurry, or in great expectation. See To FID, *v. n.* To move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation, and in some parts of the north of England impatience.

Behold the grace of each dame! —  
How some would dance upright as any bolt;

And some would leap and skip like a young colt;  
And some would *fidge*, as though she had the itch.

*Bretton, Works of a Young Wife, (1577.)*

To fidge [is] to fiddling here and there to no manner of purpose.

*Colgrave in F. Nieder.*

Tim, thou'rt the Pouch to stir up trouble;  
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,

Put all your brother puppets out. *Swift.*

Our lively hostess, whose fancy was impatient of the rein, *fidgeted* at this, and ventured to say, Nay, this is too much. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

**FIDNET.** *n. s.* [from *fidge*.] Restless agitation.

Why, what can the viscousness mean?  
O'erlaid the square holes in woolly fidget;

The tins are alter'd quite and clean. *Gray, Long Story.*

**FIDNET.** *adj.* [from *fidget*.] Restless; impatient. A low word, not used in serious writing.

**FIDUCIAL.** *adj.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting.

Such a fiducial persuasion as cannot deceive us. *Fr. Halli, Rem. p. 366.*

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it offers fiducial reliance on the promises, and obedient submission to the commands.

*Hemmond, Pract. Catech.*

**FIDUCIALLY.** *adv.* [from *fiducial*.] Undoubtingly; confidently.

It is the Spirit of God alone, that proposes to the soul the grounds of hope, and then by an immediate and Almighty power enables the soul *fiducially* to close with and rest upon that object, upon those grounds. *South, Sermon vi. 472.*

**FIDUCIARY.** *n. s.* [*fiduciarus*, Latin].

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciar*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing towards it. *Hemmond.*

**FIDUCIARY.** *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in a *fiduciar* sentiment to whatever the Gospel has revealed.

*Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely on where upon mere love and *fiduciar* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Hewell.*

The *fiduciar* or letters of credence of the churches. *Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Usur. B. 3.*

3. Held in trust.

Every herself must pronounce that return of his for so acquitting of his *fiduciar* pledges, to be a most noble act. *Hewell, Lett. ii. 61.*

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and *fiduciar* power. *Symonds.*

**FIE.** *interj.* See *Fr.* A word of blame or indignation.

**FIEF.** *n. s.* [*feif*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior.

To the next realm she stretch'd her way,  
For pasture near adjoining lay;

A plentiful province and alluring prey;  
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,

And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, she claim'd. *Dryden.*

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbutnot on China.*

**FIELD.**† *n. s.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited, not built on.

Every plant of the field, before it was in the earth. *Gen. ii. 5.*

Live with me, and be my love,  
And we will all the pleasure prove,

That hills and valleys, dale and field,  
And all the craggy mountains yield.

*Raleigh.*

By the civil law the corpses of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *felds*.

*Ayliffe, Purgation.*

2. Ground not enclosed.

*Feld* lands are not exempted from mowdown, nor yet from snat, where it is more than to enclosed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground. Mr. Horne Tooke, in the margin of this copy of the dictionary, writes, "where trees have been *felled*, and therefore fit for cultivation;" and, in his Divisions of Purley, says, "*feld*-land is opposed to woodland, meaning land where the trees have been *felled*."

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain  
In *Plinian* fields to sow the golden grain. *Pope, Rotaia.*

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the field,  
I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the field, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;  
And whilst a field should be dispatch'd and fought,  
You are disputing of your generals. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

What though the field be lost,  
All's not lost. *Milton, P. L.*

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;  
Where fields of light and liquid ether flow,  
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,  
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill natured man gives himself a large field to expatiate in: he exposes himself in human nature. *Addison, Spect.*

I should enter upon a field too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Bp. Swinburne.*

Who can this field of miracles survey,  
And not with Gales all in rapture say,  
Behold a God, adore him and adore. *Blackmore, Creation.*

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the field or ground of the picture be clean,  
light, and well suited with colour. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

Slight were his arms, a sword, a silver shield,  
No marks of honour charg'd its empty field. *Dryden, Z. n.*

**FIELDED.** *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;  
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,  
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**FIELD-BASIL.** *n. s.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.

**FIELDED.** *n. s.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my trucklebed,  
This *fielded* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shaks.*

**FIELDFARE.** *n. s.* [*feld* and *papan*, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold Winters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**FIELDMARSHAL.**† *n. s.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in a field; commander of the whole army, whether in the field or not; the officer of highest military rank in England.

**FIELD-MOUSE.** *n. s.* [*field* and *mouse*; *nitedula*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*

*Fieldmice* are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**FIELDOFFICER.** *n. s.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

**FIELDPICCE.** *adj.* [*field* and *picce*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The bones planting his *feldpreachers* upon the hills, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants.

*Knollys.*

**FIELD-PREACHER.\*** *n. s.* [*field* and *preacher*.] One who preaches in a field or open place.

Do you think the popish *field preachers* did not first learn their lesson, cook no previous texts, made no provision, before they set out upon their expeditions? Read their legends, and be convinced.

*Bp. Livingston to Mr. Whitfield, Enthusiasm of Methodists, &c. vol. I. P. 2. Pref. p. viii.*

**FIELD-PREACHING.\*** *n. s.* The act of pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place.

The fact you own, both of popish and methodical *field-preaching*; you glory in it.

*Bp. Livingston to Whitfield, &c. Pref. p. ix.* The judgements of this new apostle [Mr. Wesley] fall only on the members of his own church, for opposing the tumults of *field-preaching*, and the frocks of what he calls the new birth.

*Warburton, Doct. of Grace.*

**FIELDBROOM.\*** *n. s.* [*field* and *room*.] Unobstructed room; open space.

Falling back where they

Might *feldbroom* find at large.

*Drayton, Polydip. S. 12.*

Before the rest of our companions come, Out of these trees conduct me to *feldbroom*.

*Fincham, Past. Fid. p. 78.*

They — had *feldbroom* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant.

*Ld. Clarendon, Life, li. 294.*

**FIELDSPORTS.\*** *n. s.* [*field* and *sport*.] Diversions of shooting and hunting.

All gaming, *feldsports*, and such sort of amusements, I look upon as frivolous. *Ld. Clarendon.*

**FIELDFIELD.\*** *adj.* [*from field*.] Open like a field. This is a very ancient and forgotten, but useful, adjective.

Jesus came down from the hill with them, and stood in a *feldy* place. [In our present translation, *the plain*.]

*Wicliffe, St. Luke, v. 17.*

**FRIEND.\*** *n. s.* [*Sax. friend, friend, a foe, and also the great enemy of mankind, from friend, friend, to hate. The Icelandic, fiende is also the devil. Goth. fianda, Dan. fiende. See also ENEMY.*

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil.

The *fiend* is coming down to you, and hath great wrath.

*Wicliffe, Revel. xiii. 17.*

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shak. L. Lear.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could, coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be.

And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.

*R. Jonson, Cithere.*

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,

Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;

The *fiend* remains his courier.

*Drayton, Theod. and Honoria.*

O woman! woman! in that ill thy mind Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

**FINDFUL.\*** *adj.* [*find* and *full*.] Full of evil or devilish practices.

Regard his hellish fall.

Whom *findful* fortune may exhort the wise

Only to wonder at unlawful things.

*Milford, Truce. Hist. of Dr. Faustus.*

**FINDBLIKE.\*** *adj.* [*find* and *like*.] Resembling a fiend; savage; cruel; extremely wicked.

The cruel ministers

Of this dread butcher, and his *findlike* queen.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The last circumstance recalls a *fiendlike* appearance drawn by Shakespeare.

*Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. l. 160.*

**FIERCE.\*** *adj.* [*fier*, French; *ferus* and *ferax*, Lat. *pherc*, Heb. rigour, cruelty.

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou huntest me as a *ferce* lion. *Joh. x. 16.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,

And vengeful slaughter, *ferce* for human blood.

*Pope.*

Tyrants *ferce*, that unrelenting die, With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,

*Fierce* to Phœnix cross the vast profound.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *ferce*, and their wrath, for it was cruel.

*Gen. xli. 7.*

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

This *ferce* abridgement

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

A man brings his mind to be positive, and *ferce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined.

*Lodge.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *ferce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm.

*Jerem. iii. 2.*

**FIERCELY.\*** *adv.* [*from fierce*.] Violently; furiously.

Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordinance behind, were grievously distressed.

*Another, Hist. of the Turks.*

The air, if very cold, irritates the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorseth in frosty weather.

*Bacon.*

**FIERCEN'D.\*** *adj.* [*ferce* and *mind*.] Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

The body of the king shook with fear, and forgetfulness seized his *fiere-minded* confidence.

*3 Macc. vi. 18. Bp. Wilson's Bible by Cranford.*

**FIERCENESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from fierce*.] 1. Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fiereeness* to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language.

*Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a she-beast not far from him, of little less *fiereeness*.

*Sedley.*

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength, Fierce to their skill, and to their *fiereeness* valiant.

*Shakespeare.*

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fiereeness* I abhor;

But scorn your mean suspicions of the more.

*Drayton, Astrucæle.*

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

**FIERFACIAN.\*** *n. s.* [*In law*.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had.

*Covent.*

**FIERHINES.\*** *n. s.* [*from fiery*.] 1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes, by their heat, their *fiereeness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth.

*Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italian, notwithstanding their natural *fiereeness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.

*Addison.*

**FIERY.\*** *adj.* [*from fire*.] Our word was formerly written *firy*, and is properly so written; and Dr. Johnson, though he takes no such notice of this word, says of *wiry* that it were better *wiry*, by reason, no doubt, of its derivation from *wire*.]

1. Consisting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East Yet harnessed his fiery footed team,

No word'd above the earth his flaming crest, When the last deadly smother aloft did steam.

*Spenser, F. G.*

I know, thou'dst rather Follow things enemy in a *fery* gulph

Than flatter him in a tower. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fery* heart so parch'd thy entrails,

That not a tear can fall for Nature's death?

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fery* expedition be thy wing,

Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

I drew this gallant head of war, And call'd these *fery* spirits from the world, To outlook conquest, and to win renown

Ev'n in the jaws of death.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fery* quality of the duke;

How unremovably, and fast he is

In his courses. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

He still resolved to give her such a terrible apprehension of his *fery* spirit, that she should never dream of giving way to her own.

*Taylor, No. 251.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bellingbrooke,

Mounted upon a hot and *fery* steed,

Which his aspiring rear seem'd to know,

With slow but steady pace kept on his course.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Through Ellis and the Grecian towns he flew;

Tu' audacious wretch four *fery* couriers drew.

*Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The word which is made *fery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire.

*Hooder.*

Scowl from the brake the whirling *fiere* springs,

And mounts exulting on triumphant wings;

Short is his life; by the *fery* wound,

Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.

*Pope.*

7. Glaring like fire.

The eyes fire bright,

Like Gogon the tumbler appearing in the night.

*See T. Boyl, Gen. fol. 100.*

TO FIRST.\* See TO FOIST.

**FIFE.\*** *n. s.* [*ffire*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind-musick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the *fife* war That make confusion virtue's ob-farwell!

Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trumpet,

The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Thou brave gay victim, with *fife* garlands crown'd, Press'd with the sacred *fife's* relieving sound

Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.

*Philips.*

**FIFTER.\*** *n. s.* [*from fife*.] One who plays on the *fife*.

**Fi'TEEN.** *adj.* [fɪf'teɪn, Sax.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and slept above some *fifteen* years and more. *Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*

**Fi'TEENTH.** *adj.* [fɪf'teɪnθ, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw up the less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

London sends but four burgeses to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. *Grosart, Bills of Mortality.*

**FIFTH.** *adj.* [fɪfθ, Sax.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With smiling aspect you serenely move,  
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four,  
Myself the *fifth*. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

**Fi'THLY.** *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

*Fifthly*, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**Fi'VEIETH.** *adj.* [fɪf'teɪnθ, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton, Opticks.*

**Fi'VEY.** *adj.* [fɪf'teɪ, Sax.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score winters worn,  
Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakspeare.*

Judas ordained captains over hundreds, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. *Macc. iii. 55.*

In the Hebrew there is a participle consisting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several significations. *Locke.*

**FIG.** *n. s.* [fig, Sax. *ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always enclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinate and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste. *Miller.*

Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise,  
And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope, Odyssey.*  
Or lead me through the maze,  
Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it begeth to put forth leaves, have its top cut off. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
*Figs* are great subduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. A *fig* for you. See *Fico*.  
To *Fig* v. a.

1. To insult with fices or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See *Fico*.

When Pisto lived, do this, and *fig* me like The bragging Spaniard. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To put something useless into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the sow she goes, and *fig* her in the crown with another story. *J. Harranger.*

To *Fig* v. n. [*figa*, Su. Goth. to move quickly.] To move suddenly or quickly. Perhaps a corruption of *fige*. See *To FIDGE*.

The bound ————  
Leaves whom he loves, upon the scent doth ply,  
Fie to and fro, and falls in cleaverly cry. *Sylvester, Du Rorc, (1596.)*

**FIG'ARY.** *n. s.* [a corruption of *vagary*.]

See *VAGARY*. A frolic; a wild project.  
Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figury*. *Beaumont, and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Those mad *figurers* her whole sex  
Is infected with. *Beaumont, and Fl. Cypriote a Revenge.*

A lady and her daughter having taken a *figury* in their heads to go on foot, and visit all the hospitals in Spain, and to minister in them. *M. Godes, Tracts, (1730), iii. 465.*

**FIG'APPLE.** *n. s.* A fruit. A species of apple.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a *fig*, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**FIG-CRAT.** *n. s.* [*culex ficarius*.] An insect of the fly kind.

To *FIGHT* v. n. preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [rehtan, rehtan, rhtan, Saxon; *rechten*, Teut. *fechten*, Germ. to fight; *Su. fegd*, var.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is used both of armies and single combatants.

King Henry, by this title right or wrong,  
Lied Clifford wants to fight in thy defence. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Fierce fiery warriors fought upon the clouds  
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shakspeare.*

The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain, what have we been fighting for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been fighting for the ruin of the public interest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations fought, and kings  
Were slain. *Shakspeare.*

Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Shakspeare.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.

One shall undertake to fight against another. *2 Esdr. xlii. 31.*

The poor wren,  
The most diminutive of birds, will fight  
The young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that rob'd the lion of his heart,  
And fought the holy wars in Palestine,  
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shakspeare, C. John.*

Grossly unfortunate, he fight the cause  
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Add. Cato.*

4. It has with before the person opposed; sometimes against.

Ye fight with the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah, xvii. 5.*

The stars in their courses fought against Siceca. *Judges, v. 20.*

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid fight. *Sandys.*

To *FIGHT* v. a. To war against; to combat against.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,  
To fight the Pargyan and th' Aousian hosts. *Dryden, En.*

**FIGHT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons  
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,  
By thousands and by millions rang'd off fight. *Millon, P. L.*

2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in single fight I slew,  
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;  
And thence I sent him to the Stygian shore,  
Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryden, JEn.*

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Who ever saw a noble sight,  
That never view'd a brave sea-fight!  
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,  
Up with your fights and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

**Fi'GHTER.** *n. s.* [Sax. *figotepe*.] A warrior; a duellist; a contender.

I will return again to the house, and desire some conduct of the lady: I am no fighter. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Hosts of truth and goodness; fighters against the light; protectors of darkness. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,  
The most deliberate fighter! *Dryd. All for Love.*

**Fi'GHTING.** *part. adj.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of fighting men that went out to war by bands. *2 Chron. xxvi. 11.*

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In fighting fields, as far the spear I throw  
As flies the arrow from the wall-drawn bow. *Pope, Odyssey.*

**Fi'GHTING.** *n. s.* [Sax. *phicung*.] Contention; quarrel; combat.

Without were fighting, within were fears. *2 Cor. vii. 5.*

From whence come wars and fighting among you?  
James, iv. 1.

**Fi'GLEAF.** *n. s.* [Sax. *piclenf*.] A leaf of the figtree; figuratively, a flimsy covering.

They sew'd figleaves together. *Genesis, iii. 7.*

What pitiful figleaves, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these, not able to silence, and much less satisfy, an accusing conscience! *Smith, Sermon, ii. 295.*

**Fi'GMARIGOLD.** *n. s.* A plant. It is succulent, and has the appearance of house-leek; the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Miller.*

**Fi'GMENT.** *n. s.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of Briseus, who dwelling in a city called Hecatomchia, the fancies of those thence assigned him an hundred brains. *Brown.*

These assertions are in truth the figments of those idle brains that brought romances into church history. *Br. Lycop.*

It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, in those that landed down the inventory of it, than of truth and reality. *Wood, Nat. Hist.*

**Fi'GPECKER.** *n. s.* [*fig* and *peck*; *ficculula*, Latin.] A bird.

**FIGURE.** \* *n. s.* [*Sax. figgeþeoþ*.] The tree that bears figs.  
He smote the vines also, and *figtrees*.  
*Psalm cv. 35.*

There soon they chose

The *figtree*.  
*Milton, P. L.*

**FIGULATE.** *adj.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters' clay.

**FIGURABLE.** *adj.* [from *figura*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The difference of *impressible* and not *impressible*, *figurable* and not *figurable*, *scissible* and not *scissible*, are plebeian notions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**FIGURABILITY.** *n. s.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

**FIGURAL.** *adj.* [from *figura*.]

1. Represented by delineation.  
Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions.

2. **FIGURAL Numbers.** Such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid.  
*Harris.*

**FIGURATE.** *adj.* [from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.  
Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far goes the shape or figure, and then is determined.  
*Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. Not literal; figurative.

Under the shadow of *figurate* location.

*Isaiah on the Revd. P. ii. sign. 1.1.*

4. **FIGURATE Counterpoint.** [In music.] That wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*

5. **FIGURATE Descant.** [In music.] That wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of music, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, synopses, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition.  
*Harris.*

The term *figurate* which we now apply to distinguish *florid* from mere simple melody, was then used to denote that which was simply rhythmic or accented. *Mason, on Ch. Music, p. 26.*

**FIGURATED.** \* *adj.* [Lat. *figuratus*.] Representing some geometrical figure.

The number 30 is a *figured* number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number.  
*Potter on the Numb. 666, p. 195.*

**FIGURATION.** *n. s.* [from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.  
Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

*Figuration* is one of those things which unavoidably imply association; the conception of matter is not that it is a substance *figured* and ascending, but a substance actually *figured* and ingeniously extended. *Baxter on the Soul, li. 377.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
A very clear memorial, as opposed to the faint shadows and dark intimations of the legal types or *figurations*.

*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 28.*

3. Mixture of concords and discords in music. See **FIGURATE**.

The singing of the Nicene creed, with all the ornaments and *figurations* of harmony.

*Gregory, Pothum. (1650), p. 55.*

**FIGURATIVE.** *adj.* [from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity; whosoever Christ being long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious extimations should rather cease.

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been misled at understanding words in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason.

*Stillingfleet.*

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention.

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical extimations; full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublime and with the most *figurate* expressions.

*Dryden, Ser. Pref.*

**FIGURATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *figurative*.]

By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to himself in the first person, what belongs to others.

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended *Utah* and *Eschias*.

*Brown.*  
Satire is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprobated, partly dramatically, partly simply; but for the most part *figuratively* and occasionally.

*Dryden, Juv. Dedicat.*

**FIGURE.** \* *n. s.* [from *figura*, Fr. *figura*, Lat.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single pinks, and gilliflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borages, buglans, which have four leaves.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Men find greco clay that is soft as long as it is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases.

*Begh.*  
*Figures* are properly modifications of bodies, for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be; whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued.

2. Shape; form; semblance.  
The carpenter—maketh it after the *figure* of a man.

*Isaiah, liii, 15.*  
He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion.

*Shakspeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German said the Tygrs drink, Ere I, forsaking gratitude and trust, Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth.

*Dryden, Virg.*  
I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his discourses.

*Addison, Spect.*  
A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favoured, while his arms support The cause, and rul'd the councils of the court, I made some *figure* there; nor was my name Obscure, nor I without my share of fame.

*Dryden, Æn.*  
The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country.

*Addison, Spect.*  
Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow.

*Addison, Guardian.*

Whether or not they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness.

*Addison.*  
Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; splendour.  
If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that be may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and burry, his trade, as to him, loses all its innocency.

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow.

*Addison.*

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figure* of a picture the painter is to employ the show of his art; for in them consists the principal beauty of his work.

*Dryden, Dryden.*

My favourite books and pictures sell; Kindly throw to a little *figure*.

*Prior.*  
8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.  
The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question.

*Watts, Logic.*

9. A character denoting a number.  
Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, hands, poets, cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number  
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

His love to Antony, *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
men, both a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age.

*Bacon, Ess.*  
As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for their themselves.

*South, Sermon.*

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspect of the astrological houses.

We do not know what is brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling; she works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and diablerie beyond our element.

*Shakspeare.*  
He set a *figure* to discover  
If you were fed by Rye or Dover.

*Hudibras.*  
*Figure*-fingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves.

*L'Estrange.*  
11. [In theology.] Type; representative.  
Who is the *figure* of him that was to come.

*Romans, v. 14.*  
12. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking, in which words are detorted from

their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,  
Three pl'd hyperbolos, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedantical, these Summer lies  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to lentow must be understood only praying to pray.

They have been taught rhetoric, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well.

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To *FIGURE*. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order.

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold.

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance; as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse  
Europa like a bull, and on his back  
Her through the sea did baffle; so lively seen,  
That it true seen, and true bull ye would ween.

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,  
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye.

3. To cover or adorn with figures or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,  
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,  
My gay apparel for an abbot's gown,  
My *figur'd* goblet for a dish of wood.

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,  
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd  
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heaven  
*Figur'd* quite n'er with burning meteors.

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very and first which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end.

There is a history in all men's lives,  
Continuing the nature of the times deceased.

Marring rings are not of this stuff:  
Oh why should ought less precious or less tough  
*Figure* our loves?

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the scientists.

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams.

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood.

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear  
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare.

7. To prefigure; to foreshew.

Three glorious sins, each one a perfect sin,  
In this the heaven *figures* some event.

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

*Figured* and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,  
As through a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen.

- To *FIGURE*\* *v. n.* To make a figure.

Who *figured* in the rebellion.  
*FIGURE-CASTER*\* *n. s.* [*figure* and *cast*.]

A pretender to astrology.  
I by this *figure-caster* must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Marcella.

Enthusiasts in religion, *figure-casters* in astrology, are so resolved upon their hypotheses.

- FIGURE-FINGER*. *n. s.* [*figure* and *fing*.]

A pretender to astrology and prediction.  
Quacks, *figure-fingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters, cannot well live without it.

- FIGUR'G*\* *n. s.* [*pepente*, Sax. *figura*, Lat.] A plant.

- FIL'ICIOUS*. *adj.* [from *filum*, Latin.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees: it is the stalk that maketh the *filicous* matter common, and sometimes the down that growth above.

- FIL'ICIOUS*. *n. s.* [*filasarius*, low Lat., *filum*, Lat.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those who writs whereon he makes process.

There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt.

- FILAMENT*. *n. s.* [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvia passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed.

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*.

- The ever-tolling orb's insipid myrrour  
On the next threadly and *filamentous* door bear,  
Which form the springy texture of the air,  
And those still strike the next, till to the sight  
The quick vibration propagates the light.

The dung of burras is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as such combustible.

- FILAMENTOUS*\* *adj.* [from *filament*.] Like a slender thread.

The doctrine of the *filamentous* extract will become as familiar as any hypothetical theory among us, only by supposing this, like all other membranes, thickened and become opacous by disorders.

- FIL'ANDER*\* See *FELANDERS*.

- FIL'BERT*\* *n. s.* [This is derived by Junius and Skinner from the long beard, or hanks, as corrupted from *full beard*,

or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological account of this word. Gower gives us a very different one in the following lines; which Mr. Horne Tooke also has agreed with me in noticing:

"With that upon a grene bough  
"A seynt of sylke, which she [Philis] there had,

"She knit; and so herself she lad,  
"That she about her white swere  
"It did, and henge herselfe there.

"Whereof the goddes were amoved,  
"And Demophon was reproved,  
"That of the goddes' providence  
"Was shape such an evidence

"Ever afterwaie ayen the slowe,  
"That *Philis* in the same throve  
"Was shapen into a nutte tree;  
"That all men it might see;

"And after *Philis* *FILIBERT*  
"This tree was cleped in the yerd:  
"And yet, for Demophon to shame,  
"Unto this day it beareth the name."

*Confess. Amantii, B. 4.*  
The filbert is said to have been brought from Pontus. Hulot calls it "Pantion nut." A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, mulberries, monkshoods of all colours.

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!  
On what else shouldst thy wits of fancy feed?  
Yet in a *filbert*, I have often known  
Maggots survive when all the kernel's gone.

There is also another kind called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former; the best are those of a thin shell.

To *FILCH*. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pilage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen.

The champion robbed by night,  
And proweith and *filcheth* by day.

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that *filches* from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,  
And makes me the poor indeed.

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones.

What made these venture to betray,  
And *filch* the lady's heart away?

The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods.



Pain would they *filch* that little food away.  
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey.  
*Dryden.*

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,  
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's collar cure.  
*Gay, Tristram.*

FIL'CHER.† *n. s.* [from *filch*.] A thief;  
a petty robber.  
*This filcher of affections.*  
*Beaumont and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

FIL'CHINGLY.\* *adv.* [from the part. *filch-*.]  
In a thievish manner. *Sherwood.*

FILE.† *n. s.* [*file*, Fr. *filum*, a thread, Lat.]

1. A thread. Not now used.

But let me resume the *file* of my narration,  
which this object of books, best agreeable to my  
course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Watson.*  
Dorothea did not interrupt the *file* of her history.  
*Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 1.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to  
keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory  
of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and  
taken off the *file*.

The petitions being thus prepared, do you  
continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse  
those, and then rank them into several *files*,  
according to the subject-matters. *Bacon.*

The apothecary-train is wholly blind;  
From *files* a random recipe they take;  
And many deaths of one prescription make.  
*Dryden.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*.  
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The val'd *file*  
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind  
another.

Those goodly eyes,  
That o'er the files and musters of a war  
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now  
turn

Upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare, Ant. & Cleop.*  
So saying, on he led his radiant *file*. *Bacon.*

5. [reol, Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An in-  
strument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if  
it be large, is called a rubber, and is to  
take off the unevenness of your  
work which the hammer made in the  
forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to  
take out of your work the deep cuts,  
or file-strokes, the rough *file* made;  
the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the  
cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file*  
made; and the smooth *file* is to take  
out those cuts, or file-strokes, that  
the fine *file* made.

*Mazon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.  
*1. Saw. xiii. 21.*

The smiths and armourers on palfrays ride,  
*Files* in their hands and hammers at their side.  
*Dryden.*

6. Style; manner of writing. A Latinitism.  
Not now in use.

And were it not ill fitting for this *file*  
To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and  
lightnings,  
I would abate the sterrenesse of my stile.  
*Spenser, F. Q. vi. st. 37.*

FIL'LCUTTER. *n. s.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A  
maker of files.

Gad-steele is a tough sort of steel: *filcutters*  
use it to make their chisels, with which they cut  
their files. *Mason.*

TO FILE.† *v. a.* [*filer*, Fr. from *filum*, a  
thread, Lat.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire.  
Whence to *file* a bill is to offer it in its  
order to the notice of the judge.

Thou dost *file*  
One lie upon another well.

*Twelfth Night, P. 174.*  
From the day his first bill was *filed* he began  
to collect reports. *Arbutnot & Page, Merit. Scrib.*

2. [from *feolan*, Sax.] To cut with a  
file.

They which would *file* away most from the  
largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms  
acknowledge little less. *Locke.*

The eminent court—gives their tongues  
Sweetness of language; makes them apt to  
please;  
*Files* off all rudeness, and uncivil behaviour.

*Beaumont and Fl. Nob. Gentlemen.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure  
a blennish by *fil*ing or cutting off the head of such  
an overgrown tooth. *Rays.*

3. To smooth; to polish. This use of the  
word was formerly frequent, as applied to  
the tongue; and denoted polished  
speech. It is a Gallicism, 'Avoir la  
langue bien *afilée*.' Dr. Johnson cites  
only the example of Shakespeare, with-  
out any remark. Gower, Chaucer, and  
Skelton, afford abundant instances of  
this usage. Spenser, of course, adopts it;  
and Dryden thought it worth his  
notice.

For that old man of pleasing words had store,  
And well could *file* his tongue as smooth as glass.

*Spenser, F. Q. i. l. 1. 23.*  
These hath flourished in England so fine and  
*fil*d phrases, and so good and pleasant poets,  
as may countervayle the doings of Virgil, Ovid, &c.

*Gower, Egloges, Epiques, &c. (1503), Pref.*  
His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory,  
his tongue *fil*led, and his eye ambitious.

*Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*  
His mien be fashion'd, and his tongue be *fil'd*.  
*Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.*

4. [from *arylan*, Saxon.] To foul; to  
sully; to pollute. This sense is retained  
in Scotland. See *Foul*.

The even is theirs, let others thresh,  
Their hands they may not *file*.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*  
She slightly lept out of her *fil*d bed.  
*Spenser, F. Q. iii. l. 62.*

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,  
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.  
*Shakespeare.*

His weeds divinely fashioned,  
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman, Hinds.*

TO FILE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a file, not abreast, but  
one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony,  
till we drew up in good order, and *fil'd* off.  
*Trotter.*

Did all the greater stoms at the call  
Of chance *file* off to form the peditious ball,  
And undetermin'd into order fall?

*Blackmore, Creation.*  
2. To rank with; to be strung, as it  
were, upon the same thread or wire.

Thence, I take it,  
Although she love you well—  
Must needs, and reason for it, be examin'd,  
And by her modesty; and fear'd too tight too,  
To *file* with her affections; You have lost her.

*Beaumont and Fl. Mon. Thomas.*

FIL'EMOT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *feuille*  
*mort*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown  
or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue  
or *filé*, turn'd up with red.

*Swift, Direct. for Scrivners.*  
FIL'ER.† *n. s.* [from *file*.] One who files;  
one who uses the file in cutting metals.

*Sherwood.*  
FIL'IAL. *adj.* [*filial*, *filiale*, Fr. *filius*,  
Lat.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.  
My mischievous proceeding may be the glory  
of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so  
great a merit. *Sidney.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free  
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear  
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith.

*Milton, P. L.*  
He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought  
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought.

*Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a  
son.

And thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke.

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,  
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;  
And when the parent nose decays and dries,  
With a resembling face the daughter looks arise.

*Milton, P. L.*

FILIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*filiation*, French; from  
*filius*, Lat.] The relation of a son to  
a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between  
the first and second person, and the relation  
between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and  
the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal,  
because the terms of relation between whom  
that relation ariseth were eternal.

*Hale, Orig. of Manich.*

Among all the sons of God, there is none like  
to that One Son of God. And if there be so  
great a disparity in the *filiation*, we must make  
as great a difference in the correspondent relation.

*Præson on the Creed, Art. I.*

FIL'IBEL.\* See FILIBEL.

FIL'IGRANE, or FIL'IGREE.\* *adj.* [Latin,  
*filum*, a thread, and *granum*, grain.]

Denoting work curiously wrought, in  
the manner of little threads or grains,  
usually in gold and silver; a kind of  
wire-work. In the Pop's Dictionary,

1690, *filigrainé*, or *filigrain'd*, is de-  
fined as denoting "dressing-boxes,  
baskets, or whatever else is made of  
silver wire-work." But the word is  
older in our language.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair  
*filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.

*Dr. Brown's Travels, 1685, p. 147.*

Adam and Eve in humble-work, without fig-  
leaves, upon canvas, curiously wrought with  
her ladyship's own hand; several *filigrane* curiosities.

*Trotter, No. 245.*

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into  
spires, towers, pinacles, and *filigrane* work.

*Scudamore, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.*

FIL'INGS.† *n. s.* [from *file*.] without a  
singular. Dr. Johnson says: yet our  
lexicography presents the singular: "A  
*fil*ing, limeure, Fr." Sherwood, which  
Cotgrave renders "file-dust, also a  
*fil*ing." Fragments rubbed off by the  
action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will,  
with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without  
any copperore. *Brown.*

The chippings and filings of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Filices on the Classics.*

To FILL. v. a. [*fillan*, Sax.]

1. To store till no more can be admitted.  
Fill the waterpots with water, and they filled them up to the brim. *St. John*, li. 7.

I am who fill

Infinite, our vacuous space. *Milton*, P. L.  
The celestial quinquies, when orient light  
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;  
Birth-day of Heav'n and Earth; with joy and about

The hollow universal orb they fill'd. *Milton*, P. L.

2. To store abundantly.  
Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas  
And lakes and running streams the waters fill. *Milton*, P. L.

3. To satisfy; to content.  
He with his consort Eva  
The story heard attentive, and was fill'd  
With admiration and deep love to learn. *Milt.* P. L.  
Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite  
can adequately fill and super-abundantly satisfy  
the infinite desires of intelligent beings.  
*Chrys.*, Phil. Prince.

4. To glut; to surfeit.  
Thou art seeing meat, fill Timon's feast.  
— Ay, to see meat, fill knives, and wine heat fools. *Shakspeare*.

5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. To FILL out. To expend by something contained.

I only speak of him  
Whom pomp and greatness so looms about,  
That he waxes majesty in fill then out. *Dryden*.  
7. To FILL up. [*Up* is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leaps from goal to goal,  
And opens still, and opens on his soul;  
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and uncoils'd;  
It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind. *Pope*.

8. To FILL up. To supply.  
When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the under-work of the nation. *Addison on the War*.

9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk.  
There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet*.

10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ.  
Is far you ride?  
— As far, my lord, as will fill up the time  
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare*, *Macbeth*.

To FILL. v. a.

1. To give to drink.  
In the cup which she hath filled, fill to her doubtless. *Rev.* vii. 6.  
We fill to the general joy of the whole table,  
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakspeare*.

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.  
Things that are sweet and fat are more filling, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. To FILL up. To grow full.  
Neither the Filly-Moor nor the Exsine, nor any other seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward*.

FILL. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,  
That eye thereof her babes might suck their fill. *Spenser*, P. Q.

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,  
Who scorneth peace shall have his fill of war. *Fairfax*.

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock,  
and waters flowed to your fill? *2 Esdr.* i. 30.  
Mean while enjoy

Your fill, what happens this happy state  
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton*, P. L.

Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung  
Tempting no night, to pluck and eat my fill,  
I spard not. *Milton*, P. L.

Which made me gently first remove your fairs,  
That so you might have room to entertain  
Your fill of joy. *Denham*, *Sophy*.  
Your barbarity may have its fill of destruction. *Pope*.

2. [More properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.  
This mule being put in the fill of a cart, ran away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

FILLER.† n. s. [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.  
'Tis a more filler, to stop a vacancy in the barometer, and construct the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden*, *Æn. Dedic.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope*.

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.  
They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

3. One who stores abundantly.  
Brave adder yield; thou stock of arms and honest. *Shakspeare*.

Thou filler of the world with fame and glory. *Bacon*, and *Fl. Bonducus*.

FILLET. n. s. [*filet*, French; *filum*, Lat.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.  
His hateful breath inspiring, as he glides,  
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;  
Now like a fillet to her head repairs,  
And with his circling venom folds her hairs. *Dryden*, *Æn.*

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;  
A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. *Pope*, *Winter Forest*.

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to wood.  
The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,  
On five sharp brothers rank'd, the roast they turn'd;  
Those morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest  
They cut in legs and fillers for the feast. *Dryden*, *King*.

3. Meat rolled together; and tied round.  
Fillet of a fenny snake.  
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakspeare*, *Macbeth*.

The mixture thus, by chymick art  
United close in every part,  
In fillets roll'd, or cut in pieces,  
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift*.

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris*.

Pillars and their fillets of silver. *Ex.* xxvii. 10.

To FILL'ET.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.  
They wear their hair long and filleted. *T. Herbert*, *Trav.* p. 376.

2. To adorn with an astragal.  
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and filleted them. *Ex.* xxxviii. 28.

FILLIBEG.† n. s. [*Gael*, *fillleadh-beg*, i. e. *fillleadh*, a plait or cloth, and *beg*, little.] Literally, a little plaid; a dress, reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland instead of breeches.

The fillbeg, or lower garment, is still very common, and the bonnet almost universal. *Johnson*, *Journey to the West Islands*.

FILLING.† n. s. [from *fill*.]

1. Supply.  
And why that spiteful character given to all crowds? mere fillings of his own, without warrant from his original. *Beaumont*, *Phil. Laps.* § 54.

2. The act of growing full.  
The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called *filling*, the second, or the filling up with flesh, *incarnation*; and the last, or skinning over, *cicatrisation*. *Sharp*, *Surgery*.

To FILLIP.† v. a. [A word, says Skinner, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered. This is Dr. Johnson's opinion; but the word may be a corruption of the Latin *aleps*, a blow, a stroke.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shakspeare*, *Hen. IV.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach  
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds  
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun.

We see, that if you *fillip* a lute-string, it sheweth double or triple. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

FILLIP.† n. s. [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.  
Man's life is as a glass, and a filly may crack it. *Trog.* of *Soliman and Perseda*, (1599).

A gentleman,  
If I, that so much love him, may commend him,  
Of free and virtuous parts; and one, if I may  
Should fall upon us, for which fear I brought him,  
Will not fly back for filly. *Bacon*, and *Fl. The Chances*.

The dead epicure cannot but subscribe to the truth of Sardanapalus's tomb, which I find no tried to have a hand in a posture of filipping, reaching out of the tomb; and the motto, "Omnia nec tanti," all is not worth a filly. *Whitlock*, *Memo.* of the *Eng.* p. 349.

FIL'LY.† n. s. [*fillog*, Welsh, a young mare, also a wanton girl; *fillog*, Celt. *filia*, the fem. of *fil*, a colt, Ireland.]

1. A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.  
I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,  
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,  
Neighing in likeness of a filly foal. *Shakspeare*.

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling*.

2. A wanton girl; a flirt.  
A skittish filly will be your fortune, *Welford*, *Bacon*, and *Fl. Scornful Lady*.

I am joined in wedlock, for my aim, to one of those fillies who are described in the old poet. *Addison*, *Spect.*

FILM. n. s. [*film*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the surgeon needs did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the film of the catarrh, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon*.

Michael from Adam's eyes the *filus* remove'd,  
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight  
Had bred. *Milton, P. L.*

A stone is held up by the *filus* of the bladder,  
and so kept from grating or offending it.

*Ground, Bills of Mortality.*  
There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomena of sight, faculty, or cognition, by those fleeting superficial films of bodies.

He from thin *filus* shall purge the visual ray,  
And on the slightest eyeballs pour the day.

*Pope, Messiah.*  
To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will tut skin and *filus* the ulcerous place,  
Whilst rust corruption, mining all within,  
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

It is thine ignorant and gross infidelity that hath lined up thine eyes, that thou canst discern no spiritual object. *By. Hrd.' Rem. p. 251.*

FILMY. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

He showed me a little excrecence that he hath beginning upon the uttermost ball of his eyes, a *filmy* matter, like the rudiment of a pin and web as they call it.

*Dr. H. Watson, Lett. (1628), Rem. p. 441.*  
So the false spider, when her webs are spread,  
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;

And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,  
Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

The wasps with fruitless toll  
Flap *filmy* pinions off, to extricate  
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, till death  
Brenes them of their worthless souls; such doom  
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,  
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;  
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,  
Where light disperses in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filtru*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, filter it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew, Microsc.*

FIL'LER. *n. s.* [*filtru*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A strainer; a searce.

That the water, passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filter. *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH. *n. s.* [*filth*, Sax. *fyta*, Icel. *Wic-liffe* writes *filth-hæc* for the state of being defiled, *Apoec. 13.*]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;  
*Filth* savour but themselves. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How perfect then is man? From head to foot  
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Shakspeare.*

Though perishes among the rout  
He wildly flings his *filth* about;  
He still has gratitude and sapience,  
To spare the folks that give him pain. *South.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FILTHY. *adj.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthy*,  
thou canst not love her!

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 572.*  
It stuck *filthy* in the camel's stomach that buttermilk, and the like, should be served, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

FILTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *filthy*.]  
1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue supposed it, lest their shining should discover the others *filthiness*. *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthiness*  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
And their own mother loath'd their baseness,  
And gave abhor her brood's unkindly crime,  
All were they born of her own native sin.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life imaginable.

*Smith, Sermons.*  
FILT'RY. *adj.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;  
Hover between the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden, Discourse.*

To FILTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filtru*.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

Extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and these ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
FILTRATION. *n. s.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind.

*Quincy.*  
We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, filtration, and coagulation, reduced it into chrysalis, we put four ounces of it in purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FIMBLE Hemp. *n. s.* [corrupted from *femula*.]

The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *fimble hemp*.

*Mortimer.*  
Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,  
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;

And afterwards trim it, to serve as a need,  
The *fimble* to spin and the carle for her seed. *Tasso.*

To FIMBRIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *fimbriatus*.] To fringe; to hem. *Fimbriated* is still an heraldic term for bordered.

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [heraldic] crosses; as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c. innumerable that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.

*Fulter, Holy War, p. 271.*  
FIN. *n. s.* [*fin*, Sax. *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends  
Upon your favours, swims with *fin* of lead,  
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Their *fin* consist of a number of graily bones, long and slender, like pins and needles.

More against *Athanasius*.  
Thus at half-eat a rolling sea  
Returns, and wins upon the shore;

The wary herd, affrighted at the roar,  
Rest on their *fin* awhile, and stay,  
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*

Still at his ear 'd' industrious long plies;  
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,  
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *And. Ovid.*

FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like *stapides*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, as geese and geese, according to the method of nature in latrinosus or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with *fin* or oars upon their feet.

FINABLE. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bacon.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*.

FINAL. *adj.* [*final*, French, *finalis*, Lat.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant Death his dart  
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft inrook'd  
With vows, as their chief good, and final hope. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where one fight has been *final* to the war. *Bacon.*

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the final conquest of Ireland. *Darwin on Ireland.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *fin* smart,  
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them.

*Hesher.*  
By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, alphins, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuum. *Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*

FINALLY. *adv.* [from *final*.]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Lastly, here's'd  
May chance to number three with those  
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only.

*Darwin on Ireland.*  
Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sin to answer for but their own. *South.*

FINANCE. *n. s.* [French.] With the accent on the second syllable; though Dr. Johnson places it on the first. It may be curious to observe, that we formerly used the word *finance* in the sense of an end; and that, in the en-



2. One that picks up any thing lost.  
Some lewd speaking cryer,  
May call the *finder's* conscience, if they meet.

Dante.

O yes! If any happy eye  
This roving wanton shall descry,  
Let the *finder* surely know  
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe  
The winged reward.

Crahan.

3. A discoverer: an inventor.  
I curse the fiddling *finders* out of music.

Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.

FINDFA'ULT.† *n. s.* [*find* and *fault*.] A  
censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the  
liberty that follows our places, shows the mouth of  
all *findfauls*.

Shakespeare.

Italers, grudgeurs, persecutors, *findfauls*.

Trans. of Biscaini, (1626.) p. 42.

FINDFA'ULTING.\* *adj.* [*from findfault*.]  
Cavilling; captious.

She doth not set business back by inquiet  
brangings and *findfaulter* quarrels.

Whitlock, Memo. of the Eng. p. 247.

FINDING.\* *n. s.* [*from find*.]  
1. Discovery by study.

The finding out of parabolas is a wearisome la-  
bour of the mind.

Ecclesi. xii. 26.

2. Discovery by chance.  
Go you the next way by your *findings*.

Shakespeare, Win. Tole.

3. In law, the return made by the jury to  
the bill of indictment.

WINDY. *adj.* [*from wind*, Saxon.] Plump;  
proud; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the  
Proverb,

A cold May and a windy,  
Makes the barn fat and *findy*;

means that it stores the barn with plump  
and firm grain.

Junius.

FINE.† *adj.* [*fine*, French; *fin*, Dutch  
and Erse; perhaps from *finitus*, com-  
pleted, Latin. Serenius notices the  
Iceland, *finnar*, beautiful, polished.]

1. Not coarse.  
Not any skill'd in loops of *finning* *fine*,  
With this so curious net-work might compare.

Spenser.

He was array'd in purple and *fine* linen.

St. Luke, xvi. 19.

2. Refined; pure; free from dross.  
Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold.

Ezek. viii. 27.

3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine*  
spirits evaporate.

This is a pleasant cite —  
The ayre subtil and *fine*.

Petrarch, of Damon and Patience.

When the eye stands in the *fine* medium, and  
the object in the grosser things less greater; but  
contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser  
medium and the object in the *fine*.

Beacon.

4. Refined; Subtly excogitated.  
To substance he promised himself, money,  
honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those  
things were too *fine* to be fortunate and succeed  
in all parts.

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so  
far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too  
*fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine.

Temple.

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.  
Great affairs are commonly too rough and stub-  
born to be wrought upon by the *fine* edges or  
points of wit.

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the  
wine is *fine*.

Let the wine without mixture or stum be all *fine*,  
Or call up the master.

D. Johnson.

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.  
Are they not senseless then, that think the soul  
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense. *Durier*.

The troops of places are set *fine* or rank; they  
are set *fine* when they stand so shallow below the  
sole of the place, that in working they take off a  
thin shaving.

Morum, Meck. Esch.

8. Artful; dexterous.  
The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes  
affairs, is rather *fine* delivery, and shiftings of  
dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded  
counsel to keep them aloof.

Beacon.

9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.  
Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,  
He all those royal signs had stol'n away.

Shakespeare, Tit. L.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence; therefore,  
stand aside.

Shakespeare, All's Well.

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or lan-  
guage.  
To call the trumpet by the name of the metal  
was *fine*.

Dryden.

11. Applied to person, it means beautiful  
with dignity.  
Guides has been rather too lavish in bestowing  
this beauty upon almost all his *fine* women.

Spence.

12. Accomplished; elegant of manners.  
He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his  
time, but one of the *finest* scholars.

Fulton on the Classics.

13. Showy; splendid.  
It is a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion;  
all those are displeased at it who are not able to  
follow it.

Pope.

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe,  
that it is not impossible to be very *fine* and very  
filthy.

Swift.

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve  
the purpose; something worth contemptu-  
ous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the  
*finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook,  
that ever governed frenzy.

Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in  
houses.

To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse;  
A *fine* exchange for liberty.

Philips, Britain.

15. Taper; slender.  
Like a crane, his neck was long and *fine*.

Spenser, F. G. l. vi. 21.

They gather'd flowers to fill their *finest*,  
And with *fine* fingers crott full feastedly  
The tender stalks.

Spenser, Proclamation.

Her cheeks all white-red —  
And such *fine* fingers.

A. Fraunce, Countess of Pemb. Inychurch, (1591.)  
sign G. 4.

No longer shall the bodice aptly laid  
From thy full bosom to thy slender waste  
That she and hermony of shape extreme,  
*fine* by degrees and beautifully less.

Prior.

FINE. *n. s.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.  
The killing of an Irishman was not punished by  
our law, as manslaughter, which is felony and  
capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment,  
called an erick.

Davies on Ireland.

2. Penalty.  
E'en this ill night your breathing shall expire,  
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery.

Shakspeare, C. John.

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption  
or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure secured out of  
him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, with  
*fine* and recovery, he will never, in the way of  
vanity, attempt us again.

Shakespeare.

Besides *fine* set upon plays, games, balls, and  
feasting, they have many customs which contribute  
to their simplicity.

Addison.

How vain that second life in others breeds,  
The estate which wins inherits after death!  
Ease, health, and life for this they must require,  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope*

4. [*from finis*, Latin; *fin*, *finis*, French.]  
The end; conclusion. It is now seldom  
used but adverbially, in *fine*. To con-  
clude; to sum up all; to tell all at once.

In *fine*, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but  
what it pleased Zeinane, the powers of his spirit  
depending of love.

His resolution, in *fine*, is, that in the church a  
number of things are strictly ordered, whereof no  
law of scripture maketh mention one way or other.

Hooker.

Still the *fine* is the crown;  
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shakspeare*.

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,  
Desires this *fine*; appoints him an encounter;  
In *fine*, delivers me to fill the time,  
Herself most chasteably absent.

The blessings of fortune are the lowest;  
The next are the bodily advantages of strength and  
health; but the superlative blessings, in *fine*, are  
those of the mind.

In *fine*, he wears no limbs about him, nor  
With sores and sicknesses beleaguers round.

Dryden, Juc.

In *fine*, let there be a perfect relation betwixt  
the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely  
of a piece.

Dryden.

TO FINE. *v. a.* [*from fin*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.  
The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for  
gold.

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for  
gold, where they *fine* it.

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not  
in use.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,  
To *fine* his title with some new laws of state,  
Convey'd himself as heir to the lady Lingere.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

3. To make less coarse.  
It *fines* the grain, but makes it short, though  
thick.

Mortimer.

4. To make transparent.  
It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings  
of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

5. [From the substantive.] To punish  
with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without  
any crime committed, seems very hard.

6. TO FINE. *v. n.* To pay a *fine*.  
What poet ever *fin'd* for sherrif? or who  
By rhymes and verses did ever lord mayor grow?

Oldham.

TO FINEDRAW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.]  
To saw a rent with so much nicety that it  
is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER. *n. s.* [*from finedraw*.] One  
whose business is to saw up rents.

FINEFA'NGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.]  
Nice; artful; exquisite.

The most *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,  
Archery, by his means was vanquished.

FINE'LY.† *adv.* [*from fine*.]  
1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than  
justly.

Speech *finely* framed delighted the ears of them  
that read the story.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not  
allow himself to hate even his enemies; because  
if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it  
will rise of itself in others.

The walls are painted, and represent the labours  
of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*,  
though a great part of the work has been cracked.

Addison, on Italy.

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.  
Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*.  
*Proverbs on Drawing.*

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.  
He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand *only*, finely attired in white.  
*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly.  
Saltpeere was but grossly beaten: for it should not be *finely* powdered.  
*Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.  
Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time.  
*South.*

- For him she loves:  
She nam'd not me; that may be Torismond,  
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:  
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare.  
*Dryden, Sp. Frier.*

6. Subtly; artfully.  
We may not use this one secret, as it was finely carried, at 4000, in present money.  
*Watson, Paroli, D. of Buck, and E. of Essex.*

7. In a great degree; completely; purely.  
As that word is sometimes used, *finely*, as an adjective is thus common in Cumberland, where a man in good health being asked how he is, answers "he is *finely*."

- My wife was *finely* well to day.  
*Diary of H. Earl of Clarendon, (1689), §. 365.*

- FIN'LESS.\* *adj.* [*fine* and *less*.] Unbounded; endless.  
Poor and content is rich, and rich enough;  
But riches *finless* is no peace as water,  
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.  
*Shakespeare, Othello.*

- FIN'NESS.\* *n. s.* [*from fine*.] 1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.  
Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight.  
*Sidney.*

- As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days.  
*Tenip.*

- The softness of her wit, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character.  
*Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.  
The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease; it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any; the body may languish under the most splendid cover.  
*Decay of Poetry.*

- The *fineness* of the colours, and richness of the stuff.  
*Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 72.*

3. Subtly; artfulness; ingenuity.  
Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,  
By reason guide his execution  
*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

- It [the Directory] should have been composed with so much artifice and *fineness*, that it might have been to all the world an argument of their learning and excellency of spirit; if not of the goodness and integrity of their religion and purposes.  
*Mr. Taylor, on Extensive Prayer.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.  
Our works are, indeed, nought else  
But the protractive trials of great Jove,  
To find persusive constancy in men;  
The *fineness* of which metal is not found  
In fortune's love.  
*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

- I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be

refined to the height; but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no further.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigency they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*.  
*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Smoothness; not coarseness.  
Needwood—  
Of Britain's forests all —  
For *fineness* of her turf supassing.  
*Dryden, Polyol. S. 12.*

FIN'ER.\* *n. s.* [*from fine*.] One who pursues metals.  
Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*.  
*Prov. xxiv. 4.*

FIN'ERY.\* *n. s.* [*from fine*.] 1. Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.  
Dress up your houses and your images,  
And put on all the city's *finery*,  
To consecrate this day a festival.  
*South.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together.  
*Swift.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospect, or the most various scenes of sensible things.  
*Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for.  
*Law.*

2. The name of a forge at iron-works.  
FIN'ERY.\* *adj.* [*fine* and *spoken*.] Using a number of fine phrases. The word may be considered perhaps as ironical rather than serious.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of dressed and *finery* spoken "cavaliers d'industrie."  
*Ld. Chesterfield.*

FIN'ESPE.\* *adj.* [*fine* and *spun*.] Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented.  
That mixture in the art of making  
The *fineness* lies, that sells so dear  
False words, false hopes, *Fineness*, *Fin*. *Ed. p. 68.*  
Have they not led us deep in the disclosure  
Of *Fineness* nature, exquisitely small?

Men — who did not amuse their readers with empty declarations and *fineness* theories of toleration, while they themselves were agitated with a furious insubstantial spirit.  
*Leach, Lett. to Warburton, p. 65.*

FIN'ESSE.\* *n. s.* [*French*.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *fineness*.  
*Hayward.*

FIN'GER.\* *n. s.* [*Anglo-Saxon; finger; Goth. finger, Icel. from faenga, to seize, to hold, Fennian, Sax. fangen, Germ. fangen, i. e. fangens, seizers, holders.*]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.  
The *finers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*.  
*Quincy.*

You seem to understand me.  
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying  
Upon her skiny lips.  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Disgraces, who is never said,  
For aught that ever I could read,  
To whine, put *finger* 't' thy eye and sob,  
Because 't' had no'er another tub.  
*Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *finers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity.  
*Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *finers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one sound a particular note.  
*Kil against Burnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, till her *finers* were sore.  
*Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.  
Go now, go trust the wind's ancerant breath,  
Remove'd four *finers* from approaching death,  
Or seven at most, when thickest it is hoard.  
*Dryden, Juv.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *finers* thick.  
*Wilson, Math. Magic.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.  
Fool, that forgets her *finers* took  
This softness from thy *finger* took.  
*Walker.*

To FIN'GER.\* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] 1. To touch lightly; to toy with.  
Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;  
You would be *finers* them to anger me. *Shaks.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievery.  
Up from my cabin,  
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark  
Grop'd I to find out them; had my desire;  
*Finers* 't' their packs; and, in a fit, withdrew  
To mine own room again; making so bold,  
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal  
Their grand commission. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

You would fain be *finers*  
This old sin-offering of two hundred, Tranio.  
*Bacon, and Fl. Tamer Tamed.*

His ambition would needs be *finers* the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne.  
*South, Seren.*

3. To touch an instrument of music.  
You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings;  
Who, *finers* 't' to make man his lawful music,  
Would draw heaven down, and all the gods to hearken.  
*Shakespeare, Pericles.*

4. To handle without effort or violence.  
Who touched me? 'neath our Saviour, when the bloodily-dressed woman *finers* 't' the hem of his garment.  
*Bp. Hall, Rev. p. 90.*

5. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. See FIN'GERS.

FIN'GERBOARD.\* *n. s.* The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings.  
Mell, though he played far sweeter than Balsar, yet Balsar's hand was more quick, and could run it insensibly to the end of the *fingerboard*.  
*Life of A. Wood, p. 108.*

FIN'GERED.\* *adj.* [*from finger*.] Having fingers, digitate.  
*Hallist.*

Fingered and thumbed. *Skelton Parva, p. 124.*

FIN'GERERN.\* *n. s.* [*finger and fern*; as *plenum*, Lat.] A plant.

FIN'GERING.\* *n. s.* [*from finger*.] 1. The act of touching lightly, of toying with.  
One that is covetous, is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *finers* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man.  
*Grave, Comed. Scen.*

2. The manner of touching an instrument of music.  
Madam, before you touch the instrument,  
To learn the order of my *finers*,  
I must begin with rudiments of art.  
*Shakespeare, Tem. of Sherr.*

She hath broke the lute —  
I did tell her she mistook her frets,  
And bow'd her hand to teach her *finers*.  
*Shakespeare, Tem. of Sherr.*

3. Work exquisitely performed with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,  
With this too curious net-work might compare.

*Spenner.*

**FIN'ORSTONE.** *n. s.* [*finger* and *stone*; *telesticus*, Lat.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

**FIN'GLEFANGLE.** *n. s.* [*from fangle*.] A trifle; a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle.

About the slightest *fanglefangle*.

*Hudibras.*

**FIN'ICAL.** *adj.* [*from finic*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorion, glassgazing, superserviceable, finical rogue. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*  
I cannot bear a *finical* poor remanence, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *T. Extrange.*

**FIN'ICALLY.** *adv.* [*from finical*.] Foppishly.

**FIN'ICALNESS.** *n. s.* [*from finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

It is for such little virtues as the preacher of Lincoln's Inn to hide their leanness by the finicalness of culture.

*Warburton to Harad, Lett. 50, note.*

**To FIN'ISH.** *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finis*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, stieeth not down first and counselleth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?

*St. Luke, xiv. 28.*

As he had begun, so he would also finish in you the same grave. *2 Cor. viii. 6.*

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, finish nothing. *Brownie on the Odyssey.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find, Yet is it all that Eternal Will design'd; It is a finish'd work, and perfect in his kind.

*Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as finish'd as my last work ought to be; that is, more finished than the rest.

*Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

**FIN'ISH.** *n. s.* [*from fin*.] A word sometimes used by artists, meaning the last touch or polish of the composition. See **FINISHING**.

**FIN'ISHER.** *n. s.* [*from finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is finisher, Oft does them with the weakest minister. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a finisher of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and finisher of our faith.

*Hebrews, xii. 2.*

O prophet of glad tidings! finisher Of utmost hope! *Milton, P. L.*

**FIN'ISHING.** *n. s.* [*from finish*.]

1. Completion.

They hindered the finishing of the building.

*1 Esdr. v. 73.*

2. The last touch of a composition.

Salust arose to give it [the Roman history] the last finishing of art and genius. *Warburton on Prodiges, p. 73.*

**FIN'ITE.** *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a finite number for indefinite. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinity.

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited to two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be finite. *Hentley.*

**FIN'ITELESS.** *adj.* [*from finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and finiteless as their desires. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**FIN'ITELY.** *adv.* [*from finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but finitely distant from us. *Building fleet.*

**FIN'ITENESS.** *n. s.* [*from finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unlay the current of my passion, and leave without other boundary than what is set by the force of my natural powers. *Norris.*

**FIN'ITUDE.** *n. s.* [*from finit*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

This is hardly an authorized word.

*Finite*, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

**FIN'ICLE.** *n. s.* [*feniculum*, Lat. *fenicelle*, Teut.] Fennel. Craven Dial. It is used in other parts of the north.

**FIN'LESS.** *adj.* [*from fin*.] Wanting fins.

He angers me

With telling of the millwarp and the ant, And of a dragon and a finless fish. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

**FIN'LIKE.** *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern And untam'd Indians, on the stream did glide; Ere sharp keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn, Or finlike ears did spread from either side. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

**FIN'NED.** *adj.* [*from fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plough up the turf with a broad finned plough. *Mortimer.*

**FIN'NIN.** *n. s.* Trifling; idling. Moor's Suffolk Words. It is also a contemptuous expression in other places.

**FIN'NICK.** *n. s.* The name of a particular species of pigeon. *Chambers.*

**FIN'NY.** *adj.* [*from fin*.] Furnished with fins formed for the element of water.

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**FIN'NY.** *adj.* [*from fin*.] Furnished with fins formed for the element of water.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or finned, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there.

*Hay on the Creation.*

**FIN'OCCHIOT.** *n. s.* [*finocchioto*, Italian.] A species of fennel. A plant.

**FIN.** *n. s.* [*Sweil. Finner*, Sax. *Finna*.] People of Finland in Sweden.

**FIN'NCAL.** *n.* An English name for the river fish called the rudd. *Chambers.*

**FIN'PLE.** *n. s.* [*from fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the fipple that straitens the air, much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**FIR.** *n. s.* [*Jyrr*, Welsh; *puph*, Saxon; *Jyrr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green; the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks of fir. *1 Kings, vi. 15.*

The aspiring fir and stately box. *Pope.*

**FIR-TREE.** *n. s.* The tree called fir.

The fir-tree rejoices at, and the cedars of Lebanon. *Isaiah, xiv.*

**FIRE.** *n. s.* [*Jyrr*, Saxon; *fewr*, German; *Jyrr*, Icel. and Su. "Vox antiquissima Scytho-Pirgryca." *Serenius.*

1. The igneous element.

The force of fire ascended first on high And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky; Then air succeeds, in lightness next to fire. *Dryd.*

2. Anything burning.

A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Where two raging fires meet together, They do consume the thing that feeds their fire. *Shakespeare.*

So contraries on Aëta's top conspire; Here hourly frosts, and by them breaks out fire.

*Shakespeare.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries. There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great fire.

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies, Conceal'd in chests from human eyes, A fire may come, and it may be Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars, hide your fires!

Let not night see my black and dead desires! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Sadrach's soul my glowing breast inspire, To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire? *Prior.*

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isa. xxxiii. 14.*

7. Anything provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What fire is in my ears? Can this be true? Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much? *Shakespeare.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had fire in his temper, and a German bluntness; and upon provocations, might sting a phrase. *Atterbury.*

One of my companions was a scholar with fire; and the other a soldier of the same complexion. My learned man would fall into disputes, and argue without any manner of provocation or contradiction. The other was decisive without words, and would give a shrug or an oath to express his opinion.  
*Tatler, No. 61.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed  
Upon thy rev'rend head.  
Quench or allay the noble fire within,  
But all that youth can be thou art.  
They have no notion of life and fire in fancy  
and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar  
and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them.  
*Eaton on the Classics.*

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,  
The reasoner's weapons and the poet's fire.  
*Blackmore.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble fire,  
Taught us that France had something to admire.  
*Page.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,  
And warm the critic with a poet's fire.  
Oh may some spark of your celestial fire,  
The last, the meaneast of your sons inspire.  
*Page.*

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,  
It sits in gentle bosoms gentle fire,  
Like that of incense on the altar laid;  
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;  
A fire which every windy passion blows,  
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.  
*Dryden.*

The fire of love in youthful blood,  
Like what is kindled in brush-wood,  
But for a moment burns.  
The god of love retire;  
Dim are his torches, and extinct his fires.  
New charms shall still increase desire,  
And new's swift wing shall fan the fire.  
*Mallet's Fables.*

11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's fire.

12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horse-men, and set fire also upon the stables where the Turk's horses stood.  
He that set a fire on a piano-tre to spite his neighbour, and the piano-tre set fire on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all arise from his own ill intention.  
*Jpn. Taylor, Rules of Living Holy.*

13. To set a FIRE. To inflame.

So inflame'd by my desire,  
It may set her heart on fire.  
*Carver.*

14. A fellow of FIRE. A term, in Queen Anne's time, for the modern buck or blood; the latter of which Dr. Johnson defines "a man of fire," See BLOOD.

You see, in the very air of a fellow of fire, something so expressive of what he would be at, that, if it were not for self-preservation, a man would laugh out.  
*Tatler, No. 61.*

To FIRE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and fired the houses of those whom they intended not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain.  
*Hayward.*

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,  
And fire the pile.  
A second FURY, differing but in name,  
Shall fire his country with a second flame.  
*Dryden, Sen.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of power,  
A thousand princess, with a crown in drow,  
So fire your mind, in arms assert your right.  
*Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from henn's  
And fire us hence.  
Blackmore, K. Lear.  
4. To cauterize. A term of farriery.

To FIRE, v. n.

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely fire,  
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire.  
*Smith.*

FIREARMS. n. s. [fire and arms.] ARTS which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. Ammunition to supply their few firearms.  
*Clarendon.*

Before the use of firearms there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles.  
*Page.*

FIREBALL. n. s. [fire and ball.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience, which, like so many fireworks, or smother grenades, are thrown at our church.  
*South, Sermon.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in fireworks.  
*Swift.*

FIREBRAND. n. s. [fire and brand.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have caused my father-in-law of a firebrand, to set my own house in a flame.  
*L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilion stand;  
Our firebrand brother, Paris, burns us all.  
*Shakspeare.*

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber their firebrand.  
*Bacon.*

FIREBRUSH. n. s. [fire and brush.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the firebrush.  
*Swift.*

FIRECROSS. n. s. [fire and cross.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is refused from one place to another. Upon compulsion to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the firecross to be carried; namely, two firecrosses set in fashion all a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear.  
*Hayward.*

FIREDRAGON. n. s. [fire and dragon.]

1. A fiery serpent. I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,  
The rustling of the fire-dragon,  
I charge thee thou this place forsake,  
Nor of queen Mab be prattling.  
*Dryden, Nymphs.*

2. An ignis fatuus; "a fire sometimes seen flying in the night like a dragon."

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill grow to a fire-dragon presently.  
*Boswell, and Ft. Beggar's Bush.*

FIRE-ENGINE. n. s. [fire and engine.] A machine for extinguishing accidental fires by a stream or jet of water.

*Chambers.*

FIRELOCK. n. s. [fire and lock.] A sol-

dier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the stakes.  
*Gay.*

FIREMAN. n. s. [fire and man.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The fireman awakes beneath his crooked arms;  
A leather casque his vent'rous head defends,  
Baldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends.  
*Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of those firemen.  
*Tatler, No. 61.*

FIREMASTER. n. s. [fire and master.]

An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fireworks.

FIRENEW. adj. [fire and new; Teut. vier-neu, i. e. brand-new. Kilian. See BRAND-NEW.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious sight,  
A man of fire-new words, fashion's own knight.  
*Shakspeare.*

Some excellent jests, fire-new from the mint.  
*Shakspeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit, fire-new, with some buttons to it.  
*Addison, Guardian, No. 115.*

FIRE-OFFICE. n. s. An office of insurance from fire.

FIREPAN. n. s. [fire and pan.]

1. A pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire.

His firepans, [and] all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass.  
*Ec. xxv. 3.*

Four of 'em upon a firepan well heated, as they do roaster and vinegar.  
*Bacon, New Hat.*

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIREPLUG. n. s. [fire and plug.] A stopple which, at proper distances in the streets of London, covers a cock which conveys water into pipes; and is distinguished by written marks near its position, in order to be immediately serviceable in cases of fire.

FIREPL. n. s. [from fire.]

1. An incendiary.

Others burned Mousmel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of those fires.  
*Corwall, History of Cornwall.*

2. One who incites or inflames.

Kindlers and fliers of men's minds.  
*Articles of Rel. 1536.*

FIRESHIP. n. s. [fire and ship.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the fireship, by cutting the spiritual tackle.  
*Wicame, Surgery.*

FIRESHOVEL. n. s. [fire and shovel.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, firebricks, prongs, and irons.

The neighbours are coming out with forks and firebricks, and spits, and other domestic weapons.  
*Dryden, Spion. Friars.*

FIRESIDE. n. s. [fire and side.] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for Winter talk by the fireside.  
*Bacon.*

Love no more is made  
By the fireside, but in the cooler shade.  
*Corwall.*



By his *friend* he starts the hare,  
And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*  
What art thou asking of them, all after? Only  
to sit quietly at thy own *friend*.

*Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

**FIRESTICK.** *n. s.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A  
lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move  
and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will  
cover their eyes, and represent an entire circle of  
fire to them. *Digby on Boddies.*

**FIRESTONE.** *n. s.* [*fire* and *stone*.]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound  
metallic fossil, composed of  
vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallic  
earth, but in very different proportions  
in the several masses. The most com-  
mon sort, which is used in medicine, is  
a greenish shapeless kind found in our  
clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol  
or copperas is procured. It has its name  
from being struck against a steel much  
more freely than a flint will do; and all  
the sparks burn a longer time, and grow  
larger as they fall, the inflammable  
matter struck from off the stone burn-  
ing itself out before the spark becomes  
extinguished. *Hist. Mat. Med.*  
*Firestone*, if broke small, and laid on cold loads,  
must be of advantage. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**FIREWOOD.** *n. s.* [*fire* and *wood*.] Wood  
to burn; *fuel*.

**FIREWORK.** *n. s.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shews  
of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have no present the princess  
with some delightful ostentation, or pageant,  
or antic, or *firework*. *Scalpore.*

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures  
of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and un-  
quenchable; and also *fireworks* of all variety.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of  
meteor, by their ignorance of gunpowder and  
*fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite;  
Those are the only servants he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *fire-  
work*, which he thought would be very amusing.

*Addison, Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

**FIREWORKER.** *n. s.* [*fire* and *worker*.]  
An officer of artillery subordinate to  
the firemaster.

**FIRING.** *n. s.* [*from fire*.] Fewel.  
They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce.

*Mortimer.*

**TO FIRK.** *v. a.* [*from ferio*, Latin.]  
1. To whip; to beat; to correct; to  
chastise. This word is now rarely used  
in any sense. Formerly it was variously  
used, and sometimes very licentiously.

I'll *firk* him and *ferret* him, *Shaks. K. Hen. V.*

Besides, it is not only foppish,  
flut style, idolatrous and popish,  
For one man out of his own skin  
To *firk* and whip another's sin.

*Hudibras.*

2. To drive.  
Hades thou my business, thou could'st *firk* us so;  
'Twould *firk* thee into air a thousand mile.

*Middleton's Wick.*

**FIRK.** *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] A stroke.  
Written also *ferk*; but rarely used.

This is a pretty juvenile *firk* of wit for a grave  
ancient divine to use.

*Annot. on the Disc. of Truth, &c. 1685, p. 311.*

**FIRKIN.** *n. s.* [*from poepp*, Saxon, four,  
9. d. the fourth part of a barrel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Brut's servants got such a haunt about that  
shop, that it will cost us many a *firk* of strong  
beer to bring them back again.

*Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and  
thunder;

Which made the lye so much the louder;  
Now list to another, that miracle's brother;  
Which was done with a *firk* of powder.

*Denham.*

**FIRM.** *adj.* [*firmitas*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken;  
hard, opposed to *soft*.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they  
are firm in themselves, and they cannot be moved.

*Job, xli. 23.*

Love's artillery then checks

The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Cleveland.*  
There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* build-  
ing; even the cavities ought to be filled with rub-  
bish. *Dryden.*

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in them-  
selves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of  
the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that  
which has parts very small, and capable of the  
least contact, will be most *soft*. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; un-  
shaken.

We hold firm to the works of God, and to the  
sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He straight obeys;

And *firm* believes. *Milton, P. L.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a  
future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is  
enough to raise us above any thing in this world.

*Tillotson.*

The man that's resolute and just,  
*Firms* to his principles and trust.

*Walsh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.  
God caused the wind to blow to dry up the  
abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make  
the land more *firm*. *Raleigh.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down  
by the Nilus, settled by degrees into a *firm* land.

*Brown, Fable. &c.*

It on *firm* land  
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems  
Of ancient pile: all else deep snow and ice.

*Milton, P. L.*

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,  
Fill'd the capacious deep and *firm'd* the main.

*Bacon.*

**FIRM.** *n. s.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. A declaration in writing.

A privilege (was) given to Antemius, the  
archbishop (of Cyprus) in that age, to subscribe  
his name to all public acts in red letters, which  
was an honour above that of any patriarch, who  
writes his name or *firm* to black characters.

*Bruce, State of the Greek Church, (1679) p. 90.*

2. A mercantile term for the name under  
which a partnership carries on business.

The bill was carried by a very small majority,  
consisting of partners in the *firm*. *Burke.*

**TO FIRM.** *v. a.* [*firmitas*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to  
fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertised  
Solymen, *firmitas* those letters with all their hands  
and seals. *Arnot.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,  
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod.

*Dryden, Albi.*

The pow'r said he,  
To you and your's, and mine, propitious be,  
And *firm* our purpose with their augury.

*Dryden, &c.*

O thou, who freest me from my doubtful state,  
Long lost and wander'd in the maze of fate!  
He present still: oh goddess, in our aid

Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made.

*Pope, Statius.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firms* his eye,  
The masters of his long experiment.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**FIRMAMENT.** *n. s.* [*firmanentum*, Latin.]

The sky; the heavens.

Evo to the heavens their shouting shrill  
Deed reach, and all the *firment* doth fill. *Spens.*

I am constant as the northern star,  
Of whose true fix, and resting quality,  
There is no fellow in the *firment*.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters  
are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written  
on these large volumes of the *firment*.

*Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

The *firment* appears of liquid, pure,  
Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd  
In circuit to the uttermost convex

Of this great round. *Milton, P. L.*

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;  
And when the middle *firment* they gain,  
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,

And we the earth and ocean haug below,  
Ev'n I am wets'd with horror.

*Addison, Ovid.*

What an immeasurable space is the *firment*,  
wherein a great number of stars are seen with our  
naked eyes, and many more discovered with our  
glasses! *Brown, Astr. Theology.*

**FIRMAMENTAL.** *adj.* [*from firment*.]

Celestial: of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In *firment*al waters dipt above.

*Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

**FIRMAN, or PHIRMAN.** *n. s.* [*Arab. Firman*.]  
A grant or licence given by  
Asiatic potentates.

We prepared to be gone; but could not till  
Malomet Ally-beg gave his consent. — At length  
impunity prevailed. — The king's *phirman* was  
thus interpreted. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 214.*

**FIRMITY.** *n. s.* [*old firmitas*, *firmus*;  
Lat. *firmitas*.] A very useful word, as  
the opposite to *infirmity*; but forgotten,  
and overlooked even by Ash. It is in  
the old vocabulary of Cockeram.

Strength; firmness.

The strength and firmness of my ascent must rise  
and fall together with the apparent credibility  
of the object. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. vi. §. 7.*

**FIRMITUDE.** *n. s.* [*Lat. firmitudo*.] Sta-  
bility; firmness.

The covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and  
perpetuity. *Ips. Hist. Civis of Conv. D. 4. C. 2.*

By a general custom of the world, the right  
hand is more used than the left, and by general  
use acquir'd a greater degree of *firmitude* and  
strength. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.*

**FIRMLY.** *adv.* [*from firm*.]

1. Strongly; impetuously; immovably.

Thou shalt come of force,  
Though thou art *firmer* fasten'd to a rock.

*Milton, S. A.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a  
few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without  
something which causes them to be attracted to-  
wards one another, is difficult to conceive.

*Newton, Optics.*

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;  
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire.

*Dryden, &c.*

The common people of Lucre are firmly persuaded, that one Lucretius can beat five Florentines.

**FIRMNESS.** *n. s.* [from *firm*.]

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and firmness, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability; stability.

Both the business and firmness of union might be conjectured for that both people are of the same language. *Hayward.*

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and firmness of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South, Sermon.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st any firmness doubt  
To God, or thee, because we have a foe  
May tempt us, I expected not to bear.

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my cause,  
Which for his firmness does his heat excuse.

This armed Job with firmness and fortitude.

**FIRST.** *adj.* [from *first*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,  
Thou other gold-bound bore, is like the first,  
—A third is like the former. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
In the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen. i. 13.*

2. Earliest in time; opposed to last.

The first covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Heb. i. 1.*

Man's first disobedience.  
Who first, who last.  
Rosa'd from the slumber. *Milton, P. L.*  
Arms and the man I sing, the first who bore  
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryden, Æn.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!  
Who first offend, will first complain. *Prior.*

3. Foremost in place.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was first.  
First with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,  
No godhead, but the first of men. *Prior.*

5. Great; excellent.

My first son,  
Where will you go? Take good Cominius  
With thee. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**FIRST.** *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.

He, not unkindly of his usual air,  
First in dissembled life attempts to part;  
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries.

Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,  
First recommended Guiscard to my choice. *Dryden.*  
Hear'st, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,  
To show how all things were created first. *Prior.*

2. Before any other consideration.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the hat.

3. It has often at before it, and means at the beginning.

At first the silent venom slid with ease,  
And snail'd her cooler senses by degrees.

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves at first, without the assistance of parents.

**FIRST or last.** At one time or other.

But sure a general doom on man is past,  
And all are fools and lovers first or last. *Dryden.*

**FIRST-BEGOT.** *n. s.* [from *first* and *BEGOT*.] The eldest

**FIRST-BEGOTTEN.** *n. s.* [from *first* and *BEGOTTEN*.] The eldest of children.

His First-begot we know; and sore have felt,  
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep.

**FIRST-BORN.** *n. s.* [from *first* and *born*.] P. R.

The first by the order of nativity.

Last, with one midnight stroke, all the first-born  
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton, P. L.*

The first-born has not a sole or peculiar right,  
By any law of God and nature; the younger children have an equal title with him. *Locke.*

**FIRST-BORN.** *adj.* Eldest.

If the first-born son be her's that was hated.  
Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven first-born.

**FIRST-CREATED.** *adj.* [from *first* and *create*.] Created before any thing else.

Of first-created Beams, and thou great Word,  
Let there be light, and light was over all.

**FIRST-FRUIT.** *n. s.* [from *first* and *fruit*.] 1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind.

A sweet reaper from his tillage brought  
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.

The blooming hopes of my then very young  
patroo have been confirmed by most noble first-fruits, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and advance his nobles, because, having rich equipages, they carried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profits of the first fruits, which by that course of gradation was multiplied.

3. The earliest effect of any thing.

See, Father, what first-fruits on earth are spring,  
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton, P. L.*

**FIRSTLING.** *adj.* [from *first*.] That which is first produced or brought forth.

All the firstling males that come of thy herd,  
and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut. xv. 19.*

**FIRSTLING.** *n. s.* [from *first*.] 1. The first produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,  
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock,  
Choicest and best. *Milton, P. L.*

The tender firstlings of my woolly lambs,  
Small on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden, Virg.*

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die.

2. The first thing thought or done.

Our play  
Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings of these broils,  
'Ginlog' i' the middle.

**FIRSTRATE.** *adj.* A term of modern adoption, from a ship of the first rate or size, for pre-eminent; as, he is a man of first-rate abilities.

**FIRTH.** See FRITH.

**FISC.** *n. s.* [Fr. *fic*; Lat. *fiscus*; Gr. *phoros*, a great basket.] A publick treasury.

They had resolved to appropriate to the *fic* a certain portion of the landed property of their conquered country. *Burke.*

**FISCAL.** *n. s.* [Fr. *fiscal* and *fiscus*, Lat.]

1. Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entailed by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. A treasurer.

Don Pedro Rodriguez Campanones, *fiscal* of the council of Castille, is likewise a man of letters.

**FISCAL.** *adj.* [from *fiscal*, Fr. *fiscalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the publick treasury; coming to the publick purse. *Bullock.*

It behooves the prince to have a vigilant eye on such *fiscal* ministers, whose cruelty and covetous proceedings do oftentimes occasion great mischief.

**FISH.** *n. s.* [Fr. *poisson*; Saxon: *visch*, Dutch: *visch*, Goth. 'consensus omnium Dialect. Scytho-Scandianum.' Serenius. Lat. *pisces*. Fish is both singular and plural; *fishes* is the less usual plural.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*.

The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls, are their male subjects. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

And now the *fish* ignoble fishes escape,  
Since Venus o'd her safety to their shape.

There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fish*; and the *fish* that live in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. The flesh of fish opposed to that of terrestrial animals, by way of eminence called *flesh*.

I fight when I cannot chase, and I eat no *fish*.

We mortify ourselves with the diet of *fish*, and think we fare scarcely if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**TO FISH.** *v. n.* [Sax. *fiscian*.]

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

The manner of hawking, fishing, riding, &c.

These men Christ chose to call from their irreprovable employment of fishing, and gave them grace to be his disciples, and to follow him, and do wonders. *Watson's Angler.*

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others fish, with craft, for great opinion, I, with great truth, for great simplicity. *Shakspeare.*

**TO FISH.** *v. n.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.

With the bounty and admiration of her sex, as with a net, she fished, and caught, and drew unto her, the opinions of all men.

Some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

Often, as he fished, he'd rather needs for wit,  
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.

**FISH-HOOK.** *n. s.* [from *fish* and *hook*.] A hook to catch fishes.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*.

**FISH-POND.** *n. s.* [from *fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvements of watery boggy lands.

*Fish-ponds* were made where former forests grew, And hills were level'd to extend the prey. *Fisher*. After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirtius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadruples H. S. 35,991. 15s. ad. *Arbitrator*.

**FISHER-† n. s.** [*prepe*, Sax.] One who is employed in catching fish.

They were *fishers*. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you *fishers* of men. *St. Matt.* ix. 13, 15.

In our sight the nets were taken up By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought; At length another sought us on, And would have reviv'd the *fishers* of prey, Had not they been very slow of *tail*. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

We know that town is but with *fishers* fraught, Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Seneca*.

Let's he should suspect it, draw it from him, As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Demetrius*.

A soldier now be with his coat appears; A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears of prey. *Pope*.

**FISHERBOAT-† n. s.** [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

The king went down to a miserable *fisherboat*, that Hales had provided for carrying them over to France. *Burnet, Hist. own Times*, 1688.

**FISHERMAN. n. s.** [*fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach Appear like mice. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

At length two monsters of unequal size, Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* appears. *Walker*. Do scales and fine scales to this extent? You might have bought the *fishermen* for less. *Dryden, Jun.*

**FISHERTOWN. n. s.** [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time, burnt that *fishermen* Mousehole. *Corvus, Surv. of Cornwall*. Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fisher-town*. *Clarendon*.

**FISHERY-† n. s.** [*from fisher*.] 1. The business of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturb'd by privateers. *Addison, Spectator*.

2. A commodious place for fishing; a place where fish are caught.

**FISHFUL. adj.** [*from fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with fish. Thus mean to eat, and calm in spirit, My *fishful* pond is my delight. *Corvus, Surv. of Cornwall*.

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful*, and navigable rivers. *C Camden, Rem.*

**FISHGIG-†** See **FIZGIG**.

To **FISHIV. v. a.** [*from fish*.] To turn to fish. A cant word.

Here comes *Hottens*.

—Without his too, like a *fish* herring!

O *fish*, *fish*, how art thou *fishful*! *Shakespeare*.

**FISHING-† n. s.** [*from fish*.] 1. Commodity of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*. *Spenser on Ireland*.

2. The art or practice of fishing.

Of recreation there is none So free as *fishing* is alone; All other pastimes do no less Than mind and body, both, possess; My hand alone my work can do, So I can fish and study too. *Watson, Angler's Song*.

**FISHKETTLE. n. s.** [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming among the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fishkettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Green, Museum*.

**FISHLIKE\* adj.** [*fish* and *like*.] Resembling fish.

He smells like a *fish*; a very ancient and *fish-like* smell. *Shakespeare, Tempest*.

**FISHMEAL. n. s.** [*fish* and *meal*.] DIET of fish; abominable diet.

This drink doth overcoat their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greenickness. *Shakespeare*.

**FISHMONGER. n. s.** [*from fish*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence. *Corvus, Surv. of Cornwall*.

The surgeon left the *fishponger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike. *L'Estrange*.

**FISHSPEAR\* n. s.** [*fish* and *spear*.] A dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish. See **FIZGIG**.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed iron? or his head with *fishspears*? *Job*, xli. 7.

**FISHWIFE\* n. s.** [*fish* and *wife*.] A woman that sells fish about the streets.

I heard it of a *fishwife*, A woman of fine knowledge! *Ben Jonson, and Fl. The Chances*.

**FISHWOMAN. n. s.** [*fish* and *woman*.] A woman that sells fish.

Pope's imitation of *Spenser* is a description of an alley of *fishwomen*. *Dr. Watson, Ess. on Pope*.

**FISHY\* adj.** [*from fish*.] 1. Consisting of fish. *Huotet*.

Better plins'd Than Amodeus with the *fishy* fume That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse Of Tobit's son. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates Bait the bar'd steel, and from the *fishy* food Appense th' afflictive force desire of food. *Pope, Odyssey*.

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Only the stump [*in the margin, the fishy part*] of Dagon was left to him. *1 Sam. v. 4*.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **FISK\* v. n.** [*Su. fiska*, "to fisk the tail about; to fisk up and down." *Severnius*.] To run about.

Tom Tankard's cow — Flinging about his half acre, *fisking* with her tail. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, (1551.) l. 2.

A *fisking* hussie, o ranging damsel, o gauding or wandring firt. *Claydon in V. Tristram*.

**FISSELE. adj.** [*fissile*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton, Optics*.

**FISSELY. n. s.** [*from fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cleft.

**FISURE. n. s.** [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers: those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the stone. *Woodward, Nat. History*.

I see

The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain. *Thomson, Autumn*.

To **FISURE. v. a.** [*from the noun*.] To cleave: to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Warren, Surgery*.

**FIST† n. s.** [*fyrt*, Saxon, probably from *pyrt*, fast, firm; but Minshew derives it from the Belg. *fassen*, to catch hold of.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did *Fist* despise, Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;

Another time, quoth she, become more wise; Thus *Fist* did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney*.

And being down, the villain rose did boast And bruise with clowish *fist* his manly face. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, and bending the *fist*. *Bacon*.

And the same hand into a *fist* may close, Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham*.

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast, Then clench'd it a hatcher in his horns. *Dryden, Zen.*

To **FIST. v. a.** 1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him upturning and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryden*.

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep, Unback'd, belted, *fisting* each other's throat, And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

**FISTNET. n. s.** A pistachio net.

**FISTCUFFS. n. s.** [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with *fistcuffs*, or dully falling together by the ears at *fistcuffs*. *Mere*.

She would seize upon John's commons; for which they were to go to *fistcuffs*. *Arbitrator, Hist. of John Bull*.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fistcuffs*, till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift*.

**FISTULA. n. s.** [*Latin; fistula*, French.] 1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure; those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone. *Warren, Surgery*.

2. **FISTULA Lachrymalis**. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease; in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *pancia lachrymalis*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp, Surgery*.

**FISTULAR. adj.** [*from fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

To **FIT'ULATE**, \* v. n. To turn or grow to a *fitula*. *Bullockar.*

To **FIT'ULATE**, \* v. a. To make hollow like a pipe; to perforate.

The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fitulated*, or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Stud.* ii. 379.

**FIT'ULOUS**, *adj.* [from *fitula*; *stud.* ii. 379. French.] Having the nature of a *fitula*; callous or sinuous like a *fitula*.

How the sinuous ulcers become *fitulous*, I have shown you. *Wierman, Surgery.*

**FIT'UL**, \* n. s. [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; as *fit*, in Flemish, frequent, Junius. Junius also notices the similarity of the Fr. *vide*, quick, sudden; and adds that the Flemish verb *fitstien* means "habitu alieuus rei frequenter agendo consequi" referring to the Gr. *fitra*, an adverb signifying *haste*, as the origin.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a fit of the stone is in that part is the cure. *Sherr, Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try A short vicissitude, and fits of poverty. *Dryd. Her.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and starts, feel certain motions of repentance.

By fits my swelling grief appears, In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addis. on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp 'tis untended flame Hangs quivering on a point, leaping off by fits, And falls again, as loth to quit its hold.

*Addis. Cato.*

Religion is not the business of home fits only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of practices to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers, Sermon.*

All fits of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

5. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did fit away out of her nose, And all his senses went with deadly fit oppress. *Spenser, F. Q.*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a fit of melancholy. *Addis.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband, He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows The fits o' th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mr. Bull was so much enraged, that he fell downright into a fit. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

6. It was anciently used for any commencement after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called *fits*. So were sections or chapters of a book. The word was also used for a strain in music, and for a measure in dancing.

The first fit here find we. *Old Poem of John the Brewer.*

The first fit of Ameline with King William Rufus. *Idem, Eng. Vol. F. II. (1550).* Sign. H. 7. b. The trospetuous bow a fite. *Horn. Fulguris.*

Who knoweth where is ere a mynarell? By the masse, I would fayne go dance a fite. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

He, sitting me beside in that same shade, Provoked me to plaie some pleasant fit.

*Spenser, Colin Clout.*  
The epithalamie was divided by leasons into three parts, to serve for three several fits or times to be sang. *Patticham, Art. of Eng. Poetrie.* p. 41.  
Come to the bride; another fit  
Yet show, sirs, of your country wit.

*B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

**Fit**, *adj.* [vitten, Flemish, Junius.]

1. Qualified; proper: with for before the noun, and to before the verb.

Men of valour, fit to go out for war and battle. *1 Chron. vii. 11.*

He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword. *Cowley, Davids.*

This fury fit for her intent she chose, One who delights in wars and human wounds. *Dryden, En.*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither fit for, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is fit we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon.*

To see how thou could'st judge of fit and unfit. *Milton, P. L.*

It is fit for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks fit to praise. *Bayle.*

If our forefathers thought fit to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addis.*

To **FIT**, \* v. a. [vitten, Flemish, Junius.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line, he fitteth it with planes. *Is. xlv. 13.*

Would fate permit To my desires I might my fortune fit, Troy I would raise. *Dennam.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor fits his customer.

A tradesman fitted the child with a pair of bodices, stiffened on the same side. *Wierman, Surgery.*

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing or person; to become. The example from Sidney is placed by Dr. Johnson under the verb *uniter*.

How evil fits it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness. *Sidney.*

She shall be our messenger to this paltry knight: trust me I thought on her; he'll fit it. *Shake.*

But the same things, sir, fit not you and me. *Bacon, and Ft. Begg's Book.*

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, fitted the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. To **FIT** out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessities or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice fit out, You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and fitted out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addis. Freshwater.*

5. To **FIT** up. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has fitted up his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To **FIT**, \* v. n. To be proper; to be becoming.

Nor fits it to prolong the feast Timeless, indolent, but retire to rest. *Pope, Ode.*

**FITCH**, \* n. s. [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Tusser. Yet the translators of our present version of the Bible did not disdain to employ the word. It is also in our old lexicography.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season, For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of pease. *Tusser.*

The *fitches* are not threaded with a threshing instrument. *Isaiah, xxviii. 27.*

Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and mints, and fitches. *Ezek. iv. 13.*

**FITCHAT**, \* n. s. [Assau, French; *fise*, Dutch.] A stinking little beast that robs the henroost and warren.

Skinner calls him the *stinking ferret*, but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *stinking ferret* a stoat.

The *ferret* is called a *fitch*, in the old dictionary of Sherwood; and in that of Bullockar, enlarged in 1656, the fur of the pole-cat is termed *fitch*. Our *fitchet* is sometimes called *fitche*, and also *fourmart*.

'Tis such another *fitche*! marry, a perfume'd one!

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

The *fitchet*, the fulmar, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton, Angler.*

**FIT'UL**, *adj.* [fit and full.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Dunstan is in his grave; After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**FIT'LY**, *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

As you malign our senators. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon.*

I cannot *fitly* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lies a pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotson.*

2. Commodiously; neatly.

To take a latitude, Sun or stars are *fitly* view'd At their brightest; but to conclude Of longitude, what other way have we But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be. *Dennam.*

An animal, in order to be movable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Boyle, on Animals.*

**FIT'NESS**, n. s. [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgement of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not *unfit*. *Hobbes.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness* That we adjourn this court. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

## We're my fitness

To let these hands obey thy boiling blood,  
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear  
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Not time nor place  
Did them censure, and yet you would make both:  
They've made themselves, and that their fitness  
now

- Does unmake you. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
F'ITNESS. *n. s.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor beseeching: 'twas a fitness for  
The purpose I then followed. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

- F'ITTABLE. *\* adv.* [from *fit*.] Suitable. Not now in use. *Shakespeare.*

- F'ITTER. *† n. s.* [from *fit*.]  
1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire  
and Cornwall with French furs seed, they reckon  
a great improver of their land, and a *fit* of it for  
corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A small piece; as, to cut into *fitlers*.  
[from *fetta*, Italian; *setzen*, German.] *Skinner.*

Where's the Frenchman? —  
Alas! he's all to *fitlers*. *Benson, and Fl. Cust. of the Country.*

- F'ITTINGLY. *\* adv.* [from the part. *fitting*.]  
Properly; suitably.

It is rightly termed a new name, and very *fittingly*  
write upon these Philadelphians.

- With the notion we have put upon this symbolical  
earth. *Mary, Cong. Code, p. 149.*

- FITZ. *n. s.* [Norman, from *filz*, a son, Fr.]  
A son. Only used in law and genealogy:  
as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert;  
*Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroger*,  
the son of the king. It is commonly  
used of illegitimate children.

- FIVE. *† adj.* [Fr, Saxon; *funf*, German;  
*finf*, Goth. *quingue*, Latin.] Four and  
one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were *wise*, and *five* were  
foolish. *St. Matt. xiv. 2.*

- No person, no incident, but must be of use to  
carry on the main design: all things else  
are like six fingers to the hand, where nature, which  
is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*.  
*Dryden, Daphne.*

*Five herds, five blooming flocks his pastures fill'd.*  
*Dryden.*

- Our British youth lose their figure by the time  
they are *five* and twenty.

- F'IVEBAR. *\* adj.* [*five* and *bar*.]  
F'IVEBARRED. *\* adj.* Having five bars; u-  
sually applied to gates.

O check the foamy bit, o tempt thy fate;  
Think of the murders of a *five*fold gate!  
*Guy, Hark of the Squire.*

- There master Betty leaves a *five*fold'd gate,  
Young *Squire*, 5.

- F'IVEFOLD. *\* adj.* [*five* and *fold*.] Having  
five distinctions; composed of five  
materials.

We may observe a *five*fold difference among the  
creatures. *Fotherby, Athena, p. 176.*

- And bids his men bring out the *five*fold twine.  
*W. Browne.*

- F'IVELEAF. *\* n. s.* Cinquefoil.

## Campan here he crops —

And from the falling-ill by *five*fold doth restore,  
And melancholy cures by sovereign heliobore.  
*Dryden, Palmyr. S. 13.*

- F'IVELEAVED Grass. *† n. s.* Cinquefoil;  
a species of clover.

*Five*leaved grass, or cinquefoil, growth in low  
and shady places, sometimes by the water-  
side; it is dry in the third degree.

- F'IVES. *n. s.*  
1. A kind of play with a ball.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavio, rayed with the  
yellows, past cure of the *five*s, and stark-spotted with the  
*five*s. *Shakespeare.*

- TO FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*,  
Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard the insufferable noise, hell saw  
Heaven running from heav'n, and would have  
fled

Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep  
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.  
*Milton, P. L.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell  
In which of all these orbs hath man  
His *fix'd* seat, or *fix'd* seat hath none,  
But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell!  
*Milton, P. L.*

One loves *fix'd* laws, and the other arbitrary  
power.

When custom hath *fix'd* his eating to certain  
stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at  
the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sunneth  
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight!  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,  
*Fix'd* on the walls with wonder and surprise.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fix'd*.  
*Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely  
Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,  
A bow of steel shall fix his trembling thighs.  
*Saunders.*

6. To withhold from motion.

TO FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the  
resolution.

If we would be happy, we must first upon some  
foundation that can never deceive us, *L'Esrange.*

He made himself their prey,  
T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;  
*Fix'd* on his aim, and obstinately bent  
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryd. Æn.*

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,  
She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy.  
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryd.*

In most bodies, not propagated by seed, it is  
the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by.  
*Locke.*

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,  
Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Wallor.*

3. To lose volatility; so as to be malle-  
able.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth  
to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver,  
wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the  
quick *fix'd* will *fix* and run no more, and cure  
the lunatic. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

- FIXA'TION. *† n. s.* [French, *fixation*.]  
1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not  
be more necessary for your soul's than your  
kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

Which some would fain set up as idols to such  
an immovable *fixation*, so if it were impious to  
endeavour to remove them.

*Bp. Taylor, Artific. Handson, p. 57.*  
A vehement desire of affection, with an un-  
alterable *fixation* of resolution.

*Ellislock, Serp. p. 92.*  
The *fixation* of your creed, or, is the great ob-  
ject. — Liberto the custom has been to fix creeds  
from Scripture. But Scripture you seem  
prepared to discard, whenever it does not please you.

*Ellislock, Serp. p. 92.*  
To light, created in the first place, God gave no  
proper place or *fixation*. *Ratish, Hist. of the World.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excu-  
sion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness  
of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to  
a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volat-  
ility.

Upon the compound body three things are  
chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility  
or pliancy, and the volatility or *fixation*, com-  
pared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other  
metals less ponderous and less malleable, than to  
make silver of lead or quicksilver, both of which  
are more ponderous than silver; so that they need  
rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation.

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its af-  
fected cubes. *Glennville, Serp.*

- F'IXEDLY. *\* adv.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled  
and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or  
sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret  
constitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Steadfastly.

Her look is quaint, with which wisely beholding  
one, she *fixedly* looketh upon another.

*Tranv. of Descartes, (1696), p. 71.*  
Omnipotency, omniscience, and infinite good-  
ness enlarge the spirit while it *fixedly* looks on  
them. *Burnet.*

- F'IXEDNESS. *† n. s.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Stability; firmness.

The heavens, or any part of them, never stood  
still, but once, since they were made; but the  
earth was made for *fixedness* and stability.

*Ps. lxxviii, Rem. p. 66.*  
The *fixedness* of the eternal Firm.

*Mary, Song of the Soul, l. 114.*

2. Want or loss of volatility.

*Fixedness*, or a power to remain in the fire un-  
consumed, is an idea that always accompanies our  
complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehended all the middle de-  
grees between extreme fluidity and coherency, and  
the most rapid intestine motion of the par-  
ticles of bodies. *Boyle.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolu-  
tion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion, is  
the *fixedness* of it, when, like a coarsening plas-  
ter, it casts into the soul, *Ps. lxxviii, Contempt, B. 4.*

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my con-  
science leave to consent to innovations. *K. Charles.*

- FIXI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *fixed*.] Coherence  
of parts, opposed to volatility. A word  
of Boyle.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to  
*fixity* and *v. s. tility*, and yet are so combined by

the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*  
**FIX'ITY.** *n. s.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great caribb vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmosphere incumbent upon them? *Newton, Opticks.*

**FIXT.\*** part. of the verb *fix*. Fixed. See *To Fix*.

**FIXTURE.\*** *n. s.* [from *fixt*.] This word is unwarrantably inserted in some editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; which has led Mr. Mason into an absurd and unjust attack upon Dr. Johnson for having arbitrarily altered *fixure* into *fixture*, to suit his purpose, for the latter word. Mr. Mason accordingly introduces *fixure* in his supplement, as if it had never before been noticed. But the fact is, that Dr. Johnson never noticed *fixture*; and that *fixure* is the word in his own editions of his work, as it really is in the passages which he cites from Shakespeare to illustrate it. *Fixure*, however, has been unaccountably given of late years in the Dictionary, with the examples from Shakespeare altered; and *fixure* has been as unjustly omitted. *Fixture* is a modern word. That which is fixed: a piece of furniture fixed to a house; as, he took the *fixtures* at a fair valuation.

**FIXTURE.\*** *n. s.* [from *fixt*.]

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,  
 As we were mock'd with art. *Shakspeare, Wind. Tude.*  
 Whose glorious fixure in so clear a sky.

*Dryden, Baron's Wars, C. I.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait.

*Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Fights, changes, borrowings,  
 Divert and crack, rend and deracinate  
 The unity and married calm of states  
 From their *fixure*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*  
**FR'ZING.\*** *n. s.* [properly *frizig*, a sea term.]

1. A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Canst thou with *frizges* pierce him to the quick,  
 Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick.

Such [dolphins] we mist as we could entice  
 to taste our books or *frizges*.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trev. p. 95.*

We saw also abundance of flying fish, and their continual enemies, the albacore and dolphin; the latter we strike now and then with a *frizge* or harping-iron.

*Atkins, Voyager, p. 33.*

2. A kind of firework, which boys make up in paper, and explode. [from *fixz*.]

*Cotgrave in V. Troilov.*

3. A gadding flirt.

Then starts forth a *frizage*,  
 And she breaks a bow-pipe.

*Shelton, Poems, p. 138.*

**TO FIZZ.\*** *v. n.* [from *feet* and *Goth. fiza*, *To FIZZLE*,] *fix*, a puff or blast; low Lat. *visium*.] To emit a slight and transient

noise, or a slight continued noise; to make a kind of hiss. Ainsworth and others apply the latter of these words to suppressing wind from behind, or to *fixt*, which is sometimes written also *fixt*, and *fyzt*.

**FLA'BBY.\*** *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says; but it is probably from the Teut. *flabb*, a flap to drive away flies, originally any thing limber or pendulous; or, as Serenius deduces it, from the Swed. "*flabb*, bucca, labium pendulum," who adds the adjective "*flab-big*, bucculentus," i.e. having blubbered lips.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres.

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop  
 Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

**FLA'BBEL.\*** *n. s.* [Lat. *flabellum*.] A fan. Obsolete.

*Hulcot, and Sherwood.*

**FLA'BILE.** *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown.

*Diet.*

**FLA'CCID.** *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak;

limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be, that the part against which the sun bestrides warms more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*  
 They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce fungus, or as they harden and produce callosities.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**FLACC'IDITY.** *n. s.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility. *Wise man, Surgery.*

**TO FLAC'KER.\*** *v. n.* [Teut. *fliggeren*.] To flutter as a bird. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dial.

**TO FLAG.\*** *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, old Teutonic, to be loosened; pleogan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Atboi.*

The *judas*  
 That drag the tragick melancholy night,  
 Who with their drowny, slow, and *flagging* wings  
 Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would *flag* or curl.

*Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,  
 The promise of a storm; the shifting gales  
 Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her awn pitch,  
 Like *fire* in air too damp, and lags along  
 As if she were a body in a body:  
 My senses too are dull and stupidified,  
 Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be not becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wasteth, the language is thin. *Flagging* poets, starved, scarce covering the bone, and above like stones in a sack; some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good.

*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*  
 His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite.

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes.

*Addison, Spect.*  
 If on sublimer wings of love and praise,  
 My love above the starry vault I raise,  
 Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,  
 I *flag*, I drop, and sutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to *flag*; he goes about watching when to devour us.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel torments from the spleen. *Swift.*

**TO FLAG.\*** *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

The thought of dying may cool appetite and passion; it may blunt the edge of desire, and *flag* projects, chiefly those laid at a great distance.

*Dr. Burnet, Sermon, p. 181.*

Nothing so *flags* the nation, as the death of a king, and enfeebles the whole body of man, as intestine studies.

*Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 29.*

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;  
 As well as Cupid, Time is blind;  
 Soon must these glorious days of youth  
 The fate of vulgar beauty find.

The thousand hours, that arm thy potent eye,  
 Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble.

A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**FLAG.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flag* by the river's brink. *Ex. ii. 3.*  
 Can bulrushes bid by the river grow?  
 Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Walton, Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.

*Morimer.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,  
 Before the eye and prospect of your town,  
 Have hither march'd to your endowment.

*Shakspeare, A. John.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he deserveth vessels; square, if ships; if galleons, pendants.

*Sandy, Travels.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are stripes of nobles: for if men's eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as fittest, and not for *flag* or pedigree.

*Bacon.*

Let him be girt  
 With all the grisly legions that troop  
 Under the sooty flag of Acheron,  
 Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms  
 'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,

And force him to restore his purchase back,  
Or drag him by the curls to a false death.

The French and Spaniard, when your flags  
appear,

Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the flag  
is a ground of pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*  
In either's flag the golden serpents rear,  
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,  
And mingle friendly hissings in the air.

*Dryden, Aurungzeb.*  
Then they, whose mothers, frumkith with their  
fear,

In words and wilds the flag of Bacchus bear,  
And lead his dances with diabolical'd hair.

*Dryden, Æn.*  
3. A species of stone used for smooth  
pavements. [*flache*, old French. But  
see also *FLAW*.]

Part of the flag was striated, but deeper on one  
side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstones will not split, as slate does, being  
found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are  
no other than so many strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

4. The surface of the earth, or upper turf,  
which they pare off, to burn, in den-  
sifying land. Norfolk Dialect. *Grose.*  
The Lancashire dialect gives *flaigh* as  
a kind of light turf.

FLAG-BROOM, *n. s.* [*from flag and broom*.]  
A broom for sweeping flags or pavements,  
commonly made of birch-twigs,  
or of the leaves of the dwarf-palm, im-  
ported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER, *n. s.* [*flag and officer*.] A  
commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a flag-officer. *Add. Spec.*

FLAG-SHIP, *n. s.* [*flag and ship*.]  
The ship in which the commander of a fleet  
is.

FLAG-WORM, *n. s.* [*flag and worm*.]  
A grub bred in watry places among flags  
or sedge.

He will in the three hot months live at a flag-  
worm, or a green gentile. *Watson, Angler.*

FLAGELET, *n. s.* [*from flagolet*, French, de-  
rived by some from the Gr. *φλαγιαν*,  
i. e. *φλαγος*, oblique, and *αυλις*, a pipe  
or flute; by others from the Lat. *flagellum*,  
a little branch or twig. V. Ro-  
quefort, Gloss. et Morin, Dict. Etym.  
Our own word is sometimes written  
*flagolet*.] A small flute; a small in-  
strument of wind music.

Play us a lesson on your flageolet.  
*Moss, Divine Dialogues.*

TO FLAG'GELATE, *v. a.* [*Lat. flagello*.]  
To whip or scourge. *Cockeram.*

FLAGELLATION, *n. s.* [*from flagellation*, old  
Fr.] The use of the scourge.

He underwent those previous pains which cus-  
tomarily antecede that suffering, as *flagellation*  
and bearing of the cross. *Poers on the Cross*, Art. 4.

By Bridewell all descended,  
As morning pray'r and flagellation end.

*Garth, Dispensary.*  
FLAGGINESS, *n. s.* [*from flaggy*.] Laxity;  
limberness; want of tension. *Sherwood.*

FLAG'GGY, *adj.* [*from flaggy*.]  
1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not  
tense.

His flaggy wings, when forth he did display,  
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind  
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedily way.

*Spenner, F. Q.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,  
And resting there, their flaggy pinions dry.

*Dryden, Virg.*  
2. Weak in taste; ineipid.

Graft an apple-on upon the stock of a cir-  
wort, and it will bear a great flaggy apple.

*Becon, Nat. Hist.*  
FLAGITIOUS, *adj.* [*from flagitius*, Lat.]  
1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villany or flagitious action was ever yet com-  
mitted, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of  
it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the  
principal engine to effect it.

There's no working upon a flagitious and per-  
verse nature by kindness and discipline. *L' Estrange.*

First, those flagitious times,  
Prognost with unknown crimes,

Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Racconomon.*  
Prejury is a crime of no flagitious a nature, we  
cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach  
towards it.

But if in noble minds some drugs remain,  
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,  
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,  
Nor fear a death in these flagitious times. *Page.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, and outcast of each church and state,  
And harder still, flagitious yet not great. *Page.*

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [*from flagitiosus*.]  
Wickedness; villany.

Others, who often would intentionally avoid all acts  
of flagitiousness and villany.

*The Student, Def. of Relig.* (1750), l. 176.

FLAG'GON, *n. s.* [*from flagged*, Welsh; *flaxe*,  
Saxon; *flakke*, Danish; *flacon*, French;  
*flanco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish. After  
all these citations, from the Welsh to the  
Spanish, by Dr. Johnson; we must  
rather agree with Upton and Ainsworth,  
who derive the Latin *lagena*, a flagon,  
from *λαγνη*, Gr. a kind of cup, and a  
measure; which is from the Heb. *lag*,  
whence our word, prefixing the *f* or di-  
gamma.] A vessel of drink with a nar-  
row mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a flagon of Ribenish  
on my head once. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a sutor in Chancery two  
silver flagons. *Becon, Apophthegms.*

Did they coin pipstos, bowls, and flagons  
Int' officers of horse and dragons? *Huicellens.*

His truly flagon, full of potent juice,  
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use.

*Racconomon.*  
One flagon walks the round, that none should  
think

They either change, or stint him of his drink.

*Dryden, Juv.*  
FLAG'RANCE, *n. s.* [*old Fr. flagrance*;  
"flagrance" an odour, plain appearance  
of an offence, Cotgrave.] Notorious-  
ness; glaring offence.

They bring to him a woman taken in the flag-  
rance of her industry. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

FLAG'RANCY, *n. s.* [*from flagrantia*, Latin.]  
1. Burning; heat; fire.

Last causers a flagrantcy in the eyes, as the sight  
and the touch are the things desired, and therefore  
the spirits resort to those parts. *Becon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Notoriousness; glaring impudence.

In some places they will assemble diverse of  
their fainter curtesans, to draw the modest beauty  
of a virgin out of the fragrantcy of harlots.

*St. E. Soudy, State of Religion.*  
FLAG'RANT, *adj.* [*from flagrant*, old Fr.  
*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always  
used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort  
and heavenly delight, stirreth up flagrant desires  
and affections, correspondent unto that which the  
words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Supio, at her toilet's greening task,  
Then issuing flagrant to an evening mask:  
So morning insects, that in much begun,  
Shine, busy, and fly-blown in the setting sun. *Page.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

The common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,  
The beards' lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming into offence. "Pre-  
ndre au fait flagrant." *Cotgrave.*

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to  
defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so  
flagrant that a man is laid aside out of perfect  
shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the  
nation.

With equal police let steady justice away,  
And flagrant crimes with certain vengeance pay;  
But till the proofs are clear the stroke delay. *Smith.*

FLAG'RANTLY, *adv.* [*from flagrant*.]  
1. Ardently; eagerly.

2. Notoriously.

An epigram of four lines [is] a species of wit as  
flagrant, unamiable to the dignity, and as foreign  
to the nature of the lyric, as it is of the epic muse.

*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Poets.*  
To FLAG'GRATE, *v. a.* [*Lat. flagrare*.] To  
burn; to injure by fire.

This lamp stands on the foot of an eagle or  
hawk, therefore, says Kierkeby, to represent  
Typhos's destructive and flagrating power, lying  
hid in the sun, was made more temperate.

*Greenhall, Art of Emblematism*, (1705), p. 396.

FLAGRAT'ION, *n. s.* [*from flagro*, Latin.]  
Burning. *Dict.*

See! in this glad farewell be doth appear,  
Shew the constellations of his spirit,  
Pearing we sum'd' frow'd no flagration,  
Hild curled all his fires in this one One.

*Loveland, Luc. Pouth.* (1659), p. 72.

FLAG'GSTAFF, *n. s.* [*flag and staff*.]  
The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,  
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:  
His murdering gunn a loud defiance roars,  
And bloody crosses on his flagstaff rise.

*Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*  
FLAIL, *n. s.* [*from flagellum*, Latin; *flagel*,  
German, Dr. Johnson says. It is more  
directly the old French *flail*, or *flaie*,  
"fléau à battre le bled." V. Roq.  
Gloss.] The instrument with which  
grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool  
of the threshers.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,  
Or like a lazy thresher with a flail,  
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,  
His shadowy flail thruck'd not the corn,  
That ten day-labourers could not end.

*Milton, L'All.*

In this plail shall reign a mighty prince,  
Born for a scourge of us, and flail of sense. *Dryden.*

The detestable handling of the flail, or the  
plough, and being good workmen with these tools,  
did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in  
arms and government.

*Locke.*  
The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen  
prevail;

The proverb says, no fence against a flail. *Swift.*

FLAKE, *n. s.* [*Sw. flake*; *Icel. flak*,  
a part separated from the rest, from *flaka*,  
to divide; *placca*, Sax. flakes of snow;  
*flacke*, Germ. a flake; *focco*, Ital. *flocus*,  
Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element,  
when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent  
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,  
Him all amazed, and almost made afraid.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two  
or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes*  
or pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misting rain, descending  
through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into  
one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled  
by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered  
together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of  
snow. *Greiv. Cambr. Sacra.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a  
considerable time, and at the same time are seen  
little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,  
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till  
it received the perfect form the tooth would make.

To *FLAKE*, v. a. [from the noun.] To form  
in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak peak no winds inclement blow,  
Mould the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow.

To *FLAKE*, v. n. To break into laminae;  
to part in loose bodies.

- FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,  
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East.

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,  
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.

Here, when the snows in winter cease to weep,  
And undissolved the *flaky* texture keeps.

The banks with oase their humble streams contain,  
Which swell in summer, and those banks divide.

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into  
laminae.

- FLAM† n. s. [A cant word of no certain  
etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is  
probably the Gaelic *flim*, a mocking. Our  
old poets Ben Jonson and Beaumont and  
Fletcher use it evidently in the sense of  
a freak or whim. *Sherwood* calls *flim* a  
"flimflam tale." See FLIMFLAM.]

1. A freak; a whim; a fancy. Not noticed  
by Dr. Johnson.

Hard tricks, anagrams,  
Or eticotics, or your finer *flams*

Of eggs, and halberts, cradles and a hearse,  
A pair of scissors, and a comb in vogue!

Then hast more of  
These *flams* in thee, these musty doubts.

Best still when any hope was, at 'tis her trick  
To minister more of those, then presently  
With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,  
And such a *flame*, as would sink all before her,  
She takes her chamber.

2. A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more sensible than the rog's 'tude.

Of old aruspicy and aug'ry.

Till those men can prove the things, ordered by  
our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or  
adversely, all pretences or pleas of conscience to  
the contrary are nothing but cant and chicanery,  
and delusion. *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but  
lies? 'Tis immortalized and consigned over as a  
perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To *FLAM*, v. a. [from the noun.] To de-  
ceive with a lie. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flam'd*,  
To damn ourselves 't avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras.*

God is not to be *flammed* off with lies, who  
knows exactly what thou can'st do, and what thou  
can'st not. *South.*

FLAM'BEAU. n. s. [French.] A lighted  
torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with real to destroy.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau*  
in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all  
the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the  
house, find out the criminal, and put him to death.

FLAME† n. s. [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*,  
French; *flam*, old Cornish, old French  
and Celt.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation  
breathed red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For  
bodies do not flame without emitting a copious  
fume, and this fume burns in the flame.

What *flame*, what lightning's eye  
So quickly an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;  
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.

3. Ardour of temper or imagination;  
brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all old *flame* plays,  
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;

Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*;  
In both our English genius is express'd,  
Lofly and bold, but negligently dress'd.

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,  
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*.

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire  
To her aspire.

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove  
All the extremities of love.

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;  
Swiftly like sudden death it came:

I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Greenside.*

To *FLAME*† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission  
of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire  
your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak  
breath as this? *Shakspeare.*

Hurl'd headlong *flaming* through the ethereal sky  
To bottomless perdition. *Milton, P. L.*

As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,  
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;

As soon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,  
And chasing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Lascivious fires, should such *flame* in you,  
As I must ne'er believe.

4. To inflame; to excite;  
to animate.

Much was he moved at that rueful sight;  
And, *flam'd* with zeal of vengeance inwardly;

He ask'd who had that dare so foely did;  
Said, 'Tis I. *Spenser, F. Q. v. 1. 14.*

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,  
This morning we'll behold the champions  
Within the list. *Beaumont, Fl. Conventions.*

FLA'MECOLOUR. n. s. [*flame* and *colour*.]  
The colour of flame.

The first was Splendor in a robe of *flamecolour*.  
*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Changing it from a red-rose crimson to *flame-*  
*colour*. *See W. Petig, Spent's Hist. B. S. 384.*

FLA'MECOLOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.]  
Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferently well in  
*flamecoloured* stockings. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of  
a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flamecoloured*  
garment.

FLA'MEED. \* *adj.* [*flame* and *eye*.]  
Having eyes like flames. A fine epithet  
in the following fine lines.

Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor rock, nor  
cave,  
Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,

Where *flame-eyed* Fury meets him, can save.  
*Quintus, Enclaud.*

FLA'MELESS. \* *adj.* [*flame* and *less*.] With-  
out flame; without incense.

Both king, and priest, obnoxious to his hate,  
Detests his sanctuary, and forswears  
His *flameless* altar. *Sandys, Lament. p. 4.*

FLA'MEN† n. s. [Latin.] A priest;  
one that officiates in solemn offices.

The heathen Romans, had their *flamines*, and  
archflamines; the Hebrews and Greeks their druids,  
Fetters, Dippers, &c. p. 190.

A deers and dying sound  
Affrights the *flamines* at their service quail.

Then first the *flamen* tumbled living food;  
Next his grim idol smother'd with human blood.

FLA'MING. \* n. s. [from *flame*.] The act  
of bursting out in flames.

Which honour I to fiery flames compare;  
For when they flash and flourish most of all,  
Then suddenly their *flamings* quench'd are.

FLA'MINGLY. \* *adv.* [from *flaming*.] Fla-  
miantly; most brightly.

FLA'MINGO. \* n. s. The name of a very re-  
markable and beautiful bird, common  
in many parts of America, and seen at  
times in other parts of the world.

Here [at the Mauritius island] are also swarms  
of hawks, and sundry other birds; as goshawks,  
hobbies, juncos, *flamingoes*, &c.

FLA'MINAL. \* *adj.* [from *flamen*, Lat.]  
Belonging to the Roman priest.

Superstitious copes and *flaminical* vestures.

FLAMMA'TION. n. s. [*flammatio*, Latin.]  
The act of setting on fire.

White or crystalline arenic, being artificial,  
and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flam-*  
*mation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FLAMMAB'ILITY. n. s. [*flamma*, Latin.]  
The quality of admitting to be set on  
fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies torried, that is, the  
city, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles  
of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Con-  
sisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body.

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Latin.]  
Bringing flame.



FLAMM'YOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY.† *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.  
My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,  
With *flamy* breaths do issue off in sound. *Sidney*.

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound to by a body they will.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Flame coloured.

A *flamy* redness will overspread the heavens.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 53.*

FLANG.\* *old pret.* of the verb *fling*. See *TO FLING*.

On every side full fast we *flang* the Frenchmen down,  
*Misc. for Mag. p. 469.*

FLANK.† *n. s.* [*flanc*, French, agreeing to Menage, from *auxis*; more probably from *latius*, Latin. So far Dr. Johnson. Our word, which is also the Germ. *flanke*, is, however, the Teut. *flanke*, the same, with the addition of *f*. In this Kilian and Wachter agree.] This Kilian and Wachter agree.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank.  
*Poachan.*

Do not those goodly flanks and bristles march up in your stately chargers?

*Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh collars of fat on his flanks. *Job, xv. 27.*  
He said, and pois'd in air the jav'lin sent;  
Through Paris' shielded the forceful weapon went,  
His corselet pierces, and his garment rends,  
And glancing downward near his flank descends.  
*Page.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the galleries that stood on his flank.  
*Bacon, War with Spain.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in or as he might take the flank of the enemy.  
*Hagyard.*

To right and left the front

Divided and to either flank retired. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

TO FLANK.† *v. a.* [Fr. *flanquer*.]

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side.

With fates adverse against their king's command,  
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,  
And flank the passage. *Dryden, Zen.*

We cannot talk in rank and file, and flank and rear our discoverers with military allusion.  
*Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Comp. (1680).*

*Works, i. 24.*

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,  
Which, flank'd with rocks, did close in covert lay.  
*Dryden.*

TO FLANK.\* *v. n.* To border; to touch.

That side, which flanks on the sea and haven,

needs no art to fortify it.

*Butler, Rem. ed. Thyr. vol. i. p. 417.*

FLANKER.† *n. s.* [from *flank*.] A forti-

cation jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their flanks, were enforced to retire.

*Knellet, Hist. of the Turks.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high,  
Cast from the bulwarks, flanks, ports, and towers.  
*Parfleur.*

In this disorder, a flanker by mischance was blown up; but the siege continued.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 109.*

TO FLANK.† *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.]

1. To defend by lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall, flanker'd, and moated about.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 40.*

The castle was neither so weakly manned, nor flanker'd, as they were made to believe.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 377.*

2. To attack sideways.

Where sharp winds do rather flanker, than blow fully opposite upon, our platoons, they thrive best.  
*Earl, i. lib. 1.*

FLANKEL. *n. s.* [*gwelanen*, Welsh; from *gwelan*, wool, Davies.]

A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel*. *Shakspeare.*

TO FLANT.† See *TO FLAUNT*.

FLAP.† *n. s.* [*flappe*, Teut. a flyflap; originally, any thing pendulous. See *FLABBY*.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an oval cavity for the admission of the air.  
*Broussais.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the flaps. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. [A disease in horses.]

When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive his lips swell'd on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg; cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Ferriar's Dict.*

TO FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle; the eagle flap'd off the former, and devour'd the other.  
*L'Estrange.*

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,  
This painted child of dirt that stinks and sings.  
*Page.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil  
Flap flies plume off, he cultivate  
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,  
A bell was heard to ring;  
And striking at her window thrice  
The raven flap'd his wing. *Titchell.*

TO FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.

"'Tis common for a duck to run flapping and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*

The dire flapping on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, dishearten'd him in the duel. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,  
Let thy worst wig, long used to storms, be worn;

This knows the powder'd footman, and with care  
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair.

*Gay, Trivia.*

FLAPDRAGON.\* *n. s.* [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire. The word is sometimes called *insapdragon*, or *slapdragon*.]

1. A play in which they catch raises out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. Gallants thus drank the healths of their mistresses.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quois well, and eats conger and feroel, and drinks candles ere for flapdragons, and rides the healths with the boys.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV. p. II.*

Flapdragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swagging humours. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

TO FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To swallow; to devour.

Low cant.

But to make so end of the ship, to see the sea flapdragoned it. *Shakspeare, Wind. Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. *adj.* [flap and ear.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whorson, beetleheaded, flap-eared knave.

*Shakspeare.*

FLA'P'ACK.\* *n. s.* An apple puff, so called in some counties; anciently a pancake.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreover puddings and flapjacks; and thou shalt be welcome. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

FLA'MOUTHED.\* *adj.* [flap and mouth.] Having loose lips.

When he [the bound] had caw'd his noise,  
Another flap-mouth'd scoundrel black and grim,  
Against the welkin vollied on his face.

*Shakspeare, Tem. and Adonis.*

FLA'PPER.\* *n. s.* [from *flap*.]

1. A fan, or flap for wind. *Barret.*

2. Figuratively, one who endeavours to make another remember.

I write to you, by way of flapping, to put you in mind of yourself. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

TO FLANE. *v. a.* [from *flacere*, to flatter, Dutch, Skinner; perhaps accidentally changed from *flanc*.]

1. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one  
When they combine and mingle, bring  
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone  
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing.  
And in the ear, not convincing ring. *Herbert.*

2. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to fling  
His flaming beams, his gods, bringing  
To arch'd walks of twilight groves. *Milt. II. Pers.*

3. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay  
Flaring to sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

4. To flatter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,  
With ribbands pendant flaring 'bout her head.

*Shakspeare.*

FLASH.\* *n. s.* [*phlax*, Gr. a flame, Minshew; to which Dr. Johnson accedes.

Skinner offers *blaze* as the etymology. Our word seems to have some connection with the Icel. *flax*, a tumbling down from a high place; as, where it means a body of water driven by violence.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

In the crown blue light 'nigh seem'd to open  
The breast of heav'n, I did prevent myself  
Ev'n in the aim and very flash of it.

*Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*



## 2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,  
Till this *flat* gash a mountain you have made,  
To o'er-top old Pelion, or the skyish head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,  
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,  
Fast by a mountain. *Milton, P. L.*

## 3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,  
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste,  
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
O'erbears your officers. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
All the infections, that the sun sucks up  
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall.  
*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Half my pow'r 'tis this night,  
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;  
These Lincoln washes have devoured them.

## 4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,  
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.

The difficulty is very great to bring them in  
or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind  
and weather be not very favourable. *Relph, Ec.*  
Having newly left these grammatical *flats* and  
shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, they are  
now furnished with their unobscured wit in fa-  
thomless and unquiet depths of controversy.

*Milton on Education.*  
Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,  
And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,  
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd  
land,  
And sea-men with disembled depths betray.

*Dryden.*  
Must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and  
shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

## 5. The broad side of a blade.

A darted maceade came  
From that great will which moves this mighty  
frame,  
Bld me to thee, my royal charge, repair,  
To guard thee from the demons of the air;  
My flaming sword above 'em to display,  
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,  
The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,  
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind.

## 6. Depression of thought or language.

*Milton's Paradise Lost* is admirable; but an  
I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no  
*flats* amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he  
creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines  
together?

## 7. A surface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull  
unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation  
for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and  
for the precious things of the lasting hills.

*Bentley, Sermon.*

8. [In music.] A kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to remedy the defects of musical instruments; which, taking the name of the natural note next above it, and having a distinctive mark, is called a *flat*. Thus D *flat* signifies a semitone below D natural.

To *FLAT*.† v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several  
false-trees, or *flats* them on the sides, and  
bind them close, and set them in the sun, they  
will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,  
Hideth their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose.

## 2. To make rapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrap't in a linen  
cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep  
within the earth, though in a moist place and  
rainy time, were become a little harder than they  
were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their  
juice somewhat *flatted*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

## 3. To render unanimated or enervated.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely  
to *flat* and hinder the spirit of prayer and devo-  
tion, than unprepared and confused variety  
to distract and lose it. *K. Clarke.*  
It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of  
the senses. *Glanville, Sermon, p. 279.*

To *FLAT*. v. n. To grow flat; opposed to swell.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the  
skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more  
than at first. *Temple.*

## FLAT-BOTTOMED.\* adj. [flat and bottom.]

1. Having a flat bottom, applied to boats.  
We saw great vessels with masts and sails, *flat-*  
*bottomed*, — keeping in sight of land. *See T. Herbert, Travels, p. 189.*

2. [In fortification.] A moat which has  
no sloping, its corners being somewhat  
rounded. *Chambers.*

FLAT-IVE.\* adj. [Lat. *flatus*.] Producing  
wind; flatulent.

Eat not too many of those apples; they be very  
*flat-ive*. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1657.)*

FLAT-LONG. adv. [flat and long.] With  
the flat downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?  
— As it had not fallen *flat-ting*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

## FLAT-LY. adv. [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.  
2. Without prominence or elevation.  
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.  
4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid.  
*Sedney.*  
Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch  
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*

Unjust, then say 't,  
*Flatly* unjust, to bind with laws the free.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of  
such as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them  
that believing his existence, exclude him from  
directing the world. *Bentley.*

## FLATNESS.† n. s. [from flat.]

1. Evenness; level extension.  
The *flatness* of the bottom [of the ark].  
*Biblioth. Disch. (Dr. 1790.), i. 234.*

## 2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one  
would believe the carver looked on the *flatness* of  
a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculp-  
ture. *Addison on Models.*

## 3. Deadness; insipidity; rapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occa-  
sioned by the too free admission of air into the  
vessel. *Mortimer, on Flattery.*

## 4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father:  
Oh, that he were alive and here beholding  
His daughter's trial! that he bid but see  
The *flatness* of my misery. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

## 5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and imper-  
tendency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a  
difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put  
life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

## 6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into  
fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*.

## 7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the  
one against the bottom of the other within a pail  
of water, and you shall find the sound groweth  
more *flat*, even while part of the saucer is above  
the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with  
a harshness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FLAT-SO'ED.\* adj. [flat and soe.] Having  
a flat nose; camous. *Huot.*

If she be *flat-soe'd*, she is lovely!  
*Burton, Anal. of Med. p. 536.*

What vicious clerk would he so swell them  
where all the corners are white, be they never so  
black; and where *flatsoe'd* people are the most  
comely? *Wp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 236.*

To *FLAT-TEN*.† v. a. [flatir, French; from  
flat.]

1. To make even or level, without promi-  
nence or elevation.

As if for that time their round bodies *flatten'd*  
down. *Poems, p. 298.*

2. To beat down to the ground.  
If they should be in it, and beat it down, or  
*flatten* it, it will rise again. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To make rapid.  
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To *FLAT-TEN*. v. n.  
1. To grow even or level.  
2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in  
vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are at-  
tended with satiety and surfeit, and *flatten* in the  
very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLAT-TEN. n. s. [from flat.] The work-  
man or instrument by which bodies are  
flattened.

To *FLAT-TEN*.† v. a. [*flater*, French;  
*fladra*, Icelandic; to flatter, to fawn; *flater*,  
a woman who flatters; *flätsen*, Teut. to  
flatter, and also *viden*.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with  
blandishments; to gratify with servile  
obsequiousness; to gain by false com-  
pliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,  
He says he does; being then most *flattered*.

*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*

His nature is too noble for the world;  
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,  
Or Jove for his power to thunder: his heart's his  
mouth;

What his breast forges that his tongue must vent.  
*Shakespeare.*

He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a  
net for his feet. *Prov. xlii. 5.*

He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until  
his iniquity be found hateful. *Psalms xlii. 9.*

After this way of *flattering* their willing bene-  
factors out of party, they contrived another of for-  
cing their unwilling neighbours out of all their  
possessions. *Decoy of Flattery.*

Averse alike to *flatter* or offend.  
I scorn to *flatter* you or any man.

*Newton, Diss. to Milton's Works.*

2. To praise falsely.  
*Flatter*'d crimes of a licentious age,  
Provokes our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; to sooth. This sense is  
purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by  
their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly  
fills the ears and *flatters* them.

*Dryden, Dufrancy.*

## 4. To raise false hopes.

Who always vaunt, always amiable,

Hopes these, of flattery are

Unmistaken. *Milton, Ode of Horace.*

**FLATTERER.** *n. s.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a flatterer; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falshies.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,

He says he does; being then most flattered.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and as if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch flatterer, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the flatterer entitle him to perform. *Bacon, Ess.*

If we from wealth to poverty descend,

Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend.

*Dryden.*

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman; what is still worse, the most subject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison, Guardian.*

The public should know that yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a flatterer. *Swift.*

**FLATTERINGLY.\*** *adv.* [from *flattering*.] In an artfully obsequious manner.

Flatteringly to creep, to dissemble.

*Dale on the Rect. P. l. (1550), sign. I. iii. b. He flatteringly encouraged him in the opinion of his own inertia. Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 169.*

**FLATTERY.** *n. s.* [from *flatter*; *flatterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness, And hold it mean to borrow ought from flattery.

*Rome.*

Simple pride for flattery makes demands.

See how they beg an aim of flattery!

They languish, O! support them with a lie.

*Young.*

**FLATTISH.** *adj.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

There are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a flattish shape. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**FLATULENCY.** *n. s.* [from *flatulent*.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turbulence; flat of wind confined.

Vegetable substance contains a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulency. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. Whether want of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulency of this airy scheme of notions. *Glenville.*

**FLATULENT.** *adj.* [from *flatulent*, *flatus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pne are mild and demulcent; but being full of anise particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger, but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity. *Glenville, Serpents.*

How many of these flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*

**FLATUOSITY.** *n. s.* [from *flatuosité*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fullness of air.

The cause is flatuosity; for wind stirred, moved to expel; and all purgers have to throw a new spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tendron in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

**FLATUOUS.\*** *adj.* [Fr. *flatueux*, from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesenteric veins; and, being opening, it helpeth down a flat. *Boon, Nat. Hist.*

Her mother hath of late been much troubled (and I think as much in her fancy, which is the greater cure, as in her body), with a pain in her side, which changeth place, and therefore is sure but a flatuous infirmity. *Watson, Mem. p. 462.*

**FLATULUS.\*** *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore discussed by warm aromatics. *Quincy.*

2. A breath; a puff.

You make the soul, as being a mere flatus, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself. *Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell, p. 51.*

**FLATWISE.** *adj.* [from *flat* and *wise*; so it should be written, not *flangage*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposed. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**TO FLAUNT.\*** *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. The word seems to be allied to the Icel. *flaana*, to be carried away with precipitation, to run about with uncertainty. Ainsworth, however, deduces it from the Lat. *laulus*, fine, costly. The word is often written *flaut*.]

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

'Twas when young Eustace fought his battles in compliments and cringes, when his underclothing waved in a flaunting feather, and his best contemplation looked no further than a new-fashioned doublet. *Brown, and Fl. Elder Brother.*

With ivory canopied, and interwove With flaunting bouquett. *Milton, Comus.*

For useless ornament and flaunting show; We take on trust, to purple robes to shine, And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden, Jun.*

You set, you loiter about alehouses, or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never solodng me nor your numerous family. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. To face; to carry a pert or saucy appearance.

The tropical rhetorician and the flaunting orator, the jibing satyr and scurrilous comedian. *Boyle.*

*Ep. Seth Ward's Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel, 1673, p. 15.*

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently vain enough to immoderate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

3. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper; the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in meo has some small difference made; One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope, Ess.*

**FLAUNT.\*** *n. s.*

1. Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble, Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how, Should I in these my borrow'd flouts behold The sternness of his province! *Shakspeare, Hist. Hen. VIII.*

2. An ostentatious display; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes, Thy flouts, and faces, to abuse men's fancies? *Benson, an Act. Fl. One*

**FLAVOUR.\*** *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It may be the French *flair*, a scent. The Welsh *flair* is a stink.]

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and he blushing rose, With bending leaves, so night their bloom disclose, Each seems to smell the flavour which the other blows. *Dryden.*

**FLAVOROUS.** *adj.* [from *flavour*.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits decline'd From their first flav'rous taste, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

**FLAVOURED.\*** *adj.* [from *flavour*.] Having a fine taste.

Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food, And flavoured Chian wines. *Dyer.*

**FLAVOUS.\*** *adj.* [Lat. *flavous*.] Yellow.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a flavous colour, and tends more towards that of gold, than any other part whatsoever. *Smith, Physiog. of Old Age, (1666), p. 219.*

**FLAW.\*** *n. s.* [Flaw, Gr. to break; gloh, Saxon, a fragment. So far Dr. Johnson.

Mr. Horne Tooke observes, that *flaw* is the past participle of the Sax. *flenn*, to flay. But I may carry this etymology to a higher source. The Iceland, *flagan* is to divide, or break up as it were by the plow; and *flagi*, is a part so separated or broken up. The Swedish *flaga* is a breach or flaw. And this may be deduced from *flan*, to strip off the rind or skin. See *To FLAY*. The example from Shakspeare, under Dr. Johnson's first definition of this word, certainly signifies a small broken particle. Our word was formerly written also sometimes *flaugh*.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand flaws, Or ere I weep. *Shakspeare, A. Lear.*

Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the bungle hole open. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw. *Boyle.*

A flaw is in thy ill-bek'd vessel found; 'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. *Dryden, Pers.*

As if great Atlas, from his height, Should sink beneath his heavenly weight; And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it shal,

Should gaps immense, and rushing down, o'erwhelm this mether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,  
Or some frail China-rose receive a flaw. *Pope.*  
He that would keep his house in repair, must  
attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it  
immediately, else time will bring all to ruin.  
*Smyth.*

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that  
the scribes and brokers do value untried men  
to serve their own turn. *Bacon, Est.*

Traditions were a proof alone,  
Could we be certain such they were, so known;  
But since some flaws in long decays may be,  
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,  
To null her jointure with a flaw. *Hudibras.*  
Their judgement has found a flaw in what the  
generality of mankind admire. *Addison, Spect.*  
So many flaws had this vice in its first conception.  
*Atterbury.*

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flo*, Latin.] Obsolete.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,  
Should patch a wall, 't' expel the winter's flaw. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

What fumes and whirls of weather,  
Or rather storms have been aloft these three days.  
*Brown, and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

One kind of these storms they call a *flaw*, or  
*flaw*, which is a mighty gale of wind passing  
suddenly to the shore, and working among  
whatever it encounters in its way. *Cervus, Surv. of Cornwall.*

As a huge fish, laid  
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a  
north-flow frail,  
So, seen against the ground,  
Was fail'd Urialas. *Chapman, Hind.*

Expect rough seas, flaws, and contrary blasts.  
*Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 1.*

Hurting their breast daunted, arm'd with ice,  
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,  
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argæus loud,  
And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn.  
*Milton, P. L.*

I heard the rack,  
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself  
Was distant; and these flaws, though mortals fear  
them,  
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,  
Or to the earth's dark basins underneath,  
Are to the main inconsiderable. *Milton, P. L.*

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not come to rage,  
Until the golden circuit on my head  
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The fort's revolted to the emperor,  
The gates are open'd, the portcullis draws,  
And deluges of armies from the town  
Come pouring in: I heard the mighty flaw  
When first it broke, the crowding engines saw,  
Which chok'd 't the passage. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

On these *flaws* and starts,  
Importers to true fear, would become  
A woman's story at a winter's fire. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

- To FLAW. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,  
Attack, too weak the conflict to support,  
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,  
Burnt uningly. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of  
little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a  
crystalline cup. *Bogde.*

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are *flaw'd*,  
The garment stail with ice, at hearth is thaw'd.  
*Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attack'd  
Our merchants' goods. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FLAWLESS. adj. [from *flaw*.] Without  
cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more  
high, more vast, and more *flawless* shines only  
bright enough to make itself conspicuous.

FLAWN. n. s. [flea, Saxon; *flea*, French;  
*fladen*, German.] A custard; a sort of  
pudding or pie baked in a dish:  
a cheese-cake.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginny pass not for sleep,  
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.

As flat as a *flawn*. *Tusser.*  
To FLAWTER. v. a. To scrape or pare a  
skin. *Ray, Prov.*

FLAWY. adj. [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.  
FLAX. n. s. [flex, Saxon; *flax*, Saxon; *flax*,  
Danish.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest  
thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed  
for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax* and whites of eggs,  
'T' apply to a bleeding face. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

As in the rock a scanty measure place  
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace.  
And turning thus. *Dryden, Ovid.*

FLAXCOMB. n. s. [flax and comb.] The  
instrument with which the fibres of flax  
are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER. n. s. [flax and dress.] He  
that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN. adj. [Saxon, *pleaxen*.] 1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,  
With pensive labour draws the *flax* thread.

The best materials for making ligatures are the  
*flaxen* thread that shoemakers use. *Sherr, Surgery.*

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of  
flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig. *Addison.*  
FLAXWHEEL. n. s. A plant.

FLAXY. n. adj. [from *flax*.] Of a light  
colour; fair.

The four colours — signify these four virtues.  
The *flaxy*, having whiteness appertains to temperance,  
because it makes "candidum et mundum  
animam." *Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1654), p. 16.*

TO FLAY. v. a. [*flay*, Dutch; *flay*, Saxon;  
Danish: *vlædt*, Dutch; *plean*, Saxon.]  
And our own word was formerly written  
*flæa* and *flæan*. Some etymologists de-  
rive *flay* from the Greek, *φλάω*, *phlaō*,  
to strip off the bark.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts,  
or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards,  
and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh.*

While the old Levitical hierarchy continued, it  
was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices.  
*South.*

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;  
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;  
And sacred vows, and mystic song, apply'd  
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To take off the skin or surface of any  
thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their  
bones, and chop them in pieces. *McC. iii. 3.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed  
of cutting screws, which is *flaying* off the green sur-  
face of the ground, to cover their cabins. *Smilh.*

FLAYER. n. s. [from *flay*.] He that strips  
off the skin of any thing. *Sherwood.*

FLEA. n. s. [flea, Saxon; *foye*, Dutch;  
*fleash*, Scottish.] A small red insect  
remarkable for its agility in leaping,  
which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a lussall or  
twain.

To save against March, to make *flea* to refrain;  
Where chamber is swept, and wormwood is  
strown.

No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tusser.*  
A valiant flea that darts out his backstail on the  
lip of a lion. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

*Flea* breed principally of straw or mats, where  
there hath been a little moisture. *Bacon, N. Hist.*

TO FLEA. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
clean from fleas.

FLEABANE. [n. s. *flea* and *bane*.] A plant.  
It hath undivided leaves, which, for  
the most part are glutinous, and have a  
strong scent: the cup of the flower is  
for the most part scaly, and of a cylin-  
dric form; the flower is composed of  
many florets, which are succeeded by  
seeds with a downy substance adhering  
to them. *Miller.*

FLEABITE. n. s. [*flea* and *bite*.]  
FLEABITING. n. s. [*flea* and *bite*.]

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a  
breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*.  
*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused  
by the sting of a flea.

That which is but a *fleabiting* to one causes in  
sufferable torment to another. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 112.*

What *fleabiting* were these in comparison of  
those inward torments! *Ips. Hall, Centur. B. 4.*

A stout cloth, a cutting off an arm or leg,  
or scaring the fish, are but *fleabites* to the pains of  
the soul. *Harvey.*

The same experience that breaks one man's back,  
is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Estrange.*

FLEABITEN. n. adj. [*flea* and *bite*.]  
1. Stung by fleas.

Itching, as if they were *fleabitten*, or stung with  
pimices. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 208.*

2. Mean; worthless.

*Fleabiter* synod, an assembly held of  
of clerks and elders, like the rude  
Cham of presbytry, where laymen guide,  
With the loose woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

FLEAK. n. s. [from *floccus*, Latin. See  
FLAKE.]

1. A small lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little  
long *flaks* or threads of lock and flax.

2. [Ice, *fleke*.] An old word for a grate,  
hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid  
transverse. It is a word, according to  
Pegge, yet used in Yorkshire, meaning  
a rack for bacon.

FLEAM. n. s. [corrupted from *φλέγμα*,  
the instrument used in phlebotomy.]  
An instrument used to bleed cattle,  
which is placed on the vein, and then  
driven by a blow.

FLEAWORT. n. s. [Saxon, *pleafyrt*.] A  
plant. *Miller.*

TO FLECK. v. a. [*fleck*, German, a spot,  
Skinner: perhaps it is derived from  
*fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate,



water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet-prison and Fleet-street are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or fleets running through them, which make a kind of a small creek.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*  
FLEET-† adj. [*fliot*, Icelandic, from *flyta*, to hasten, to move quickly.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that shore he sped *Adrian* stood;  
There by his master led, when late he had  
In Phœnix's fleet bark. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I take him for the better dog;  
—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as fleet,  
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shaks.*

He had in his stables one of the fleetest horses in England. *Clarendon.*

His fear was greater than his haste;  
For fear, though faster than the wind,  
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*

So fierce they drove, their couriers were no fleets;  
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden.*

He told us, that the welkin would be clear  
When swallows fleet soar high and sport in air. *Cygo.*

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superfluently fruitful.

Such super-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay,  
unless where it is very fleet for pasture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. Cant word.

Those hands must be played *fleet*.  
*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Shallow: as a fleet pan or vessel, fleet water. [Saxon, *plebing*, fluxus.] Brockett's N. C. Words.

TO FLEET-† v. n. *pleotan*, Saxon; *fliota*, Icel. *flyta*, Su. Goth.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions fleet to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash conceits despair!  
A wolf, who, hang'd for his man slaughter,  
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet. *Shaks.*

2. To be in a transient state; the same with *fit*, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather the same with *float*, to skim along.

*Fleet* is our old verb for *float*. See the next definition, overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this *fleeting* and unremovable superficiality, that may limit to our acquaintance.

*Disley on Ordes.*

O *fleeting* joys  
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes!  
*Milton, P. L.*

While I listen to thy voice,  
Chloris! I feel my life decay:  
That powerful noise  
Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,  
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost.

*Prior.*

3. "To fleet about the water;" to float. *Barrett.*

Who swelling sails in Cyprian sea doth cross,  
And in frail wood on Adrian gulf doth fleet. *Spenser, F. Q. li. vii. 14.*

Our sever's heavy too  
Have knit again, and fleet. *Shaks. Ant. & Cleop.*

TO FLEET-† v. a.

1. To skim the water. Dr. Johnson here cites, from Spenser, the example which I have placed under the third definition of the verb neuter; where, in order to make the verb active, he unjustifiably reads "an Adrian gulf," and destroys entirely the sense of the poet.

2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day,  
and fleet the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream; whence the word *fleeting* dish. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of this expression; which, however, is very old. "Flet of mylke, or other lyke, desumptum." Prompt.

Parr. plet, Sax. *flos lactis*. Lye.

He fletted off the cream of the king's manors. *Sir A. Wilson, Court of K. James, p. 51.*

FLEETFOOT-† adj. [*fleet* and *foot*.] Swift of

Like a wild bird, being tam'd with too much handling,  
Or as the fleetfoot roe that's tir'd with chasing.

*Shakespeare, Ven. and Aden.*

FLEETINGISH, n. s. [*frou* and *flet*, and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.

FLEETLY, adv. [*from fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS-† n. s. [*from fleet*.] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.

The fleetness of time. *Lord Chesterfield.*

FLEGM-† See PHLEGM.

FLEMING-† n. s. [Sax. *plyming*, *plyma*, a wanderer, an exile; whence, according to Laurence Noel, the Flemings are named; by reason that their country, being wild and strong, was a fit receptacle for outlaws; and so was first inhabited. But this may be doubted.

Inundation might occasion them to be wanderers or exiles.] A native or inhabitant of the Low Countries.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my aquavite bottle, or a thief to walk my smilging gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

FLEMISH-† adj. Relating to the character or history of the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this Fleming drunkard picked out of my conversation. *Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

FLESH-† n. s. [*flepe*, *plep*, Saxon; *fleik*, Icel. *fleisch*, German, *fleesch*, Dut. *leik*, M. Goth. *lik*, Su. Goth. V. Wachter, Gloss.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this flesh, which waits about our life, Were brass (inseparable). *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

A disease that's in my flesh,  
Which I must needs call mine. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye  
To the beams of thine own form divine,  
Know, that thou canst know nothing perfectly,  
While thou art clouded with this flesh of mine. *Dantes.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.

A spirit hath not flesh and bones. *St. Luke, xiv. 29.*

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*

Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaline a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a flesh diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we fare creamily; if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.

The end of all flesh is come before me. *Gen. vi. 13.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lo'st the flesh. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Fasting serves to mortify the flesh, and subdue the lusts thereof. *Smadridge, Sermon.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition; in theology.

They that are in the flesh cannot please God. *Rom. viii. 8.*

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh. *Gal. v. 16.*

8. Near relation: a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our flesh. *Genesis, xxiii. 27.*

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own flesh. *Is. lviii. 7.*

9. The outward or literal sense. The originals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the flesh, and the remote or typical meaning the spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.

Ye judge after the flesh. *St. John, viii. 15.*

TO FLESH-† v. a.

1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursue by giving them the flesh of animals.

Full bravely hath thou flesh'd thy sword. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV.*

Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and flesh himself upon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To harden: to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

These prices finding them not fleshed in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, secretly underhand the matter alone. *Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so fleshed in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she gave any trace to her cruelty. *Sidney.*

His whole troops  
Exceed not twenty thousand, but old soldiers  
Flesh'd in the spoils of Germany and France. *Ben Jonson, Fl. False One.*

A flesh'd ruffian,  
That hath so often taken the strappado,  
That 'tis to him but as a lofty trick  
Is to a tumbler. *Beaumont & Fl. Cast. of the Count.*

He that is most fleshed in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales, Rom. p. 165.*

3. To glut; to satiate.

Herry from cur'd licence plucks  
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog  
Shall flesh his tooth on every innocent. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

He hath perverted a young gentleman, and this night he feastes his will in the spoil of her honour. *Shakespeare.*

The kindred of him hath been flesh'd upon us; And he is bred out of that bloody strain,  
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The tyrant Ottoman spreads his victor's arms, and is fleshed in triumphs. *Glavinella, Sermon. p. 276.*

**FLESHBROTHER.** *n. s.* [*flesh* and *broth*.]

Broth made by decocting flesh.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *fleshbroth*, wherein had been decocted much lean beef. *W. Mason.*

**FLESHBRUSH.** *\* n. s.* [*flesh* and *brush*.]

A brush to rub the flesh with.

The *fleshbrush* is an exercise extremely useful for promoting a full and free perspiration and circulation. *Chymie.*

**FLESHCOLOUR.** *n. s.* [*flesh* and *colour*.]

The colour of flesh.  
A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea, which he calls *mau*, whereas white or *fleshcolour* in England is *ooe*. *Locke.*

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a bluish red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward.*

**FLESHDIET.** *\* n. s.* [*flesh* and *diet*.] Food consisting of flesh.

An original grant to mankind of a liberty of a *flesh-diet*. *Coveny, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. S.*

**FLESHED.** *\* adj.* [from *flesh*.] Fat; having abundance of flesh.

*Venison—*

Very well *fleshed*, and excellent fat.

*Old Song, The King and Miller of Mansfield.*

**FLESHFUL.** *n. s.* [*flesh* and *full*.] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure

This wretched slavery, than I would suffer  
The *fleshfly* blow my mouth. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

It is a wonderful thing that *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days' space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**FLESHFUL.** *adj.* [*flesh* and *full*.] Plump; fat. Latin, *carnosus*. *Huot.*

**FLESHHOOK.** *n. s.* [*flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took. *1 Sam. ii. 19.*

**FLESHINESS.** *n. s.* [from *fleshy*.] Plumpness; fulness, fatness.

A diet puffing up the soul with a stilly *fleshiness*. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

A fair and juicy *fleshiness* of body. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

With their round *fleshiness*, they [the breasts] protect and preserve the heart from outward storms. *Austin's Hec Homo, p. 125.*

**FLESHLESS.** *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.

Whose wither'd skins, more dry than asplen wood,

Cleave to their *fleshless* bones. *Sundays, Jerem. p. 8.*

When *fleshless* cadavers shone not the exhibitions of the flesh. *Brown, Chr. Mor. sig. 10.*

**FLESHLINESS.** *\* n. s.* [*Sax.* *fleschenege*.]

1. Abundance of flesh, called carnosity.

*Huot.*

2. Carnal passions or appetites.

When strong passions or weak *fleshline* Would from the right way seek to draw him wide, How would, through temperance and steadfastness, Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress. *Symers, F. Q.*

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment in doctrine: sin and *fleshline* bring forth sects and heresies. *Acham.*

**FLESHING.** *\* [from flesh.]* Like *worlding* from *world*.] A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state. Obsolete.

Their entente was to set forth the justice of God, which is to reward the spiritual, in elects, with the blessings promised; and the *fleshing* the reprobate, with the plagues threatened.

*Confut. of N. Huxton, (1846), sign. 1. S.*

**FLESHLY.** *† adj.* [*Sax.* *flesclic*.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep; Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep, When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Bellal, the dissolute spirit that fell, The sensualist; and, after Asmodai, The *fleshful* incubus. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis thee far sought that mother earth provides The stores of all she shows, and all she hides, If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed, And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm No metal in his flesh embue.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line; To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To set forth the praises of the idols, and to magnify a *fleshly* king. *Escher, xiv. 10.*

Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm

And fragile arms, much instrument of war —

Before mine eyes thou hast set. *Milton, P. R.*

5. Fat; full of flesh. *Huot.*

**FLESHMEAT.** *† n. s.* [*Sax.* *flescmiet*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeat*.

*Floyer.*

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and death of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously done. *Swift.*

**FLESHMENT.** *n. s.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

[He] got praises of the king,

For him attempting who was self-subdued;

And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,

Drew on me here. *Shakspeare, A. Lear.*

**FLESHMONGER.** *† n. s.* [*Sax.* *flescmangere*.]

One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

**FLESHPOT.** *n. s.* [*flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he take away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite. *By. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

**FLESHQUAKE.** *n. s.* [*flesh* and *quake*.] A tremour of the body; a word formed by Ben Jonson in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,

Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,

As they shall cry like ours:

In sound of peace or wars,

No harp e'er hit the stars. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

**FLESHY.** *† adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscularous.

All Ethiopians are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much perplexity and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

3. Corporeal.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. *Ecclesi. xiv. 16.*

He, voracious priest, —  
Poor *fleshy* tubercle entered. *Milton, Ode on the Passion.*

**FLEET.** *participle passive of To fleet.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They drink *fleet* milk, which they just warm. *Mortimer.*

**TO FLECH.** *\* v. a.* [*Fr.* *fleche*, an arrow.]

To feather an arrow.

He dips his curves in the gall of irony; and, that they may strike the deeper, *flechts* them with a profane classical parody. *Warton, Dict. of Grace, p. 185.*

**FLETCHER.** *\* n. s.* [old *Fr.* *fletcher*, a bowyer; from *fleche*; low Lat. *fletcherius*.]

A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**FLEUR DE LIS.** \* See FLOWER de LUCE.

**FLEW.** The preterite of fly, not of flee.

The people *flew* upon the storm. *1 Sam. xiv. 32.*

O'er the world of waters *Hermes flew*.  
Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope, Odys.*

**FLEW.** *n. s.* The large chaps of a deep-nouthed bound. *Hammer.*

**FLEWED.** *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My bounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So *flew'd*, so wadded, and their heads are huge With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakspeare.*

**FLEXA'NIMOUS.** *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. *Diect.*

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator. *Howell.*

**FLEXIB'ILITY.** *n. s.* [*flexibilitas*, *Fr.* from *flexibile*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? *Newton, Opticks.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love. *Hammond.*

**FLEXIBLE.** *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Lat. *flexible*, *Fr.*]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting wood.  
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oak. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Take a stock-gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not rigid; not inextorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocya was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under which to travel, a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*



#### 4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more flexible to their purpose. Rogers.

**FLEXIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliancy; pliancy.

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embased *flexibility* shall be forced to bend. King Charles.

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibility* and weight, would sag or curl. Boyle, *Spring of the Air*.

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Dexterity; manageableness.

The *flexibility* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be inaudible, makes it more governable. Locke.

**FLEXILE.** *adj.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* vault Obeyes the blast; the aerial tumult swells. Thomson, *Summer*.

**FLEXION.** *n. s.* [*flexio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending.

To sit doth not (here) signify any peculiar inclination or *flexion*, any determinate location or position of the body, but to be in heaven with permanence of habitation. Poensom on the Creed, Art. 6.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that they have some faint *flexions*, trial would be made. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

My caresses sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

**FLEXOR.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. Arbuthnot.

**FLEXUOUS.** *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all consummate. Digby on the Soul.

2. Bending; not strait; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

**FLEXURE.** *n. s.* [*flexura*, Lat.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. Ray.

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. Shakespeare, *Trout and Cress*.

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins, And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. Sneyde.

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.

Think't thou the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from adulation? Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

**FLICK.\*** See FLITCH.

To FLICKER\* *v. n.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; *fliecpman*, Saxon; *flickern*, Germ.; *flekka*, Sw. Goth. This is one of our oldest verbs; Chaucer uses it for *flutter*.]

1. To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

The wreath of radiant fire, On *flickering* Phœbus' frost. Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid of night, And Phosphor, on the confines of the light, Promised the sun, ere day began to spring.

The unfeared lark already stretch'd her wings And *flick'ring* on her nest, made short essays to sing. Dryden.

And with her feathers she e'en embrac'd the dead; Then, *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove To print a kiss, the last essay of love. Dryden.

2. To fluctuate; to move with uncertain and hasty motion.

An old dizard, that hath one foot in his grave, shall *flicker* after a young luscious wench that is blithe and loony. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 629.

Their soft maiden voices, and *flickering* eye. Nicols, *The Cuckoo*, (1607.) p. 10.

Rising o'er the *flickering* ware. Dyer, *Fleece*, B. 4.

**FLICKERMOUSE.\*** *n. s.* [*flicker and mouse*.]

A bat. See FLINDERMOUSE.

Come, I will see the *flickermouse*. B. Jonson, *New Inn*.

**FLYER.** *n. s.* [from *fly*.] See FLYER.

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

'Tis for the gallows fortune widens them; Not for the *flyer*. Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

Now the *flyers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. King Charles.

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.

The *flyer*, tho't had laden feet, Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't. Swift.

**FLIGHT.\*** *n. s.* [Sax. *fliht*.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the flight, That strength he wated in ignoble flight. Dryden.

He daubs by *flight* his mistress must be won, And claims the prize because he best did run. Dryden, *Ind. Emp.*

As eager of the chase, the maid Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd; I then saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire, Pursued her flight; her flight increas'd his fire. Pope.

2. The act of using wings; volation.

For he so swift and nimble was of flight, That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly Up to the clouds and thence with pinions light To mount aloft into the crystal sky. Pope.

The fury sprang above the Nyctean flood; And on her wicker wings, sublimed through night, She to the Latian palace took her flight. Dryden, *Æn.*

Wind that tempests brew, When through Arabian groves they take their flight, Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite. Dryden.

#### 3. Removal from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bath hath flown His cloyed flight. Shakespeare, *Macb.*

The fowls shall take their flight away together. 2 *Esd.* v. 6.

Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods, And wing their hasty flight to happier lands. Dryden, *Æn.*

4. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest! Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite flights of birds that came up to the high grounds. Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

I can at will, doubt not, Command a table in this wilderness; And call with flights of angels, ministrant, Array'd in glory, on my cap't attend. *Milt.* P. R.

5. The birds produced in the same season; as the harvest flight of pigeons.

6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.

At the first flight of arrows sent, Full threaten'd Scots they slow. Chery Chase.

Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, perceived me like so many needles; and besides they shot another flight into the air, as we do bombs. Swift.

7. The space past by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; rally of the soul.

Old Pindar's flights by him are reach'd, When on that gale his wings are stretch'd. *Dend.*

He shew'd all the artifice of fancy at once; and if he has fail'd in some of his flights, it was but because he attempted every thing. Pope.

Strange graces still, and stranger flight he had; Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. Pope.

Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail, When air and flights, and screams and scolding fail. Pope.

9. Excursion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the flights of ambition end, one would imagine that the interest of France were but to conserve its present greatness. Temple.

It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest flight of folly, to deride these things.

10. The power of flying.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same way. Shakespeare.

11. A particular kind of arrow.

Here be of all sorts; flights, rovers, and but-shafts. Ben Jonson, *Cynthia Revels*.

A flight drawn home, A round stone from a sling. Ben Jonson, *Fl. Dindaco*.

12. An ancient sport of shooting with arrows, called roving.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the flight. Shakespeare, *Much Ado*.

**FLIGHT-SHOT.\*** *n. s.* The length which an arrow may fly, when shot from a bow. See the 11th sense of FLIGHT.

The passage into it at full was is a flight-shot over. Leland, *Itinerary*.

It being from the park about two flight-shots over. Entic, at *Cous. Hamor*, (1613.)

Jack was already gone a flight-shot beyond his patience. Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § 6.

**FLIGHTED.\*** *adj.* [from *flight*.] Taking flight; flying. This is a word used by Milton in the manuscript of his mask of Comus, but not admitted by him into the published copies of it. Bishop Newton preferred it to the printed word

*frighted*; but the context requires the more rational and easy reading of the latter, which the poet evidently intended by permitting its continuance in three editions during its life-time.

The *divers fished stools*,  
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd Sleep.  
Com. ver. 553.

FLIGHTINESS. \* n. s. [from *flighty*.] Wildness; irregularity of conduct. Modern.

FLIGHTY. *adj.* [from *flight*.] 1. Fleeting; swift.  
Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:  
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook  
Unless the clock go with it. *Shaksp. Macb.*

2. Wily; full of imagination.

FLIMFLAM. \* n. s. [*flim*, Icel.] A word, or elder times, for a freak, a whim, a trick, a cheat, a pretty fiction. See FLAM.

This is a pretty *flimflam*.  
*Brown, and Little Fr. Larger.*

Here are recounted a thousand *flimflams*, as important as necessary to the understanding of this famous history.

Contin. of *Shelton's Don Quix.* ch. 24.  
FLIMMINES. \* n. s. [from *flim*.] Easy texture.

There is a certain *flimminess* in poetry, that seems expeditious in its style.

FLIMSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers, Dr. Johnson says. May it not be a corruption of *film*, which is a thin covering or skin?] 1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.  
Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*

Walsh was in general a *flimsy* and frigid writer.  
*Dr. Warren, Ess. on Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. Skinner. To this etymology Dr. Johnson accedes. It may more easily be deduced from the Sax. *flion*, to avoid any thing.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South, Sermon.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. In Shakespeare it signifies to fail.  
If I break thee, or *flinch* in property  
Of what I spoke, unpunished let me die. *Shaksp.*

FLINCH. *v. n.* [from the verb.] One who shrinks or fails in any matter.

But make this good upon us as you have promised.  
You shall not find us *flinchers*. *Reynolds, and Fl. Bloody Brothers.*

After that sharp reprehension of *flinchers* from the faith, he returns to encourage and corroborate the church in Smyrna.

More on the *Ser. Churches*, p. 51.

FLINDERMOURSE. \* n. s. [a corruption of *flintermouse* or *flittermouse*.] A bat.

Large wings on him did grow,  
Fram'd like the wings of *flindermouse*. *Cooper, Zedric of Life*, (1565), p. 9.

The other — had wings like a bat, or *flindermouse*. *Night, Trial of Truth*, (1590,) fol. 9. b. FLINDERS. \* n. s. pl. Teut. *flenters*. n. s. pl. FLINTERS. } ters; rags; shreds; broken pieces. *Flinders* is the Northern word; *flinters* is a vulgar expression.

To FLING. *v. a.* preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Latin, Skinner; according to others, from *fly*; so to *fling* is to *set flying*. Thus far Dr. Johnson. Serenius mentions the Su. *flenga*, *jacere*, i. e. to cast or throw, as the parent of our word; *fleiga*, Icel. the same. The Goth. *flinga*, is to strike.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.  
The matrons *flung* their gloves,  
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs  
Upon him. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice! and as she *flings*,  
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*

2. To dart; to cast with violence.  
How much unlike that Hector who return'd  
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among  
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Dennham.*

3. To scatter.  
West winds, with musky wing,  
About the odour allies *flung*. *Milton, Comus.*

Nard and Cassia's balmy smells,  
E'er'v beam new transient colours *flings*,  
Colours that change when'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.  
A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters  
out of their places with such a violence as to *fling*  
them among the highest clouds. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

5. To move forcibly.  
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to no small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To cast; in an ill sense.  
I know thy ge'rous temper;  
*Fling* but the appearance of dishonour on it,  
It strait takes fire. *Addison, Cato.*

7. To force into another condition, properly into a worse.  
Squalid fortune, into baseness *flung*.  
Do scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spens.*

8. To FLING away. To eject; to dismiss.  
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling* away ambition;  
By that sin fell the angels. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

9. To FLING down. To demolish; to ruin.  
These are so far from raising mountains, that  
they overturn and *fling* down some of those which  
were before standing. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

10. To FLING off. To baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.  
These men are too well acquainted with the  
chase to be *flung* off by any false steps or doubts. *Addison, Spect.*

To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.  
Fearing lest, futed at too much ease, he [the horse] was headstrong, and fall to kicking and *flinging*, instead of carrying his rider well and quietly. *Hornor, Transl. of Hen's Sermon*, (1587), p. 579.

Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which, at the first taking up, *flings* and plunges, and will stand no ground.

*By. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 86.

The angry beast  
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,  
As if he'd been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*

2. To FLING out. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,  
Contenting 'gainst obedience. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

FLING. *v. n.* [from the verb.] 1. A throw; a cast.

2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.  
Else would I have a *fling* at Winchester. *Shaksp. K. Hen. VI. p. 1.*

No little scribbler is it with to *fling*.  
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*

I, who love to have a *fling*  
Both at senate-house and king,  
Thought no method more commodious  
Than to show their vices odious. *Dryden.*

FLINGER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] 1. One who throws. *Sherwood.*

2. One who jeers.

FLINT. *n. s.* [flint, Saxon.] 1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal, more frequently rough; its size is various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils.*

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found  
This paper. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred,  
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleveland.*

There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun.

Take this, and lay your *flint* ad'g' weapon by.  
*Dryden.*

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbour'ing wood,  
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food. *Prior.*

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.  
Your tears a heart of *flint*  
Might tender make. *Spenser.*

Throw my heart  
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

FLINTHEART. \* *adj.* [*flint* and *heart*.] FLINTHEARTED. } Having a hard heart; cruel.

Under the conduct of great Soliman,  
Have I been chief commander of an host,  
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword. *Trag. of Soliman and Persians*, (1596.)

Oh pity, gaze she cry, *flint-hearted* boy.  
*Shaksp. Ven. and Adon.*

FLINTY. *adj.* [from *flint*.] 1. Made of flint; strong.  
He made him to suck honey out of the rock,  
and oil out of the *flinty* rock. *Deut. xxxii. 15.*

Thyrist custom  
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war  
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shaksp. Othello.*

A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,  
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

2. Full of stones.  
The gathering up of *flints* in *flinty* ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good husbandry. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.  
Gratitude,  
Through *flinty* Thyrus's bosom, would peep forth,  
And answer thanks. *Shaksp. Ant. & Wall.*

*Flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.*

*Sp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

**FLIP.** *n. s.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.  
The seawarlike and swabber is lolling at Madagascars, with some drunken saunterer where, or a can of flip.  
*Dennis.*

**FLIPPANCY.** *n. s.* [from *flippant*.] Pertness; brash folly.

**FLIPPANT.** *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flippant*.] Dr. Johnson. — Yet Dr. Johnson cites the authority of Addison, to which I may add the elder and more weighty usage of the word by Barrow.]

1. Nimble; movable. It is used only of the act of speech.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be brisk and gay in their looks, *flippant* and free in their speech.

*Barrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.*

An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in certain juices, which render it so wonderfully volatile or *flippant*.  
*Addison.*

2. Pert; petulant; wagghish.

*Away with flippant epilogues. Thomson.*

**FLIPPANTLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.]

In a flowing prating way.

To FLIP. See To FLIPPER.

To FLIPPER. *v. a.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the sound, and Dr. Johnson offers no other etymological remark. It is probably from the Sax. *plepban*, trifle, pleaps, trifles. Or it may be formed from *feer*. See To FLEER. This might seem to belong exclusively to the verb neuter, if we had not also *flirt* as a verb active in the sense of *jeer*; of which sense, however, Dr. Johnson, has taken no notice.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion.

*Dick the scavenger*

*Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.*

*Suett.*

2. To throw out words carelessly; to blurt.  
Our cousin Archy hath more privilege than any; for he often goes with his foot-cloth where the infants is with her ladies, and *flirts* out what he lists.  
*Hewell, Lett. i. iii. 18.*

3. To move with quickness.

*Permit some happier man,*

*To kiss your hand or flirt your fan.*  
*Dorset.*

4. To jeer; to treat with scoffs.

*I am asham'd, I'm scorn'd, I'm flurled.*

*Rowe, and Fl. Walgrave-Chase.*

*Is this the fellow,*

*That had the patience to become a fool,*

*A flurled fool. Beaumont, and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.

2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

*The wife that gads not, giglot-wise,*

*With every flitting gill.*

*Presentation of Shakespeare's Sermon. (1576), p. 224.*

3. To act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry; from the preceding use of the word. Modern.

**FLIRT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastic motion.  
In unfurling the fan, are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings.  
*Addison, Spect.*

Before you pass th' imaginary night,

While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes,  
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Topce.*

2. A sudden trick.

Have licence to play,

At the hedge a *flirt*,

For a sheet or a shirt.

*B. Jonson, Cyprius.*

3. A pert young hussey.

I do not apologise here for any headstrong, unruly, wanton *flirts*. *Burton, Anat. of Med.*

Salute the skirts

Of her, to whom all ladies else are *flirts*.

*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.

*Addison, Guardian.*

4. A jeer; a gibe.

They have play'd their prizes with me,  
And with their several *flirts* they have lighted dangerously;

But sure I shall be quit.

*Beaumont, and Fl. Spem, Corate.*

**FLIRT.** *adj.* Pert; wanton. Applied to *gill* as a toman. See GILL and To FLIRT. *v. n.*

Scurry knave! I am none of his *flirt* gills.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Thou took'st it me up at every word I spoke,

As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt* gillian.

*Beaumont, and Fl. The Chances.*

**FLIRTATION.** *n. s.* [from *flirt*.]

1. A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muslin founce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air.

2. Hence the more modern acceptation, a desire of attracting notice.

*Flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation!

*Chambers, World, No. 101.*

**FLIRTIOUS.** *n. s.* [from *flirt* and *gig*. See the fourth sense of *Gig*.] A waggon, pert girl. Still a northern word. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, Grose and Brockett.

To FLIRT. *v. n.* [from *fleet*; or from *flytter*, Danish; to remove; or from the Sax. *flisc*.]

1. To fly away.

Likens it seemeth, in my simple wit,  
Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day,  
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,

Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray.

*Spenser, F. & G.*

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term. It was once common also in England, as it should seem, by the admission of it into Barret's Alveary in 1580. "To remove or go from one place to live in another: to *flit*." And it is still retained in our northern counties. See FLITTING. The examples from Spenser given by Dr. Johnson, shew the word as a verb active, to *put from its place*; and *flit* is still older as a verb active, though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it as such at all.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other.

*Hobbes.*

3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;  
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord  
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird.

*Dryden, Rn.*

Fear the just gods, and think of Seylla's fate!  
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air.

*Pope.*

4. To be flux or unstable.

Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground,  
And with strong light did forcibly divide  
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble bound  
Her flitting parts, and element unbound.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

The especial cause of this levity and flitting disposition, in the common and ordinary sort of men, is their disability to discern the strength of such reasons as may be framed against them.

*Hales, Rem. p. 12.*

He stoop at once the passage of his wind,  
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryd. Rn.*

To FLIT. *v. a.* To remove out of its place; to dispossession.

The word [of the arrow] was left behind —  
So sore it stuck when I was hit,  
That by no craft I might it *flit*.

*Chaucer, Rom. B. v. 1812.*

His grudging ghost did strive  
With the frail flesh; at last it flitted in,  
Whether the souls of men do fly that live amiss.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

So hardly he the flitted life did win  
Unto her native prison to return. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**FLIT.** *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick. Not now in use.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,  
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were

in poison and in blood of malice and despite.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

And life itself as *flit* as is the air we breathe.

*P. Fletcher, Purp. Island, li. 7.*

**FLITCH.** *n. s.* [flitch, Saxon; *flyche*, Dan. *fleche*, *fliche*, French. Skinner. The old French, Dr. Johnson might have added, is *flit*; and the Icelandic. *flyche*, probably from *flata* to divide. See FLAKE. A *flit* or bacon is still common in the north of England. It is our old word. The side of a hog salted and cured.

Another brought a spycke  
Of a bacon *flitch*. *Skelton, Poems, p. 133.*

But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,  
On birth days, festivals, or days of state;  
A salt dry flitch of bacon to prepare;  
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare.

*Dryden, Jes.*

While he from out the chimney took  
A flitch of bacon off the hook,

Cut out large slices to be fry'd.

*Swift.*

He sometimes accompanies the present with a flitch of bacon.

*Addison.*

To FLITE. *v. n.* [flytan, Sax. *contendere*, *rixare*.] To scold. Used throughout the north. Written also *flit* and *flyte*. See Praise of Yorkshire Ale, Grose, Westmoreland and Craven Dialects, and Wiltshire's Cheshire Words.

To FLITTER. *v. n.* [a corruption of fluter.] To be in agitation; to be flux or unstable.

Work of fluttering matter. *Chauc. Boeth. Metr. ix.*  
Fends flutered in the ayre for fere.

*Lth. Fest. fol. 28. b.*

Under such props false fortune builds her bowers;

On sudden change her fluttering frames be set.

*Mur. for Mag. p. 502.*

**FLITTER.** *v. n.* [Icel. *fletia*.] A rag; a tatter.

The box was snapp'd asunder, and the wig torn all to flitters.

*Aubrey's Miscel. p. 116.*

**FLITTERMOUSE.** *n. s.* [a corruption of flit and mouse. Teut. *fledermuis*.] The bat; the winged mouse.

*Sherwood.*

The blood of a flittermouse. *Middleton's W. Rich.*

**FLOATINESS.** \* *n. s.* [from *flut.*] Unsteadiness; lightness.

Had we but the same delight to heavenly objects, but we receive the truth to the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the bearing; this would fix that volubility and fineness of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary.

*Bp. Hopkins. Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 314.*

**FLOATING.** \* *n. s.*

1. An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert. [*plut.* Saxon, Scandal.] So far Dr. Johnson. The example he gives of this alleged sense is from *Psal.* lvi. 8. "Thou tellest my *floatings*." In the Bible translation it is *wanderings*; which bishop Patrick paraphrases, "Thou art perfectly acquainted how often I have been forced to fly, like a vagabond, from place to place; which hath cost me many a tear." See also *Pol. Synops.* Crit. where the word is *migrations*, *vagations*, *fugas*, vol. 2. P. i. col. 913. We may consider, therefore, *floatings*, used in the translation of the psalm in our Common-Prayer-Book, as meaning no more than *wandering*, or *removal from place to place*.

2. Removal. [from *flut.*]

Seeing our whole life is but a vapour, or a floating. *Dr. Plafiere. Nour. Serm.* 1621, p. 52.

Two *floatings* are as bad as one fire, i. e. household goods are as much injured by two removals by one fire. *North. Croak.*

**FLOATY.** \* *adj.* [from *flut.*] Unstable. Not now in use.

Buying their brains in the mysterious toys of flitting motion. *Merr. Song of the Soul.* l. i. 11.

**FLOAT.** \* *n. s.*

1. Down; fir; soft hair. [corrupted from *flax*.]

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey; His warm breath blows her *flut* up as the lies; She trembling creeps upon the ground away, And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Dysentery. [corrupted from *flux*; common in old language.]

The father of Publius lay sick of the fever, and of a bloody *flut*. *Act.* xxi. 40. *Trem.* of 1578.

**FLO'WOOD.** \* *n. s.* A plant.

**FLO.** \* *n. s.* [*Sax. fla.*] An arrow. The word is in our old lexicography. Obsolete.

His bow he bent and set therein a *flut*. *Chaucer. Mancip. Tale.*

To **FLOAT.** \* *v. n.* [*flutier*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the *Sax. fleocan*, or *flotan*. See To **FLEET.**]

1. To swim on the surface of the water.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike Show'd mastership in *fluting*. *Shakspeare. Coriol.* The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground, Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milton. P. L.*

That men, being down'd and sunk, do *flut* the north day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brace.*

Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,

I *fluted*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryd. Æn.* His rosy wound was dropt not long before, Borne by the tide of wind, and *fluting* on the floor. *Dryden.*

On frosty bitwens thousands *float* the stream, In cumbrous mail. *Philips.*

Carp are very apt to float away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these, That *flut* in air, and fly upon the sea? *Dryden. Æn. Eup.*

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd, Stretch their broad plumes, and *flut* upon the wind. *Pope.*

3. To pass with a light irregular course; perhaps mistaken for *fleet* or *fit*.

*Fluting* visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*

To **FLOAT.** \* *v. a.* To cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands, And leaves a rich measure of golden sands. *Dryden. Æn.*

Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *float* by a deluge. *Addison on Italy.*

Now smoken with show'rs the misty mountain-ground, And *float*ed fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope, Statius.*

The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make: Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*

**FLOAT.** \* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the *ebb*. A sense now out of use.

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with our contentions are now at their highest *flut*. *Hooker, Pref.* There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main *flut* and reflux of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.

That they should bring cedar-trees from Libanus, which should be brought by *floats* to the haven of Joppa. *1 Esdras* v. 55.

They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *flut* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange.*

A passage for the weary people make; With *floats* the standing water strow, Of many stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. The cock or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes raising a little of it into the place where you fish crims. *Walton, Angler.*

4. A cant word for a level.

Boards are measured by the *flut* or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. A wave. [*Fr. flot.*]

For the rest o' the *flut*, Which I diverg'd, they all came out again, And are upon the Mediterranean *flut*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

**FLOATER.** \* *n. s.* [from *float*.] One who floats or sails upon.

Fitting the *floaters* on the Ionian sea. *Æsop, Ovid's Met.* B. 4.

**FLOATING.** \* *n. s.* [from *float*.] The act of being conveyed by the stream.

What more necessary while we are at sea, in the *floatings* of this world, than the faithful adviser? *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 391.

**FLOATY.** \* *adj.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface.

The hydrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want of way forwards. *Relaph, Æn.*

**FLOCK.** \* *n. s.* [*flacc*, *Sax. flōktr*, *Icel.* derived by some from the Greek, *ὄχημα*,

a company; by others, from *ὄχημα*, a lock of wool.

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame, To pay this debt of love but to a brother, How will she love when the rich golden shaft Hath kill'd the flock of all affections else That live in her. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green, Those rare and solitary; these in flocks Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton, P. L.*

France has a sheep by her, to show that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. *Addison.*

3. A body of men.

The heathen that hath fled out of Judea came to Nicomir by flocks. *2 Mac.* xiv. 14.

4. [From *flocus*.] A lock of wool.

A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep; And, for a flock bed, I can shew my army. *Dryden.*

To **FLOCK.** \* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and meet the time carelessly. *Shaks. At you like it.* Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts flock'd together to the great master's house. *Voltaire, Hist.*

Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the general supplication. *2 Mac.* xiv. 18.

Salpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lantern at noon-day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby on Bodily.*

The wits of the town came thither; 'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together; Each strongly confident of his own way. Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Dryden, Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*, To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesty service, as for making their fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

**FLO'CKLY.** \* *adv.* [from *flock*.] In a body; in a heap. *Lat. confertim.* Not now in use. *Hulst.*

To **FLOG.** \* *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, *Lat.*] To lash; to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*

**FLOG.** \* *particip. passiv.* from *fling*, used by Spenser, as well as by much older writers.

**FLOOD.** \* *n. s.* [*flōb*, Saxon, *flotan*, to flow; *flodus*, *Goth. flod*, *Iceland.*]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flut*? *Shakspeare.*

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end. *Psalms* lxxii. 8.

Or thence from Niger *flut* unto Atlas mount, The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fes, and Sus. *Milton, P. L.*

All dwellings else Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp Deep under water roll'd; sun cover'd sea, Seen without shore. *Milton, P. L.*

Arcticia's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods. *Dryden, Virg.*

## 2. A deluge; an inundation.

You see this confluence; this great *flood* of visitors. *Shakespeare.*

By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,  
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scattered. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

## 3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,  
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Devi.*

## 4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age since the great *flood*,  
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shakespeare.*

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the *flood*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

## 5. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarriage, or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods*, revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey on Conception.*

## To FLOOD, v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

## FLOODGATE, n. s. [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel staid not; but only tore  
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red *floodgate*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open. *Watson.*

The rain descended for forty days, the catenacts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet, Theory.*

## FLOODMARK, n. s. [flood and mark.] High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide.

## FLOOK, v. n. s. [pflug, a plow, German.]

## 1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish. [Sax. *flac*, a kind of flat fish.] See *FLOAK*.FLOOR, v. n. s. [flop, plope, Saxon; *flor*, Gothic.]

## 1. The pavement; a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeited affliction, lay almost groveling upon the floor of her chamber. *Sidney.*

He rent that iron door  
Where entered in, his foot could find no floor,  
But all'd deep descent as dark as hell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Look how the floor of heav'n's  
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold;  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel glides,  
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

The ground lay strewn with pikes so thick as a floor is usually strewn with rushes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth, iii. 2.*

## 2. A story; a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one floor, or the second, hath erected none. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

## To FLOOR, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to floor the houses. *3 Chron. xxiiv.*

FLOORING, v. n. s. [Sax. *floping*.] Bottom; pavement.

Mosaicus is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells, of sundry colours;—but of most use in pavements and floorings. *Watson, Rem. p. 63.*

The flooring is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To FLOP, v. n. [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head. *L'Entrange.*

FLOREAL, adj. [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to flora, or to flowers.

Let our great day  
To celebrated sports and floral play  
Be set aside. *Prior.*

## FLOREN, v. n. s. [See FLORENCE.] A gold coin of Edward III.

You mistake the value of the *florens*, such as was used in Chaucer's time; which taking the name of the workmen, being Florentines, were called *florens*; as sterling money took their name of Exeterlings, who refined and coined the silver in the time of king Henry the second. *F. Tyburne, Animated, on Spight's Chaucer.*

## FLORENCE, v. n. s. [from the city Florence.]

1. A kind of cloth. *Dict.*

## 2. A kind of wine imported from Florence.

## 3. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings. See also FLOREN.

The first gold that king Edward III. coined, was in the year 1343; and the pieces called *florens*, because Florentines were the coiners. *Cumder, Rem. p. 242.*

## FLORENTINE, n. s. [from Florence.]

## 1. A native of Florence.

## 2. A sort of silk so named.

FLORET, v. n. s. [*fleurite*, French.]

## 1. A small imperfect flower. See FLOWER.

2. A foil. [Fr. *foilet*, "a foil, a sword with the edge rebated." Cotgrave.]

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and  
forets have oft turned to swords. *Government of the Tongue, p. 126.*

FLORIAGE, n. s. [from the French *flor*.] Bloom; blossom.

And where the trees unfold their bloom,  
And where the banks their *florings* bear. *J. Scott, Ode.*

FLORID, v. n. s. [*floride*, Fr. *floridus*, Lat.]

## 1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

Our *florid* and purely ornamental garlands, delightful unto sight and smell, are of more free election. *Sir T. Brown, Musciv. p. 92.*

## 2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fifths of an age can change it into yellowness and leanness. *Rp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part coagulating strongly and soon. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## 3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,  
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORIDITY, n. s. [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood. *Fluys on the Humours.*

FLORIDLY, adv. [from *florid*.] In a showy and imposing way.

If they were a man talk seriously, they talk *floridly* nonsense. *Life of A. Wood, p. 276.*

FLORIDNESS, v. n. s. [from *florid*.]

## 1. Freshness of colour.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants, which it officiously produces. *Evelyn's Earth.*

## 2. Vigour; spirit.

The ancient Grecians so much extol it, (dancing,) deriving it from the amenity and *floridness* of the warm-spirited blood. *Fetham, Rev. ii. 70.*

## 3. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take a care that he dignifies them not by flatness. *Boyle.*

FLORIFEROUS, adj. [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

## FLORIN, n. s. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d.; that of Holland 2s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial reason. *Aschaff.*

FLORIST, v. n. s. [*fleuriste*, French.] Our word seems to have been first used, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, according to the remark of Sir Henry Wotton which I give. Dr. Johnson's earliest example of the word is, nearly a century afterwards, from Pope.] A cultivator of flowers.

I have the honour of employment from the king, is a piece of his delight; which doth so convert with the opportunity of my charge here, that it hath given me acquaintance with some excellent florists, as they are styled; and likewise with much own disposition, who have ever thought the greatest pleasure to consist in the simplest ornaments and elegance of nature. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Test. to the E. of Holderness, (in 1623.) Some botanists or florists at the least. *Durand.*

And while they break  
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting florist marks  
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomson.*

FLORULENT, adj. [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.FLOUSCULOUS, adj. [*flousculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carious covering, and the second a dry and *flousculus* coat. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FLOTA, n. s. [Sax. *flota*; but we use it merely as a Spanish phrase.] A fleet of ships which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other places.

While Grenville's breast could virtue's stores afford,  
What e'er *flute* bore so fair a freight?

*Shenstone, Eleg. 14.*

The stir here [at Cadix] is prodigious during the last months of the stay of the *flota*.

*Sainsbury, Trav. through Spain, L. 28.*

She will fit out armaments upon the ocean, by which the *flota* itself may be intercepted; and thus the treasures of all Europe, as well as the largest and surest resources of the Spanish monarchy, may be conveyed into France.

*Burke on the Pres. State of Affairs, (1792.)*

**FLOTAGE.** *n. s.* [Fr. *flottage*.] That which floats on the top of the sea, or great rivers; a word chiefly used in the commissions of water-bailiffs. *Chambers.*

**TO FLOTE.** *v. a.* [See *To fleet*.] To skim. Such cheeses, good Calsey, *ya flote* too nigh.

*Tukey.*

**FLOTAL.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *flotille*, "petit flot." Lacombe.] A name given by the Spaniards to a number of light ships, which go before the rest in their return, and give information of the departure and cargo of the *flota* and galleons; and sometimes applied by us to any number of small vessels.

**FLOTALION, FLOTAM, or FLOTAMEN.** *n. s.* [from *float*.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

*Flotams* is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves. *Blackstone.*

**FLOTTEEN.** *part.* [from *flote*.] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

**TO FLOUNCE.** *v. n.* [ *plonsen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water. With his broad fins and forkly tail he leaves The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves.

*Adams, Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult. Six *flouncing* Flanders mares Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation. When I'm duller than a post, Nor can the plainest word pronounce, You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

**TO FLOUNCE.** *v. a.* To deck with flourishes. She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.

*Addison, Spect.*

They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lustering. *Pope.*

**FLOUNCING.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] 1. A thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,

To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable.

Furbelows and *flounces* have been disposed of at will, the stays have been lowered behind. *Guardian, No. 149.*

2. A dash in the water.

**FLOUNDER.** *n. s.* [*flynder*, Danish.] The name of a small flat fish.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying pan into the fire. *Quenden.*

*Flounders* will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

**TO FLOUNDER.** *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions; as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;

That corner stumbles on the fallen steed,  
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head.

The more inform'd, the less he understood,  
And deeper sunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryden.*

He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;  
Then writ and *flounder'd* on, in more despair. *Pope.*

**FLOUR.** *n. s.* The edible part of corn; the meal. See the fourth sense of 'FLOWER.'

**FLOURER.** See FLOWERET.

**TO FLOURISH.** *v. n.* [ *floreo*, *floreco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade. The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree. *Ps. xcii.*

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,  
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a prosperous state. If I could find example

Of thousands, that had struck anointed blows,  
And *flourish'd* after, I'd not do't; but since

Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,  
Let villainy itself forswear't. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tales.*

Harry, that prophesied thus should't be king,  
Dost comfort thee in sleep; live thou, and *flourish*. *Shakspeare.*

He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flourished* in the opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my fortune. *Dryden, Ded. to Lord Clifford.*

Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*

3. To use bold language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance. Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*

They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they slip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts, Logic.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions. Impetuous spread

The stream and smoking *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [In music.] To play some prelude without any settled rule.

To *flourish* as musicians or men of fence do, before they play earnestly; to prove or assay what he can do, before he come to the thing. *Burriel, Abr. 1580.*

**TO FLOURISH.** *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high.

A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Dryden.*

3. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause  
*Flourish'd* their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands. *Crowshay.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush.

*Flourish* the sword, and at the plastron push. *Dryden, Jun.*

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffuse.

The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters, and tyrants. *Bacon.*

As they are likely to use *flourish* their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered. *Cotter.*

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace. To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,

Sith that the justice of your suit to him  
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

**FLOURISH.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vigour; state of strength or prosperity. The Roman monarchy in her highest *flourish* never had like this. *Hume, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 98.*

2. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour. I call'd thee thee then vain flourisher of my fortune;

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen;  
The presentation of but what I was. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The *flourish* of his sober youth,  
Was the pride of a colded truth. *Crowshay.*

3. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; far-fetched elegance. This is a *flourish*, there follow excellent paraboles. *Bacon.*

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or break it out. *Mere, Divine Dialogues.*

Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are great intricacies, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and rhetoric interposed between the sight and the object. *L'Extrange.*

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, the least beliv'd by them. *Smith, Sermon.*

Studious to please the genius of the times, With periods, points, and tropes he stuns his crimes;

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;  
'Tis fine, say't thou; what, to be prais'd and sung? *Dryden.*

4. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat characters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

5. A kind of musical prelude. The lute's light genius now does proudly rise,

Heav'd on the surges of swoll rhapsodies;  
Whence *flourish*, meter-like, doth curl the air  
With flash of high-born fancies here and there  
Dancing in lofty measures. *Crowshay, Poems, p. 85.*

6. A blossom. North. *Grose.*

**FLOURISHER.** *n. s.* [from *flourish*.] On that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd old, they may, or in his flow'r;  
For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in poet's. *Chapman, Iliad.*

**FLO'URISHINGLY.\*** adv. [from *flourishing*.]

1. Ostentatiously.

She is *flourishingly* decked with gold, precious stones, and pearls.

*Bale on the Hevel. P. II. (1550.)* sign. k. vi. b.

2. In an embellished manner of speaking.

To utter his mind eloquently, *flourishingly*, and finely.

*Barret, Alc. 1580.*

**To FLOUT.**† v. a. [*Auften*, Dutch; *flouter*, Frisk. This is the etymology given by Dr. Johnson. But the word is from the Saxon *flutan*, to quarrel, to scold, *flout* being, as Mr. H. Tooke says, the past part of this verb. And it may be added that *flit* or *flite* is still used, like the Saxon, in the north of England.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must *flout* my insufficiency. *Shakespeare.*

The Norwegian banners *flout* the sky, And fan our people cold. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices; Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shaks. Coriol.*

She smiled at her, that she should be so insolent to write to one she knew would *flout* her. *Shakespeare.*

The heretical spirit of Luther, for I cannot be *flouted* out of that word, lusted the brotherly of their cloisters.

*Spa. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy. p. 42.*

*Phyllis flouts me.* *Walton, Angler.*

**To FLOUT.** v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this to cut off this argument? *Shakespeare.*

With talents well endu'd To be scurrilous and rude;

When you perly raise your snout, Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

**FLOUT.** n. s. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out. With many a smile and leering frown. *Hudibras.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*; Soar! if you please; but you shall snuff without. *Dryden.*

How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an interpretative cup? *Calamy, Sermon.*

**FLO'UTER.**† n. s. [from *flout*.] One who jeers.

Democritus, that common *flower* of folly. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

What's that to you, Goodman *flower*? *Bacon, and Ft. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

**FLO'UTINGLY.\*** adv. [from *flouting*.] In an insulting or contemptuous manner.

**To FLOW.** v. n. [*flōan*, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god an l, whose yellow water *flows* Around these fields, and fatters as it goes. *Dryden, Æn.*

Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*, Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden, Scyth.*

Endless tears *flow* down in streams.

2. To run opposed to standing waters.

With oser floats the standing water strow; Of many stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryd.*

3. To rise; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakespeare.*

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. *Jt. Ixiv. l.*

5. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from 't, I shall do good. *Shakespeare, Winter.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse. *South.*

6. To glide smoothly without asperity; as, a *flowing* period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Holwell on Providence.*

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

Did sweeter sounds adorn my *flowing* tongue Than ever man pronounce'd, or angels sang. *Prætor.*

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names, Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

There every eye with alumb'rous chains has bound, And dash'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope, Odyssey.*

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*

**To FLOW.** v. n. To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**Flow.** n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*, We as art's elements shall understand. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of entreprising greatly, as an unblinded conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*

**FLO'WER.**† n. s. [*flur*, Goth. *flour*, French; *flor*, *flores*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a stamen, apex, and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect.

Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller, and which usually have but one single stile; and compounded, which consist of many *flosculi*, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers*

are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves: as in borage, buglos, or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do; but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage and deadnettle. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into tri, semipetalous, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariltoctolia; 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the anacanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*; and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcisus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galleate, cucullate, and galeate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is infire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Coriunculate; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are, first, discous, or discoidal; that is, whose *flosculi* are set so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum. 2d, Planifolious, which is composed of plain *flowers*, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petala, are called staminateous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives

Expire before the *flower* in their caps,  
Dying ere they sicken. *Shaksp. Much.*

Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we spread  
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays  
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,  
We praise the stronger effort of his power,  
And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance,  
we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips,  
and carnations. *Watts.*

## 2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places being  
to prime and inseparable a *flower* of their country,  
he must reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent  
*flowers* of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been  
a sweet and powerful orator. *Hobbs. on Prov.*

Truth needs no *flow'rs* of speech. *Pope.*

## 3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:  
In *flow'rs* of age you perish for a song. *Pope.*

## 4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

[*flur* och hwet, Goth. fine flour.]  
The bread I would have in *flower*, so as it might  
be baked suit to serve their necessary want. *Pope.*

*Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all  
From me do back receive the *flow'rs* of all,  
And leave me but the bran. *Spenser, Coriol.*

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will  
make a sort of glue. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

But by thy cure twelve urns of wine be fill'd,  
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;  
Be twice ten measures of the choicest *flour*  
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope, Ode.*

## 5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable  
the palms do more briefly contain, and more  
movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hosier.*

Thou hast slain  
The *flower* of Europe for thy chirality. *Shakspere, Hen. VI.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest  
subjects; the *flower* of the nation is consumed in  
its wars. *Addison.*

## 6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but I warrant  
him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

## FLOW'ER DE LUCE.† n. s. [*flaur-de-lis*, Fr.]

Our word was formerly written  
*flower-de-luce*, and is thus distinguished  
by the contemporary commentator on  
Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar: "*Flower*  
*de-luce*, that which they use to mistle  
*flower de-luce*, which in Latin called *flor*  
*delitaurum*." A bulbous iris.

Müller specifies thirty-four species of  
this plant; and among them the Persian  
*flower de luce* is justly esteemed for  
the sweetness and beauty of its varie-  
gated flowers, which are in perfection in  
February, or the beginning of March.

Crocy'd are the *flower de luce* in your arms;  
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakspere, Hen. VI.*

The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Prechance.*

The goodly *flower-de-luce*. *Dryden, Polyd. S. 15.*

## TO FLOW'ER. v. n. [*flaurir*, French; or from the v. n.]

## 1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly sort,  
To take the soldiers of the open air,  
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,  
Is, as it were, for endless memory  
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,  
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,  
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton, P. L.*

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,  
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden, Cocc.*

To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,  
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope, Messiah.*

## 2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whiloms in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful  
spring  
Like swallow swift I wander'd here and there;  
For heat of heedless lust me did so sting.  
That I of doubtful danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cause detain'd me all my *flow'ring* years,  
Within a lathouse dungeon there to pine. *Shakspere, Hen. VI.*

## 3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer  
did *flower* a little; whereas that under did  
not, though it were fresh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

## 4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations,  
which have *flower'd* off, and are, as it were,  
the burnishing of many studious and contemplative  
years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton on Education.*

## TO FLOW'EN. v. a. [from the noun.]

To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

## FLOW'ER-GENTLE.\* n. s. A species of amaranth.

Blue harebells, pagles, pansies, calaminth,  
*Flower-gentle*, and the fair-hair'd hysclop. *B. Jonson, Magnates.*

## FLOW'ER-INOVER.\* adj. [*flower* and in- terweave.] Adorned with flowers.

With *flower-inovers* tresses torn,  
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets  
mourn. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

## FLOW'ERAGE.† n. s. [from *flower*; French, *flourage*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

## FLOW'ERET. n. s. [*flaurer*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would agitate  
With gaudy garlands of fresh *flow'ers* right,  
About her neck, or rings of rushes plait. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds  
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,  
Scod now within the pretty *flow'ers*' eyes,  
Like tears, that do the very own disgrace bewail. *Shaksp.*

They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,  
With *flow'ers* deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milton, P. L.*

Then laughs the childish year with *flow'ers*  
crown'd,  
And largely perfumes the fields around;  
But no substantial nourishment receives,  
Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves. *Dryden, Fob.*

## FLOW'ERGARDEN. n. s. [*flower* and gar- den.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in  
the field, I made my gardener try these shells in  
my *flower-garden*, and I never saw better carnations  
or flowers. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

## FLOW'ERINGS.\* n. s. [from *flower*.]

## 1. The state of abounding in flowers.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

## 2. Floridness of speech.

FLOW'ERING.\* n. s. [from *flower*.]

## 1. State of blossom; as, *flowering* of bulbous plants.

## 2. A sort of froth.

An excessive clarification doth spread the spirits  
so smooth that they become dull, and the drink  
dead, which ought to have a little *flower*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

## FLOW'ERINGBUSH. n. s. A plant.

FLOW'ERLESS.\* adj. [*flower* and less; a  
one of our oldest words.] Without a  
flower.

An herbe he brought, *flowerless*, all green. *Chaucer, Ch. Dreem, vers. 1860.*

## FLOW'ERY. adj. [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

Day's harbinger  
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her  
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws  
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton, Ode.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw. *Pope, Ode.*

To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,  
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope.*

## FLOW'RY-KITLED.\* adj. [*flowery* and kirtle.] Dressed in robes or garlands of flowers.

The *flow'ry*-kitled Naidon,  
Culling their potent herbs and balaful drugs. *Milton, Comus.*

## FLOW'ING.\* n. s. [from *flow*.] The rise of the water; the flow.

In religious forms, what ebbs and *flowings*  
have been, and daily are, as to the vulgar opinion!  
*By Taylor, art. Hindostan. p. 154.*

We must have perpetual ebbs and *flowings*  
of mind and intellectuality. *Milton, Comus.*

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of mind and intellectuality. *Milton, Comus.*

## FLOW'INGLY.\* adv. [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance. *Sherwood.*

## FLOW'INGNESS.\* n. s. [from *flowing*.] A stream of diction.

Dr. Tillotson polished over whatever was left  
rough in the compositions with his smooth lan-  
guage, and *flowings* of his easy eloquence. *Nichols, Def. of the Doct. and Disc. of the Ch. of Engl. Intro.*

## FLOW'K.† n. s. [Sax. *fluc*, *Flow*.] A flower; the name of a fish.

Amongst these *flow'ks*, sole, and plaice follow  
the tide up into the fresh waters. *Cowley, Survey of Cornwall.*

## FLOW'KWORK. n. s. The name of a plant.

## FLOWNS. Participle of *fly*, or *flew*, they being confounded; properly of *fly*.

## 1. Gone away.

For those,  
Appointed to sit there, but left their charge,  
*Flown* to the upper world. *Milton, P. L.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason flown?  
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

## 2. Puffed; inflated; cante.

And when night  
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the souls  
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton, P. L.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?  
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,  
Unseemly *flown* with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

## FLU'CIANT.\* adj. [*fluant*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.

Such is the *fluant* condition of human  
generation, and of those relations, which arise  
from thence, that he, which is this day a son, the next  
may prove a father, and in the space of one day



more, without any real alteration in himself, become neither son, nor father, losing one relation by the death of him who taught him, and the other by the departure of him that was begotten of him.

*Person on the Creed, Art. 1.*

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuating wandering humour and opinion?

*L'Estrange.*

**TO FLUCTUATE.** *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.]  
1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.

The fluctuating fields of liquid air,  
With all the curious motions bow'ring there,  
And the wide regions of the deep, proclaim  
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.

*Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.  
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter

New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,  
Fluctuates disur'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either rest upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements.

*Adams, Spect.*

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.  
**FLUCTUATION.** *n. s.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat.]  
*fluctuation*, *Fr.* from *fluctuo*.

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulars.

*Brown.*

They were caused by the impulses and fluctuation of water in the bowels of the earth.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Uncertainty; indeterminateness.  
It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves fluctuation of judgement little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but error.

*Boyle.*

3. Violent agitation.

I have seen a crowd of disorderly people rush violently, and in heaps, till their utmost border was restrained by a wall, or had spent the fury of the first fluctuation and watery progress; and by and by it returned to the contrary with the same earnestness, only because it was violent and unguided.

*Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 8.*

**FLUE.** *n. s.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *fluv* of *fly*, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably from the French *l'ouvert*, an opening, whence our old word *louver*, signifying an opening to let out smoke; used by Spenser. See LOUVER.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

Flue [flue] a narrow outlet for smoke, to encrease the draught of air. North.

*Pegge.*

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

**FLUE-LIN.** *n. s.* The herb *SPEEDWELL*.

**FLUENCE.** *n. s.* [from *fluere*.] Copiousness; readiness. Not now in use.

Poetry indeed hath a fluence of expression.

*Whitlock, Menn. of the Eng. (1654), p. 470.*

**FLUENCY.** *n. s.* [from *fluere*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, moralist, for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit.

*Garth, Poet. to Ovid.*

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick library must be caulked, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fluency.

*Fing Charles.*

We reason with such fluency and fire,

The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire.

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both.

*Swift, Thoughts on various Subjects.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in fluency and ease,  
— behold him lost on seas.

*Sanders, Paraphrase on Job.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,  
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts  
Cannot so great a fluency receive,  
But their fruition to a stranger leave.

*Sanders.*

**FLUENT.** *adj.* [*fluens*, Lat.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluid, but stiffied.

*Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a fluent thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must do so the next.

*Ray on the Creation.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a fluent and luxurious speech.

*Bacon.*

And with most fluent utterance. *Denham, Sophy.*

**FLUENT.** *n. s.*

1. Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'ulous strive  
To cut th' outrageous fluent; in this distress,  
Ev'n in the sight of death.

*Philips.*

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, flowing quantity.

They must know to find fluxions from fluxion.

*Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 47.*

**FLUENTLY.** *adv.* [from *fluens*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

To speak divinely, or by inspiration, was the usual phrase whereby they expressed speaking fluently, pathetically, and with coherence.

*Spenser, Ven. of Vulg. Prophesies, p. 74.*

**FLUID.** *adj.* [*fluidus*, Lat. *fluidus*, *Fr.*]

Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow 'ry verge to bind  
The fluid skirts of that same wave by cloud,  
Lest it again dissolve, and show 'r the earth?

*Milton, P. L.*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid.

*Newton, Opticks.*

**FLUIDITY.** *n. s.*

1. Any thing not solid.

The doctrine and laws of fluids are of the greatest extent in philosophy.

*Chemists.*

2. [In physics.] Any animal juice; as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the fluids.

*Arbuthnot and Pope, Med. Scrib.*

**FLUIDITY.** *n. s.* [*fluiditas*, *Fr.* from *fluidus*.]

The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes fluidity very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies; it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.

*Newton, Opticks.*

A disease opposite to this spiritus is too great fluidity.

*Arbuthnot.*

**FLUIDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *fluidus*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that fluidness and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too?

*Boyle.*

**FLUKE.** See FLOOK and FLOWK. Both the fish, and the part of an anchor, are frequently written fluke.

**FLUME.** *n. s.* [Sax. *plum*; old *Fr.* *flum*, "flume, riviere," Lacombe. One also of our own oldest words. Lat. *flumen*.] A river. Obsolete.

They wereinhabited of him in the flume Jordan.

*Wickliffe, R. Mark. I.*

**FLUMERY.** *n. s.* [*flumru*, Welsh.]

1. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheateflower or oatmeal.

Milk and flumery are very fit for children.

*Lace.*

2. Flattery; either an enlargement of *flam*, or a figurative usage of the preceding meaning.

**FLUNG.** participle and preterite of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves flung into the river, when they would revenge their selves.

*Addison on Italy.*

**FLUOR.** *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *flour*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours.

*Newton, Opticks.*

2. Catamenia.

**TO FLUR.** See TO FLURRY.

**FLURRY.** *n. s.* [perhaps from the Teut. or German, *flucht*, hastily, in a hurry; or perhaps a corruption of *fluster*.]

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was overtaken by a sudden flury of wind.

*Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

One is kept in perpetual alarm, and flury of spirits, for the first or second time of assisting at this diversion, [a bull-fight.]

*Swineburn, Trav. through Spain, L. 90.*

**TO FLURRY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep in agitation; to alarm. *Flur'd* is an old northern word. "*Flur'd*, all ruffled." Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697, p. 98.

After so long a journey through the still wastes, and silent stupid towns of Spain, where every thing bears the mark of languor and indolence, we were at first quite flurr'd and confounded with the hurry in the garrison, the perpetual noise of cannon, and the reports of the soldiers going through their firing exercise.

*Swineburn, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 29. (1776.)*

**TO FLUSH.** *v. n.* [*fluyzen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *fluz*, *Fr.*]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the vessels, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, deth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Rey.* It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste. Dr. Johnson here cites a passage from Ben Jonson, where the verb is active, in the sportsman's sense of springing birds. The following passage will explain the present meaning of coming in haste.

On your crush'd nostrils slake your opillation,  
And make your prett powers *flush* to wholesome  
sweaters. *Beaumont and Fl. Nice Valour.*

3. To glow in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.

Thus Eve with countenance blithe her story  
told,  
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd.

*Milton, P. L.*  
What means that lovely fruit? What means,  
alas!  
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd  
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,  
The garden glows. *Johnson, Spring.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.  
A flake of fire that, *flushing* in his beard,  
Him all amad. *Spenser.*

TO FLUSH.† v. a.  
1. To colour; to redden; properly to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,  
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charm.

*Johnson, Cato.*  
Some court, or secret corner seek.  
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

Such things as can only feed his pride, and  
*flush* his ambition. *South, Ser. iii. 104.*

A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories  
and successes, are rarely known to confine their  
joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

3. To put up; to spring.

If the place but affords  
Any store of lucky birds,  
Each will *'em* to *flush*  
Each will out of his bush. *Ben Jonson, Masque of Owls.*

FLUSH.† adj.  
1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of blood,  
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;  
And how his sudit stands, who knows, save  
Heav'n? *Shakespeare.*

I love to wear clothes that are *flush*,  
Not prefining old rags with *flush*. *Cleveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.  
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either  
to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he  
find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Conceited, elevated in opinion.  
Content not yourselves with some part of it;  
that you read the Gospel, or New Testament, but  
neglect the Old, as is the practice of some *flush*  
nominalists. *Bayly, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 297.*

FLUSH.† n. s. [German, *flus*.]  
1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.  
This is commonly corrupted to *flush*:  
as, a *flush* of water.

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widow,  
in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead  
wife. *L'Extremé.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by  
the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood  
through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but  
by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Rey.*

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy;  
but when the short transport is over, the apprehension  
of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers, Sermon.*

2. Cards all of a sort. [Spanish, *flus*.]  
3. Bloom; growth; abundance.

No busy steps the grass-green footway tread,  
But all the *flush* of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

A horse turned out in the spring to take the first  
flush of grass. *Steevens, Note on K. Lear.*

4. A term for a number of ducks; as a  
covey is for partridges.

As when a falcon bath with nimble flight  
Flows in a *flush* of ducks forby the brook,  
The trembling flock from her antonying look  
Do hide themselves from her antonying look  
Amongst the flags and covert round about.

*Spenser, F. Q. ii. v. 54.*  
FLU'SHER.\* n. s. The common name of  
the lesser butcher-bird. *Chambers.*

FLU'SHING.\* n. s. [from *flush*.] Colour in  
the face by a sudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears  
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes,  
She married. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To cover any pimples and heats, or to remove  
any obstructions, or to mitigate and quench ex-  
cessive *flushing*. *By. Taylor, Artific. Husband, p. 62.*

What can be more significant than the sudden  
*flushing* and confusion of a blush?  
*Calker of the Aspect.*

FLU'SHNESS.\* n. s. [from *flush*.] Freshness.  
Whose interest it is, like burr-haws, to hide the  
meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their  
feathers. *By. Gendens's Life of Hooker, 1661, p. 37.*

TO FLU'STER.† v. a. [from *Flus*.]  
1. To make hot and rosy with drinking;  
to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,  
Have I to-night *flusher'd* with flowing cups,  
And they watch too. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. To confound; to hurry.  
All disorders must be therefore used either to  
divert, blind, stupefy, *flusher*, and amuse the  
senses; or else to juggle them out of their stations.  
*Swift, Fragment.*

TO FLU'STER.\* v. n. [Teut. and Germ.  
*flugs*, in a hurry; Icel. *flas*, precipi-  
tancy; and Serenim gives *fleser*, anhelus,  
i. e. short-winded, out of breath.]

To be in a bustle; to make much ado  
about little.

The Apostle seems here most peculiarly to have  
directed this encomium of the gospel, as a defence  
to the philosophers of his time, the *flushing*, vain-  
glorious Greeks. *South, Sermon, iii. 215.*

FLU'STER.\* n. s. [from the verb.] Sudden  
impulse; violent flow; hurry.

Let no present *flusher* of fortune, or flow of  
riches, either transport the man himself with con-  
fidence, or the fools about him with admiration.  
*South, Sermon, vi. 235.*

When Caska adds to his natural impudence the  
*flusher* of a bottle, that which fools call fire when he  
was sober, all men abhor as outrageous when he is  
drunk. *Taylor, No. 239.*

FLU'STERED.\* adj. [from *flusher*.] Heated  
with liquor; half-drunk.

Being pleased with two or three imaginary  
bumpers of different wines, equally delicious;  
and a little vexed with this fantastic treat; he  
pretended to grow *flusher*, and gave the Barne-  
side a good box on the ear. *Addison, Guardian, No. 162.*

FLUTE.† n. s. [*flute*, *flute*, French; *fluyte*,  
Dutch; *flöte*, Danish; Chaucer writes  
our word after this manner, "many a  
*flöte*." House of Fame, iii. 135; Germ.  
*flöte*. The word may be either from  
the Gr. *φλῶτα*, to blow, or the Lat. *flutula*,  
a pipe.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for  
the fingers.

The oars were silver,  
Which to the tune of fates kept stroke. *Dryden.*

The soft complaining *flute*,  
In dying notes discovers  
The woes of hopeless lovers,  
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the  
concave of a flute spile.

TO FLUTE.\* v. n. To play on the flute.  
Singing he was, or *fluting* all the day. *Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.*

TO FLUTE.\* v. a. To cut columns into  
hollows.

Channelled, *fluted*, furrowed, streaked.  
*Cogswell, in F. Conell, and Sherwood.*

FLU'TER.\* n. s. [Fr. *fluteur*.] One who  
plays on the flute. *Cole, and Sherw.*

TO FLUTTER.† v. n. [Jocose, Saxon;  
*flotter*, French.] One who or what  
was formerly written *floter*, or *flotter*. As  
an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutere*  
over her birds, and bereath them on her  
wings, &c. Dr. Plaisere's Nine Sermon.  
1621; p. 106.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation  
of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutere*  
over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so  
the Lord alone did lead him. *Deut. xxxiii. 11.*

Think you're an angel by the wings;  
One that gladly will be nigh,  
To wait upon each morning sigh;  
To *flutter* in the balmy air  
Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Cresshaw.*

They fed, and *flut* 'ring, by degrees withdrew.  
*Dryden.*

2. To move about with great show and  
bustle without consequence.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it  
*fluter* and froth high. *Greene.*

No rag, no scrap of all the beast or wit,  
That once so *flut*'d, and that once so writ.  
*Pope, Dunciad.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or  
undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair;  
The *flut*'ring can be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*

They the tall mast above the vessel rear,  
Or teach the *flut*'ring sail to float in air. *Pope, Odys.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly;  
to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious  
victory was won, and how long the *flut*'d  
under the wings of doubtful success, he was not sur-  
prised. *Hawes, Fies. For.*

It is impossible that men should certainly dis-  
cover the agreement or disagreement of ideas,  
whilst their thoughts *flut* about, or stick only in  
sounds of doubtful signification. *Locke.*

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,  
Produc'd by atoms from their *flut*'ring dance!  
*Prior.*

His thoughts are very *flustering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*

TO FLUTTER.† v. a.

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.  
*Like an eagle in a dovecot, I  
Flutter'd your Volscares to Coriol.* *Shaks. Coriol.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To disorder the position of any thing.

*Then might ye see*

*Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their weavers, toss'd  
And flutter'd into rage.* *Milton, P. L.*

FLUTTER. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUTTERING. n. s. [from *flutter*.] Tumult of mind; agitation.

*In sweet confusion lost,*

*And dubious flutterings, be a while remain'd.* *Thomson, Summer.*

FLUVIATICK. adj. [*fluviatricus*, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. n. s. [*fluxus*, Lat.; *flux*, Fr.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.  
*The simple and primary motion of fire is a flux, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.* *Digby.*

*By the perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual flux, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and flux of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the flux and alteration sensible.

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual flux, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling. *Felton on the Classics.*

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quoices stop fluxes of blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

*Eat eastern spice, secure*

*From burning fevers and hot calenture.* *Italy, flux.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Sinks.*

6. Concourse; confluence.

*Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;  
'Tis right, though hard; 'tis misery doth part  
The flux of company.* *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX.† adj. [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

A corporation; which is likewise a flux body, may be punished for the faults, and liable to the debts, of their predecessors. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus*, ch. 12.

Our argument for such a translation is the flux nature of living languages.

*Adp. Nrucom, Ex. Ty. of the Bible*, p. 233.

TO FLUX.† v. a.

1. To melt.

He maketh his cure more dilatory, and at the same time *fluxes* his body and his purse.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and gently—have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South, Ser. ii.* 215.

FLUXATION. n. s. [*fluxus*, Lat.] The state of passing away and giving place to others.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity. *Ledlie, Short Method with the Deists.*

FLUXIBLE.† adj. [*Fr. fluxible*.] Not durable; changing.

Though it be questionable, whether I wear the same flesh which is *fluxible*, I am sure my hair is not the same; for I went *fluxen-haired* out of England, but you shall find me returned with a very dark brown. *Howell, Let. i.* 1. 31.

FLUXIBILITY. n. s. [from *fluxible*.] Aptness to flow or spread. *Cockeram.*

FLUXILITY. n. s. [*fluxus*, Lat.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

FLUXION.† n. s. [*fluxion*, Fr. *fluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing.

A running, flowing or floating of waters. *Cotgrave.*

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and ascotes were rais'd. *Wicam.*

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetical or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*

FLUXIONARY.† adj. [from *fluxion*.] Relating to mathematical fluxions.

You may apply the rules of the *fluxionary* method. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 32.

FLUXIONIST. n. s. [from *fluxion*.] One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluxionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, Qu. 43.

FLUXIVE.† adj. [from *flux*.]

1. Flowing with tears.

These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes. *Shakespeare, Lucio's Complaint.*

2. Wanting solidity.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *J. Jonson, Discoveries.*

FLUXURE. n. s. [Lat. *fluxus*.]

1. The act or power of flowing.

Humour, we thus define *flux*,  
To be a quality of air, or water,  
And in itself holds these two properties,  
Moisture and *fluxure*. *J. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

2. Fluid matter.

The swain *fluxure* of the clouds.

*Dryden, Baron's War*, li. 16.

TO FLY.† pret. flew or fled; part. fled or flown. v. n. [*aleogan*, Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *fly* is to escape, or to go away, clean, Saxon, and makes *fled*.] They are now confounded. *Fly*, or *aleogan*, are evidently from the Latin *volo*, to fly.

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*  
His cluster'd flight. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Fowl that may fly above the earth in the firmament of heaven. *Gen. i.* 20.

These men's business the warier sort of you do not commend; ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker.*

2. To pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job, i.*

3. To pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape.

Ev'n a romance, a tale, a rhyme,  
Help thee to pass the tedious time,  
Which else would on thy hand remain;  
Though *flown*, it never looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To pass swiftly.

The sunset with *winning* speed  
Return, and through the city spread the news. *Dryden.*

Earth rolls back beneath the flying steed. *Pope.*

5. To move with rapidity.

As striplings whip the top for sport,  
On the unsouth pavement of an empty court,  
The wooden engine flies and whisks about. *Dryd.*

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,  
Most thoroughly to be window'd, where my chuff  
And corn shall fly asunder. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He bosom heads, to pass his own made fly;  
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller.*

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a frothy substance rise;  
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

8. [clean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt escape. In this sense the verb is properly to *fly*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples shew that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the present than in the preter tense. See TO FLEE.

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,  
As lion fierce, upon the flying prey. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ye shall fly, as ye fled from before the earthquake. *Zech. xiv.* 5.

Abishair escaped, and fled after David. *1 Sam. xxi.* 20.

What wonder if the kindly bees be shed,  
Revis'd the drooping arts again;  
If science rais'd her head,  
And soft humanity, that from rebellion fled. *Dryden.*

He oft desire'd to fly from Israel's throne,  
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*

I'll fly from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;  
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,  
Forsake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

9. TO FLY AT. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer,  
yet they will come forth, and bark at *fly* at him. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall fly at him, and take him by the throat.

*South, Sermon.*  
This is an age that flies at all learning, and enquires especially into faults.

10. To FLY at. To hawk; to catch birds by means of hawks.

Believe me, lords, for flying at the brook, I saw not better sport these seven years' day.

*Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.*  
11. To FLY back. To start; to become restive, as a horse.

12. To FLY in the face. To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or fly in his face, and he must expect only danger to himself.

*Swift, Drapier's Letters.*  
13. To FLY in the face. To act in defiance.

*Fly in nature's face:*  
— But how, if nature fly in my face first?  
— Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden, Spens. Fr.*

14. To FLY off. To revolt.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary.

They have travel'd all the night! mean fetiches; The images of revolt and flying off. *Shak. K. Lear.*

*Swift, Drapier's Letters.*  
Fly off at once with his Numidian horse.

15. To FLY on. To spring with violence upon; to fly at.

A servant that he bred, thrall'd with remorse, Oppos'd against the act, breathing his sword.

To his great master; who, though enrag'd, Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd his dead.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

16. To FLY out. To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd, From harsh and sulphurous matter that flies out in consummes, makes a noise and stinks.

*B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will fly out into contumely and neglect. *Collier of Friendship.*

17. To FLY out. To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd; If I fly out, my fierceness you command. *Dryd.*

Papists, when unopposed, fly out into all the pagenities of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie close interposed behind the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

18. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley, Sermon.*

19. To FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'charged, lets fly, And buzzes, unsuining, in the rended sky.

*Grinnell.*

20. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying camp.

21. To float in the air; as they marched out of the town, by capitulation, with drums beating, colours flying, &c. i.e. with honour. Hence perhaps the vulgar expression, "to come off with flying-colours."

*To FLY, v. a.*

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;

Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pursues.

*Shakespeare.*

O Jove, I think Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean, Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*

If you fly physic in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it.

O whither shall I run, or which way fly The sight of this horrid spectacle. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares oppress'd,

And his lion'd limbs are weary'd into rest, Then dreams invade. *Dryden, Juv.*

Nature flies him like enchanted ground.

*Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Deceitful, to fly the Cretan shore, His heavy limbs on jointed pilans bore,

The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her fly other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth.

Fly every thing you see to the mark, and censure it freely. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, Ind.*

5. To cause to fly, or float in the air, as, to fly an artificial kite.

6. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escap: *flew* should be confined likewise to volation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which *fly* and *flee* are carefully kept separate.

FLY, v. n. s. [fleege, pite, Saxon; *fluga*, Icel.]

1. A small winged insect of many species. As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;

The kill for their sport. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the fly, some propose to sow ashes with the seed. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To heedless flies the window proves A constant death. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Fifteen.*

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

4. A stage-coach, distinguished by this name, in order to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling.

5. A flatterer. A Latinism.

Courtiers have flies, That buzz all news unto them.

*Mansinger, Virgin Martyr.*

FLY-BITTEN, \* adj. [fly and bite.] Stained by the bites of flies.

The German bunting in water-work is worth a thousand of these bed-buggers, and these fly-bitten tapestries. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.*

FLY-BLOW, \* n. s. [fly and blow.] The egg of a fly.

As fast, and thick as fly-blows.

*Bowman and Ft. Cust. of the Country.*

To FLY-BLOW, v. a. [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to fly-blow my words, to make others distrust them.

*Silvestring.*

Like a fly-blow cake of tallow; Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

No marring insects, that in muck begun, Shine, buzz, and flybloss in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY-BOAT, \* n. s. [fly and boat. Fr. *flûbot*; Icel. *fly*.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

With three neat fly-boats, which with them do take Six ships of Sandwich, up the fleet to make.

*Dryden's Agincourt.*

FLY-CATCHER, n. s. [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Heracle, to laugh at a fly-catcher. *Dryden.*

The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the spider. *L'Estrange.*

FLY-KIT, \* n. s. [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently *flier*.

Endured flight is no disgrace; such *fliers* fight again. *Warner, Albion's Eng. lib. 18.*

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flier*.

*Sandys, Journey.*

He grieves so many Britons should be lost; Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield, To save the *fliers* than to win the field. *Wallar.*

2. One that uses wings.

You, Philander, are too high a *flier* for me; you are so much in the altitude, &c.

*Gowland, West. Es. Conf. P. III.*

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure; whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends; the second of these *fliers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another.

*Mazon, Mech. Errer.*

To FLY-FISH, v. n. [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall next give you some other directions for fly-fishing. *Waltton, Angler.*

FLY-FLAP, \* n. s. [fly and flap.] A fan or flapper to keep flies off.

Your order appointing certain deacons with fly-flaps to drive away flies, when the Pope celebrates, were very superfluous.

*Stedman, Mir. of Antich. (1616), p. 84.*

Then 'mongst the rout he flew as swift, As weapon made by Cyclops.

And bravely quell'd sedition's bus,

By dint of mussy fly-flaps.

*Song of St. George for England.*

FLYING-FISH, \* n. s. [fly and fish.] A fish of the gurnard kind.

The greatest recreation we had, was to view such large shoals of flying fish, as, by their interposing multitude, for some time darkened the sun; a fish beautiful in its eye, the body, though no larger than a small herring, yet big enough for those complemental fins, which, so long as moist, serve as wings to fly 200 paces or more, and 40 foot high.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 39.*

FOAL, \* n. s. [M. Goth. *fula*; Su. Goth. *fola*; Sax. *fol*, pole.] Our old authors write the word *fola*. The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen.

The custom now is to use colt for a young horse, and filly for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction.

Also flew his steed,  
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,  
As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

Twenty asses and ten foals. *Gen. xxxi. 15.*  
To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight  
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Such colts are as  
Of generous race, straight, when they first are  
foal'd, *May, Georgeicks.*

To FOAL. v. n. To be disburthened of the fetus. Used of beasts of burthen.

About September take your mares into the  
house, where keep them till they foal. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FO'ALBIT. n. s. Plants.

FOAM. n. s. [from German; *foam*, Sax. See the verb active *foam*.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The foam upon the water. *Hos. x. 7.*  
They have dashed themselves in pieces, and are forced to retire back again in empty passion and foam. *Scott, Works, li. 31.*

Whitening down their money's in the stream  
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson, Spring.*

To FOAM. v. a. [Sax. *foeman*; Lat. *fovere*.]

To cast out froth; to throw forth.

Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own  
shame. *St. Jude, ver. 12.*

To FOAM. v. n.

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a board of the general's cut will do  
among foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits is  
wonderful. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

Cesar fell down at the market-place, and foam'd  
at mouth, and was speechless. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,  
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Upon a foaming horse  
There follow'd strait a man of royal port. *Rome.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *St. Mark, ix. 18.*

FO'AMINGLY. adv. [from foaming.] Sla-

veringly; frothily. *Cotgrave in P. Baveusement, and Sherwood.*

FO'AMY. adj. [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's foamy face,  
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney.*

Behold how high the foamy billows ride!  
The winds and waves are on the juster side. *Dryden.*

FOB. n. s. [from *fupsack*, German.] A small pocket.

Who pick'd a fob at holding forth. *Hudibras.*

When were the dice with more profusion  
thrown? *The well-fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone.*

He put his hand into his fob, and presented me  
in his name with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison, Spect.*

Two pockets he called his fobs; they were two  
large silks squeezed close by the pressure of his  
belly. *Swift.*

Orphans around his bed the lawyer sees,  
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;  
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,  
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

To FOB. v. a. [from *fuppen*, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself  
fob'd in it. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Shall there be a gallows standing in England  
when thou art king, and resolution thus fob'd as it  
is with the rusty curb of old father ancient the  
law. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

He goes prancing forward, till he was fobbed  
again with another story. *L'Estrange.*

2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside  
with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think to fob off our disgrace with  
a tale. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,  
To get their wives and children meat;  
But these will not be fob'd off so. *Hudibras.*

By a Ravana vianner once betry'd,  
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;  
But when I thought the purchase'd liquor mine,  
The racial fob'd me off with only wine. *Addison.*

Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely  
determined not to be a minister of state,  
nor to be fob'd off with a garter. *Addison, Freeholder.*

FO'CAL. adj. [from *foculus*.] Belonging to  
the focus. See *Focus*.

Schellhammer demands whether the convexity  
or concavity of the drum collects rays into a focal  
point, or scatters them. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

FO'CILL. n. s. [*focille*, French; originally  
an Arabic expression for the two bones  
of the arm and leg here named.] The  
greater or less bone between the knee  
and ankle; or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the foci of the left  
leg. *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

FOCILLA'TION. n. s. [*focilli*, Lat.] Comfort;  
support. *Dict.*

FOCUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is  
the point of convergence or concurrence,  
where the rays meet and cross the axis  
after their refraction by the glass. *Harris.*

The point from which rays diverge, or to which  
they converge, may be called their focus. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the  
axis within the figure, and distant from  
the vertex by a fourth part of the pa-  
rameter, or latus rectum. *Harris.*

3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards  
each end of the longer axis; from  
whence two right lines being drawn to  
any point in the circumference, shall be  
together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in  
the principal axis, within the opposite  
hyperbolas; from which if any two right  
lines are drawn, meeting in either of  
the opposite hyperbolas, the difference  
will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO'DDER. n. s. [Sax. *foðen*, *foðob*,  
from *foðan*, to feed; Su. Goth. *foda*,  
to feed; Irish, *foder*, straw; Icel. *foder*,  
food for cattle. See *FOTHER*.] Dry  
food stored up for cattle against winter.  
The cattle, starving for want of fodder, corrupted  
the air. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

Being not to be raised without wintering, they  
will help to force men into improvement of land  
by a necessity of fodder. *Temple.*

Of grass and fodder thus defraud'd the clans,  
And of their mother's dugs the starving lambs. *Dryden, Virg.*

To FO'DDER. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf  
of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been  
well foddred on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

From winter keep  
Well foddred in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryden, Virg.*

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three  
barns, with as many cowyards to fodder cattle in. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to fodder with. *Mortimer.*

FO'DDERER. n. s. [Sax. *foðene*.] He  
who foddres cattle. *Sherwood.*

FOE. n. s. [Sax. *pah*, an enemy; per-  
haps from *pian*, to hate; *fæ*, Scottish.  
Runick *pah*, secret hatred; Cimbr. *faide*,  
enmity; Icel. *faide*; Goth. *faht*. Hence  
our *foe*; to which likewise *foe-hood* is  
akin; a word which Dr. Johnson has  
overpassed. *Foe* is our ancient plural  
of *foe*, and often occurs in the poetry of  
Spenser.]

1. An enemy in war.

Here he had established his throne,  
He fought great battles with his savage *foes*,  
In which he then defeated every *foe*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Never but one more was either like  
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common  
life.

God's benison go with you, and with those  
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakespeare.*

Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death becomes,  
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden, Fob.*

They desires to know,  
Make use of every friend, and every *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an ill-wisher.

He that considers and enquires into the reason  
of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines.

To FOE. v. a. [from the noun.] To treat  
as an enemy. Not now in use.

In his power she was to *foe* or friend.

FO'HEED. n. s. [Sax. *pah* and *hab*, the quality,  
condition, or character of a *foe*.] En-  
mity.

Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Rus-  
sin's deadly froth which was rung over the  
world? *By. Birkb. Cop. of Cert. Letters.*

FO'HEED. n. s. [from *foe* and *man*, Sax.  
pahmon.] Enemy in war; antagonist.

An obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says.  
Some poets of the present time have en-  
deavour'd to re-establish this word,  
which once indeed was common.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;  
Therefore benevolence be at your keeping will,  
And ever ready for your *foemen* fell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What valiant *foemen*, like to autumn's corn,  
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

When by report of subjects I had heard  
How *foemen* were arrived on my shore,  
I gathered all my soldiers word of *foe*. *Mirror, for Mag. p. 17.*

Art not cunning shall lack,  
To preserve thee, still to keep,  
What thy envious *femur* seek.

*Benson, and Fl. Women Pleas'd.*

**FOETUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed; but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

*A fetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not from the state of a vegetable. *Locke.*

**FOG.** *n. s.* [Ice.] *fog, Dan.* fog, a storm, a fall of snow, snow driven by the wind. It seems to be connected with the Lat. *fuligo*, a mist, darkness. A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,

You fenuck'd *fogs* drawn by the pow'ful sun,  
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered  
Greece with so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and moon.

*Rehth, Hist. of the World.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence by away;  
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day  
With your dull influence: it is for you  
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow.

*Crashaw.*

*Fogs* we frequently observe after sun-setting,  
even in our hottest months. *Howland, Nat. Hist.*

**Foe.** *n. s.* [fogagium, low Latin. "Grass in the foresta regis locatur pro fogagio." Leges Forest. Scotice.] Aftergrass; grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown. A common word in the north.

The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my  
smoother blades. *Dryden, Polyd., S. 13.*

**To Fou.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overcast; to darken; "to fog over."

*Sherwood.*

**To FOG.** *v. n.* [Fr. *vogue*, sway, authority; *voguer*, to go forward.] To have power; to practice. Hence our word *pettifogger*, one who has little influence, practice, or power. The present word has hitherto been unobserved.

The *fogging* proctorage of money.

*Milton, of Reformation in Eng. B. 2.*

He gives himself up wholly to scrape a livelihood from curing diseases, or *fogging* in secular causes. *Hector's Life of Aps. Williams, p. 28.*

**FO'GAGE.** *n. s.* [low Lat. *fogagium*.] In the forest law, rank grass, not eaten in the summer. *Chambers.*

**FO'GGILY.** *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

**FO'GGINESS.** *n. s.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

Your purity shall exceed the lazy dulness and useless *fogginess* of many of them amidst their poverty. *Bp. Gauden, Hieropates, 1655, p. 560.*

**FO'GGY.** *adj.* [from *fog*.] 1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist  
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive.  
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

And *Phobos* flying so, most shameful sight,  
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud implies.  
And hides for shame. *Spenser.*

Whence have they this mettle?  
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

As cleave *Phobus*, when more foggy cloud  
His bright countenance from the world a while doth shroud,  
Both by degrees begin to show his light. *Brown.*

Let not the air be subject to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.

*Watson, Architecture.*

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rarest plants.

*Evelyn's Calendar.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

I will pass over your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceits, that there are few or none simple monarchies in the world.

*Harwood, Ans. to DeMaupe, [1603,] p. 35.*

**FOM.** *interj.* [from *fab*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence; as if one should at sight of any thing hated cry out a *foe*!

Not to affect many proposed matches  
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,  
Where to we see in all things nature tends,  
Fol! / one may smell in such a wit most rank,  
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

**FO'IBLE.** *adj.* [French, *foible*; Ital. *foevole*; probably from the Lat. *febilis*, to be lamented.] Our word is now used perhaps only as a substantive, signifying defect, a weak side; but is no doubt adopted from the adjective, though our lexicographers have thought the adjective unworthy of any notice, in the sense formerly used by fencers; *foible* being the word for the weakest part of a blade, in contradistinction to *fort*, the strongest. Weak.

The fencing-masters, when they presort a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he callith the *fort* or strong, and the other the *foyle* or weak.

*Lord Herbert's Life, p. 46.*

**FO'IBLE.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

His knew the *foibles* of human nature.

*Friend, Hist. of Physics.*

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foibles*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument. *Watts, Logic.*

**To FOIL.** *v. a.* [from *foiler*, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

*Amasaesent's id.*

The rebel thrones; but greater grace to see  
Tins fall'd their mightiest. *Milton, P. L.*

Which but th' omnipotent none could have foild.  
His knew the *foibles* of human nature.

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*Friend, Hist. of Physics.*

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foibles*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument. *Watts, Logic.*

4. To put to the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

The rebel thrones; but greater grace to see  
Tins fall'd their mightiest. *Milton, P. L.*

Which but th' omnipotent none could have foild.  
His knew the *foibles* of human nature.

*Friend, Hist. of Physics.*

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foibles*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument. *Watts, Logic.*

5. To put to the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

The rebel thrones; but greater grace to see  
Tins fall'd their mightiest. *Milton, P. L.*

Which but th' omnipotent none could have foild.  
His knew the *foibles* of human nature.

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whit! I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both series, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.

*Addison.*

**FOIL.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

Of thy cunning had no diffidence;  
One sudden foil shall never breed distrust.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Whosoever overthrew his mate in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*.

*Curry.*

So after many a foil the templer proud,  
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,  
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall.

*Milton, P. L.*

When age shall level me to impotence,  
And sweating pleasure leave me on the foil.

*Southey.*

Death never won a stake with greater toil,  
Nor e'er was fate so near a foil.

*Dryden.*

2. [from *feuille*, French, *folium*, Lat.] Leaf; gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,  
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,  
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,  
And golden foil all over them display'd.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Fame is no place that grows on mortal soil,  
Nor in the glittering foil,  
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies.

*Milton, Lycidas.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him begun  
To set for foil of his milk-white to serve.

*Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,  
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,  
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to set it off.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The sullen passage of thy woary steps  
Enters a foil, wherein thou art to set  
The precious jewel of thy name.

*Shakespeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the foil closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre; the foil is a mixture of mastic and burnt ivory.

*Grew, Muscum.*

Hector has a foil to set him off: we oppose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.

*Brown on the Odyssey.*

4. [from *foillier*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his foil and target. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

5. The steel of a looking-glass. [French, *feuille*, leaf; Lat. *folium*.] *Sherwood.*

*Foil*, among looking-glass-grinders, is a sheet of tin with quicksilver, or the like, laid on the back-side of a looking-glass, in make it reflect. *Chambers.*

**FO'ILABLE.** *adj.* [from *foil*.] That may be foiled; reusable; rejectible.

*Colgrave in F. Revestable, & Sherwood.*

**FO'ILER.** *n. s.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

**FO'ILING.** *n. s.* Among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass.

**To FOIN.** *v. n.* [from *joindre*, French, *joindre*, Lat.] To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and join'd, and thunder'd blows,

And every way did seek into his life;  
No place, no mail, could ward so mighty throws;  
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Spens. F. Q.*

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out:  
He will join like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*  
He was fain to defend himself from the bear,  
A great while, the bear continually joining at him with his great tusks. *Cæcilius, Life of Wolsey.*

Then loath, no moment lost, at once advance  
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:  
They lash, they join, they pass, they strive to bore  
Their comrades, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

TO FOIN.\* v. a. To prick; to sting.

*Hulot, and Barret.*

FOIN.† n. s. [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.

At hand strokes they use not swords, but pollaxes, which are mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for fencers and down strokes.

*Robinson, Treatise of Man's Weapons, (1551), ch. 10.*  
Come, no matter var your fous. *St. K. Lear.*  
I had my wards, and fous, and quarter-bows.  
*Win. Wom. of Hageden, (1638).*

FOININGLY. adv. [from foin.] In a pushing manner.

FOISON.† n. s. [old French, *foison*, (for there is no such Sax. word, I think, as *foison*, given by Dr. Johnson,) from *foisonner*, to abound. It may be from the Lat. *fusus*, copious; or, as Menage says, from *fusio*.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but it is certainly still used in several countries.

For justly thy riches, whatsoever they be,  
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee.

*Tuam.*

Be wilful to kill, and unwilling to store,  
And look not for *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tuam.*

Nature should bring forth  
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,  
To feed my innocent people. *Shaks. Tempest.*

As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time  
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings  
To teeming *foison*, so her plentiful womb  
Expresseth his full till and bounty.

*Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

TO FOIST.† v. a. [*fauister*, French.] To insert by forgery; to falsify. It appears to have been adopted from the practice of gamblers; *to foist* or cog a die," *Barret's Aliv. 1580*; *"to foist or cog,"* *Sherwood's Dict. 1632*.

Least negligence or partiality might admit or fast in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.

*Corpus, Stat. of Cornwall.*

Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place  
Of some old rotten rail. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

TO FOIST.\* v. n. To stink; to be fusty. It is the same as *fust*, which see; and also *foistied*. It is sometimes written *fist*, as in *Hollyband's old French Grammar*.

FOIST.\* n. s. [old Fr. *fuste*, *a foist*, a light galley.] Cotgrave; perhaps from the Lat. *fustis*, in the sense of wood.

*"A fuste seu ligno dicta navis species, quam vulgo fiste dicimus; nam et naves nudæ ligna vocantur."* See *Dr. Cuvæ* in *V. FUSTA*.] A light and swift ship.

*Barret.*

This pink, this painted *fist*, this cockle-bow.

*Brown, and Fl. Turner Tamed.*

FOISTER.\* n. s. [from *To foist*.] A falsifier; *"a liar."* *Sherwood.*

These able are at need to stand and keepe the stake,  
When *fagging foisters*, fit for Thorne fraile,  
Are food-sick, *faisi*; or, heart-sick, run to waies.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 483.*  
FOISTIED.\* adj. [*F. fustic*.] Mustied; winowed.

*Hulot.*

FOISTINESS. n. s. [from *foisty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,  
Least *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tuam.*

FOISTY.\* adj. [*F. fustic*.] See *FUSTY*.

Mouldy; fusty.

The old moethosen, legend legend; and the foisty and fenowed festival.

*Favour, Anty, Triumph over Novelty,*

*(1619), p. 334.*

FOLD.† n. s. [Sax. *falab*, *falb*, from the Goth. *foldan*, to fold up. *"Huc pertinent illud falb, vcl falb, quod Anglo-saxonibus olim denotabat stabulum, propriè verò septem ex stipitibus cratibusque in terram defixis complicatisque factum."* *Jun. Gloss. Goth. in V. FALDEN*.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field  
Part arable and till'd; whereon were sheaves  
New reap'd; the other part, sheep-walks and folds. *Milton, P. I.*

In thy book record their groans,  
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient folds  
Slain. *Milton, Sonnet.*

2. The place where sheep are housed.

Build ye cities for your little ones, and folds for your sheep. *Numb. xxiii. 24.*  
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,  
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold;  
And Philomel becometh dumb,  
And all complice of cures to come. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,  
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,  
The hope and promise of my falling fold. *Dryden, Virg.*

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, yet're distinctly roll'd;  
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold. *Cæcili.*

5. An enclosure of any kind, as *fold-garth*, still used in the north of England, for the farm-yard.

6. (From *falb*, Saxon.) A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

See in this trice of time

Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle

So many folds of favour. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of folds of linen, beset with gums.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Not with indented wave, the serpent then  
Proned on the ground, as since; but on his rear  
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd

Fold above fold, a surging mass! *Milton, P. I.*

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the folds be large; the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the folds.

*Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds  
The glories of death, with seven distinguish'd folds  
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden, Virg. Æn.*

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger folds than a human, but in other things not much different.

*Arbuthnot.*

7. From the foregoing signification is de-

rived the use of fold in composition.

*Fold* signifies the same quantity added; as, two *fold*, twice the quantity; twenty *fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an hundred fold; some sixty fold, some thirty fold. *St. Matt. xiii. 8.*

At last appear  
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roar,  
And thrice three fold the gates: three folds were brass.

Three times three of adamantine rock. *Milt. P. L.*  
Their martyr'd blood and ashes saw  
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth wave  
The triple tyrant, that from them may grow  
A hundred fold. *Milton, Sonnet.*

TO FOLD.† v. a. [*Goth. foldan*; Sax. *fealban*.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.

The use that bids the shepherd fold,  
Now the top of heav'n doth double. *Milt. Comus.*  
See in pens his flocks will fold,  
And then produce her dairy store,  
With wine to drive away the cold,  
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryd. Hor.*

2. To double; to complicate.

As a venture shall thou fold them up. *Heb. i. 12.*  
Yes a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*  
They be folded together as thorns. *Nash. i. 10.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, laid it upon him, it rend it, seal it, and again return to bed. *Shakspeare.*

Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair, and sits cursing in a corner.

*Cotter of Envy.*

Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;  
Their folded sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

3. To enclose; to include; to shut.

We will descend and fold him in our arms. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*  
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,  
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath  
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.

*Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The fires i' th' lowest hell fold in the people.

*Shakspeare, Coriol.*

TO FOLD. v. n. To close over another of the same kind; to join with another of the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two leaves of the other door were folding. *1 Kings, vi. 24.*

FO'LDER.\* n. s. [from *fold*.] One who folds up anything. *Lat. rugator. Hul.*

FO'LDING.\* n. s. [from *fold*.] Applied to sheep, means the keeping them on arable lands within folds made of hurdles, which they remove about, so that when they have ranged one place they are set upon another.

We see that the folding of sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FOLE.\* See *FOL*.

FOLIA'CEOUS. adj. [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy tawny spar, and a blue tawny *foliaceous* spar.

*Weedwood on Fossils.*

FOLIAGE. n. s. [*folium*, Latin; *feuille*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraved with fruits and foliage, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addis, on Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous foliage shed,  
And gently, bared into fruit, the wise

Spare not the little offerings, if they grow  
Redundant. *Philips.*

To FO'LIAGE. \* v. a. [from the noun.] To  
work so as to represent foliage.

There is in this place one very great square,  
in the middle of which appears an huge composite  
fleshy column. *Drummond, Travels p. 58.*  
Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat invites  
An aged cushion hides! repeats with trust  
The *falsing* d' velvet, pleasing to the eye,  
Of great Elian's reign, but now the mere  
Of weary guest, that on the spacious bed  
Sits down confiding. *Sherrill, Economy, P. III.*

To FO'LIATE. v. a. [*foliatus*, *folium*, Lat.]  
To beat into laminas, or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes  
and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.  
*Newton, Opticks.*

FOLIA'TION. n. s. [*foliatio*, *folium*, Lat.]  
1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of the  
flower, being the collection of those  
fugacious coloured leaves called petals,  
which constitute the compass of the  
flower; and sometimes guard the fruit  
which succeeds the foliation, as in ap-  
ples and pears, and sometimes stand  
within it, as in cherries and apricots; for  
these being tender and pulpy, and  
coming forth in the spring, would be  
injured by the weather, if they were  
not lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE.† n. s. [from *folium*, Latin.]  
The state of being hammered into leaves.

*Dict.*

They wrestled together a *foliature* of the fig-  
tree. *Shuckford on the Creation, p. 203.*  
FO'LIER. \* n. s. [*Dutch*, *foel*; French,  
*feuille*.] Goldsmith's foil.

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to  
be observed, how and out of what substance they  
are prepared. *Hist. R. Soc. II. 489.*

FOLIO.† n. s. [*in folio*, Latin.]

1. A leaf or page of a book; *fol.* a and *b*,  
or *recto* and *verso*, being ancient and  
continued distinctions for the first  
and second sides of the leaf in manu-  
scripts and early-printed books. This  
is the primary sense of *folio*; the first  
writing being on *leaves*.

2. A large book, of which the pages are  
formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.  
I am for whole volumes in *folio*.

Plumbum and Plumbeo made less progress in  
knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*.  
*Watts on the Mind.*

FO'LIOMORT. adj. [*folium mortuum*, Lat.]  
A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf  
faded; vulgarly called *filemat*. See  
FILEMAT.

A flinty pebble was of a dark green colour, and  
the exterior cortex of a *foliaceous* colour.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

FO'LIOT. \* n. s. [*Ital. folletto*, "a spirit," a  
hobgoblin, a robin-goddow." Florio,  
World of Words, 1598.] A kind of  
demon.

Terrestrial devils are wood-symphs, *foliots*,  
fairies, robin-goddows, &c.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47.*

Another sort of these [demons] are, which fre-

quent forlorn houses; which the Italians call  
*foliots*, most part innocuous.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47.*

FO'LIUS. \* adj. [from the Lat. *folium*.]

Leafy; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf.

*Folius* appears, and not the central and  
vital interior of truth. *Brown, Ch. Mor. II. 5.*

FOLK.† n. s. [old, Sax. *folk*, Dutch;  
*folk*, Icel. *foull*, old French; *foz*; Gr.  
*foel*. *Poppe*, and by transposition *Foex*;  
Lat. *volgus*.] It is properly a noun col-  
lective; and has no plural but by modern  
corruption.]

1. People in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking ques-  
tions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but  
rather sitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of  
their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*  
Dorlaus having married his sister, had his mar-  
riage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to  
say, how unhappy sower the children after grow,  
with a son. *Sidney.*

When with greatest art he spoke,  
You'd think he talk'd like either *folk*;  
For all a rhetorician's rules

Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and go-  
vern the nations upon earth. *Psalm lvi. 4.*

3. Any kind of people as discriminated  
from others.

The river thence hath flow'd, no ebb between:  
And the old *folk*, time's dating chronicles,  
Say it did so a little time before. *Shakespeare.*

Anger is a kind of baseness: as it appears well  
in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and  
sick *folks*. *Bacon.*

4. It is now used only in familiar or bur-  
lesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,  
Remembers he the tree has seen,  
And goes with *folks* to shew the sight. *Swift.*

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;  
He did'n and sup'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

FO'LLAND. \* n. s. [Sax. *folcland*.] Copy-  
hold land, in contradistinction to book-  
land (bochland) or charter-land.

They held their small portions of land as an in-  
heritance — not by charter, but by a sort of pro-  
prietorship — this was called *folland*.

*Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. II. 7.*

FO'LLMOT.† n. s. [Sax. *folc-mot*; *folc*,  
*mot*; *folk*, the people, and *mot*, a meeting,  
Sax. *Goeth*.] A meeting of people.

Those bills were appointed for two special uses,  
and built by two several nations: the one is that  
which you call *folcmotes*, built by the Saxons, and  
signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

To which *folcmote* they all, with one consent,  
Agreed to travel. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 6.*  
These held a court every fortnight, which they  
called the *folcmote* or *leet*, and there became re-  
solutely bound to each other, and in the pub-  
lic, for their own peaceable behaviour, and that  
of their families and dependants.

*Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. II. 7.*

FO'LLICLE. n. s. [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong  
coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular  
*follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long con-  
taineth this humour; yet is there a manifest re-  
ceptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.

*Brown, Purg. Err.*

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the  
seed vessels, capsula seminalis, or  
case, which some fruits and seeds have

over them; as that of the alkengi, pec-  
uliaris, &c. *Quincy.*

FO'LLUL. \* adj. [*folly* and *full*.] Full  
of folly. This is an old Scotch ex-  
pression; and is an English vulgarism.  
The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy,  
*folly*; fanciful and *follyful* they use indiscrimi-  
nately. *Shakespeare.*

FO'LLULE. \* adv. [from *folly*.] Foolishly.  
Obscure. Used both by Wicliffe and  
Chaucer.

To FOLLLOW.† v. a. [*folgan*, Saxon;  
*volgen*, Dutch; *folgen*, Goth. to follow.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by  
side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a  
man, than follow him like a dwarf.

*Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Him all his train

Follow'd to bright procession to behold  
Creation, and the wonders of his might.

*Milton, P. L.*

What could I do,  
But follow strait, inevitably thus led. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.

Where rocks felt thickest was indeed the place  
To seek Sebastian, through a track of death

1 follow'd him by groans of dying folk. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain  
God is as here, and will be found alike  
Present, and of his presence many a sign  
Still following thee, still compassing thee round

With goodness and paternal love, his face  
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *P. L.*

*Milton, P. L.*

Up he rode,  
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound  
Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd  
Angelical harmonies. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and  
follow'd Saul to the battle. *1 Sam. xvii. 13.*

Let not the muse then flatter lawless away,  
Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after.

Not yielding over to old age his country de-  
lights, he was at that time following a merrill.

*Sidney.*

Some pious tears the playing hero paid,  
And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade.

*Dryden, En.*

We follow fate, which does too fast pursue.

*Dryden.*

6. To succeed in order of time.

Such follow him as shall be registered,  
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll.

*Milton, P. L.*

Signs following signs, lead on the mighty year.

*Pope.*

7. To be consequential in argument, as  
effects to causes.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold  
And ventures, if that fail them, shrink and fear  
What yet they know must follow, to endure  
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds or pain. *Milton, P. L.*

8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be  
of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancient  
And better, others, whom we much more affect,  
leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse,  
we had rather follow the perfections of them whom  
we like not, than in defects resemble them whom  
we love.

*Hooker.*

Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than  
good rules. *Locke on Education.*

9. To obey; to observe as a guide or di-  
rection.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their



only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Christians.

*Tillotson.*

Most men admire

*Milton, P. R.*

Virtue, who follow not her lore  
Fair virtue, should I follow thee,  
I should be naked and alone,  
For thou art not in company,  
And scarce art to be found in one.

*Swyn.*

10. To pursue as an object of desire.  
*Follow* peace with all men. *Herbert, xii. 14.*

*Follow* not that which is evil. *3 John, ver. 11.*

11. To conform by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.  
They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

12. To attend to; to be busied with.  
He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits.

*Ecclesi. xix. 9.*

To FOLLOW.† v. n.

1. To come after another.

The famine shall follow close after you.

*Jer. xlii. 16.*

Welcome all that lead or follow

*B. Jonson.*

2. To attend servilely.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion.

That in the nature of their lords rebels;

As knowing naught, like dogs, but following.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. To be posterior in time.

Living carcasses design'd

For death, the following day, in bloody fight.

*Milton, P. L.*

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause.  
If he neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the miserrand that follow on it must be imputed to his own election.

*Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow.

*Locke.*

5. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes doubts, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country.

*Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power.

*Locke.*

6. To continue endeavour; to persevere.  
Then shall we know, if we follow no to know the Lord;

*Hos. vi. 5.*

FO'LLOWER.† n. s. [from follow; Sax. *folcwe*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels?

*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,  
Spur'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes.

*Dryden.*

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide.

*South, Sermon.*

3. An attendant or dependant.  
No follower, but a friend.

*Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?

— With Poins, and other his continual followers.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Grief is an impudent guest,

A follower every where.

*Beaumont, and Fl. Z. of Corinth.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law.

*Spencer on Ireland.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,

To leave his followers on a foreign coast.

*Dryden, Æn.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ.

*1 Cor. xi. 1.*

The true profession of Christianity invariably engages all its followers to do good to all men.

*Spence, Sermon.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have.

*Locke.*

The church of Smyrna professed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their King and their Master.

*Nelson.*

The studious head or gen'rous mind,

Fuller of God, or friend of human kind,

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore

The faith and moral nature gave before.

*Pope, Essay.*

7. One of the same faction or party.

FO'LLY.† n. s. [old Fr. *folle*; Welsh, *fol*.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is folly, childhood's guide,

This childhood at her side.

*Hawthornth.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.  
She hath wrought folly in Israel, to play the whore in her father's house.

*Deut. xxi. 21.*

They have committed lawlessness and folly in Israel.

*Judges, xii. 6.*

Think'st thou, that duty should have dread to speak,

When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness ho-

is bound, when majesty to folly falls.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

She turn'd to folly, and she was a whore.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see

The pretty follies that themselves commit;

For if they could, Cupid himself would blush

To see us thus transformed to a boy.

*Shakespeare.*

Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing folly,

Lies all neglected, all forgot.

*Prior.*

Leave such to trifle with more grave and ease,

Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please.

*Pope, Horace.*

To FOMENT. v. a. [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomentor*, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,

Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead.

*Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their giving, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children.

*Watson.*

Blame them thyself, as reason's law requires,

Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires.

*Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them.

*Locke.*

FOMENTATION.† n. s. [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment*.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours.

*Quincy.*

*Fomentation* calleth forth the humour of vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultice, draweth gently the humour out: for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Excitation; encouragement.

This gentleman leaveth Italy in present tranquillity, though not without a little fear of some alteration on the side of Savoy: which prince seemeth to have great and unquiet thoughts; and I fear, they will lack no fomentation from abroad.

*Sir H. Watson, Lett. Rom. p. 276.*

And dive in science for distinguished names, Dishonest fomentation of your pride!

*Young, Night Th. 5.*

FOMENTER.† n. s. [from *foment*.] One that foment; an encourager; a supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up.

*Howell.*

The kinder, fomenters, and advancers of the whole German war.

*Recalling of the Peace*

*of Germany, (1655), p. 113.*

A perpetual fomentor and nourisher of sin.

*Hale, Sermon, end of his Remains, p. 25.*

FON.† n. s. [a word used by Chaucer for a fool, which Mr. Tyrwhitt designates as Saxon; but, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, there is no similar word in that language. "It is," he observes, "the same with the Su. Goth. *faana*, and Icel. *faanc*, status; whence *faana*, *faanafti*, fatuë se gerere; Su. Goth. *faanig*, delirus, stultus; Icel. *fangar*, homo nihili; Germ. *faunzen*, *faunzen*, agere. Perhaps this is the origin of the English *fool*, and also of *fun*, sport." But see FUN.

Wicliffe, it may be added, uses *fanned* for *foolish*. We have also, in our old language, the term *fond-plough*, a kind of plough.] A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*, Than loves the thing he cannot purchase.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

FOND.† adj. [*fon*, Scottish; a word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology; to *fonne* is in Chaucer to doat, to be foolish. So far Dr. Johnson. See however, the etymology of the preceding word, *fon*.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent injudicious.

That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a fond or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard.

*Hooker.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a fond schoolmaster. *Ascham.*

Tell these and women,  
'Tis fond to wait inevitable strokes,  
'As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Grant I may never prove so fond  
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shaks. Timon.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,  
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance. *Shaks.*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;  
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *De Witt.*

Thou see'st  
How subtly to detain thee I devise,  
Inviting thee to learn while I relate;  
Fond I were not in hope of thy reply. *Milton, P. L.*

So fond are mortal men,  
Fall'n into wrath divine,  
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite.

'Twas not revenge for grief'd Apollo's wrong  
Thou see'st ears on Midas' temples hung;  
But fond repentance of his happy wish. *Waller.*

But reason with your fond religion fights;  
For many gods are many infatuations. *Dryden, Tycor. Love.*

This is fond, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.  
Not with fond shackles of the tested gold,  
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor  
As fancy values them. *Stoddard, Meas. for Meas.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.  
I'm a foolish fond wife. *Ascham.*

Like Venus I'll shine,  
Be fond and be fine. *Ascham.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted; with of.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too fond of it. *Dryden.*

I, fond of my well-chosen sent,  
My pictures, medals, books complete at once.  
Some are so fond to know a great deal of art,  
And love to talk of things with freedom and  
boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts on the Mind.*

To FOND. } v. a. [from the adjective.]  
To FONDLE. } To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to coddle.

How'er unjust your jealousy appear,  
It does my pity, not my anger move:  
I'll fond as is the forward child of love. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

When amidst the fervour of the feast,  
The Tyrian hugs, and fondle there on her breast,  
And with sweet kisses in her arms constraints,  
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins. *Dryden, Rinaldo.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting  
and parting; but a professor, who always stands  
by, will not suffer them to use any fondling ex-  
pressions. *Swift.*

To FOND. v. n. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

How will this fudge? My master loves her  
dearly;

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;  
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakspeare.*

To FOND. v. n. [Sax. funbanian.] To strive; to try. *Obsolete.*

Though I acknowledge have upon bonds,  
And long have had, yet will I fonde  
To make a boke after his bestie. *Gower, Conf. Am. Prud.*

I will fonde to espouse on my side,  
To whom I may be wedded lawfully. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

FO'NDLER. n. s. [from fond.] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING.† n. s. [from fondle.]

1. A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Quyte you well in field and town,  
And of all the fondlings make a deliverance. *Mystery of Condemned-Days, (1612.)*

Partially in a parent is commonly unlucky;  
for fondlings are in danger to be made fools; and the children that are least coddled make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrenge.*

The best of our own minds may favour any opinion of action, that may shew it to be a fondling of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Bred a fondling and an heiress,  
Dress'd like any lady may 'rears;  
Cock'd by the servants round,  
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

2. A fool. Yet so much I believe, in the world of England.

We have many such fondlings, that are their wives' packhorses and slaves. *Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 603.*

FO'NDREY. adv. [from fond.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,  
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakespeare, Hen. 11.*

Sorrow and grief of heart  
Makes him speak fondly, like a frantic man. *Shakespeare, Rich. 11.*

Picinus fondly adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The military mound  
The British files transcend, in evil hour  
For their proud foes, that fondly bro'd of their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind;  
Fondly we think we merit honour then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure  
From common lightning of the skies,  
He fondly thought he might endure  
The flashes of Arcturi's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

E'en before the fatal engine clos'd,  
A wretched sylph too fondly interpos'd:  
Fate urg'd the shears, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or severely kind. *Smugge.*

FO'NDNESS.† n. s. [from fond.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgement.

Fondness it were for any, being free,  
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Symonds, Sonnets.*

So many absurd and indeed ridiculous consequences do follow the fondness of this argument. *Sp. Taylor, Artif. Handson. p. 55.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish fondness for thee;  
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addison, Cato.*

Whose fondness could compare her mortal offspring  
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;  
My very hate is construed into fondness. *A. Phillips, Distrest Mother.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,

Is thirry and a bit to spare;  
Her fondness for a certain earl  
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and sweet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Not that he had any fondness to the number itself. *Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 245.*

FONL. n. s. Plural of foe. *Obsolete.*

FONL.† n. s. Plural of foe. *Obsolete.*

FONL.† n. s. [Sax. font; fons, Latin; fonte, French.]

1. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy font is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title;  
No, not that name was given me at the font. *Shakespeare, Rich. 11.*

2. [In printing.] An assortment of letters and accents.

I caused a font of Irish letters to be cast. *Boyle, Lett. Birk's Life of B. Boyle, p. 417.*

FO'NTANEL.† n. s. [fontanelle, French.]

An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

I see some full bodies, that can enjoy no health without strong evacuations, blood-lettings, fontanels. *Boyle, Lett. Birk's Life of B. Boyle, p. 417.*

Artificial issue made in any part of the body, are by physicians called fontanels, or little fountains. *Hammond on St. Mark, iv. 29.*

A person plethoric, subject to hot delusions, was advised to a fontanel in her arm. *Warren on Inflammation.*

FONTANGE.† n. s. [from the name of the first wearer, Dr. Johnson says.

This was Mademoiselle de Fontange, one of the French king's mistresses; as the amusing Pop-Dictionary of 1690 informs us.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

These old-fashioned fontanges rose an ell above the head; they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hang down their backs. *Addison.*

FOOD.† n. s. [Sax. fōd, food; fēan, to feed; Goth. fōdins, food; Su. fōda, to nourish; Dutch, voeden, to feed; Scottish, feed.]

1. Actuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,  
That you'll vouchsafe me rainment, bed, and food. *Shakespeare.*

Much food is in the tillage of the poor. *Prior, xvii. 23.*

Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd  
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;  
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,  
As that more willingly thou could'st art not seen  
At heav'n's high feasts! have fed. *Milton, P. L.*

They give us food, which may with necer use,  
And was that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes.

Give me some music: music, moody food  
Of us that trade in love. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

O dear son Edgar,  
The food of thy abused father's wrath,  
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To Food.† v. a. [voeden, Dutch; fōda, Su. fēan, Sax.] To feed. *Obsolete.*

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.

**FOO'DFUL**, *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plentiful.

Where wert thou when I made  
The *fooful* earth, and her foundation laid?

*Sandys, Job, p. 55.*

There Titus was to see, who took his birth  
From heav'n, his nursing from the *fooful* earth.

*Dryden.*

An analogy most fruitful, and more *fooful* than  
the old Ephesian statue with three tiers of breasts.

*Burke, on a Regicide Piece.*

**FOO'DLESS**, *adj.* [*food* and *less*.] Not affording food; barren.

The dry and *foofless* wilderness.

*Sandys, Psalm lxxiv.*

For he in *foofless* deserts fed  
The hungry with celestial bread.

*Sandys, Ps. cvii.*

The *foofless* wilds

Pour forth their brown inhabitants.

*Thomson, Winter.*

**FOO'DY**, *adj.* [*from food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine's the *draw*; and  
And into well *we'd* suck pour'd *foofy* meal.

*Chapman.*

**FOOL**, *n. s.* [*Su. Goth. and Iceland. fol; old Fr. fouel, afterwards fol; old Cornish, fol; Welsh, fad.*]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.

Dost thou call me *fool*, boy?  
— All thy other titles thou hast given away that  
thou wast born with.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The *fool* multitude, that choose by show,  
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,  
Which pry not to the interior.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being  
a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the  
younger, a wise one.

*Locke.*

He thinks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [*In Scripture.*] A wicked man.  
The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God.

*Psalms xiv. 1.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach.  
To be thought knowing, you must first put  
the *fool* upon all mankind.

*Dryden, Juv. Pref.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon;  
a jester.

Where's my knave, my *fool*! Go you, and call  
my *fool* hither.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool*  
or jester.

*Milton.*

In this disguise sit not naturally on so grave  
a person, yet it may become him better than that  
*fool*'s coat.

*Denham.*

5. To play the *fool*. To play pranks  
like a hired jester; to jest; to make  
sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found  
another instead thereof, and armed myself therein  
to play the *fool*.

*Bulwer.*

6. To play the *fool*. To act like one  
void of common understanding.

I have played the *fool*, and have erred exceedingly.

*1 Sam. xvi. 21.*

Well, then we play the *fools* with the time,  
and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

It is worth the name of freedom to be at liberty  
to play the *fool*, and draw shame and misery upon  
a man's self?

*Locke.*

7. To make a *fool* of. To disappoint; to  
defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's  
a-lungry, to challenge him to the field, and then  
to break promise with him, and make a *fool* of him.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Niv. 1.*

To *FOOL*, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To  
trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to  
sport.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to  
you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing  
still.

*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

*Fool* not; for all may have,  
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave.

*Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that  
have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal,  
and spare not.

*De Witt.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides  
against age: and he that *fools* away the one, must  
either beg or starve in the other.

*L'Estrange.*

It must be happy that knows the true measures  
of *fooling*.

*L'Estrange.*

This is a time for *fooling*? *Dryden, Spem, Fears.*

To *FOOL*, *v. a.*

1. To treat with content; to disappoint;  
to frustrate; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,  
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off?

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

His over-weaning  
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting.

*Milton, P. L.*

If men loved to be deceived and *fool'd* about  
their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course  
than by taking their neighbour's word for that,  
which can be known only from their own heart.

*Smith, Sermon.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;  
For *fool* with hope, men favour the devil.

*Dryden.*

I'm strid with waiting for this chemic gold,  
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old.

*Dryden.*

I would advise this blinded set of men not to  
give credit to those, by whom they have been so  
often *fool'd* and imposed upon.

*Johnson, Freckler.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.  
If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts  
Against their father, *fool* me not so much,  
To bear it tamely.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,  
As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause;  
This but thy judgment *fools* the other way  
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.

*Ben Jonson.*

It were an handsome plot,  
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;  
And he's no *fool'd* with downright honesty,  
He'll ne'er believe it.

*Denham, Solys.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures;  
I will no longer be *fool'd* or imposed upon  
by them.

*Calamy, Sermon.*

A boar of Holland, whose ears of growing  
still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as  
to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in  
poverty.

*Temple.*

3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one of his money.

**FOOL\***, *n. s.* [*probably from fouler, Fr.*]

A liquid made of gooseberries scalded  
and pounded, and of cream.

*Thou full dish of *fool*. Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

Fall to your cheesecakes, curds, and clouted  
cream.

*Your *fool*, your *flawes*. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

**FOOLBOLD**, *adj.* [*fool* and *bold*.] Foolish  
bold; foolhardy. Not now in use.

*Some in corners have been *foolbold*.*

*Conclat. of Leland's Journey, enlarged by Bale.*

*L. 3. b.*

**FOOLBORN**, *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish  
from the birth.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

**FOOLERY**, *n. s.* [*from *fool**.] 1. Habitual  
folly.

*Foolery*, sir, does walk about the orb like the  
sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, sir,

but the *fool* should be as oft with your master as  
with my mistress.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*  
He keeps the house of pride and *foolery*.

*Boam. and Fl. Sen. Curate.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

Talk not much with a *fool*, and go not to him  
that hath no understanding. Beware of him, lest  
thou have trouble; and thou shalt never be defiled  
with his *fooleries*.

*Ecclesi. xiii. 13.*  
I shall do that that's fit, sir;  
And fit to cross your *fooleries*.

*Boam. and Fl. The Pilgrim.*  
It is meet *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars  
in treating of things, where the difference lies only  
in words.

*Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That *Pythagoras*, *Plato*, or *Orpheus* believed in  
any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.

*Raleigh, Hist.*  
We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we  
understood, we should despise.

**FOOLHARTY**, *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky  
without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies far under sail,  
An hidden rock escaped unawares,  
That lay in wait her wreck for to befall;  
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares  
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares  
To joy at his *foolhappyness* overnight.

*F. Q.*

**FOOLHARDINESS**, *n. s.* [*from foolhardy*.]  
The old French language has the similar  
expression of *fol hardement* for temerity  
or imprudence. Chaucer uses  
*folehardiness* for rashness. Mad rashness;  
courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt *daring* and *foolhardiness*.  
*Lauren* and *Dryden* are *foolhardy* in  
too far, our *Virgil* never.

A false glowing parasite would call this *foolhardiness*  
valour, and then he may go on boldly,  
because blindly.

*Smith, Sermon. ii. 347.*

**FOOLHARDISE**, *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardisee*,  
French.] Foolhardiness; adventurous-  
ness without judgment. Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wise in works he  
was.

And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;  
Stern metacolly did his courage pass,  
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining  
brass.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**FOOLHARDY**, *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Old  
French also *fol-hardi*, *Rog. Gloss.*  
Suppl.] Daring without judgment;  
madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child  
Did come too near, and with his talons play,  
Half dead through fear, her little tube rev'd.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be  
more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than  
the angels.

*Hewell.*

If any yet be so *foolhardy*,  
I'll expose themselves to vain jeopardy;  
If they come wounded off, and lame,  
No honour's got by such a mistim.

*Hudibras.*

**FOOLTRAP**, *n. s.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare  
to catch fools in; as a flytrap.

Bets, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise  
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.

*Dryden.*

**FOOLISH**, *adj.* [*from *fool**.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intel-  
lect.

Thou *foolish* woman, seest thou not our mourn-  
ing.

*2 Esdras.*

Pray do not mock me;  
I am a very *foolish* fond old man;

I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

## 2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off

Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands,  
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

## 3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue,  
and to be short in the story itself. *2 Mac. ii. 35.*

What could the best perform alone,  
If all their fricoidly aids were gone?

A foolish figure he must make;  
Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior.*

He allows himself in foolish hairends and resentments  
against particular persons, without considering  
that he is to love every body as himself. *Law.*

## 4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOOLISHLY, *adv.* [from *foolish*.] Weakly;  
without understanding. In Scripture,  
wickedly.

Although we boast our winter suns bright,  
And foolishly are glad to see it at its height;  
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy  
night. *Suff.*

## FOOLISHNESS, n. s. [from *foolish*.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

*Foolishness* being properly a man's deviation  
from right reason, in point of practice, must needs  
consist in his pitching upon such an end as is un-  
suitable to his condition, or pitching upon means  
unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*  
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,  
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*

FOOLSCAP Paper. A term denoting the  
weight of the sheet of paper; as, pot, *foolscap*,  
&c. pot being the smallest, and  
*foolscap* the second in the ascending  
scale to *atlas*-paper.

FOOLSTONES, n. s. A plant.

FOOT † n. s. plural *feet*. [from *Sax. voet*,  
Dutch; *fute*, Scottish; *fatus*, Goth. *fat*,  
Iceland. "Antiquissimum esse vocem  
conprobat omnium dialect. Scythio-  
Scand. convenientia." *Serenius*.]

## 1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,  
Oh'er upon her knees than on her foot,  
Died ev'ry day the liv'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
His affection to the church was so notorious,  
That he never deserted it till both it and he were  
over-run and trod under foot. *Clarendon.*

## 2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot; as, the foot of a table.

## 3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do buss the  
clouds,  
Must kiss their own feet. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*  
Fretting, by little and little, washes away and  
cuts out both the tops, and sides, and feet of moun-  
tains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

## 4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?  
— Nothing; a trifling sound of misery.  
New added to the foot of thy account;  
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and borne away. *Dryden, Cleomen.*

## 5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to  
make the land navigable, and the sea passable by  
foot. *2 Mac. v. 21.*

## 6. On FOOT. Walking; without carriage. Written sometimes *o'foot*, whence *a'foot*. See *A'foot*.

Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand  
on foot. *Ex. xii.*

## 7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already  
in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's  
warning. *Shakespeare.*

## 8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.

Lusius gathered three score thousand choice men  
of foot, and five thousand horsemen. *1 Mac. ii. 28.*  
Himself with all his foot entered the town, his  
horse being quartered about it. *Clarendon.*

Thrice horse and foot about the fires are led,  
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead.  
*Dryden.*

## 9. State; character; condition.

See on what foot we stand; a scanty shore,  
The sun behind, our enemies before. *Dryden, Bn.*

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem  
to insinuate that we are out upon the same foot  
with our fellow subjects in England.

*Suff. Drap. Letters.*

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt  
with which we treat this part of our species, the  
negrees, that we should not put them upon the  
common foot of humanity, that we should only set  
an insignificant fine upon the man who murders  
them? *Addison.*

## 10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no well wisher to his country without a  
little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a  
better foot. *Suff.*

I ask whether upon the foot of our constitution,  
as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a  
king of England may be deposed? *Suff.*

## 11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the follow- ing phrase. See *A'foot*.

Such a tradition were at any time set on foot,  
it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain  
entertainment; but much more difficult how it  
should come to be universally propagated.

*Tillotson.*

## 12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon in-  
terest, men's necessities would draw upon them a  
most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced  
to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under  
foot. *Bacon, Ent.*

## 13. A certain number of syllables consti- tuting a distinct part of a verse.

For, in our English versifying, without quan-  
tity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either  
born deformed, unnatural, or lame.

*Achom, Schoolmaster.*

Did'st thou hear these verses?  
— O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for  
some of them had in them more feet than the verses  
would bear. *Shakespeare.*

And Sydney's verse halts ill on Roman feet.  
*Pope.*

## 14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something rank on foot,  
Her father hath commanded her to slip  
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

In the government of the world the number and  
variety of the ends on foot, with the secret nature  
of most things to which they relate, must make a dis-  
tinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very  
difficult, and in some unattainable. *Green.*

## 15. Step.

This man's son would, every foot and anon, be  
taking some of his companions into the church.

*L'Estrange.*

## 16. A measure containing twelve inches; supposed to be the length of a man's foot.

When it signifies measure, it has  
often, but vitiously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linnen  
cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four  
foot deep within the earth, came forth no ways  
mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

## To FOOT, v. n. [from the noun.]

### 1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,  
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;  
The moon was up and shot a gleamy light;  
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,  
That fast; *footing* seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

### 2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to lead,  
Half flying and half *footing* in his hate. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieve do *foot*  
by night. *Shakespeare.*

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed*  
it himself. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once,  
who can *foot* it farthest. *Dryden, Span. Prior.*  
With them a man sometimes cannot be a peni-  
tent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to  
Jerusalem; or wanders over that or that part of  
the world, to visit the shrine of such or such pre-  
tended saint. *South.*

## To FOOT, v. a.

### 1. To spurn; to kick.

You, that would your rheum upon my head,  
and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your  
threshold. *Shakespeare.*

For there the pride of all her heart will bow,  
When you shall *foot* her from your no, not the you.

*Bacon, and Fl. W. at Mr. Wagon.*

### 2. To settle; to begin to fix.

What could'st thou do with the traitors

last *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

### 3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the world;  
He met the night-mare, and her name told;  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,  
And anyest then, witch, away she right. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,  
Or shepherd boy, they feastly foot the green. *Tickell.*

### 4. To hold with the foot. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Herbert. He had forgotten Shakespeare.

The holy eagle

Stoop'd, as to *foot* us. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

We are the earth, and they,  
Like moles within us, bave and cast about;  
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,  
They never cool, much less give out. *Herbert.*

### 5. To supply with feet.

New spur-stallions, or stockings by this time  
*footed*. *Rp. Hall, Character. The Fair-Clown.*

## FOOTBALL, n. s. [from *foot* and *ball*.]

A ball commonly made of a blown blad-  
der, cascd with leather, driven by the  
foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,  
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus? *Shaks.*

Such a Winter-piece should be beautified with  
all manner of works and exercises of Winter; as  
*footballs*, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice.  
*Peuchen.*

As when a sort of lusty shepherds try  
Their force at *football*, care of victory  
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,  
That their encounter seems too rough for jest. *Wallar.*

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,  
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

### 2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.

He was sensible the common *football* was a very  
imperfect imitation of that exercise.

*Arbuthnot and Pope, Misc. Scrib.*

FOOTBANDS.\* *n. s. pl.* [*foot and band.*]

Soldiers that march and fight on foot.

T' whom valiant Audie, in their true recoyle,  
" With his foot-bands alone did give the foyle.

*Mar. for Mag. p. 805.*

FOOTBOY. *n. s.* [*foot and boy.*] A low

menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,

This honest man, wait like a lowly footboy

At chamber-door? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Though I had nobody to assist but a footboy,

yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things.

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound

to us of his footboys by oppression of me, he never

disputes it. *Suff.*

FOOTBREADTH.\* *n. s.* [*foot and breadth.*]

The space which a foot might cover.

I will not give you of their land, no so much as

a footbreadth; [in the margin, the treading of

the sole of the foot.] *Deut. ii. 5.*

FOOTBRIDGE. *n. s.* [*foot and bridge.*] A

bridge on which passengers walk; a

narrow bridge.

Palemon's shepherd, fearing the footbridge was

not strong enough, loaded it so long, till he broke

that which would have borne a bigger burden.

*Sidney.*

FOOTCLOTH.\* *n. s.* [*foot and cloth.*]

A sumpter cloth; and thence applied to a

sumpter cloth; and thence applied to a

sumpter cloth; and thence applied to a

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the tract of animals, and is most suc-  
cessful, when the tract is recent, i. e.  
when the footsteps of the animal are as  
it were hot. Not now in use.

And forthwith anon fet-hote

He stole the cow. *Greene, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

Constantly have they taken anon foot-hote.

*Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.*

FOOTING. *n. s.* [*from foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;

As full of peril and adreventous spirit

As to o'walk a current, roaring loud,

On the unsteadfast footing of a spear.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,

Did shew the footing found, for all the flood. *Davies.*

In accents, every step gained is a footing and

help to the next. *Hollier, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Support; root.

Set closed stakes; and, wond'rous to behold,

Their sharpen'd ends in earth their footing place,

And the dry poles produce a living race.

*Dryden, Virg.*

3. Basis; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and

footing here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond

those ideas which sense or reflection have offered.

*Locke.*

4. Place; possession.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,

Fix'd by the sun, or seeming to soar,

Or each some more remote and slippery star,

Which looms footing when to mortals shew u. *Dryden.*

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward mov'd his footing old,

So backward still was turned his wrinkled face.

*Spenser.*

I would outnig you did nobody come:

But hark, I hear the footing of a man.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Break off, break off; I feel the different sound

Of some chaste footing near about this ground.

*Milton, Comus.*

6. Dance.

Make holiday: your ryestraw hats put on

And these fresh nymphs encounter every one

In country footing. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish; and in his

footing his son continuing, hath increased his aid

name. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root;

or like footings up and down, impossible to be

traced. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any footing in this

land, the state of England did desire to perfect

the conquest. *Davies.*

The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their

first footing in Yorkshire. *Clorenson.*

No useful art have yet found footing here;

But all untaught and savage dogs appear.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

9. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same footing with Egypt, as to

taxes. *Arbutnot.*

FOOTLESS.\* *adj.* Without feet; feetless.

SEE FEETLESS.

FOOTLICKER. *n. s.* [*foot and lick.*] A

slave; an humble fawner; one who licks

the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this

island

Thine own for ever; and I, thy Callian,

For thy footlicker. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

FOOTMAN. *n. s.* [*foot and man.*]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on

foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist

of footmen three millions, of horsemen one million.

*Raleigh, Hist.*

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with

two horses at either end, and two footmen on each

side. *Bacon.*

Like footmen running before coaches, *Prior.*

To tell the Inn what lord approaches.

3. One who practices to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *n. s.* [*from footman.*] The

art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers espousing this, suddenly broke

up, and committed the safety of their lives to their

nimble footmanship. *Heyward.*

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them

with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with

your footmanship. *L'Etrange.*

FOOTMANSTLE.\* *n. s.* [*foot and manstle.*]

A species of petticoat such as is used to this

day by market-women, when they

ride on horseback, to keep their gowns

clean. Obsolete.

A fat-nanted about her hipper large.

*Chaucer's Wife of Bath, Prod. C. T.*

FOOTPACE. *n. s.* [*foot and pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after a

ground or five steps, you arrive to a broad

place, where you make two or three

paces before you ascend another step,

thereby to ease the legs in ascending the

rest of the stairs. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD. *n. s.* [*foot and pad.* See PAD.]

A highwayman that robs on foot, not

on horseback.

FOOTPATH. *n. s.* [*foot and path.*] A narrow

way which will not admit horses or

carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

— Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

FOOTPOST. *n. s.* [*foot and post.*] A post

or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare

weekly appointeth a footpost, whose dispatch is well

near as speedy as the horses. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FOOTSOLDIER.\* *n. s.* [*foot and soldier.*]

A soldier that marches and fights on

foot.

FOOTSTALL. *n. s.* [*foot and stall.*] A

woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *n. s.* [*foot and step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the

foot.

Clear-sighted reason wisdom's judgement leads,

And sense, her vassal, in her foot-steps treads.

*Denham.*

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk

in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-

ever he has the foot-steps of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our

system, if there we may trace any visible foot-steps

of Divine Wisdom and Benevolence. *Brantley, Serm.*

3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *n. s.* [*foot and stool.*] Stool

on which he sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,

And made our foot-stool of security. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

For whose sacred office 'tis to bring

Kings to obey their God, and men their king.

By these mysterious links to fix and tie  
Men in the footstool of the Deity. *Denham, Sophy.*  
Let echoing anthers make his praises known  
On earth, his footstool, as in heav'n his throne.

*Raccommen.*  
By the phrase of worshipping his footstool, no more is meant than worshipping God at his footstool.

FOP† n. s. [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Others think it derived from Horace's *vappa*, a foolish fellow; which is adopted from *veppa*, wine that has lost its flavour, evaporated. Serenius proposes the Icelandic *hwopra*, levity.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an imperitinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,  
Got 'tween asleep and waks. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
When such a positive chance of *fop*  
Among his numerous absurdities,  
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,  
I fret to see them in such company. *Raccommen.*  
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat.

*L'Entranger.*  
In a dull stream, which moving slow,  
You hardly see the current flow  
When a small breeze obstructs the course,  
It whirls about for want of force,  
And in its narrow circle gathers  
Nothing but chaff and straws, and feathers:  
The current of a female mind  
Stops thus, and turns with every wind;  
Thus whirling round, together draws  
Fools, fops, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

FOP'DDLE. n. s. [A *fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noodle,  
And banded you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras.*  
FOP'LING.† n. s. [from *fop*.] A petty *fop*; an under-rate coxcomb.

They wrack in Chloë's toilet gain a part,  
And, with his tailor, share the *fopling's* heart. *Tickell.*

Intrusion with a *fopling's* face,  
Ignorant of time and place.

*Crusier, Ode on Solitude.*

FOP'PERY.† n. s. [from *fop*.] 1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter  
My sober house. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*  
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeit of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sea, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

And as my satire bursts again,  
See feather'd *foppery* strew the plain. *Steuart.*  
Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited *fopperies*. *Guthrie.*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France  
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,

Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granville.*

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

FOP'PISH. adj. [from *fop*.]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace to a year;  
For wise men are grown *foppish*,  
And know not how their wits to wear,  
Their manners are so apish. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have;  
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;  
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;  
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet. *Gerrh.*  
The Romans grew extremely apish and *foppish*, so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbustnot.*

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and who is in debt.

FOP'PISHLY.† adv. [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously. *Sherrwood.*

FOP'PININESS.† n. s. [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity. *Sherrwood.*

I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely beautiful, which at the same time subject the wearer to the character of *foppiness* and affectation. *Sherrwood.*

FOR† prep. [*fop*, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch, *faur*, Gothic. Skinner and Tyrwhitt derive it from the Latin *pro*; Junius, from the Greek *pro*; changing *pro* into *f*, and transposing the letter *r*. Mr. Horne Tooke believes it to be no other than the Gothic substantive *fairina*, cause; and contends, that *cause* is the real single meaning which belongs to the several instances adduced. See Div. of Purley, i. 567—590.]

1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooder.*

Edward and Richard,  
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,  
Are at our backs. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Speak, good Cominius;  
Leave nothing out for length. *Shakespeare.*

An astrologer saith, if we were not for vain things that are constant, an individual would last out of moment.

The governor, rallying out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had for haste left behind them. *Andelst, Hist.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victuals. *Andelst.*

Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,  
This cannot take her:  
If of herself she will not love,  
Nothing can make her.

Care not for frowns or smiles. *Suckling.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickedler for hoping. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, were then so low that the inward sense lay low, and they would no longer be aware of use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,  
And suffer'd death for this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren sands, the suffer'd grief  
Rear'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

For his long absence church and state did groan,  
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd  
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryden, Virg.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;  
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Matrons of renown,  
When tyrant Nero burn't his imperial throne,  
Shriek'd for the dowfall in a doubtful cry,  
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault, find a refuge in the carcases of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world; he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better for any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempests. *Addison.*

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,  
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst, you could not think,  
And die you must, for want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now for something, which they have so many years exercised for nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*

Your sermons will be less valuable, for want of time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective for requital,  
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

A paltry ring  
That she did give me, whose poesy was,  
For all the world, like currier's poetry  
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shaks.*

For all the world,  
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters. *Bacon, Ess.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the political. *Bacon, Ess.*

Consent are rather gazed upon than wisdom, considered in their effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Ess.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I. *Valter.*  
He said these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were for their matter foreign. *Hales.*  
Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's commands. *Temple.*

For me, no other happiness I own,  
Than to have born no issue in the throne. *Dryd. Tyr. Lav.*

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,  
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryd. Ess.*

After death, we spirits have just such natures  
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;  
For bulk more insects, yet in mischief met. *Tate, Jahn.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but for particulars and circumstances, he continually tops them.

*Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*  
Lo some are rellum, and the rest as good,  
For all his lordship knows, but they are woe.

*Pope.*  
3. In this sense it has often as before it.

As for Maramadul's general, they had no just cause to mislike him, being an old captain of great experience.

*Knots.*  
4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?

She thinks you favour'd:  
But let her go, for an ungrateful woman.

*A. Philop.*

Say, it is fitting in this very field,  
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter.

1. In this field, should die for a deserter?

*Goy.*

5. With resemblance of.

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,  
The gentle York is up.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Now, nor for sure, deliverance is at hand;  
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd.

*Milton, P. R.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,  
And bounding, o'er the pomel cast the knight:  
Fore and he flew, and piching on his hand,  
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.

*Dryd.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears

For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worse,  
If we procure not to ourselves more woe.

*Milton, P. L.*

The council-table and state-chamber held for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited.

*Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature for itself; but is a shrewd thing to an orchard.

*Bacon.*

He refused not to die for those whom killed him, and shed his blood for some of those that split it.

*Boyle.*

Shall I think the world was made for one,  
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,  
Not for protection, but to be devour'd?

*Dryden, Spem. Friar.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,  
For those our critics much confide in;  
Though merely writ at first for filling,  
To raise the volume's price a shilling.

*Swift.*

8. To conduce to; beneficial.

It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.

*Tillotson.*

It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it.

*Addison, Spect.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru, for China and Japan.

*Bacon.*

As she was brought for England, she was cast away near Harwich.

*Hayward.*

We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind.

*Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.

For tusks with Indian elephants he strove,  
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove.

*Dryden.*

11. In proportion to.

As he could see clear, for those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

12. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve for summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster book.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

13. After O an expression of desire.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention!

*Shakespeare, Hen. V. Prologue.*

14. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge.

*Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

15. Inducement as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice.

*Tillotson.*

16. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer for the portion; nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with.

*Locke.*

17. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, for one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as for a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors.

*Bp. Taylor.*

18. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by.

*Boyle on Colours.*

19. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,  
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow.

*Tatler.*

And, for the time shall oot seem tedious,  
I'll tell thee what befell me on a day,  
In this self place.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

There must be no alters with hedges at the higher end for letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor at the farther end, for letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath.

*Bacon, Ess.*

Walk off, sirrah,  
And stir my horse for catching cold.

*Brown, and Fl. Luc's Pilgrimage.*

20. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the toothach.

*Garretson.*

21. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession for that of poetry.

*Dryden.*

22. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line for line is impossible.

*Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor for a star.

*Cowley.*

23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet for their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective.

*Dryden.*

24. Through a certain duration.

Some please for once, some will for ever please.

*Roscommon.*

Those who sleep without dreaming can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy, without their knowing it.

*Locke.*

The administration of this bank is for life, and partly to the hands of the chief citizens.

*Addison, Rem. on Italy.*

Success, hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing:  
Succumb conquests, and a glorious king;  
And bring him laurels, whate'er thy cost.

*Prior.*

The youth transported, asks without delay  
To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day.

*Garth, Ovid.*

25. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back for arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there was any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.

*Tillotson.*

26. According to.

Chymists have not been able, for ought is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony.

*Boyle.*

27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Say, if you be an undertaker, I am for you.

*Shakespeare.*

If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke.

*Dryd.*

28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.

How quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!

For this the foolish, over-careful fathers  
Have look'd their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,  
Their bones with industry: for this, engros'd  
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:  
For this they have been thoughtful to invest  
Their souls with arts and martial exercises.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The kingdom of God was first sent by its counsel; upon which counsel there are yet, for our instruction, two marks.

*Bacon.*

Whether some hero's fate,  
In words worth dying for, he should abate.

*Cowley.*

For he writes not for money, nor for praise.  
Nor to be call'd a wit, o'er to wear bays.

*Denham.*

There shall come a night worthy dying for,  
that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of it, I saw him, and condemn'd him first for you.

*Boyle.*

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for company.

*Tillotson.*

Even death's become to me no dreadful name!  
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,  
I saw him, and condemn'd him first for you.

*Dryden, Virg.*

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;  
But wish'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.

*Dryden, Aurungzeb.*

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,  
Employ their words like mine, for noble ends.

*Dryden, Aurungzeb.*

29. Of tendency to; towards.

The kettle to the top was loist;  
But with the upside down, to show  
its inclination for below.

*Swift.*

30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

To suppose the laws for which ye strive are found in Scripture; but those not against which we strive.

*Hooker, Pref.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one.

*Dryden.*

Jove was for Venus, but he fear'd his wife.

*Dryden.*

He for the world was made, not us alone.

*Cowley.*

They must be void of all zeal, for God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him.

*Bp. Swinburn.*

Aristotle is for poetical justice;  
They are all for rank and foul feeding.

*Fulton.*

31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,  
Spin that I bear so well her tyranny,  
That she thinks nothing else so fit for me.

*Donne.*

A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, for those who pretend to the highest improvement.

*Locke.*

It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.

*Tillotson.*

His country has good havens, both for the Adriatic and Mediterranean.

*Addison on Italy.*

Peria is conspicuously situated for trade both by sea and land.

*Arbuthnot on China.*

Scholars are truly of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use.

*Fulton.*

32. With intention of.

And by that justice hath remov'd the cause  
Of those our accomplices, who, for rapine sent  
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent.

*Walter.*

Here huntmen with delight may read  
How to chase dogs for scent or speed. *Waller.*  
God hath made some things for as long a duration  
as they are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon.*

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,  
Are coursers driv'n, who shed their master's blood.  
*Dryden.*

Such examples should be set before them, as  
patterns for their daily imitation. *Locke.*  
The next question usually is, what is it for? *Locke.*

Achilles is for revenging himself upon Aga-  
memnon, by means of Hector. *Boissac.*

33. Becoming; belonging to.  
It were not for your quiet, nor your good,  
Nor for my manifold, honesty, and wisdom,  
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Th' offers he doth make,  
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

It were more for his honour to raise his sleep,  
than to spend so many good men in the winning  
of it by force. *Knutley.*  
Joys for Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*  
It is for you to ravage reas and land,  
Unauthor'd by my supreme command! *Dryden, Rn.*

His sire already signs him for the skies,  
And marks the seat amidst the duties. *Dryden, Rn.*  
It is a reasonable account for any man to give,  
why he does not live as the greatest part of the  
world do, that he has no mind to die as they do,  
and perish with them. *Tillotson.*

34. Notwithstanding.  
This, for any thing we know to the contrary,  
might be the self-same form which Philocheus  
expresseth. *Hooker.*  
God's desertion shall, for ought he knows,  
next minute supersede. *Decay of Piety.*

Probability supposes that a thing may or may not  
be so, for any thing yet certainly determined on  
either side. *South.*

For any thing that legally appears to the con-  
trary, it may be a contrivance to fright us.  
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*South.*

Of some calamity we can have no relief but  
from God alone; and what would men do in such  
a case, if it were not for God? *Tillotson.*

40. In regard of; in preservation of, I  
cannot for my life, I cannot if my life  
might be saved by it.

I bid the usual knock upon your gate;  
But could not get him for my tears. *Shakspeare.*  
I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I  
have thoroughly examined the papers pasted upon  
the walls. *Addison, Spect.*

41. For all. Notwithstanding.  
Neither doubts you, because I wear a woman's  
apparel, I will be the more womanly; since  
I assure you, for all my apparel, there is nothing I  
desire more fully than to prove myself a man in  
this enterprise. *Sidney.*

For all the carefulness of the Christians the  
English bulwark was undermined by the enemy,  
and upon the fourth of September part thereof was  
blown up. *Knutley, Hist.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,  
Did show his footing found all the flood. *Davies.*

They resolve, for all this, do proceed  
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world  
of the emperors of China or Japan, we are well  
enough contented for all that, to let them govern  
at home. *Shifting fleet.*

Though that very ingenious person has antici-  
pated part of what I should say, yet you will, for  
all that, expect that I should give you a fuller ac-  
count. *Boyle on Colours.*

The night has passed over such businesses;  
but my rubble is not to be mumbled up in silence,  
for all her pertness. *Sidney.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all  
his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean  
condition. *South.*

42. For to. In the language used two  
centuries ago, for was commonly used  
before to, the sign of the infinitive mood,  
to note the final cause. As, I come for  
to see you, for I love to see you; in  
the same sense with the French *pour*.  
Thus it is used in the translation of the  
Bible. But this distinction was by the  
best writers sometimes forgotten; and  
for, by wrong use, appearing super-  
fluous, in now always omitted.

Who shall let me now  
On this vile body for to break my wrong? *Shakspeare, F. 4.*

A large posterity  
Up to your happy palaces may mount,  
Of blessed saints for to increase the count. *Spenser.*

These things may serve for to represent how just  
and certain fear this kingdom may have towards  
Spain. *Bacon.*

For a conj. The word by which the reason is introduced  
of something advanced before.  
Heav'n deth with us as we with torches dead,  
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues  
did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike  
As if we had them not. *Shakspeare, For Meas.*

Old imbandmen I at Solisium know,  
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;  
For never any man was yet so old,  
But he'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is it?  
For the first matter here is vanity less. *Cowley.*

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing  
in this world, ventures to displease God; for in  
doing he runs away from men, and falls into the  
hands of the living God. *Tillotson.*

2. Because; on this account that. It is in  
this sense properly followed by *that*, and

without it is elliptical. This sense is  
almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready  
to run; yet for that the worst men are most ready  
to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion  
of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I would go forward in this course of seeking  
hard places and piracies in authors, but for that I  
have now other business that more concerns  
me. *Milnes, Span. Gramma. (1599), p. 82.*

Jalous souls will not be answer'd so:  
They are not ever jealous for a cause,  
But jealous for they're jealous. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think  
I will your serious and great business scold;  
For she is with me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,  
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;  
But, for his great Creator would the same,  
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Faifair.*

Many excrecences of trees grow chiefly where  
the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural sap  
of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural sub-  
stance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. For as much. In regard that; in con-  
sideration of.

For as much as In publick prayer we are not  
only to consider what is needful in respect of God;  
but there is also in men that which we must re-  
gard: we somewhat incline to length, lest over-  
quick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that  
the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker.*

For as much as the question cannot be scanned,  
unless the time of Abraham's journey be con-  
sidered of, I will search into tradition concerning  
his travels. *Relaph, Hist. of the World.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the  
Turkish empire, that they may, without any  
further propagation, make war upon Christendom  
for the propagation of their law; so the Chris-  
tians may at all times, as they think good, be upon  
the prevention. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God  
of his goodness in give you safe deliverance, and  
hath preserved you in the great danger of child-  
birth, you shall therefore give hearty thanks unto  
God. *Common Pr. Chaucing of Women.*

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the pa-  
tient may be indulged the free use of spa water.  
*Arbutnot on Diet.*

4. For why. Because; for this reason  
that. In its oldest acceptance, where-  
for. [Sax. *pop-phi*.]

For what things that ye han said in dark-  
ness, shulen be said in light. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, xii. 3.*

Solyman had three hundred batteries; for  
why, Solyman purposing to draw the enormous  
into battle, had brought no pieces of artillery with  
him. *Knutley.*

For.\* In composition for is sometimes  
privative, as, *forbear*, and *forbid*, in its  
fourth meaning; sometimes merely in-  
tensive, as *forbath*; and sometimes  
only communicative of an ill sense, as  
*forwear*.

To FORAGE.† v. n. [from *foris*, abroad,  
Latin. Dr. Johnson takes no further  
notice of this word, except that, under  
the substantive, he adduces the Germ.  
*fouage*, and Fr. *fouage*; to which may  
be added the low Lat. *foragium*. Se-  
renus derives *forage* from the Icel. *fodr*,  
as Du Cange derives *fouage* from the  
low Latin *forum*, fodder; Sax. *forpe*;  
whence *foderac*, *forrar*, and thus per-  
haps *forage*. See also FORAGER.]



1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.  
Not in use.

*Forage* and *run*

To measure farther from the doors,  
And grapple with him ere he come to sight.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

2. To wander in search of spoil; generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night

Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,

*Forage* for prey.

*Deuham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn,  
And the dam went abroad to *forage* for them.

*L'Entrance.*

Now dare they stray

When rain is promiss'd or a stormy day;

But near the city walls their war'ring take,

Not *forage* far, but short excursions make.

*Dryden, Virg.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill  
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp

*Forage* in blood of French nobility. *Shaks. Hen. F.*

- To *FORAGE*, v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round,  
And also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.

*Spenser, on Ireland.*

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army.

*South.*

- FORAGE*, v. a. [*fouage*, Germ. *fouirage*, French.]

1. Search of provisions; The act of feeding abroad.

One way a band select from *forage* drives  
A herd of bevers, fair otter, and fair kine,  
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,  
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains

their booty. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the public magazines provide,  
And some are sent new *forage* to provide.

*Dryden, Georg.*

3. Provisions in general

Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd.

*Dryden, Fob.*

- FORAGER*, n. s. [*from forage*; low Lat. *forarius*, *forarius*, whence also our obsolete *forer*, *forrier*, or *fourrier*, as in the Vis. of P. Plowman; "Kynde Conscience — sent forth his *forriers*, revellers and fluxes." See To *FORAGE*.]

1. One who wanders in search of spoil; "a waster of a country."

*Hulot.*

Frennies and foul evil *foragers* of Kynde.

*Vu. of P. Plowman.*

When that the general is not like the live,  
To whom the *foragers* shall all repair,

What wonder is expected. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

The wild *foragers* of Libya.

*Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, viii. § 5.*

This *forager* on others wisdom.

*Young, Night Th. 5.*

2. A provider of food, fodder, or forage; a merchant of corn.

*Barret and Cockeram.*

3. Any animal which feeds.

Down so smooth a slope,

The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse.

*Mason, Gen. Acaden.*

- FORAGING*, n. s. [*from the verb forage*.]

Predatory inroad; roving in search of provisions.

A Lbiana tiger drawn from his wilder *foragings*.

*Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651.) p. 216.*

I chose to observe some kind of military advantages to await him at his *foragings*, his waterings, &c.

*Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus.*

*FORAMINUS*, adj. [*from foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will decay it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To *FORAMINIZE*, v. a. [*for* and *bathe*.]

To bathe; to imbue.

With conquerors' hands *foramin'd* in their own blood.

*Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

To *FORAMIN*, v. n. pret. *foramere*, antiently *forbare*; part. *forborn*.

[*forborn*, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbare*, or deprivation; as, *forwear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.

Who can *forbare* to admire and adore him who begetteth the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance.

*Cheyne.*

2. To pause; to delay.

I pray you tarry: pause a day or two. Before you hazard; for in chasing wrong, I lose your company, therefore *forbare* awhile.

*Shakespeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He *forbare* to go forth.

1 Sam. xiii. 13.

At this he started and *forbare* to swear; Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear.

*Dryden, Jun.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,  
When they their prey in pieces tear,  
To quarrel with themselves *forbare*.

*Deuham.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone.

*Prov. xiv. 15.*

To *FORBEARE*, v. a.

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

*Forbear* his presence, until time hath qualified the best of his displeasure.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,  
When from the wood a lion does appear.

*Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun; to do; to omit.

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn*; or suspended.

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forborn*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it.

*South.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love.

*Eph. iv. 2.*

4. To withhold.

*Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not.

*2 Chron. xxv. 21.*

*FORBEARANCE*, n. s. [*from forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would

Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong.

*Shakespeare.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it.

*South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind.

*Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

- 3 Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding; but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty.

*Addison, Frehold.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*.

*Rogers.*

*FORBEARER*, n. s. [*from forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,  
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing.

*Tass.*

To *FORBID*, v. a. pret. *I forbade*, and formerly *forbid*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*.

[*forbeoban*, Sax. *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a queen, an old cozening queen; have I not *forbid* her any power? *Shaks. Mac. W. of Wids.*

*It is*

The practice and the purpose of the king,  
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul.

*Shaks.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*.  
Where they sought knowledge, they did errour find.

*Dantes.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*.

*South.*

All kindred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*.

*Spratt.*

The chaste and holy race  
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place.

*Dryden, En.*

2. To command to *forbear* any thing.

See with us sweet a rigorous *forbid* him, that he durst not *reid*.

*Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws.

*Judith, xi. 12.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The musture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayed longer in the root, and so dilated it.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,  
A blast of glory that *forbids* the sight!

*O'neach* me to believe thee thus conceal'd.

4. To accuse; to blast. Now obsolete.

To *bid* is in old language to pray; to *forbid* therefore is to curse. [German, *verboten*; Su. Goth. *forbiuda*; To interdict.]

Shall neither night nor day  
Hang upon his penitence's lid;

He shall live a man *forbid*.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

To *FORBID*, v. n. To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*.

*Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 27.*

That our renowned Rome  
Should not eat up her own!

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

*FORBIDDANCE*, n. s. [*from forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

Commands do not so much what our desires as *forbiddances*.

*Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 27.*

How hast thou yielded to transgress  
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate  
The sacred fruit *forbidden*!

*Milton, P. L.*

*FORBIDDEENLY*, adv. [*from forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,  
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.

*Shakespeare, Wind. Tole.*

*FORBIDDENNESS*, n. s. [*from forbidden*.] The state of being forbidden.

*It is*

The sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the diversity of our oaths, but in their forbiddenness. *Highgate on Chastity Swearing, p. 37.*

**FORBID.** *n. s.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; a word that enacts a prohibition. This was a bold accusation of *Udolph*, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the forbinder of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps, May have diverted from continual watch Our great forbinder. *Milton, P. L.*

**FORBIDDING.** *part. adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion. Tragedy was made forbidding and horrible. *A. Hall.*

**FORBIDDING.\*** *n. s.* [from *forbid*.] A Hindrance; opposition. But all these poor forbiddings could not stay him; He in the worst sense construes their denial; The doors, the wind, the glove that did delay him, He takes for accidental things of trial. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

Whom, and her race, only forbidding drive. *Donne, Progress of the Soul.*

**FORBY.\*** See **FORREY.**

**FORCE.** *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *fors*, vehemence; old Fr. *force*, strength; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power. He never could maintain his part but in the force of his will. *Shakespeare, Much ado.*

A ship, which hath struck wall, doth run By force of that force which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence. To get the house of Lancaster the crown, Which now they hold by force and not by right. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan lance By force away, and then by force enjoy'd; But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy. Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, bath, in regard of us, great virtue, force, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of force enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law. A testament is of force after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*

Not long for force this charter stood; Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armanent; warlike preparation. Often forces in the plural.

They that fled stood under the shadow of Hebron, because of the force. *Jerem. xlviii. 45.*

O Thou! whose captain I account myself, Look on my forces with a gracious eye. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The secret of the power of Spain consists in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany forces of all nations. *Becon.*

A greater force than that which here we find, Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Wallar.*

Those victorious forces of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion. What you will have, I'll give, and willing too; For do we must what force will have us do. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

7. A water-fall. [Su. Goth. *fora*, a cataract.] Common in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

To FORCE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light, and more dangers have descended than *forced* them. *Becon.*

I have been forced to use the cast words of Whig and Tory. *Swift, Examiner.*

The actions and operations did force them upon dividing the single idea. *Brown, View of Epick Poem.*

2. To overpower by strength.

O that fortune Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd! To have wrought such wonders with an awl's jaw, I should have forc'd thee soon with other arms. *Milton, S. A.*

With fates aware, the rout in arms resort, To force their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden, Ann.*

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by forcing an ax against them. *Dust. xii. 19.* Sleeping, the spear descended on his chin, Just where the bone distinguish'd the steel join: It stuck so fast, so deeply buried lay, That scarce the victor forc'd it either away. *Dryden, An.*

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three blust'ring nights, borne by the southern blast, I floated, and discover'd land at last: High on a mounting wave my head I bore, Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden, An.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never green, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude, And with forc'd fingers rude Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton, Lycides.*

5. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of pari, contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and open the Punic land To Trojan guests, lest, ignorant of fate, The queen might force them from her town and state. *Dryden, Trojans.*

6. To gain by violence or power.

My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear: If they forc'd from me one kind look or word, Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence. Troy wall'd so high, Artilles might as well have forc'd the sky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide; Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse, Dare boldly go a new-found world to force. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

8. To ravish; to violate by force.

Force bet.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To constrain; to distort; to not to obtain naturally or with ease.

With these forc'd thoughts, I pry those, darkened not The mirth o' the feast. *Shope, Wint. Tale.*

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits. *Addison, Spect.*

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers, to garrison. Here let them lie, Till famine and the ague set them up: Were they not forc'd with those that should be ours, We might have met them dareful, beard to beard. *Shakespeare.*

If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oronoke, and that the passages be already forced, then be well advised how you land. *Raleigh, Apology.*

11. To stuff. A term of cockery. See To FARCE.

He's not yet thorough warm; force him with prizes; Pour in, pour in; his ambition is dry. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Wit larded with malice, and malice forced with wit. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

12. To bring forward; to ripen precipitately. A term of gardening.

13. To fine down wines, and render them fit for immediate draught. A term of the wine trade.

14. To FORCE out. To extort. The best of the dispute had forced out from Luther expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Axtbury.*

To FORCE.† *v. n.*

1. To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Mason adds another. That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armour put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I force not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in scouthings, as in scouth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change cypriote from a duke to a king. *Caesars, Rem.*

I force I not, so the villainae were dead. *New Custom.*

2. To endeavour.

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*

3. To use violence. And now he strength can add unto his will, Forcing to do that did him his fool misem. *Spenser, F. & G. iii. viii. 88.*

FO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the alyna and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and forcibly to the present form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet, Theory.*

FO'RCEDNESS.\* *n. s.* [from *force*.] Distortion. See the ninth sense of TO FORCE.

Against the forcedness and incongruity of this sense much might be said. *Workington on the Millennium, p. 2.*

FO'RCFULLY. *adv.* [from *force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we Commune with you of this, but rather follow Our forcful instigation. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Against the steel he threw His forcful year, which, hissing as it flew, Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden, An.*

Were it by chance or forcful destiny, Which forms in causes first what'er shall be, Assisted by a friend one moonless night, This Prisoner from prison took his flight. *Dryd.*

He peis'd in air, the javelin went, Through Paris' shield the forcful weapon went. *Pope.*

FO'RCFULLY. *adv.* [from *forcful*.] Violently; impetuously.

FO'RCLESS.† *adj.* [from *force*.] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

These forceless flowers like sturdy trees support me. *Shakespeare, Per. and Adm.*

F

However slight and *forcess* these beginnings may seem, they bring forth as last no less than a publick distraction. *Sp. Hall, Rem. p. 73.*

Lore, only lore, *her forcess* numbers mean. *Cullins, Ode iii.*

**FORCEMEAT.** \* *n. s.* A term of cookery; forced meat. See *To FANCE*.

**FORCEPS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in surgery, to extract any thing out of wounds and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

**FORCEFUL.** \* *n. s.* [from *force*; *Fr. forceful*.] 1. A compeller; a constrainer; a subduer; a conqueror. *Cotgrave.*

2. That which forces, drives, or constrains. 3. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcess*. *Willius, Dehalus.*

**FORCIBLE.** \* *n. s.* [from *force*; *Fr. forcible*, *Cotgrave*.]

1. Sucker; mighty: opposed to weak.

That punishment, which hath been sometimes forcible to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

Who therefore can invent With what more forcible we may offend Our yet unwounded enemies. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

A most eager and forcible tyrant, [tyrant.] *Martin, Marv. of Priests, (1554.) sign. A. iii.*

Jersey, below'd by all; for all must feel

The influence of a frown and mind,

Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,

Like mingled streams, more forcible when join'd;

Jersey shall at thy altars stand,

Shall there receive the aureb band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are more forcible in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise to oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How forcible are right words? *Joh.*

God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so forcible which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder. *Raleigh, Hist.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd, And in embraces forcible and foul

Legend'ring with me. *Milton, P. L.*

The abolition of King James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been forcible and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

**FORCIBLENESS.** \* *n. s.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.

**FORCIBLY.** *adv.* [from *forcible*.] 1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very forcibly upon the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*

2. Impetuously; with great strength.

3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy greed desire

Into the cave enter'd forcibly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The taking and carrying away of women forcible, and against their will, except female slaves and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are forcibly holden with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

**FORCIPATED.** *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

The locusts have antennae, or long horns before, with along falcation or forcipated tail behind. *Brown.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their forcipated mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Dorham.*

**FORCIPATION.** \* *n. s.* [Lat. *forceps*.] The act of squeezing or tearing with pincers; formerly a mode of punishment.

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or forcipation, yea, than simple burning. *Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in 1599.*

**FORCING.** \* *n. s.* [from *force*.] 1. The act of urging or enforcing.

The forcing of wrath bringeth forth strife. *Prov. xxi. 33.*

2. Compulsion.

No doubt you may compel her; But what a mischievous, unhappy fortune May wait upon this will of your's, as commonly Such forcings ever end in hates and ruins!

*Benson, and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

**TO FORCLOSE.** \* See *TO FORECLOSE*.

**FORD.** \* *n. s.* [from *for*, Saxon, from *foran*, to pass; *for*, Welsh, a passage, a way.]

1. A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

Jacob passed over the ford Jabbok. *Gen. xxxii. 22.*

They took the fords of Jordan toward Moab, and suffered not a man to pass over. *Judg. iii. 28.*

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;

They pass'd the stream, when she had found the ford. *Faust.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards The ford, and of itself the water flies

All taste of living wight. *Milton, P. L.*

Permit thy ghost to pass the Stygian ford;

But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perished lord. *Dryden.*

**TO FORD.** \* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathoms, and much more, if he had forded the ocean. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Fording his current where thou find'st it low.

**FORDEABLE.** *adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitis upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be fordable. *Raleigh, Hist.*

A countryman sounded a river up and down, to try where it was most fordable; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Etranger.*

**TO FORDO.** \* *v. a.* [Sax. *forþan*, to waste, to destroy.] Dr. Johnson has given this ancient word as *forodo*, with a pretended derivation from *for* and *do*; but the Saxon *forþan* is the true word. It is one of our oldest verbs, part. *forþan*. Yet Mr. Horne Tooke, as Dr. Jamieson also notices, has strangely interpreted Chaucer's usage of it by "forth-done, i. e. done to go forth, or caused to go forth, i. e. out of doors. In modern language,

turned out of doors!" Divers of Purley, i. 495. This he gives as an illustration of the adverb *forþan*. Johnson might have laughed at this, as much as Mr. Tooke has thought proper to laugh at some of Johnson's wanderings. It is clearly ruined, *undone*.]

1. To ruin; to destroy: opposed to making happy. A word obsolete.

I see no more but that I am fordo! Min heritage mote I needs sell, And ben a beggar; here I will not dwell. *Chaucer, French. Tail.*

Beseeking him with prayer, and with praise, If either salves, or oils, or herbs, or charms, A fordone wight from dore of death mote raise, He would at her request prolong her husband's daies. *This doth betoken, Spenser, F. Q. l. v. 41.*

The come they follow did, with desperate hand, Fordo its own life. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

This is the night, That either makes me, or fordoes me quite. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

He hath commission from thy wife and me To hang Cordelia in the prison, and To lay the blame upon her own despair, That she fordoth herself. *Shakespeare, Lear.*

2. To weary; to overcome.

The heavy ploughman sowers, All with weary task fordoes. *Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

**FORE.** *adj.* [from *for*, Saxon.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the fore lines from the first local impression. *Bacon.*

2. That which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the fore than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Chryse.*

**FORE.** \* *adv.* [formerly *forne*, Sax. *forne*.]

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four salets, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck fore and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Raleigh, Em.*

2. Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, or situation; of which some examples shall be given. A vitious orthography has confounded *for* and *fore* in composition.

3. Fore and aft. The whole length of a ship.

**TO FOREADMO.** \* *v. a.* [from *fore* and *admo*.] To nish. Obsolete.

Foreadmoishing him of dangers future and inevitable. *Sp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 12.*

**TO FOREADVISE.** \* *v. n.* [from *fore* and *advise*.] To advise; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said, As you were foreadvised, had touch'd his spirits, And triel'd his inclination. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**TO FOREALLEG.** \* *v. a.* [from *fore* and *allege*.] To mention or cite before.

Scenes, in the forealleged place, sets it peremptorily down as his resolute opinion, that the excellent wit that ever was, yet cannot get to exceed in any more than one thing. *Fulcrum, Aethon. p. 192.*

Good authors make it justly questionable, whether these forealleged marriages should be deservently charged with a sin. *Sp. Hall, Cures of Conscience.*

To FOREAPPPOINT.† v. n. [*fore* and *appoint*.] To order beforehand.  
*Sherwood.*

FOREAPPPOINTMENT.\* n. s. [*from foreappoint*.] Pre-ordination; predestination.  
*Sherwood.*

To FOREARM. v. a. [*fore* and *arm*.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.  
*South.*

He *forearms* his care  
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

To FOREBODE.† v. n. [*Sax. forþebodan*.] 1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient *augur*, skill'd in future fate,  
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate.  
*Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be present; to feel a secret sense of something future.  
Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain importune;  
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more.

My soul *foreboded* I should find the lowest  
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous power.  
*Pope.*

FOREBODER. n. s. [*from forebode*.] 1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your *rain* has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*.  
*L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBODEMENT.\* n. s. [*from forebode*.] Used by Dr. Johnson in defining *presagement*. See *PRESAGEMENT*.

FOREBODING.\* n. s. [*from forebode*.] Presage; perception beforehand.  
The subjects can over-whelmly extinguish those horrible *forebodings* of conscience.  
*Bentley, Serm. 1.*

The melancholy *forebodings* of incomprehensible misery and ruin.  
*A. Smith, Theor. of Mor. Sent. ii. 2.*

FOREBY. prep. [*fore* and *by*.] Near; hard by; fast by.  
Not far away he hence doth won  
Fervently a fountain, where I late him left.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

To FORECAST. v. a. [*fore* and *cast*.] 1. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds.  
*Dan. xi.*

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.  
The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,  
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,  
The friend's alarm began.  
*Dryden, Theod. and Honor.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.  
It is wisdom to consider the *end* of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences.  
*L'Estrange.*

To FORECAST. v. n. To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.  
And whatso heavens in their secret doom  
Ordained late, how can frail flesh weigh  
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come?  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

When broad awake, she finds in troubled fit,  
Forecasting how his face he might annoy,  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

FO'RCAST. n. s. [*from the verb*.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*,  
But while he thought to steal the single tier,  
The king was silly finger'd from the deck!  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and predetermination of the gods.  
*Adisson on Metals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,  
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:  
Merry and *forecast* just returns engage;  
That pointed back to youth, this on to age.  
*Pope.*

FORECASTER. n. s. [*from forecast*.] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RCASTLE.† n. s. [*fore* and *castle*.] The name perhaps, as a learned friend thinks, originates from the circumstance of ships of war having formerly parapets, and battlements, like land-fortifications, with small castles built *fore* and *aft*. In a ship, is that part where the forecast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the *pro*.  
*Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their *fore-castle*, contrary to that which had been anciently used.  
*Rodrig. Ex.*

FORECHOSEN. part. [*fore* and *chosen*.] Pre-elected.

FORECITED. part. [*fore* and *cite*.] Quoted before, or above.

Groves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* passage is continued.  
*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To FORECLOSE.† v. a. [*not from fore and close*, as Dr. Johnson asserts; but from the old Fr. *forclois*, which is the participle of the word *forclorre*, to exclude. See Kelham and Laconbe. It is probably the Latin, *foras cludere*, to shut the doors. Our word is, in old writings, *forclorse*.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.  
They are *foreclosed* from the mission.  
Mortin, *Marr. of Priests*, (1554), sign. C. i. B.  
But greenish waves, and heavie lowering skies,  
All comfort else *foreclosed* our esid'd eyes.  
*Mir. for Mag. p. 415.*

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade.  
*Forster.*

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.  
The mortgagee may call upon the mortgagor to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever *foreclosed* from redeeming the same.  
*Blackstone.*

FORCLOSEURE.\* n. s. [*from forclose*.] A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage. A law term.

FORCING.\* v. n. To preconceive.  
Expecting or *forcing*, that Nemesis and retribution will take hold of the authors of our hurt.  
*Bacon.*

FORCED.\* part. [*fore* and *date*.] Dated before the true time.

An abortive and *foreclosed* discovery.  
*Milton, Reas. of Ch. Geo. B. 2.*

FO'REDECK. n. s. [*fore* and *deck*.] The anterior part of the ship.  
To the *foredeck* went and thence did look  
For rocky Scylla, *Chapman, Odyssey.*

To FOREDESIGN. v. a. [*fore* and *design*.] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *fore-designed* by the wise Author of nature.  
*Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

To FOREDETERRINE.\* v. a. [*fore* and *determine*.] To decree beforehand.

When we ascribe power unto God, "Thine is the power," we attribute unto him a power that is infinite, a power which can effect whatsoever his will hath *fore-determined*.  
*Ep. Hieron. Epist. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 176.*

To FOREDOOM.† v. a. [*fore* and *doom*.] Sax. *forþedoman*. To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move  
To Latium, and the real *freedom*† by Jove.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

The willing merit will obey thy hand,  
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,  
Thou art *freedom*† to view the Stygian state.  
Fate *freedom*†, and all things tend  
By course of time to their appointed end.  
*Dryden.*

Here Britain's statement oft the fall *freedom*  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.  
*Pope.*

FOREDOOM.\* n. s. [*Sax. forþedoman*, to judge.] Judgement.

And Jove unfinish'd sentence and *freedom*  
On Priam king, and on his town so best,  
I could not lin but I must there lament.  
*Socrate, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

FOREDOOR.\* n. s. [*Sax. forþe-burc*.] A door in the front of a house.

FOREELDER.\* n. s. [*fore* and *elder*. Sax. *forþealder*, to grow old.] An ancestor; A common word in the north of England.

FOREEND. n. s. [*fore* and *end*.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid  
More pious debt to heaven than in all  
The *fore-end* of my time.  
*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him,  
grew a small green branch of palm.  
*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

FOREFATHER. n. s. [*fore* and *father*.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.  
The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge.  
*Hooker.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor.  
*Rothg. Hist.*

Concels is still deriv'd  
From some *forefather* grief; mine is not so.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Shall I not be distraught,  
And madly play with my *forefather's* joints?  
*Shakespeare.*

Our great *forefathers*  
Had left him nought to conquer but his country.  
*Addison.*

When a man sees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way.  
*Addison, an Italy.*

Blest poor! his great *forefathers* cry  
Reflecting, and reflect in his race.  
*Pope.*

To FOREEND. v. a. It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *end*. If from *fore*, it implies antecedent provision; as *forwarn*: if from *for*, prohibitory security; as *forbid*. Of the two following ex-



2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,  
And speak a language foreign to my heart.

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our nature,  
That we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it,  
nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out  
of the possibility of friction.

This design is not foreign from some people's  
thoughts.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;  
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,  
Kept him a foreign man still; which so grieved him,  
That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are, who, fabled studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold in their ill-natur'd land  
Induce.

- FO'REIGNER. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] A man that comes from another country; not a native, a stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,  
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know  
Not law to entertain him. *Dryden, Sophy.*  
To this false foreigner you give your throne,  
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son.

Water is the only native of England made use  
of in punch, but the lemon, the brandy, the sugar,  
and the nutmegs, are all foreigners.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear  
in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or  
subjects.

- FO'REIGNNESS. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you  
from endeavouring to set me right.

- TO FOREMAGINE. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *imagine*.] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a foreimagined possibility  
in that bubble.

- TO FOREJUDGE. *† v. a.* [from *fore* and *judge*; old *Fr. forjurer*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed; to prejudge.

- FOREJUDGMENT. *\* n. s.* [from *fore* and *judgement*.] Judgement formed beforehand.

But seldom seen, forejudgement proves right.  
Spearer, *Maispouton*, p. 320.

- TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *know*.] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that  
all men born in the world shall die again; that  
after Winter the Spring shall come; after the  
Spring, Summer and Harvest; yet is not our  
foreknowledge the cause of any of those things.  
He foreknows John should not suffer a violent  
death, but go into his grave in peace.

Calthas the sacred seer, who had in view  
Things present and the past, and things to come  
foretold.

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?  
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe.

- FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow*.] Possible to be known before they happen. It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and such circumstances.

More, *Divine Dialogues*.  
FOREKNOW'ER. *\* n. s.* [from *foreknow*.] He who knows what is to happen.

He will make God the foreknow'— of evil.  
*Shakespeare, Four. of the Faith*, (1565), fol. 41. b.

- FOREKNOWLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *knowledge*.] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge,  
saves us not without our actual and real adoption  
into the fellowship of his saints in this present  
world.

I told him you was asleep; he seems to have a  
foreknowledge of that too, and therefore chooses to  
speak with you.

If I foreknow,  
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,  
Which had no less prov'd certain unforfeited.

I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem  
for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my  
letters.

FO'REL. *\* n. s.* [from *forellus*, *forulus*, Latin, *fourreau*, *Fr.* 'id quo aliquid tegitur et obvolvitur. &c.' Carpent. Suppl. Du Cange. 'Vagina: parmi les anciens auteurs signifie l'armoire à livres.' Menage in V. FOURREAU.] A kind of parchment; sheepskin dressed on one side only, commonly used for covers of account-books. The word is still familiar among stationers.

No manner of persons will sell this present book, unbound, above the price of two shillings and two-pence; and bound in forel for its ad. and not above.

The Booke of the Common Prayer, fol. 1549, last leaf.

- FO'RELAND. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *land*.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skillful seer-men wrought,  
Nigh river's mouth, or fordland, where the wind  
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails.

TO FORELAY. *† v. a.* [from *fore* and *lay*. Dr. Johnson says. It is in the first meaning the Teut. *verlaegen*; and our own word was formerly, and should be always, in the sense of *laying wait for*, written *forlay*.]

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.

Some secret detractor hath forlaid thee by a whispering misintention.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;  
An ambush'd thief forlaid a traveller;

The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,  
One gains the thicket, and one thrives the brake.

2. To contrive antecedently to prevent. [from *fore* and *lay*.]

That our serious humiliations may forlay his too well deserved judgements. *Rp. Hall, Rem. p. 45.*

3. To lay down before-hand.

These grounds being forlaid and understood, I affirm, first, that presbyters, &c.

Mele, *Disc.* 1649, p. 110.

- FOREL'ADER. *\* n. s.* [from *fore* and *leader*.] One who leads others by his example.

Would God that we learned not, by the fore-leaders before named, to charge and conjure each other into the pledge!

Gaueage, *Diet for Drunkards*, 1576.

- TO FO'RELEND. *\* v. a.* [from *fore* and *lend*.] To give beforehand. Not in use.

As if that life to loss they had forelent.  
*Spearer, F. Q. iv. li. 6.*

- TO FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *lift*.] To raise aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he inward him did pass,  
Forlifting up aloft his speckled breast;  
And often bounding on the livid ground.

- As for great joy of new comen guests. *Spearer, F. Q.*  
FO'RELOCK. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *lock*.] The hair that grows from the forehead of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,  
Unless she do by him the forelock take.

Round from his parted forelock manly hung,  
Clust'ring; but not beneath his shoulders broad.

Zeal and duty are not slow,  
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it.

- TO FORELOO. *\* v. n.* [from *fore* and *look*.] To see beforehand.

Then did I foreloot,  
And saw this day mark'd white in Clotho's book.  
*H. Jonson, King's Entertainment.*

- FO'REMAN. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *man*.] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots furies, and has been several times foreman of the petty jury.

- FO'REMAST. *\* n. s.* [from *fore* and *mast*.] The first mast of a ship towards the head.

- FO'REMAST Man. *\* n. s.* One that furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm.

- FOREMEANT. *\* part.* [from *fore* and *mean*.] Intended beforehand.

As being the place by destiny foremean'd.  
*H. Jonson, Masques.*

- FOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *fore* and *mention*.] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the forementioned figure on the pillar.

- FOREMOST. *† adj.* [from *fore*, *Sax. forpmerc*.]

1. First in place.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt.

Our women in the foremost ranks appear;  
March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there.

That bold Semproulus,  
That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,

As with a hurricane of zeal transported,  
And virtuous error to madness.

2. First in dignity.

These ride foremost in the field,  
As they the foremost part of honour held.

- FO'REMOSTLY. *\* adv.* [from *foremost*.] Among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear  
Coming on most foremostly,  
He wrang his hands, and tore his hair,  
And cried out most piteously.

(Old Ballad of Jephthah, Percy's Rel. i. li. 3.)



The first of them could things to come *foresee* /  
The next, could of things present best advise ;  
If third, things past could keep in memory.

There be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual,  
be armed for it by any hearty though a short  
prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand,  
and then watch when it comes.

At his foresaw approach, already quake  
The Caspian kingdoms and Mesopotam lake ;  
Their seers behold the tempest from afar,  
And threaten'g oracles denounce the war.

2. To provide for : with *to*. Out of use.  
A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient stock of treasure.

**FORESEE'ER.** \* n. s. [from *foresee*.] One who foresees things.

There are some such very great *forecasters*, that they grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing is to be seen.

To **FORESEE'ER.** \* v. a. [*fore* and *seize*.] To grasp beforehand.

Proceed, illustrious, happy chief, proceed,  
*Forecast* the garlands for thy brow decreed.

To **FORESHAW'.** \* v. a. [*fore* and *shadow*.] To foresight; to typify.

That the great efficacy and efficacy of our Saviour's death and passion might appear, it was by manifold types *foreshadowed* and in divers prophecies foretold.

To **FORESHAW'.** \* v. a. [*fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Dr. Johnson brings an example from Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, where the word is not *foreshaming* but *sore-shaming*.

To **FORESHAW'.** \* v. a. [*Sax.* *foresceapian*.] Yet our word, in modern times, is written *foreshaw*. To predict; to represent before it comes. See To **FORESHAW**.

The dreams that troubled them did *foreshaw* this.  
Oh, that same drawing in your necker lip there,  
*Forecast* no goodness, lady.

**FORESHAW'.** \* n. s. [from the verb.] A sign; that by which any thing is *foreshown*.

With vermilion drops at ev'n his tresses bleed,  
*Forecast* of future heat. *Fairfax*, *Trist.* xiii. 54.

**FORESHAW'.** \* n. s. [from *foreshaw*.] One who predicts a thing.

That they might be thought the effectors of what they were the *forecasters*.

**FORESHIP.** \* n. s. [*fore* and *ship*. *Sax.* *for-scep*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*.

To **FORESHORTEN.** v. a. [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

**FORESHORTENING.** \* n. s. [from *foreshorten*.] The act of shortening figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and be forbids the *foreshortening*, because they make the parts appear little.

To **FORESHOW.** v. a. [*fore* and *show*.] 1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had *fore-shown*.

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,  
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*.

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshadowed* a storm.

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshown*? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled?

**FO'RESIDE.** \* n. s. [*fore* and *side*.] Superficial appearance; outside.

Now when these counterfeiters were thus un-cased  
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie,—  
All gun to jest and gibe full merited.

To **FO'RESIGHT.** \* n. s. [*fore* and *sight*.] 1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,  
Here sleep below: while thou to *foresight* wast;  
As once thou slept'st, while she to life was form'd.

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,  
That never idle was, no once could rest a whit.

In matters of arms he was both skillful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great.

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be borne or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them.

**FO'RESIGHTFUL.** adj. [*foresight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor.

To **FO'RESIGNIFY.** v. a. [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Paulins did but *foresignify*.

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light  
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,  
They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill.

To **FO'RESKIN.** \* n. s. [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepiece.

Their own hand  
An hundred of the faithless foe shall stay,  
And for a dower their hundred *foreskins* pay,

To **FO'RESKIRT.** \* n. s. [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!  
No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train  
Is longer than his *foreskirt*.

To **FO'RESLACK.** \* v. a. [*fore* and *slack*.] Spenser writes it *foreslack* in the Fairy Queen: To neglect by idleness.

It was a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslack'd*, that might have been the eternal good of the land.

To **FO'RESLOW.** \* v. a. [*fore* and *slow*.] 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *fore-slow*

Their lusty pace. *Fairfax*.

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,  
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:

The wand'ring Nereids, though they rain'd no storm,  
*Foreslow'd* her passage to behold her form.

If they be any time *foreslowed* and trashed by either outward or inward restrain.

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assault them.

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed.

Chronos, how many fishes do you know  
That rule their boats, and use their nets aright?

That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslow*?  
Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests' spite  
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan,  
That few were such; and now some few are none.

To **FO'RESLOW.** \* v. n. To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts;  
For yet is hope of life and victory:

*Foreslow* no longer, make we hence amends.  
Shakespeare, *Hen. VI. P. III.*

To **FO'RESPEAK.** \* v. n. [*fore* and *speak*. *Sax.* *fope-specan*.] 1. To predict; to foreshow; to foreshow; to foretell.

My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespoke*, but came to pass.

2. To forbid. [*From* *for* and *speak*.] Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars, And say't it is not fit.

3. To bewitch. This is a very ancient sense of the word, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson. "For-spoken or charmen." Ort, *Vocab*. "To foreshow, to bewitch." Barret's *Alv*.

That my bad tongue should be bad usage made so,  
*Forespoke* their castle, doth bewitch their corn.

To *forespeak* whole flocks as they did feed.  
*Dray*, *Epp* from *El. Cobb*, to *Duke* *Humph*.

**FO'RESPEAKING.** \* n. s. [from *forespeak*.] 1. A prediction.

Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names.

2. A preface; a forespeech. *Hulot*, *FO'RESPEECH. \* n. s. [*Sax.* *fope-sparc*.] A preface; something spoken introductory to the main design.*

**FO'RESPENT.** \* adj. 1. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spend*.] Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*?

You shall find his vanities *forespent*,  
Where but the outside of the Roman Brutus,  
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.

2. Bestowed before.

We must receive him  
According to the honour of his sender;  
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,  
We must extend our notice.

3. Wasted; tired; spent. [*for* and *spend*.]



After him came spurring hand  
A gentleman, almost forewent with speed.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FORESPUR'ER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,  
To show how costly Summer was at hand,  
As this *fore-spur*er comes before his lord. *Shaks.*

FOREST.† *n. s.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian. So far Dr. Johnson. He might have added the Welsh *forest*. The many derivations of this word are also too curious to be overpassed. Menage derives it from the Low Latin *foresta*; a word, which first occurs in the capitulars of Charlemagne; and Vossius deduces that from the German *forst*, i. e. *de foris*, meaning that forests are out of or beyond towns: Spelman from *foris* and *restare*, with the same inference: Others from *foris* and *stare*, meaning a place, says Cotgrave, "whereto the access or entry is forbidden to others;" Others from *feris*, i. e. *ferarum* statio, a station for wild beasts. See Du Cange in V. FORESTA. The last seems the most probable etymology. In the Black Book of the Exchequer, *foresta* is *feresta*, with a view, as it has been supposed, to this derivation.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a forest of many wolves, sheep cannot choose but feed in continual danger of life.

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until Great Birnam-wood to Dunsinane's hill Shall come against him.

Who can improve the forest, bid the tree Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

There be also which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champagnes, but grassy, and not overgrown with beasts; or else timber-lands, as in forests.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
How the first forest riv'd its shady bread.

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. The manner of making forests is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a forest by matter of record. The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts: the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verders, the fo-

resters, agisters, regarders, bailiffs, and beaules. The chief property of a forest is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pycpolders to a fair.

FOREST.† *adj.* [Ital. *foresta*, *agrestis*.] Sylvan; rustic.

In a lodge, or forest house.  
*Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 118.*

FORESTAFF.† *n. s.* [*fore* and *staff*.] An instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. See CROSS-STAFF.

FORESTAGE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *forestage*; low Latin, *forestagium*.] An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.

TO FORESTALL.† *v. a.* [*super*callan, Saxon, i. e. *pope*, before, and *stal*, station. In Domesday Book *forestal* is an obstructing a person in the highway, an intercepting or stopping in the road. A foreteller, stopping the articles coming to market, hence took his disreputable name.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all  
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,  
And give men turns of speech: do not forestall  
By lavishment thine own and others will.

As if thou mad'st it thy will. *Herbert.*  
What need a man forestall his debt of grief,  
And run to meet what he would most avoid?

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged bathy thy date,  
Yet death then would the like mishap forestall.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force  
To be forestalled ere we come to fall,  
Or passion'd 'd being down. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

But for my tears,  
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke,  
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

If thou covest death, as utmost end  
Of misery, so thinking to evade  
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God  
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so  
To be forestall'd. *Milton, P. L.*  
I will not forestall your judgement of the rest.

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He hold spoke, Sir knight, if knight thou be,  
Abandon this forestall'd place at erst,  
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

4. To deprive by something prior; with off.  
Not now in use.

May  
This night forestall him of the coming day.

Perhaps forestalling might prevent'd them.  
*Milton, Comus.*

FORESTALLER. *n. s.* [from *fore stall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of engrossers or forestallers having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder.

FORESTOR.† *n. s.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild.

This boy is forestborn,  
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments  
Of desperate studies. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
FORESTER.† *adj.* [from *forest*.] Supplied with trees.

Whereby she [Newforest] became first forested.  
*Dryden, Polyd. S. 1.*

FORESTER.† *n. s.* [*forestier*, French; *foresterius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer of the forest.  
Forester, my friend, where is the bush,  
That we may stand and play the nurseries in?  
— Here by, upon the edge of yonder copse.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.  
Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable, as might be wished.

3. One who understands the nature and the laws of forests.

You are cried up, my lord, to be an excellent horseman, huntsman, forester.

Howell, Letter to Lord Lindsey, iv. 16.  
The greatest forester, they say, that ever was in England, was king Canutus the Dane; and after him, St. Edward; at which time Iberius Rufus, the Red-Book for Forest-Laws was made. *Ibid.*

4. A forest-tree.

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the herbaceous offspring, than in foresters.

FORESWAT. } *adj.* [of *for* and *swat*, from  
FORESWART. } *adj.* [from *for* and *swart*.] Spent with heat.

Miso. *Shaks.* like a couple of forested melters, were getting the pulse-vein of their bodies out of the ore of their garments.

TO FORETEASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.] 1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact  
Is not so heinous now, forestaled fruit,  
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first  
Made common, and unhalow'd, ore our taste.

*Milton, P. L.*

FORETEASTE. *n. s.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury; it is the foretaste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity.

FORETEASTE.† *n. s.* [from *fore* and *taste*.] One that tastes before another. *Sherwood.*

TO FORETEACH.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *teach*.] To teach before; to inculcate beforehand. Mr. Upton reads, in the following passage, *fortaught*, making it a verb, with the meaning of misinterpreted, or wrongly and wicked taught; but it is a participle agreeing with *hesta* or commandments. Spenser himself reads *foretaught*.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread  
The sacred things, and holy beastes *foretaught*.

*Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 18.*

TO FORETELL.† *v. a.* *preter*, and *past*. *pass.* *foretold* [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.  
What art thou, whom heavy looks foretell  
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
I found  
The new-created world, which fame in heaven  
Long had foretold.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Ward'n in a dream, his murder did foretell,  
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,  
Deeds then undone his faithful tongue foretold;  
Heaven would it my word and your deeds  
behold. Pope.

## 2. To foretold; to forewarn.

These ill prophetic signs have oft foretold.  
*Dr. Hutton, Virgil.*

To FORETELL. v. n. To utter prophecy.  
All the prophets from Samuel, and those that  
follow after, have likewise foretold these days.  
*Acts, iii. 24.*

FORETELLER. n. s. [from foretell.] Pre-  
dictor; forewarner.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events  
should be known; but that the accomplishment  
that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller  
of them was able to foresee them. *Hagley on Colours.*

FORETELLING. n. s. [from foretell.] A  
declaration of something future.

These predictions are very rare foretellings, wont  
to be lapped in obscure folds.

To FORETHINK. v. a. [fore and think.  
Sax. *fope-thincan*.]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have pre-  
science of.

The soul of every man  
Prophetically does forethink thy fall.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I do pray to thee,  
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom  
Forethought by heav'n. *Shakespeare, R. Hen.*  
Adam could not be ignorant of the punishment  
due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the  
proof thereof, in himself another terror than he  
had forethought, or could imagine.

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,  
Her soul forethought the fiend would charge his  
game. *Dryden.*

## 2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you  
an heart to forethink this, and a will to honour him  
with his own. *Bp. Hall.*

To FORETHINK. v. n. To contrive before-  
hand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime;  
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!  
Thou wiser, forethinking, weighing politician!  
*South.*

FORETHOUGHT. n. s. [from forethink.  
Sax. *fope-thonc*.]

1. Prescience; anticipation.  
He that is undone, is equally undone, whether  
it be by epistemonical forethought, or by the folly  
of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Esrange.*

## 2. Provident care.

Devises by law and testament are always  
more favoured in construction, than formal deeds,  
which are presumed to be made with great caution,  
forethought, and advice. *Blackstone.*

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FORETOOTH. n. s. [fore and tooth.] The  
tooth in the anterior part of the mouth;  
the incisor.

The foretooth should be formed broad, and with  
a thin sharp edge like chisels. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORETOP. n. s. [fore and top.] That  
part of a woman's head-dress that is  
forward, or the top of a perwig. So  
far Dr. Johnson, who cites Dryden  
in proof of this definition. It equally  
meant, within remembrance, the top of  
meu's hair fantastically frizzled or  
shaped; and was in former days also  
a male ornament, according to Ben  
Jonson.

Each after other came in stately dance,  
And nimbly cap'ring on the purple wave,  
With loffie foretops did the welkin leave.

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To FOREWISH. v. a. [fore and wish.] To  
desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them  
lay, to procure that the good commonly forewished  
might in time come to effect.

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Straight all his hopes extal'd in empty smoke,  
And his long toils were forfd a look.

*Dryden, Virg.*  
Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down  
His *forfeit* honour to betray the town.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*  
How the mud'red paid his *forfeit* breath;  
What lands so distant from that scene of death,  
But trembling heard the flames. *Pope, Odys.*

**FORFEITABLE** † *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

To the trackless deep they trust  
Their *forfeitable* cargo. *Crowe's Lewiston Hill.*

**FORFEITER** † *n. s.* [from *forfeit*.] One who incurs punishment, by forfeiting his bond. Formerly printed, in the following passage, incorrectly, *forfeiture*.

*Lovers.*  
And then in dangerous bonds, yet not alike;  
Though *forfeiter* you cast in prison, yet  
You clasp young Cupid's tables. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

**FORFEITURE** † *n. s.* [from *forfeiture*, French; from *forfeit*.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

His father's care,  
That for the want of issue, took him home,  
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame,  
Will look unto his safety.

*Beaumont and Fl. Span. Curate.*

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and  
debat *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to  
decide rights; and there would be work enough in  
Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* should  
go for good titles. *Beaumont, War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged  
by former kings, must not, without high reason,  
be revoked by their successors; not *forfeitures* be  
enacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously.

*By. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*  
He has a *forfeiture* incur'd. *Swift.*

**FORFEX** † *n. s.* [Latin.] A pair of  
scissars.

The peer now spreads the glittering *forfex* wide,  
To enclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.

*Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

**FORGE** † *v.* The preterite of *forgive*.

**FORGE** † *n. s.* [from *forge*, French; probably  
corrupted from the Latin, *fabrica*, a  
shop or workhouse. The Ital. *fergia*,  
however, is to compact or put together,  
and to press; and accordingly, Mr.  
Callander thinks that the name of a  
smith's *forge* may be thence derived.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into  
form. In common language we use  
*forge* for large work, and *smithy* for  
small; but in books the distinction is  
not kept.

Now behold,

In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,  
How London doth pour out her citizens.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

In other part stood one who at the *forge*  
Labouring, two many clods of iron and brass  
Had melted.

The w'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retir'd,  
The *Æolian* forge exhausted of its fires.

*Pope, Statius.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or  
shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange  
conceit, that to serve God with any set form  
of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the  
act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy,  
the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient  
to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn,  
formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

TO FORGE † *v. a.* [from *forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into  
shape.

The queen of martial.

And Mars himself conducted them; both which  
being *for'd* of gold,

Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman, Iliad.*  
These are still but sparks of odium and scorn,  
which fly from the vulgar anvils and hammers;  
which commonly both overheat, and overlabour,  
what they undertake to *forge* or reform.

*By. Taylor, Artif. Hands, n. 163.*

If the substantial subject be well *forged* out,  
we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly  
from it. *Brown, Chr. Mar. ii. 2.*

Tiger with tiger, best with bear you'll find  
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;  
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,  
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford,  
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword.

*Titus, Jun.*

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,  
Till he had *for'd* himself a name i'th' fire  
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

His heart's his mouth:

What his breast *forger*, that his tongue must vent.

*Shakespeare.*

Those names that the schools *forger*, and put  
into the mouths of scholars, could never get  
admittance into common use, or within the licence  
of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king.

I should cut off the nobles for their lands:  
For my more having would be but as sauce  
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*  
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**FORGER** † *n. s.* [from *forge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.

Tough holly and smooth birch must altogether  
burn;

What should the builder serve, supplies the *forger's*  
turn. *Dryden, Polyb. S. 17.*

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a  
falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there  
would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were  
fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of  
libels. *Gen. of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly betrays  
out the means of his own detection.

*West on the Resurrection.*

**FORGERY** † *n. s.* [from *forge*.]

1. The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?  
And now, to soothe your *forger* and his,  
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Nothing could have been easier than for the  
Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have dis-  
proved these facts, had they been false, to have  
shewn their falsehood, and to have convicted them  
of *forgery*. *Stephens, Sermon.*

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing,  
which may prejudice another's fortune, the law  
punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no  
adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print,  
though books sold under a false name are so many  
*forgeries*. *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of  
the *forge*.

[He] ran on embattled armies clad in iron;

Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forger*  
Of brass shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,  
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail  
Adamantian strength. *Milton, S. A.*

TO FORGE † *v. a.* preter. *forger*; *part.*  
*forgeren*, or *forger*. [forgeren, Saxon;  
vergeten, Dutch.]

1. To lose memory; to let go from the  
remembrance.

That is not *forgot*

Which ne'er I did remember; to your knowledge,  
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*  
When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,  
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention  
Of me must more be heard. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

*Forgot* not thy friend in thy mind, and be not  
unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclesi. xxviii. 6.*  
No sooner was our deliverance completed, but  
we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea,  
they may *forget*: yet will I not *forget* thee.

*Isaiah, xlii. 5.*

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if  
we might disregard our reason, and live by humour  
and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any  
place, it would be as lawful to do the same in  
every thing, at every time, and every place. *Law.*

The mass of men *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

**FORGETFUL** † *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

But didst thou tell me so?

I am *forgetful*. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.*

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

If the deep's trench

Of that *forgetful* lake bottom not still. *Mil. P. L.*  
But when a thousand rolling years are past,  
So long their punishments and penance last,  
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god  
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,  
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cures  
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.

*Dryden, Æn.*

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful;  
careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers.

*Heb. xiii. 2.*

The queen is comfortable, and we *forgetful*

In our long absence. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Have you out love enough to bear with me,  
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,  
Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

I, in fact, a real interested have,  
Which to my own advantage I would save;  
And with the usual *forgetful's* trick, intend  
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

**FORGETFULNESS** † *n. s.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss  
of memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,  
That thou on more will weigh my eyelids down,  
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*!

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep it is  
away

The wild desires of men and toils of day;  
And brings, descending through the silent air,  
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope, Stat.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged  
with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

**FORGETTIVE** † *adj.* [from *forge*.] That may  
forget or produce. A word, I believe,  
peculiar to Shakespeare.

Good sherris sack ascends me into the brain,  
dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes  
it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble  
shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes ex-  
cellent wit. *Shakespeare.*

**FORGETTER.**† *n. s.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

I think here  
A strange forgetter of herself.

*Beaumont and Fletcher. The Captain.*

2. A careless person.

**FORGETTING.**† *n. s.* [from *forget*.] Inattention; forgetfulness.

I am not willing to discover the forgettings of  
reverend men. *Milton, Dict. and Disc. of Divor.*

**FORGETTINGLY.**† *adv.* [from *forgetting*.]  
Without attention; forgetfully.

I fear I have *forgettingly* transgress'd  
against the dignity of the court. *B. Jonson, For.*

**FORGETTABLE.**† *adj.* [from *forget*.] That  
may be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

To **FORGIVE.**† *v. a.* [from *gifan*, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.  
Then heaven forgive him too! *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

I do beseech your grace for charity;  
If ever my malice in your heart.

Were bid against me, now forgive me frankly.  
— Sir Thomas Lovell, I am free forgive you,  
As I should have forgiven: I forgive all.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. To pardon a crime.  
The people that dwell therein shall be forgiven  
their iniquity. *Isaiah, xxxiii. 24.*

If prayers  
Could alter high decrees, I to that place  
Would speed before thee, and I be louder heard,  
That on my head all might be visited,  
Thy frailty and Infernal sin forgiven,  
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milt. P. L.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.  
The lord of that servant was moved with com-  
passion, loosed him, and forgave him the debt.

*S. Mat. xviii. 27.*

**FORGIVENESS.**† *n. s.* [from *gifenne*, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.  
To the Lord our God belong mercies and *for-*  
*giveness.* *Dan. ii. 9.*

2. Pardon of an offender.  
Thou hast promised repentance and forgiveness  
to them that have sinned against thee.

*Prayer of Manas.*  
Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;  
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee;  
Nor blot me on the *slab*. *Shakspeare.*

Forgiveness to the Injur'd do belong;  
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.

*Dryden.*

3. Pardon of an offence.  
God has certainly promised forgiveness of sin to  
every one who repents. *Bosch.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.  
Here are introduced more heroic principles of  
meekness, forgiveness, bounty and magnanimity,  
than all the learning of the heathens could invent.

*Spent.*  
Mercy above did hourly plead  
For her remembrance here below;  
And mild forgiveness interceded  
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

**FORGIVER.**† *n. s.* [from *forgive*.] One who  
pardoneth.

To **FORGO.**† See To **FORZEC.**

**FORGOTT.**† *part. pass. of forget.* Not  
**FORGOTTEN.**† remembered.

This song shall not be forgotten. *Dan. xxi. 21.*

Great Straddford! worthy of that name, though all  
Of thee could be forgotten, but thy fall. *Dennham.*

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

To **FORHEAL.**† [perhaps from the Saxon,  
for-healban, to detain.] To draw, or  
distress; as the contemporary commen-  
tator on Spenser defines it. Not now in  
use.

All this long tale  
Nought easeth the care that me doth forheale.

*Spenser, Shep. Col. Sept. v. 245.*

To **FORHEND.**† See To **FOREHEND.**

**FORINSECAL.**† *adj.* [Lat. *forinsecus*, from  
without.] Foreign; alien.

Submitting ourselves principally to *forinsecal*  
potentates and powers. *Surrender of the Monks of*  
*Beildenden, 50 Hen. 8. Burnet.*

To **FORISFAMILIATE.**† *v. a.* [Lat. *foris*  
and *familia*.] To put a son in possession  
of land in the life-time of a father. A  
term of the civil law.

Provided the eldest son had not received a pro-  
vision in lands from his father, or, as the civil law  
would call it, had not been *forisfamiliatus*, in his  
life-time. *Blackstone.*

**FORK.**† *n. s.* [Sax. Saxon; *furca*, Latin;  
*forch*, Welsh; *fource*, French. Our  
eating-forks were introduced late in the  
sixteenth or early in the seventeenth  
century. Beaumont and Fletcher ridicu-  
le a traveller by the title of *fork-*  
*carving*.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into  
two or more points or prongs, used on  
many occasions.

They had a file for the mattocks, and for the  
coulters, and for the forks. *1 Sam. xiii. 21.*

At Midsummer down with the brawles and  
brakes,  
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes.

*Tasso.*  
The vicar first, and after him the crew,  
With forks and staves the feld to pursue.

Ran Call our dog. *Dryden, Man's Priest.*

The laudable use of forks,  
Brought into custom here as they are in Italy.

*B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.*  
I dine with forks that have but two prongs.

*Swift.*

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an  
arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the  
shaft.

— Let it fall rather, though the fork invade  
The region of my heart. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. A point.  
Several are amazed at the wisdom of the an-  
cients that represented a thunderbolt with three  
forks, since nothing could have better explained its  
triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting.

*Adrian on Medals.*

4. A gibbet. [old *Fr. furc*; Lat. *furca*.]  
They had run through all punishments, and  
just 'scaped the fork. *Butler, Rem. ii. 195.*

To **FORK.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot  
into blades, as corn does out of the  
ground.

The corn beginneth to fork. *Mortimer, Husb.*

**FORKED.**† *adj.* [from *fork*.]

1. Opening into two or more parts.  
Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked*  
rod, with a head fantastically curv'd upon it  
with a knife. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
A forked mountain, or blue promontory. *Shaks.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?  
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools

Should in their confines, with forked heads,  
Have their round haunches gored.

*Shakspeare, As you like it.*

He would have spoke;  
But his for his return'd with forked tongue

To forked tongue. *Milton, Par. Lost.*

'Tis dragons, whose contagious breath  
Peoples the dark retirement of death.

Change my fierce hissing into joyful song,  
And praise your Maker with your forked tongue.

*Raccolmen.*

2. Having two or more meanings.

I oft have heard him say, how he admir'd  
Men of your large profusion, that could speak  
To every cause, and things were contentious,  
Till they were hoarse again, yet all be law;

That with most quick agility, could turn;  
And re-turn: make knots and undo them;  
Give forth counsel. *B. Jonson, For.*

**FORKEDLY.**† *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a  
forked form. *Sherwood.*

**FORKEDNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *forked*.] The  
quality of opening into two parts or  
more. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**FORKHEAD.**† *n. s.* [from *fork* and *head*.] Point of  
an arrow.

It scolding, no way enter might;  
But back rebounding, left the forked keen,  
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be seen.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**FORKINESS.**† *n. s.* [from *forky*.] A fork-  
like division. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**FORKTAIL.**† *n. s.* A name given by Eng-  
lish fishermen to a young salmon, in his  
fourth year's growth.

**FORKY.**† *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; fur-  
cated; opening into two parts.

A forky staff we don't usually apply.

*Addison, Fables of the third Æneid.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take  
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;  
Pleas'd at the green lustre of the scales survey,  
And with their fork's tongue and pointless sting  
shall play. *Pope, Messiah.*

To **FORLAY.**† See To **FORLEAY.**

To **FORLEND.**† See To **FORELEND.**

**FORLORE.**† [The preterite and participle  
of the Saxon *forleornan*, in Dutch *verloren*.]  
Deserted; forsook; forsaken.

Obsolète.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore  
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,  
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

That wretched world be 'gan for to abhor,  
And mortal life 'gan loth, as thing *forlore*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Thus fell the tree, with noise the demurs roar;  
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**FORLOREN.**† *adj.* [from *forleornan*, from *forleornan*,  
Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretch-  
ed; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to scorn;  
Of fortune and of hope at once *forloren*.

*Spenser, Hob. Tale.*

Tell me, good Holinot, what gars thee greet?  
What! hath some wof thy tender lambs y-greet?  
Or is thy lappie broke that sounds we sweet?  
Or art thou of thy loved lads *forloren*?

*Spenser, Shep. Col.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of  
women and children; every thing shewed the  
heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether  
lost and *forloren*.

How can I live without thee? how forego  
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,  
To live again in these wild woods *forloren*!

*Milton, Par. Lost.*

Lies through the perplex'd ways of this drear wood;  
The nodding horror of whose shady bowers,  
Throats the *forlorn* and wandering passenger.

My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,  
Whither shall I betake me, where subside!  
Milton, P. L.

Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*.  
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Dehaen*.  
The good old usen *forlorn* of human aid,  
For reformed to his heart's pity patron pray.

Phalot's lament *forlorn*. *Fenton*.  
As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,  
Thus far from Delia to the winds I mourn;  
Alike unheard, unpy'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope, Aut.*

2. Taken away. This sense shows that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost, Dr. Johnson says, citing the authority of Speuser. The older authority of Chaucer presents the verb in the sense of to lose.

Aurelius, that his cost hath all *forlorn*,  
Curs'd the time that ever he was borne.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,  
I wish that day would shortly reason. *Spenser*.  
What is become of great Acrates' son?  
Or where hath he hung up his sword on blade,  
That hath so many haughty conquests won?  
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any  
thick sight were invincible. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FORLORN, *†* n. s. [from *for* and *lorn*.]

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken person.

Henry  
Is of a king become a banish'd man,  
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.

Advise, whether I shall, or ought to be,  
vailed upon by the impertinencies of my own sex,  
to give to the importunities of your sex. I  
assure you I am surrounded with both, though at  
present a *forlorn*. *Talbot, M. 210.*

2. FORLORN. *Hope*. The soldiers who are  
sent first to the attack, and are therefore  
doomed or expected to perish.

Criticks in play,  
Who tolling on our foremost benches sit,  
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit.

If death be not more formidable to you than  
hell, you are fit for a reserve or *forlorn* hussar, for  
the cannon's mouth. *Honon, Works, li. 528.*

FORLORNNESS, *†* n. s. [Sax. *forlopenere*.]  
Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men despised God, and consequently  
forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they  
completed the *forlornness* of their condition by the  
lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle*.

Our natives without a foreign degeneracy,  
without an importation, of sin could never have  
been guilty to such a *forlornness*, could never  
have designed such contrivances to religion and  
nature. *Menningham, Disc. p. 154.*

To FORLORN, *v. n.* [from *for* and *lorn*.] To  
lye before.

Knit with a golden baldrick, which *forlorn*  
Aurath her snowy breast, and did divide  
Her daily pains, which like young fruit in May,  
Now little gain to swell; and being by'd,  
Through her thin weed their places only signify'd.

FORM, *†* n. s. [from *for*, Latin; *forma*,  
French; by metathesis, from the Dorick

*passa*, as some contend; and the past part.  
of the Sax. *formman*, to make, according  
to Mr. H. Tooke. The sound of  
our word is in most cases with the o  
short; but in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh  
centuries, it is with o long, as if it  
were *foarm*.]

1. The external appearance of any thing;  
representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.  
— Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,  
Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*.

It stood still; but I could not discern the form  
thereof. *Shakespeare, Job, li. 16.*

Gold will endure a retemper fire without any  
change, and after it has been divided by corrosive  
liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be  
precipitated, so as to appear again in its form.

Matter, as wise logicians say;  
Cannot without a form subsist;  
And form, say I as well as they.

2. Being, as modified by a particular  
shape.

When noble benefactors shall prove  
Not well disposed, the mind grown once corrupt,  
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly,  
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Here tolls and death, and death's half-freedom,  
sleep,  
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;  
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,  
Deep frauds before, and open force behind.

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and  
America, will find men reason there perhaps as  
acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syl-  
logism, can not reduce any one argument to those  
forms.

It lengthens out every act of worship, and pro-  
duces more lasting and permanent impressions on  
the mind, than those which accompany any tran-  
sient form of words that are uttered in the ordi-  
nary method of religious worship. *Addison*.

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no form nor comeliness. *Isaiah, lii. 2.*

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd a form a little,  
Was not like mine. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the es-  
sential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom form of laws  
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their  
cause. *Dryden*.

They were young heirs sent only for forms from  
schools, where they were not suffered to stay three  
months. *Swift*.

7. Ceremony; external rights.

Though well we may not pose upon his life,  
Without the form of justice, yet our pow'r  
Shall do a court's or to our wrath, which men  
May blame, but not control. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about  
the walls seem things of form, but are things of  
substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper  
end, in effect, away all the business; but in the  
other form, there is more use of the counsellors'  
opinions that sit lower. *Bacon, Ess.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no  
count or honourable form used in England, he  
devised a particular act to pass that the lords of  
Ireland should appear in parliament robes.

They general used, in all dispatches made by  
himself, to observe all decency in their forms.

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?  
Is it a compliment of love, or love?

8. Stated method; established practice;  
ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary  
amongst all men, throughout all the world, doth  
not thereby import that all men must necessarily  
speak one kind of language; even so the necessity  
of policy and regimen in all churches may be laid,  
without holding any one certain form to be ne-  
cessary to them all. *Hooker*.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to  
flatter and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion,  
than unmediated and confused service, which dis-  
tract and lose it. *King Charles*.

Nor seek to know  
Their process, or the forms of law below.

9. A long seal.

If a clark be defined a seal for a single person,  
with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seal  
for a single person without a back; and a form is  
a seal for several persons, without a back.

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting  
with her upon the form, and taking following her  
into the park. *Shakespeare*.

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those  
works which have given so great a reputation to  
the masters of the first form. *Dryden, Duffness*.

11. The seat or bed of a harc.

Now far a clark like hare in form by peer;  
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;  
The ambitious lark, with mirrorous clark,  
They catch, while he, a fool! to himself makes love.

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,  
Lining and fearful of the storm  
Of horns and blows, clark back her ear,  
Afraid to keep or leave her form.

12. Form is the essential, specifical, or  
distinguishing modification of the mat-  
ter of which any thing is composed, so  
as thereby to give it such a peculiar  
manner of existence. *Harris*.

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to  
augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sa-  
craments, we find grace expressly mentioned as  
their true essential form, and elements as the mat-  
ter whereunto that form doth adjoin itself. *Hooker*.

13. A formal cause; that which gives es-  
sence.

They inferred, if the world were a living crea-  
ture, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did  
not justly infer, for they did admit of a deity be-  
sides, but only the soul or essential form of the  
universe. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To FORM, *†* v. a. [from *for*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God formed man of the dust of the ground.

The liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
First his own tools: then what might else be  
wrought.

Fossil, or gray in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

Determin'd to advance into our rooms  
A creature form'd of earth. *Alfiston, P. L.*

She form'd it the phantom of well-bodied air.

2. To model to a particular shape or state.

Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd,  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,  
Here sleep below, while thou to farthest wak'st;  
As once thou sleep'st, while she to life as form'd.

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Here sleep below, while thou to farthest wak'st;  
As once thou sleep'st, while she to life as form'd.

## 3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to form his hero, to give him piety or valour for his manners.

Dryden, *Ros. Dedicat.*

## 4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner; as, he formed his troops.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus formed into an interest, and become the design of single persons, but of corporations and successions.

Deacy of Piety.

## 6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions formed for promoting it.

Deacy of Piety.

He dies too soon;

And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:

The thought that labours in my forming brain,  
Yet crude and immature, demands more time.

Rowe.

## 7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,  
And seem to labour when he labours not;  
Thus form'd for speed he challenges the wind,  
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.

Dryden, *Virg.*

## 8. To seat. See the eleventh definition of the substantive.

Where the hearth was warm'd with winter's  
feasting fires,

The melancholy here is form'd in brakes and  
bricks.

Dryden, *Polyd.* 8. 2.

## To FORM,\* v. n. To take any particular form. Chiefly, perhaps, a military expression.

FORMAL, *adj.* [*formel*, French; *forma-*  
*lis*, Latin.]

## 1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affection.

The justices,

In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances,  
And so he plays his part.

Shakspeare, *As you like it.*

Formal in apparel,  
In gait and countenance surely like a father.

Shakspeare.

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers  
and formal natures; but the exalting them above  
the mean is not only tofious, but doth diminish  
the credit of him that speaks.

Bacon.

## 2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether  
it be general or particular, received by formal ex-  
press consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation,  
as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be  
taken away, if occasion serve.

Hobbes.

There are *formal* and *verbal* languages, respec-  
tive to certain enemies; so there is a natural  
and tacit confederation amongst all men against  
the common enemies of human society, so as there  
needs no intimation or denunciation of the war;  
but all these formalities the law of nature supplies,  
as in the case of pirates.

Bacon, *Holy War.*

## 3. Regular; methodical.

The formal stars do travel so,  
As we their names and courses know;  
And be that on their changes looke,  
Would think them govern'd by our books.

Walker.

## 4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of formal duty, make no more thy boast;  
Thou disobey 'st where it concerns us most.

Dryden, *Aureng.*

## 5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,  
Or bound in formal or in real chains.

Page.

## 6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice;  
the formal is constituted by the motions and figure  
of the organs of speech affecting breath with a  
peculiar sound, by which each letter is deter-  
mined.

Haller, *Elem. of Speech.*

It is Harmine agrees in making the formal act of  
adoration to be subject to a superior; but without  
it makes the mere apprehension of excellency to  
include the formal reason of it; whereas mere  
excellency, without superiority, doth not require  
any subjection, but only estimation.

Stillingfleet.

The very life and vital motion, and the formal  
essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the  
power of God.

Bentley.

## 7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristically; regular; proper.

Thou shou'dst come like a fury cover'd with  
snakes,

Not like a formal man.

Shakspeare, *Ant. & Cleop.*

I will not let him stir,  
Till I have wash'd his approval tears; I have;  
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,  
To make of him a formal man again.

Shakspeare, *Com. of Err.*

FORMALIST,\* n. s. [*formaliste*, French; from *form*.]

## 1. One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and it fits a satire to  
persons of judgement, to see what shifts they  
use here, and what perspectives to make specta-  
tles to seem a body that hath depth and bulk.

Bacon.

A grave, stanch, skillfully managed force, set  
upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got man-  
a *slight formalist* the reputation of a primitive and  
severe piety.

Smith.

## 2. An advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain formalists, that  
we can prove nothing duly without proving it to  
form.

Ld. Sturgesheury.

FORMALITY,\* n. s. [*formaliti*, French; from *form*.]

## 1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by  
order to use at times of divine service, is but a  
matter of mere formality, yet such as for conve-  
nience sake hath hitherto been judged not unne-  
cessary.

Hobbes.

Formalities of extraordinary and piety are  
never more studied and elaborate than in desperate  
designs.

Kia Charles.

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to  
formalities of compliment and good manners.

L'Etrange.

Nor was his attendance on divine office mas-  
ter of formality and custom, but of convenience.

Atterbury.

## 2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forewent the deeds and bonds they draw,  
Though sign'd with all formality of law;  
And though the signing and the seal proclaim  
The barefild perjury, and fix the shame.

Dryden, *Jur.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in  
our northern parts, and found them all set down  
in their formalities, so the Gauls did the Roman  
sectors.

Swift.

## 3. External appearance.

To fix on God the formality of faculties, or  
affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and  
contradictory to his divinity.

Glennville, *Stregis.*

## 4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will  
give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the

vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But  
here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but  
the formality of the vow lies in the promise made  
to God.

Stillingfleet.

To FORMALIZE,\* v. a. [*formelizer*, French;  
from *formal*.] To model; to modify. A  
word not now in use.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul  
of our Saviour Christ, doth so formalize, unite,  
and actually his whole race, as if both he and  
we were many limbs compacted into one body.

Hosker.

To FORMALIZE,\* v. n. To affect formali-  
ty; to be fond of ceremony.

Our gallants can formalize in other words.

Hales, *Rem.* p. 84.

They turned their poor cottages into stately pa-  
laces, their true fasting into formalizing and  
partial abstinence.

Hales, *Rem.* p. 111.

He formalized so long upon this, that Ireland  
remained still unsupplied.

Clarendon, *Hist. Rebell.* b. 21.

There were many particulars to it which the  
officers on the king's side, who had no mind to a  
cessation, formalized much upon.

Ld. Clarendon, *Life*, i. 148.

FORMALLY,\* adv. [from *formal*.]

## 1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,  
Depose him.

Shakspeare, *Rich. II.*

## 2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and formally reserved, as if the com-  
pany did not deserve our familiarity, is a down-  
right challenge of bondage.

Collier on *Pride*.

## 3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand formally di-  
vided against the authorized guides of the church,  
and the rest of the people.

Hosker.

## 4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and  
formally the image of God, but only a part of it.

South.

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in  
material acts of charity; but that which formally  
makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from  
which it flows.

Hp. Southside.

FORMATION,\* n. s. [*formation*, French; from *formo*, Latin.]

## 1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcano's,  
and other spiracles, contributes to the formation of  
mountains.

Woodward.

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from  
a small point, as appears by the gradual formation  
of a fetus.

Arbuthnot.

Complicated ideas, growing up under obser-  
vation, give not the same confusion, as if they were  
all offered to the mind at once, without your ob-  
serving the original and formation of them.

Watts on the *Mind*.

## 2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorian, a thick membrane obscuring the  
formation, the dam doth true amender.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

FORMATIVE,\* *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.]  
Having the power of giving form;  
plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the ma-  
terial formation of all kinds of animals; so like-  
wise we affirm, that the inconstant plant cannot be  
raised without need, by any formative power re-  
siding in the soil.

Bentley, *Serm.*

FORMER,\* n. s. [from *form*.] He that  
forms; maker; contriver; planner.

No more; I have too much on't,  
Too much by you, ye whetters of my follies,  
Ye angel-formers of my sin, but Devils!

Bacon, and *Fl. Valentinian.*

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**FORMER**.† *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, *first*; whence *former*, and *formist*, now commonly written *formist*, as if derived from *before*. *Formist* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place. Dr. Johnson.—This distinction is just, as to present usage. But it was not always so. Spenser uses "former feat" for the first adventure of one of his heroes, *F. Q. v. x. 15*. And again, in the sense of *antérieur* or *fore*, *F. Q. vi. vi. 10*. "Yet did her face and form parts profess a fair young maiden."]

1. Before another in time.

*Thy air,*

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:—a third is like the *former*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of so ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past; as, this was the custom in *former* times.

The present point of time is all *thou* hast. The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harte.*

**FORMERLY**.† *adv.* [from *former*.]

1. In times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their summer. *Addison on Italy.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal *malis*, *formery* being, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At first. Obsolete.

Her fair locks, which *formerly* were bound up in one knot.

She low down did loose. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 67.*

**FORMFUL**.† *adj.* [from *form* and *full*.] Ready to create forms; imaginative.

As fleets the vision of the *formful* brain, This moment hurrying wild the impulsion's soul, The ocean to nothing lost. *Thomson, Summer.*

**FORMICATION**.\* *n. s.* Latin, *formicatio*, from *formica*, a pismire.] A sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants.

One of the most considerable signs of the disorder [spasmus] is a sense of *formication*.

*Dr. James, Med. Diet.*

**FORMIDABLE**.† *adj.* [from *formidabilis*, Latin; *formidabilis*, French.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

Such an accident that afflicts him is an evil, and such an object *formidable*.

*Dr. Taylor, Lib. of Prop. § 13.*

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages before.

*Dryden, En. Dedie.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* sight, And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

**FORMIDABLENESS**. *n. s.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chose to shew the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish. *Dec. of Piety.*

**FORMIDABLY**.† *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! 'e'en to remotest shores,

A conquering navy proudly spread;

The British cannon *formidably* roar. *Dryden.*

To **FORMIL**.\* *v. a.* [from *formil*, Sax. a bargain.] To order. "Formild, ordered, bespoke." Craven Dial. 1824.

**FORMLESS**.† *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,

Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakespeare, R. John.*

Countless multitudes

Of *formless* curms, projects unmade-up,

Abuses yet unfinish'd. *Dunne, Poems, p. 95.*

The only unamiable, undesirable, *formless*, beautiful reprobate to the mass.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 510.*

**FORMOSITY**.\* [old Fr. *formosité*, beauté; Latin, *formositas*.] Beauty; fairness.

*Cocheran.*

**FORMULA**.\* *n. s.* [Latin.] A prescribed form or order.

There are certain *formulae* of prayer to be used here they make the inspection, which they term a call.

**FORMULARY**.† *n. s.* [from *formulaire*, from *formula*.]

1. A prescribed model; a form usually observed.

In the practice of all law, the *formularies* have been few, and certain; and not varied according to every particular case. *Bacon on a Libel in 1599.* These poems abound with modern words, and modern *formularies* of expression.

*Warton, Ranley Eng. p. 23.*

2. A book containing stated forms.

By way of innovating still further on our established *formularies*, he versified the decalogue.

*Warton, Hist. of Poet. lib. 168.*

**FORMULARY**.† *adj.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

**FORMULE**. *n. s.* [from *formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To **FORMICATE**.† *v. n.* [French, *formiquer*, from *formica*, Latin, an arch, or vault; and also a beetle-hole; such places being anciently in vaults. Milton apparently uses the word *formicated* with a view to this double meaning. See **FORMICATED**.] To commit lewdness.

The heretical spirit of Luther—chose rather to be an honest husband than a *formicating* friar.

*Dr. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 42.*

**FORMICATED**.\* *adj.* [from *formicate*.] Polluted by fornication.

She gives up her body to a mercenary whoredom under those *formicated* arches.

*Milton, Reason of Ch. Con. B. 2.*

**FORNICATION**.† *n. s.* [from *fornicatio*, French; *fornication*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door.

*Shakespeare.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of fœces at best. *Grouse.*

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playdest the harlot, because of thy renown, and poudest out thy *fornications*, on every one that passed by. *Ezek. xvi. 15.*

3. Among builders, a kind of arching or vaulting. [Latin, *fornicatio*, from the verb *fornico*.] This word is erroneously printed, in some editions of Chamber's Cyclopædia, *fornication*, and is so continued in Dr. Ash's vocabulary.

**FORNICATOR**. *n. s.* [from *fornicator*, French; from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour.

*Dr. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

**FORNICATRESS**. *n. s.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

Let her the *fornicatress* be remord'd; See her have needful but not slavish means.

*Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To **FORNATE**.\* *v. n.* [for and *pass*.] To go by; to pass unnoticed.

Scarce can a bishopric *forpass* them by, But that it must be felt in privacy.

*Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

To **FORNISE**.\* *v. a.* [for and *pine*.] To waste away.

Through long anguish, and self-murdering thought,

He was so wasted and *forpined* quite, That all his substance was consum'd to naught.

*Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 57.*

To **FORRAY**.\* *v. a.* [from *forray*, French, "to forage, prey, *forray*, ravage, &c." Coignac. The same meaning is assigned to the French *fourrer*; low Latin, *forare*.] To ravage; to spoil a country.

They themselves were evil groots, they said, U'ownt with herds to watch, or pasture sheep, But to *forray* the land, or scour the deer.

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 40.*

They that morn had *forraid* all the land. *Faifair, Tass. lib. 14.*

**FORRAY**.\* *n. s.* [from the verb. In the Border History *forray* is similar to *inroad*.] The act of ravaging, or making hostile incursion upon a country.

In deed of night, when all the thieves did rest, After a late *forray*, and sleep full sound, Sir Calidore him arm'd. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 42.*

To **FORSAKE**.† *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsooken*, or *forsoaken* [Saxon, *forþacan*; *forsoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook*, God Saul: the room in his heart wild passions took. *Unclay.*

Oracles come in time

To save your honour: Pyrrhus cooks apace; Prevent his falsehood, and *forsoke* him first:

I know you hate him. *A. Philips, Distrest Mother.*

Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wield Thy avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield, *Forsook* by thee, in vain I sought thy aid.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state, Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate.

*Dryden, En.*

## 3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook*;  
Fraud, avarice, and force their place took. *Dryden, Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,  
*Forsook* of all sight the left the shore. *Dryden.*  
Their purple majesty,  
And all those outward shows which we call great-  
ness,  
Languish and droop, seen empty and *forsoaken*,  
And draw the wood ring gazers eyes on more.

**FORSAKE**. *n. s.* [from *forsoke*.] De-  
serter; one that forsakes.  
Thou dost deliver us into the hands of lawless  
enemies, most hateful *forsoakers* of God.  
*Song of the Three Children, Apocryph. v. 9.*  
**FORSAKING**. *n. s.* [from *forsoke*.] De-  
reliction.  
Until there be a great *forsoaking* in the midst  
of the land. *Isaiah, vi. 12.*

**TO FORSAKE**. *v. a.* [for and say.]  
1. To renounce.  
But shepherd must walk another way,  
Sike worldly soverance he must *forsoy*.  
*Spenser, Ep. C. May.*

2. To forbid.  
And sitthen shepherds been *forsoyed*  
From places of delight. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

**TO FORSLACK**. *v. a.* [for and slack.]  
To delay. See **TO FORSLACK**.  
Ne rested he himself —  
For dread of danger not to be redrest,  
If he for slough *forsock* so farous. *Spenser, Ep. C. vi. ix.*

**TO FORSOLOV**. *v. s.* See **TO FORSLOW**.  
**FORSOLOV**. *ad. v.* [forsoke, Sax.]  
1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is  
used almost always in an ironical or con-  
temptuous sense.

Wherefore tell Lyander  
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,  
And tender me *forsooth*, affection! *Shakespeare.*  
A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had  
so goodly government in his own estate. *Henry VIII.*  
Unlearned persons use such letters as justify ex-  
press the power or sound of their speech; yet  
*forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true  
French. *Holder on Speech.*

In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard  
to her character, throws herself into the flames of  
her husband's funeral pile, to shew *forsooth*, that  
she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord.  
*Addison, Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the  
whole neighbourhood; and when John came  
running down the stairs to enquire what the matter  
was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck  
a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Some question the genuineness of his books,  
because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that  
*flumen ciceronis* that Cicero speaks of.

It is supposed to have been once a word  
of honour in address to women. It is  
probable that an inferior, being called,  
shewed his attention by answering in the  
word *yes, forsooth*, which in time  
lost its true meaning; and instead of a  
mere exclamatory interjection, was sup-  
posed a compellation. It appears in  
Shakespeare to have been used likewise  
to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed  
for the French *madam*.  
**FO'ASTEN**. *n. s.* A forester. So used by  
Chaucer, who also writes the word *fo'ster*.  
See **FOSTER**.

An horse be here, the baudrik was of grette:  
A *forster* was he sothely as I grette.  
*Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

**TO FORSPEAK**. *v. s.* See the second and third  
senses of **TO FORSPEAK**.

**TO FORSPEAK**. *v. s.* See the third sense of  
**TO FORSPEAK**.

**FORSWAT**. *v. s.* *adj.* [for and wat, from  
*swat*.] Overwearied; spent with heat.  
See **FORSWAT**.  
Alto forsworn and *forsoat* I am.

**TO FORSWEAR**. *v. a.* pret. *forsoware*; part.  
*forsoverin*. [forsoepian, forsoepien, Sax.]  
1. To renounce upon oath.  
I firmly vowe  
Never to wooe her more; I but do *forsover* her,  
As ooe unworthy all the former favours,  
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakespeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.  
And that self chain about his neck,  
Which he *forsover* most monstrously to have.

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,  
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!  
Like innocence, and as serenely bold  
As truth, how loudly he *forsover* his gold!  
*Dryden, Ju-*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to  
*forsover* himself; to be perjured; to  
swear falsely.  
To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsover*?  
To leave fair Silvia, shall I be *forsover*?  
To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsover*?  
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,  
Provoke me to this threefold perjury. *Shakespeare.*  
Ooe says, he never should endure the sight  
Of that *forsover*, that wrongs both land and laws.  
*Daniel.*

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,  
Eternal love and endless faith to Thee;  
And yet an false *forsover*; the hell-wild shrike,  
That heard the swear, is witness to my falsehood.  
*Smith.*

**TO FORSWEAR**. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to  
commit perjury.  
Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,  
To hurt upon their heads that break his law.  
— And that same vengeance doth hurt on thee,  
For false *forsovering*, and for murder too.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

**FORSWEARER**. *n. s.* [from *forsover*.] One  
who is perjured.

**FORSWORK**. *n. s.* [for and work, from  
*work*.] Overlaboured.  
Alto *forsover* and forsworn I am,  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*

**FORSWORNNESS**. *n. s.* [Sax. forsoepien.]  
The state of being forsworn. **Manning.**

**FORTE**. *n. s.* [fort, Fr.]  
1. A fortified house; a castle.  
They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort*  
de *For*; and from thence they bolded like beasts of  
the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to send  
For the loud engines which their isle defend.  
*Wallar.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,  
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part.  
*Denham, Syph.*

My fury does, like jealous *fortis* pursue  
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view.  
*Dryden.*

2. A strong side, in opposition to  
*foible*; probably, as Mr. Bagshaw also  
supposes, adopted from the terms of the  
fencing-school; *fort* being applied to  
the strong part of the *foil*. See **FOIBLE**.  
We thus say, it is a man's *fort*, meaning

that in which he excels. The French  
use, what comes near it, "*le fort d'une*  
affaire, the chiefest point in the hardest  
part of a business." Colgrave in V.  
**FORT**.

**FORTE**. *adv.* [Italian.] In music,  
loudly, with strength and spirit.

**FORTE**. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or  
guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong  
To lock it in the wards of covert houses.  
When it deserves with characters of brass  
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time  
And rasure of oblivion. *Shaks. Mens. for Mens.*

**FORTH**. *adv.* [forþ, Saxon; whence  
*further* and *furthest*.] The Saxon word  
is from the old French *for*, (modern,  
*hors*), as that is from the Latin *foras*,  
Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Forward; onward in time.  
From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;  
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind  
To seek her come. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It came to pass from that time *forth*, that the  
half of my servants wrought in the work.  
*Nehem. ix. 16.*

2. Forward in place or order.  
Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*,  
where they speak in most unchristian manner.  
*Whist.*

Mad Pandarus steps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd  
For Bitias' death. *Dryden, S.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.  
Uncle, I must come *forth*. *Shaks. Othello.*  
I have no mind of leaving *forth* tonight. *Shaks.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?  
Will she not *forth*? *Shakespeare.*

When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun,  
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dry. Virg.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any  
place.  
They will prevail relieve their friends that are  
*forth*; they will sell the enemy secret advertise-  
ments; and they will not also stick to draw the  
enemy privately upon them. *Spenser.*

Even that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,  
That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. Out into a public character; public  
view.  
You may set *forth* the same with farmhouses.  
*Pemham.*

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,  
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,  
To fierce contention gave propitious end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.  
Out of use.  
You, cousin,  
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,  
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shaks.*

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.  
Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect  
justification and salvation from the sufferings of  
Christ; no *farther* than we are wrought on by his  
renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end. Out of use.  
I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquirer bade  
me *say forth*;  
I said I was taught on more. *Memoir in Strype.*

9. Away; be gone; go forth.  
Artisan, that best knowest  
How to draw out, fit to this enterprise,  
The prin't of fast proceeding, and the number  
To carry such a business; *forth*, and lery  
Our worst instruments. *Bacon.*

**FORTH**. *prep.* Out of.  
And here's a prophet, that I brought with me  
From *forth* the streets of Pomefret. *Shakespeare.*



Some *forth* their cabins peep,  
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so  
As jealous husbands, what they would not know.

*Shakspeare.*

**FORTH.\*** *n. s.* [*Su. Goth. forth*, a common way; Welsh, *fford*; Cornish, *ford*; Germ. *furt*.] A way; "a *forth*, or a cart-way." *Ort. Vocab.* 1514. Not now in use.

**FORTHCOMING.\*** *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*. Saxon, *forþ-cūman*.] Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost; not suffered to escape.

Carry this mud knave to jail: I charge you see that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakspeare, Tem. of the Storm.*

We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

But why do they lodge there? —

That they may be safe and *forthcoming*.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

**TO FORTH.\*** *v. a.* [*for* and *think*; Germ. *forthencan*.] To repent of; to be sorry for. Prompt. *Parvulorum*; to unthink.

Of it be not too boldy,

Least thou *forthink* it when art too old.

*Old Interlude of Youth.*

Then can he think, *perforce* with sword and

*large*

Her *forth* to fetch, and Proteus to constrain;

But soon he can gash *fully* to *forth* again.

*Shakspeare, F. Q. iv. xii. 14.*

**FORTH'SUING.** *adj.* [*forth* and *issue*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

*Forthsuing* thus, she gave him first to wield

A weighty ax, with truest temper steel'd.

And double edg'd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

**FORTHRIGHT.** *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; without flexions. Not in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seemed as he borrowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind.

*Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.

*Sidney.*

Arrived there, they passed in *forthright*;

For still to all the gate stood open wide.

*Shakspeare, F. Q.*

Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey.

*Dryden.*

**FORTHRIGHT.** *n. s.* A straight path.

Here's a maze road, indeed,

Through *forthright* and menders. *Shakspeare, Temp.*

**FORTHWARD.\*** *adv.* In our old authors this word is used for *forward*.

He promyseth to them that go *forthward* and *profite* in it [*penance*] joye. *Sp. Fisher, Ps. 25.*

**FORTHWITH.** *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delays; at once; strait.

*Forthwith* he runs, with feigned faithful haste, Unto his guest; who, after troublous sight,

And dreams, can now to take more sound repeat.

*Shakspeare.*

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrated.

*Hooker.*

Neither did the martial men dully or process the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire.

*Darwin on Ireland.*

*Forthwith* began these fury-moving sounds,

The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,

The rattling drums. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

The winged heralds, by command  
Of our reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim  
A solemn council *forthwith* to be held.

At Pandemonium. *Milton, P. L.*

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived.

*South.*

**FORTHY.\*** *adv.* [*Sax. forþu*.] Therefore. A common word with Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer. Now obsolete.

Thou shalt have no care *forthy*;

Myself will have a double eye;

Vike to my flocke and thine.

*Shakspeare, Step. Cal. March.*

Faire laly, through foule sorrow ill beghit,

Great pity is to see you thus dismay'd,

And marre the blossom of your beauty bright;

*Forthy* appeare your grief and heavy plight,

And tell the cause of your conceived payne.

*Shakspeare, F. Q. iii. 14.*

**FORTHETH.** *adj.* [*from forth*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail

To be the *fortheth* man in an entail? *Doune.*

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortheth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part.

*Swift.*

**FORTHIFIABLE.\*** *adj.* [*fortifiable*, French.] What may be fortified.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**FORTIFICATION.** *n. s.* [*fortification*, French; *from fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

*Fortification* is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary.

*Harris.*

The Physicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*.

*Johnson, on the Odyssey.*

2. A place built for strength.

The bounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the unlimbness of his feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodging.

*Sidney.*

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgements, might dispense some advantage.

*Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used. To strengthen the infested ports, give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote.

*Gos. of the Tongue.*

**FORTHIFIER.** *n. s.* [*from fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifiers* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground.

*Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who after had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution.

*Sidney.*

**TO FORTIFY.** *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dominance he strongly *fortifies*.

*Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He *fortified* the city against besieging.

*Eccles. i. 14.*

3. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires.

*Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions. *Toutain* adds, that *fort* which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned.

*Relph.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,

New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:

The heroine assum'd the woman's place,

Confirm'd her mind, and *fortified* her force.

*Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues.

*Locke.*

**TO FORTIFY.** *v. n.* To raise strong places. Dr. Johnson cites the following passage from *Milton* as an illustration of this definition; but the verb here is active, and means to strengthen the dark abyss by the works constructed.

Time us improv'd.

To *fortify* thus far, and overlay,

With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.

*Milton, P. L.*

**FORTILAGE.** *n. s.* [*from fort*.] A little fort; a block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin,

Naught fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win.

*Shakspeare.*

In all straight and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight.

*Shakspeare on Fort.*

**FORTIN.** *n. s.* [*French*.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.

Thou hast talk'd

Of palisades, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

**FORTITUDE.** *n. s.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king, becoming graces,

Devotion, patience, courages, *fortitude*,

I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*

Of patience, and heroic martyrdom

Unung. *Milton, P. L.*

*Fortitude* is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man.

*Locke.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and *fortitude*, and partly that 'virtue, even in this world, might not lose her reward.

*Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wields his fame,

Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,

To join with witches and the help of hell!

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

**FORTLE.** *n. s.* [*from fort*.] A little fort.

**FORTNIGHT.** *n. s.* [*contracted from fourteen nights*, peopetynne night, Saxon.] It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights; thus we say, *this day seven night*. So Tacitus, "Non dicunt numerum ut nos, sed noctium computum." The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*.

*Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some fortnight's space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick.

About a fortnight before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad.

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, till about a fortnight before.

**FORTRESS.** *n. s.* [*forteresse*, French.]  
A strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran all, breaking down all the holds and fortresses.

The tramp of death sounds in their bearing shell!  
Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave.

God is our fortress, in whose conquering name  
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.

There is no such way to give defence to shroud doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these retrains more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors.

**TO FORTRESS.\*** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To guard; to fortify.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,  
Are weakly fortresses from a world of harms.

**FORTUITOUS.** *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Lat.] Our own word was originally *fortuit*. Chaucer uses it in his translation of Boethius. So late as in 1656 *fortuitous* was thought, according to Heylin, new and uncouth. *Fortuit* was not then dissuad. Sir K. Digby employs that word. Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms.

If casual concurrence did the world compose,  
And things and acts fortuitous arose,

Then any thing might come from any thing;  
For how from chance can constant order spring?

**FORTUITOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fortuitous*.]  
Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly dissolved into water, and fortuitously shared between all the elements.

**FORTUITOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *fortuitous*.]  
Accident; chance; hit.

**FORTUITV.\*** *n. s.* [from *fortuit*, Fr. and Eng. See the etym. of *Fortuitous*.]  
Chance; accident.

The only question, which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, How they can be sure, that those deserv'd judgements were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe?

**FORTUNATE.** *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.]  
Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to misfortune. Used of persons or actions.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merely accompany you home.

He sigh'd; and could not but that fate deplore,  
So wretched now, so fortunate before.

Drayden, *Knight's Tale*.

No, there is a necessity in fate  
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate:  
He keeps his object ever full in sight,  
And that assurance holds him firm and right;  
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss;  
But right before him is no precipice;  
Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing  
miss.

**FORTUNATELY.** *adv.* [from *fortunate*.]  
Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,  
And boldly wise, and fortunately great.

**FORTUNATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *fortunate*.]  
Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is  
more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness.

**FORTUNE.** *n. s.* [*fortuna*, Lat. *fortune*, Fr.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

*Fortune*, that arrant whore,  
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor.

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,  
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel.

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day:  
In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:  
Among to have a people you are they  
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize.

The adequate measuring of chance, as distinguished from *fortune*, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies.

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*.

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the *fortune* and beldness of many navigators.

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;  
Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give.

5. Estate; possessions.

As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way  
To noble *fortunes*.

That eyesless head of thine was first from th' loath  
To raise my *fortunes*.

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power  
Preserv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour.

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit  
He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit.

6. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman.

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,  
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;  
Which may produce a story worth the telling,  
Of the new sparks that go a *fortune* stealing.

The *fortune* hunters have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view.

When mis delights in her spinnet,  
A fiddler may a *fortune* get.

7. *Fortuity*; future events.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,  
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me;  
But mark her face, and all the features beed;  
For only there is writ my destiny.

**TO FORTUNE.\*** *v. a.* [Old Fr. *fortune*, "prosperer," Lacombe; Lat. *fortunare*.]  
1. To make fortunate. This is a very old English expression; and is still some-

times used in conversation for endowing with a fortune.

Well could he *fortune* the ascendant  
Of his images for his patient.

2. To dispose of fortunately; or not.

Right thus to Mars he said his orison:  
O strange god, that thus —  
Of arms all the bride in thine hand,  
And then *fortune* as these list devise,  
Accept of me pious sacrifice.

3. To presage. Not in use.

Fortune *fortune'd* the dying fate of Rome,  
Till I her counsel sole consol'd her doom.

**TO FORTUNE.\*** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass; to light upon.

If *fortune'd*, as fair it then befall,  
Behind his back, unexpecting, where he stood,  
Of ancient time there was a spring well,  
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood.

It *fortune'd* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning.

I'll tell you as we pass along,  
That you will wonder what hath *fortune'd*.

Here *fortune'd* Curt to slide.

Had he once *fortune'd* upon the least notion of that excellent manner.

**FORTUNED.** *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew  
Of the full *fortune'd* Caesar ever shall  
Be brook'd with me.

**FORTUNEBOOK.** *n. s.* [*fortune* and *book*.]  
A book consulted to know fortune, or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look  
Beauty lay open love's lawless fate;  
On whose fair revolutions wait  
The observant motions of love's fate.

**FORTUNEHUNTER.** *n. s.* [*fortune* and *hunt*.]  
A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between *fortune-hunters* and *fortunetellers*.

The tranquility and correspondence of the company begins to be interrupted by the arrival of Sir Taffey Trippet, a *fortunehunter*, whose follies are too gross to give diversion, and whose vanity is too stupid to let him be sensible that he is a publick offence.

You let loose another species of avarice, that of the *fortune-hunter*.

*Bill for Reg. of the Marriage Act.*

**FORTUNELESS.\*** *adj.* [*fortune* and *less*.]  
1. Luckless.

All hard mishaps and *fortuneless* misadventure.

2. Without an estate; without a portion.

**TO FORTUNELESS.\*** *v. n.* [*fortuneless* and *tell*.]  
1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-telling*.

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortune-tell* you.

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his casting drone-pipe seem'd  
The mystical figures of her hand —  
He tips the palmistry, and dines  
On all her *fortune-telling* lines.

**FOR'TUNTELLER. n. s.** [*fortune* and *teller*.]  
One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.  
They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villano,  
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortuneteller.

*Shakespeare.*  
A Welshman being at a school-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good fortunetellers; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die. *Shew, Apophthegm.*  
Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or fortunetellers, or gone about to know any secret things by lot?

*Dugges, Rules for Devotion.*  
There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a fortuneteller.

*L' Estrange.*  
Long ago a fortuneteller  
Exactly said what owe befell her. *Swift.*  
**To FOR'TUNIZE. v. a.** [*from fortune*.]  
To regulate the fortune of. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser.

Wisdom is most riches: footes therefore  
They are, which fortunes doe by vices derive;  
Still each unto himself his life may fortune.

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. li. 30.*  
**FORTY. adj.** [*foorteytz*, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could best forty of them.  
*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes to be better, 'tis forty to one loses. *L' Estrange.*

**FORUM. n. s.** [*Latin*.] Any publick place.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend. *Watson on the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,  
And o'er a firm bank'd with marble shines  
Where the bold youth, the sun's rums' tates to store,  
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar.

*Pope.*  
**To FORW'NDER. v. n.** [*for* and *wander*.]  
To wander wildly and weirdly.

The better part now of the ling'ring day  
They travelled had, when as they say'd  
A weary night forward'ring by the way.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
**FORW'NDERED. v. adj.** [*for* and *wander*.]  
Lost; bewildered.

And being thus alone, and all forlorn,  
A maid the thicke, forward'nd in despair,  
As one dismay'd. *Mir. for Mag. p. 447.*

**FORWARD.† adj.** [*forpeap*, Sax. *Sa. Goth.* *for*, before, forward, and *M. Goth.* *twairit*, towards. "Vox in omnibus dialect. Celto-Seyth. conspicua." *Serenius.*] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively.

When ferrent sorrow slaked was,  
She up arose, resolving him to find  
Alive or dead, and forward forth doth pass.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
From smaller things the mind of the hearer  
May go forward to the knowledge of greater,  
and climb up from the lowest to the highest things.

*Hooker.*  
He that is used to go forward, and findeth a step, faileth off his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon, Essays.*

**FORWARD. adj.** [*from the adverb*.]  
1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was forward to do. *Gal. ii. 10.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.  
You'll still be too forward.

*Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*  
Unkild'd to dart the pointed spear,  
Or lead the forward youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.  
Old Hutes' form he took, Anchises squire,  
New left to rule Aeneasius by his sire;  
And thus salutes the boy, too forward for his years.

*Dryden.*  
4. Not reserved; not over modest.  
'Tis a per'ous boy,  
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;  
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
5. Premature; early ripe.  
Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
6. Quick; ready; hasty.  
The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too forward or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to posterior.  
Let us take the instant by the forward top;  
For we are old, and on our quick'nt decrees  
Th' insensible and scisselous foot of time  
Stals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.  
My good Cassilio,  
She is as forward of her breeding, as  
She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

**To FOR'WARD. v. a.** [*from the adverb*.]  
1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.  
As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to forward them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whenever I shine,  
I forward the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*  
2. To patronise; to advance.

**FORWARD.† n. s.** [*from forward*.] One who promotes any thing. *Sherwood.*

**FORWARDLY. adv.** [*from the adjective*.]  
Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turn we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too forwardly to admit presumption. *Atterbury.*

**FORWARDNESS. n. s.** [*from forward*.]  
1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

It is so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a blemish to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The great ones were in forwardness, the people in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible effection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.  
He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness: that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children

into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of forwardness and assurance.

*Addison on Italy.*  
**FORWARDS. adv.** Straight before; progressively; not backward.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backward and forwards several times, carrying intelligence to Dregumans. *Arbutnot on Cuias.*

**To FORW'ARD.† v. a.** [*for* and *ward*.]  
To desolate; to destroy. Not now in use.

That infernal fiend with feul uprose  
Forwarded all their great. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
Vespasian, with great spoil and rags,  
Forwarded all. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**To FORW'ARD.† v. a.** [*for* and *ward*.]  
To despirit with labour.

By your toil,  
And labour long, through which ye hither came,  
Ye both forwarded by; therefore a while  
I rede you rest, and to your bowers recede.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
Whose labour'd spirits,  
Forwarded in this action of swift speed,  
Crave harbourage within your city walls.

*Shakespeare, J. Kohn.*  
**FORWARD. n. s.** [*Sax.* *forpeap*, and *fopepeap*.] A promise; what was before said or agreed to. Not now in use.

He that wise was and obedient  
To kepe his forward by his free assent.

*Claudian, C. T. Prod.*  
**FOSS.† n. s.** [*fossa*, Latin; *fos*, Welsh; *fos* or *fos*, French; *fosse*, old French.] A ditch; a moat.

Let Titius  
Command the company that Pontius lost,  
And see the fosses deeper. *Bonum, & Fl. Valentin.*

The steep-cliffed summits, roughly crown'd  
With many a frowning foss and airy moor.

*Warton, Od. xix.*  
In the same Cartulary, many boundaries, ways, and fosses, are specified in the neighbourhood of Wilton. *Warton, Hist. of Kidlington, p. 66.*

**FO'SSET. See FAUCET.**

**FO'SWAY. n. s.** [*fos* and *way*.] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

**FO'SSIL.† adj.** [*fossilis*, Latin; *fossile*, French. Our own adjective was formerly, and is now often written *fossile*.] Which may be dug out of the earth.

Learned men long conceived it a bluminous and fossil body. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 10.*

The fossil shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*  
*Fossil* or rock salt, and sal gemmæ, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of spring, or that of the sea, when pure.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*  
It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**FO'SSIL. n. s.** In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals.

*Locke.*

Many fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped.

*Brewster.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in water; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole.

*Hill, Met. Met.*

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest fossils.

*Pemberton.*

FOSSILIST. \* n. s. [from *fossil*.] One who studies the nature of fossils; one who collects fossils.

If I may be allowed to assume the liberty, in which fossils are often indulged.

*Phil. Transact. vol. 50. P. 11. (1759). p. 596.*

It is well shaded by tall ash-trees, of a species, as Mr. James the fossilist informed me, uncommonly valuable.

*Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

TO FOSTER.† v. a. [porten, Saxon; foster, Icelandic, probably from the Gr. *φύω*, to feed.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd  
With that dear blood, which is both fostered.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

That base wretch,  
Bred but on alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,  
With scraps o' the court. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
Some say that rears foster-foreign children.

*Johnson, Antiquities.*

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

*Danvers on Ireland.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmless native  
Fosters no venom, since that Scots plantation.

*Cleveland.*

The son of Mulchire  
Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains,  
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.

*Dryden, En.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courtesy and beauty, but  
fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

3. To cherish; to forward.

*Ye fostering breezes, blow;*

*Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.*

*Thomson.*

TO FOSTER.† v. n. To be nursed together; to be trained up together.

Other great houses there be of the English in  
Ireland, which through licentious covering with  
the Irish, or marrying, or fostering with them,  
have degenerated.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

FOSTER.† n. s. [old Fr. *foster*, a park-keeper.] Kelham. So Barret gives  
our own word; *foster*, a keeper of a forest.

Alv. 1580. Used also by Chaucer and the romance-writers.† A forester; an inhabitant of the forest.

See also FOSTERSHIP.

Lo! where a grievous foster forth did rush.

*Spenser, F. Q. iii. l. 17.*

A foster in the wood he met. *Bevis of Hampton.*

FOSTERAGE. n. s. [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; allowance.

Some one adjoined to this lake had the charge  
and fosterage of this child. *Bolingbroke, History.*

FOSTERBROTHER.† n. s. [porten broðer, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

I am tame and bred up with my friends,  
Which are my foster-brothers.

*Brown and Fl. Meid's Tragedy.*

FOSTERCHILD. n. s. [porten cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the

mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The fosterchildren do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers.

*Danvers on Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguill'd  
With pleasant stories, her false fosterchild.

*Addison, Ovid.*

FOSTERDAM. n. s. [foster and dam.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf were laid the martial twins:  
Intrep on her swelling dogs they hung;

The fosterdam loll'd out her fawning tongue;

*Dryden, En.*

FOSTEREARTH. n. s. [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain, the nursing ground  
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with fosterearth;

But when the alien compost is exhaust,  
Its native poverty again prevails!

*Philips.*

FOSTER.† n. s. [from *foster*.] 1. A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosters*;  
the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the  
alterage of their children: in the opinion of the  
Irish fostering has always been a stronger alliance  
than blood.

*Danvers on Ireland.*

2. An encourager; a forwarder.  
The fosterer of shooting is labour.

*Johnson, Tompkins.*

The fosterer and cherisher of truth.

*Barrow, vol. i. S. 10.*

I have neither followers, nor fosterers, nor dependers.

*Swift, Lett. to Lady B. G.*

FOSTERFATHER. n. s. [portepabep, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are  
beloved by their fosterfathers, and their sons, more  
than of their own natural parents and kindred.

*Danvers on Ireland.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and  
a kind of parent or fosterfather to the king, in his  
tenderness of age and weakness of fortune,  
did look for aid this time from king Henry.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Tyrreus, the fosterfather of the beast,  
Then cleft'd a hatchet in his horny fist.

*Dryden, En.*

FOSTERING.† n. s. [Saxon, portpening.] Nourishment.

My spirit hath his fostering in the Bible.

*Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

FOSTERLING.† n. s. [Sax. portpenling.] A foster-child; a nurse-child.

I'll none o' your light-heart fosterlings, no inmates.

*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

FOSTERMENT.† n. s. [from *foster*.] Food; nourishment. Not now in use.

*Cochran.*

FOSTERMOTHER.† n. s. [portpenmoter, Sax.] A nurse.

That child, that receiveth nutriment from his  
foster-mother, will go near to sympathize with her  
in condition. *St. M. Sandy, En. (1634). p. 157.*

FOSTERNURSE. n. s. [foster and nurse.] This is an improper compound, because  
*foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.

Our foster-nurse of nature is reason,  
The which she lacks.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

FOSTERSHIP.† n. s. [from *foster*, a fosterer.] The office of a

forester; which is the old word for forestorship.

Adam—held, by the charter of Hugh earl of Chester, in the name of a *fostership*, M.S. Harl. 1505, a blunder, I presume, for *forestership*.

Churton, *Life of Sir R. Btton*, p. 406. n.

FOSTERSON. n. s. [foster and son.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;  
O of celestial seed! O foster-son of Jove!

*Dryden, Virg.*

FOSTRESS.† n. s. [from *foster*.] A nurse. Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,  
Come forth, your fostress bids; who from your birth  
Hath bred you to this hour.

*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

FO'THER.† n. s. [Sax. *foþer*, as *fixtara* *foþa*, sixty loads; German, *fuder*, a cart-load, *fuhren*, to carry.] A load; a large quantity. *Fudder* is so used in the north of England. A *fother* of lead is still a term for a certain weight, about as much as a cart would carry.

With him there was a plowman, was his brother,  
That had yield of doeg full many a fother.

*Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

FOUGADE. n. s. [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth.

*Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.

Though unknown to me, they sure fought well,  
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born.

*Dryden.*

FOUGHTEN.† [The passive participle of *fight*.] Rarely used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Milton.

But it was common. Bishop Lowth objected to this participle, as not agreeable to the analogy of derivation, which obtains in irregular verbs in *ght*. It is the Teut. *vechten*.† Contested; disputed by arms.

As in this glorious and well-foughten field.

*Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.*

In seven brave foughten fields.

*Dryden, Polyd. S. 12.*

The adverbs *fighten* and *vechten* are tales of foughten fields, of martial scars, and things done long ago.

*Brown and Fl. Laws of County.*

On the foughten field  
Michael and his angel, prevalent  
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watchmen round  
Cherubich waving fires.

*Milton, P. L.*

FOUL.† adj. [Su. Goth. *ful*; M. Goth. *fuls*; Fr. *Théotisc. ful*; Sax. *ful*. See *To FILE* and *FILTH*.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is foul with weeping. *Job. xvi. 16.*

It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,  
And it grows fouler. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

He that can travel in deep and foul ways, ought not to say that he cannot walk in fair.

*Tillotson.*

The stream is full with strains  
Of rushing torrents and descending rills. *Addison.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

*n 2*

With *fool* moods,  
And in the witness of his proper ear,  
To call him villain. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*  
Kill thy physician, and the foe bestow  
Upon the foul disease. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Intemperance and sensuality debate men's  
minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross,  
*fool*, listless, and inactive. *Tillemont.*

5. Wicked; detestable; abominable.  
Jesus rebuked the *fool* spirit. *St. Mark, ix. 25.*  
He hates *fool* leavings and vile flattery.  
Two filthy blots in noble gentility. *Spenser, Husb. Tale.*

This is the grossest and most irrational supposition,  
as well as the *foolest* stichon, that can be  
imagined. *Hilde.*

Satire has always shone among the rest,  
And is the boldest way, if not the best,  
To tell men truly of their *foolest* faults,  
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.  
By *fool* play were we heard'd thence,  
But blessedly help'd liether. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.  
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,  
Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of vile dis-  
dain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Hast thou forgot  
The foul witch Sycorax, who with age and envy  
Was grown into a hoop! *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

*Fool* sights do rather displease, in that they  
excite the memory of *fool*-things than in the im-  
mediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those  
*fool* sights do not much offend. *Hume.*

All things that seem so *fool* and disagreeable in  
nature, are not really so in themselves, but only  
relatively. *More.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.  
Too well I see and read the dire events,  
That with sad overthrow and *fool* defeat  
Hath lost us here. *Milton, P. L.*

Who first seduc'd them to that *fool* revolt?  
*Milton, P. L.*

Reason half extinct,  
Or impotent, or else approving soon  
The *fool* disorder. *Thomson, Spring.*

7. Coarse; gross.  
You will have no notion of delicacies, if you  
table with them; they all for rank and *fool* feed-  
ing, and spoil the best provisions in cooking.  
*Fitzon on the Classics.*

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter;  
wanting purgation or modification.  
You perceive the body of our kingdom,  
How *fool* it is; what rank diseases grow  
And with what danger near the heart of it.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

9. Not bright; not serene.  
It will be *fool* weather to day; for the sky is  
red and lowering. *St. Matt. xvi. 3.*

Who's there besides *fool* weather?  
One minded like the weather, most iniquity.  
*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Be fair or *fool*, or rain or shine,  
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are  
mine. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force; with unseasonable  
violence.  
So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,  
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:  
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall  
*Fool* is a tempter on their admiral. *Walter.*

In his sallies their men might fall *fool* of each  
other. *Clarendon.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal  
deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God him-  
self, while men fall *fool* upon his laws. *South.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled; as, a  
rope is *fool* of the anchor.

12. [Among seamen.] Unfavourable; con-

trary to the course of the ship; as, a  
*fool* wind.

13. [Among seamen.] Dangerous; as,  
the *fool* ground of a road, sea-coast, or  
bay, i. e. abounding with shallows, or  
rocky, or in any respect dangerous.

To *FOUL*. v. a. [*fyhan*, Saxon.] To daub;  
to blemish; to make filthy; to dirty.

Seep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest  
the worms draw them into their holes, and *fool*  
your gardens. *Evelyn.*

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,  
To *fool* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*

She *fools* a smock more in one hour than the  
kitchen-maid doth in a week. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

To *FOULDER*.\* v. n. [*fr. fouldroyer*, "to  
cast or dart thunderbolts; hence also to  
beat down with great violence all that comes  
in the way." Cotgrave. Mr. Church, a commentator on Spenser, is  
for substituting *smouldring* in the ex-  
ample, and for dismissing *fouldring* as an  
useless repetition, because *fouldring* occurs  
just before it. This is not to be  
admitted. The poet's *fouldring* heat is  
burning heat.] To emit great heat.

Loud thunder with amazement great  
Did rend the rattling sky with flames of *fouldring*  
heat. *Spenser, F. Q. li. 20.*

*FOULFACED*. adj. [*foul* and *faced*.] Having  
an ugly or hateful visage.

If black scandal, or *foolish* d reproach,  
Attend the serpent of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall requite me  
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

*FOULFEEDING*.\* adj. [*foul* and *feeding*.]  
Gross; of coarse food.

There is an appetitus carnis, that passing by  
wholesome viands, falls upon unmet and *fool*-  
feeding morbid. *H. Hall, Fashions of the World.*

*FO'LLY*. adv. [from *fool*.]  
1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully;  
scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.  
2. In the world's wide mouth.

Live scandalis'd, and *foolly* spoken of.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The letter to the protector was glided over with  
many smooth words; but the other two did fully  
and *foolly* set forth his obstinacy, avarice and  
ambition. *Bayard.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;  
I *foolly* wrong'd him; do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.  
Thou play'st not *foolly* for't. *Shakespeare.*

*FOULMOUTHED*. adj. [*foul* and *mouth*.]  
Scurrilous; habituated to the use of  
obprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a  
*foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would  
scour'd us in his mouth. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

It was allowed by every body, that no *fool*-  
mouth'd witness ever appeared in any cause.  
*Addison.*

My reputation is too well established in the  
world to receive any hurt from such a *foolmouth'd*  
accusation as he. *Arbutnot.*

No singing drill, and scolding off between,  
Scolds answer *foolmouth'd* scolds; had neigh-  
bourhood I ween. *Pope.*

*FO'ULNESS*. n. s. [from *foul*.]  
1. The quality of being *fool*: filthiness;  
naughtiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that  
were not destroyed but purified by fire; and  
whereas the spots or *foolness* of other clouds are

washed out, in these they were usually burnt  
away. *Wilkins, Met. Magic.*

2. Pollution; impurity.  
It is so vicious blot, murder, or *foolness*,  
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,  
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so  
free from all pollution or *foolness*; it is the virgin  
of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.  
Convi, you are too mild;  
The *foolness* of some facts thence all mercy. *B. Jonan.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging  
all its filth and *foolness* into this one quality, as  
into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.  
He by an affliction sprung up from excessive  
beauty, should not delight in horrible *foolness*. *Sidney.*

He's fallen in love with your *foolness*, and she'll  
fall in love with my anger. *Shaks. As you like it.*

The fury laid aside  
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods try'd  
The *foolness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dry. Ea.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.  
Fidelity is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity  
and all falshood or *foolness* of intentions; especially  
to that personated devotion, under which any kind  
of impy is wont to be disguised. *Hemmund on Fundamentals.*

*FO'ULSPOKEN*.\* adj. [*foul* and *spoken*.]  
Contumelious; slanderous.

*Foulspoken* coward, that thunder'd with thy  
tongue,  
And with thy weapon nothing dost perform! *T. Autronicus.*

*FO'UMART*.\* n. s. [*ful*, Su. Goth. and old  
Fr. *ful*, stinking, and *mart*, a kind of  
weasel; *martes*, Lat.] A polecat. See  
FITCHET.

Foxes and *foumarts*, with all other vermines.  
*Archdean, Turpin.*

*FO'UNART*.\* n. s. [*ful*, Su. Goth. and old  
Fr. *ful*, stinking, and *mart*, a kind of  
weasel; *martes*, Lat.] A polecat. See  
FITCHET.

Foxes and *foumarts*, with all other vermines.  
*Archdean, Turpin.*

*FOUND*. The preterite and participle pas-  
sive of *find*.

I am sought of them that asked not for me; I  
am *found* of them that sought me not. *Is. lxx. 1.*

Authors now find, as once Achilles found,  
The whole is mortal if a part's unsound. *Young.*

To *FOUND*. v. a. [*findare*, Latin; *fonder*,  
French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.  
It fell not; for it was *found* upon a rock. *Mat. vii.*

He hath *found* it upon the sea, and esta-  
blish'd it upon the floods. *Ps. xiv. 2.*

2. To build; to raise.  
Thence came of reason are Amphion's lyre,  
Wherewith he built the Theban city *found*. *Danvers.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Eidons rear,  
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,  
And raise Colasian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden, Kn.*

3. To establish; to erect.  
This also shall they gain by their delay  
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*  
Their government, and their great senate choose,  
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by law ordain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He *found*ing a library, gathered together  
the acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Mac. ii. 13.*

4. To give birth or original to; as, he  
*found*ed an art; he *found*ed a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or  
ground.  
Though some have made use of the opinion of  
some schoolmen, that dominion is *found*ed in grace;

were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method.

*Deroy of Penty.*

A right to the use of the creature is founded originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*  
Power, founded on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*  
The reputation of the illud they found upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope, Pref. to the Hind.*

6. To fix firm.  
Fluence is escap'd.  
— Then comes any fit again: I had else been perfect,  
While as the marble, founded as the rock.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

To FOUND. v. a. [*funderer*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To turn by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.  
A second multitude  
With wonderful art founded the uneasy ore,  
Severing each kind, and acumin'd the bullion dross.

*Milton, P. L.*

FOUNDATION. n. s. [*fondation*, French.]  
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that foundation which supports up the arms, that root which ministereth unto the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*  
That is the way to make the city flat,  
To bring the roof to the foundation,  
To bury all.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Foundations fly the wretched; say, I mean,  
Where they should be relieved? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
I draw a line along the shore;  
I lay the deep foundations of a wall,  
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call.

*Dryden, Æn.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.  
Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,  
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

*Tickell.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.  
If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in our minds.

*Milton.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a foundation to nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.  
Throughout the world, even from the first foundation thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.  
He had an opportunity of going to school on a foundation.

*Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.  
FOUNDATIONLESS. \* adj. [*foundation* and *less*.] Without foundation.

A flattering, fallacious, foundationless, because unconditional, hope; which the bigger it swells, the more dangerous it proves.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 506.*

FOUNDER. n. s. [*from found*.]  
1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the election of a city.

Of famous cities we the founders know;  
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,  
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown  
To make a river than to build a town.

*Walker.*

Nor was Prætorius's founder wanting there,  
Whom fate reports the son of Mulciber.

*Dryde.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wailing orphans saw with wat'ry eyes  
Their founder's charity in the dust laid low.

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable founder of this lecture in his treatise of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.  
And the rude notions of pedantic schools  
Disparage the sacred founder of our races.

*Racine.*

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,  
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,  
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart  
Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art.

King James I. the founder of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

Nor can the skillful herald trace  
The founder of the ancient race.

*Swift.*

4. [*Funderer*, French.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so perversers to their pewter, to make it sound more clear like silver.

*Greve, Museum.*

- To FOUNDER. v. a. [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set on the ground.

Fluebad's steeds are founder'd,  
Or tight kept chain'd below. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
I have founder'd nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight; but what that he saw me and yielded. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high as any other Pegasus can fly;  
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,  
Than all the swift-foot'd racers of the flood.

Brutus died out where their talents lie:  
A bear will not attempt to fly;  
A founder'd horse will oft debate,  
Before he tries a five-bar'd gate.

*Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and founder'd into the bargain.

*Swift, Direct. to the Groom.*

Men of discretion, whom power in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of foundering or breaking their backs; and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious.

*Swift.*

- To FOUNDER.† v. n. [*from fond*, French, the bottom.]  
1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to founder in the seas with every extraordinary storm.

2. To fail; to miscarry.  
In this point  
All his tricks founder; and he brings his physic  
After his patient's death. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To trip; to fall. Applied to a horse.  
His horse fear began to turn  
And leapt aside, and founder'd as he leapt.

*Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

It chanc'd air Satyrane his steed at last,  
Whether through foundering, or through sodden fears,  
To stumble, that his rider might be cast.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

- FOUNDEROUS. \* adj. [*fondre*, Fr. 'destruere, ruiner,' Borel. Cotgrave renders *fondrière* 'a bog or quagmire.'] This

word occurs in our acts of parliament concerning the high-ways. Whoever indicts or presents a road, swears that it is *founderous*, or in a *founderous* state. This implies failing, not equal to use, ruinous.

I have travelled through the negotiation, and a *founderous* road it is.

*Burke, Letter on a Regicide Plot, l. 33.*

FOUNDER. n. s. [*fonderie*, French, *from found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.

FOUNDERING. n. s. [*from found of find*.] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.

*Sidney.*

I pass the founding by, a race unknown,  
At doors expos'd, to whom matrons make their home,  
And into noble families advance  
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

*Dryden, Juv.*

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for foundlings, or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.

*Addison.*

The goodness long had mark'd the child's distress,  
And long had sought his sufferings to redress;  
She prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,  
To teach his hands some beneficial art.

*Gay, Trivia.*

FOUNDER.† n. s. [*from founder*.]  
1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, causes, or begins any thing. Mr. Mason is ridiculously angry with Dr. Johnson for shortening *foundress* in the example of the next definition from Spenser, and also contends that *foundress*, in the example from Dryden, is only a poetical contraction. He has offered no other example either of *foundresses* or *foundress*. The word *foundress* is common in both senses.

Forgetful of himself, his birth, his country,  
Friends, and all,  
And only minding (whom he mist) the *foundress* of his fall.

*Werner, Albion's England.*  
Pride—became the first preceptor of God's lessening his family, and the foundation of hell.

*Osborne, Advice to a Son, p. 28.*

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.  
Far of their order she was patroness,  
Altho' Charities was their chief *foundress*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

For all she likes, her servants were to show;  
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;  
Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too.

*Dryde.*

The great *foundress* of the Pietists, Madame de Bourignon.

*Tutor, No. 126.*

Against the north wall of the north cross is erected a stone monument for Sir John Trussell, and Maud his wife, who were the founder and *foundress* of this church.

*Johnson, B. H. 487.*

FOUNTER.† n. s. [*from fons*, Latin; *fountain*, French; *fontana*, low Latin, *fontation*, anc. Prov.]

1. A well; a spring.  
He set before him spread  
A table of celestial food divine;  
Ambrosial fruits fetch'd from the tree of life;  
And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink.

*Milton, P. R.*

2. A small basin of springing water.  
Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when  
We see each grain of gravel. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Cru a man drink better from the fountain finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf.  
*By Taylor.*  
 Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;  
 But whilst within the crystal fount he tries  
 To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.

*Addison.*

5. A jet; a spout of water.

*Fountain* is intended to be of two natures: the one that sprinkles or spouts water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or alius, or mud.  
*Bacon.*

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenour of their *fountains*; your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends.  
*Dryden.*

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness.

*Common Prayer.*

You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*.  
*Peacock.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.  
*Spirit, Scam.*

6. [In printing.] A set or quantity of characters or letters. See FONT.

FO'UNTAINHEAD.\* n. s. [from *fountain* and head.] Original; first principle.

Above our atmosphere's intestine wars,  
 Rain's fountain-head, the magazine of hail.  
*Young, Night. Th. 9.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. adj. [from *fountain*.]

Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

*So large.*

The prospect was, that here and there was room  
 For barren desert, fountainless and dry.  
*William, P. R.*

FO'UNTAINFUL. adj. [from *fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.

But when the *fountainful* Ida's top they scold'd with utmost haste,  
 All fall upon the high-hair'd oaks.  
*Clayman, Rhoda.*

TO FOUE.† v. a. To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word out of use, Dr. Johnson says. He would not have said, that it ever was in use, if he had consulted the editions of the book, from which he cites the example. The first edition of Camden's Remains in 1605 reads *soupe*. A very incorrect edition of 1637 reads *foupe*, but it is corrected in the improved one of 1674. See TO SOUP.

Dr. Ash gravely admits *soupe* into his vocabulary. The following is the passage, in which the mistaken word occurs, as given by Dr. Johnson, but now with more than one correction. To *soup* is to draw, to breathe out.  
 We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as [twenty], smoothly, and moderately, as any of the northern nations, who [are noted to] *foupe* [say] their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.  
*Camden, Rem. on Languages.*

FOUR. adj. [from *four*, Sax. *fidwor*, Goth. *quator*, Latin.] The twice two.

Just as I wish'd, the lot was cast on *four*;  
 Myself the fifth.  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

FOURBE. n. s. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not now in use.

Jane's envy, through the air,  
 Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care  
 Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!  
 Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*.  
*Devalon.*

FOURFO'LD. adj. [from *four* and *fold*.] Four times told.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity.  
*2 Sam. xli. 6.*

FOURFO'OTED. adj. [from *four* and *foot*.] Quadruped; having four feet.

Augur Anytus, whose art in vain  
 From flight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,  
 Now best the hoof with Nessus on the plain.  
*Dryden.*

FO'URRIER.\* n. s. [French, *fourier*, Cotgrave.] An harbinger.

The Duke of Buckingham's revolt was the preparative and *fourrier* of the rest.  
*Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 34.*

FOURSCO'RE. adj. [from *four* and *score*.]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the greater part of their men.  
*Bacon, War with Spain.*

The Chioti were first a free people, being a common-wealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships.  
*Sunday.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *four-score* years, obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants.  
*Clarendon.*

2. It is used elliptically for *fourscore* years in numbering the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;  
 But at *fourscore* it is too late a week.  
*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions, till after threescore and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so till *fourscore*.  
*Temple.*

FOURSCQA'RE. adj. [from *four* and *square*.] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invirited with a wall carried *foursquare*, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven.  
*Bede, Hist.*

FOURTE'EN. adj. [from *fourteen*, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale.  
*Shakespeare.*

FOURTE'ENTH. adj. [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth* day.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FOURTH. adj. [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: fifth bags! Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*! start eye! What! will the line stretch out to thy crack of doom?  
*Shakespeare.*

FO'URTHLY. adv. [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.

*Fourthly*, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have their lowermost.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FOURWHE'ELED. adj. [from *four* and *wheeled*.] Running upon twice two wheels.

Scarce *twenty-fourwheeled* cars, compact and strong,  
 The mazy load could bear, and roll along.  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

FO'UTER.\* n. s. A despicable fellow. See FOUTY.

This contemptuous expression is both a northern and a west-country word. See Brockett and Jennings.

FO'UTRA. n. s. [from *foudre*, French.] A fig; a scoff; a word of contempt. Not used.

A *foudre* for the world, and wordings base.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FO'UTRY.\* adj. [Fr. *foutu*, "a scoundrel, a fellow of small account." Cotgrave.] Despicable; colloquially used, in contempt; as, he is a *fouty* fellow. It is used by Scottish writers.

FOWL.† n. s. [Jugl. puh, Saxon; *fugl*, Icel. and Su. Goth. from *flyga*, to fly, whence the Sax. *flōgan*, and the Germ. *flugel*, wing; *vogel*, Teut. *vogel*, Germ.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, we dined upon *fish and fowl*.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls, Are their male subjects, and at their controul.

*Shakespeare.*

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house; Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the summer; but methinks very cold for winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the winter season?  
*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath Instructs the *fowls* of heaven.  
*Thomson, Spring.*

TO FOWL.† v. n. [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or fowl, have only a qualified property in these animals.  
*Blackstone.*

FO'WLER. n. s. [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.

The *fowler* warn'd By those good enemies, with swift early steps, Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,  
 Offensive to the birds.  
*Philips.*

With slaughter ring guns th' unwary'd *fowler* rores,  
 When fronts have whiten'd all the naked groves.  
*Pope.*

FO'WLING.\* n. s. [from *fowl*.] The act of catching birds with birdlime, nets, and other devices; the employment of shooting birds; and also falconry or hawking.

FO'WLINGPIECE. n. s. [from *fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for the shooting of birds.

This necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingspiece*.  
*Mortimer.*

FOX.† n. s. [Goth. *foxan*; *fox*, Saxon, Dutch; *fox*, Su. Goth. *faza*, to deceive; Icel. the same, and *fox*, false. Hence, perhaps, the name of the animal.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb.  
*Shakespeare.*

He that trusts to you, Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;  
 Where fawns, goes, *foxes*.  
*Shakespeare, Much.*

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortresses of their warriors.  
*Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

O how the old fox stunk. I warrant thee,  
 When the rank bit was on him.  
*Olney, Venice Preserved.*

3. Formerly a cant expression for a sword.

O *signieur* Dew, thou dost on point of *fox*!  
*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

He's hurt too, he cannot go far, I made my father's old fox fly about his ears.

*Remon, and Fl. Philaster.*

The whinyard of the house of Shrewsbury is not like it, nor the twohanded for of John Falstaff, which bewed in sunder fourteen out of seven principal assassins!

*Geyton on D. Quir. p. 87.*

To FOX, \* v. a. [Su. Goth. *foas*, to deceive.] To stupify; to make drunk.

The Dutch—by reason of their custom of immoderate bibbing, and so often being fat, were by the best nations of Europe pointed at as gasing-stocks. *Trans. of Boccaccio*, (1626), p. 51.

The drunkard that would offer to justify his beauties by offering, that he never junes himself but with one sort of wine.

*Bede against Cust. Swearing, p. 34.*

FO'XCASE. n. s. [fox and case.] A fox's skin.

For one had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a case, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case.

*L'Entrée.*

FOX'CHASE. n. s. [fox and chase.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout; Alone, in company; in place or out; Early at business, and at hazard late; Mad at a *foxchase*, wise at a debate.

*Pope.*

FO'XEY. \* n. s. [from fox.] Behaviour like that of a fox. An old forgotten word, but full as good as *foxship* given by Dr. Johnson.

And write [hide] me in my *foxey*.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 6795.*

FO'XEVIL. n. s. [fox and evil.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XVISH. n. s. [*vispacula piscis*.] A fish.

FO'XGLOVE. † n. s. [*digitalis*. Sax. *fox-glof*.] A plant.

*Miller.*

FO'XHOUND. \* n. s. [fox and hound.] A hound for chasing foxes.

On race, fox-hound, hawk, or spaniel. *Shenstone.*

FO'XHUNTER. n. s. [fox and hunter.] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox.

*L'Entrée.*

John Wildfire, foxhunter, broke his neck over a six-bar gate.

*Spectator.*

FOX'ISH. \* adj. [from fox.] Cunning; artful, like a fox.

*Foxery* [meane] *foxish* manners.

*Tyrolit, Glas. Ch.*

FO'XLICK. \* adj. [fox and like.] Resembling the cunning of a fox.

There is such *foxlike* craft, and such methods of deceit.

*Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. lii.*

FO'XLV. \* adj. [from fox.] Having the qualities of a fox.

Their wolfish hearts, their treacherous *foxly* brain, Or prove them base, or raise their rage engendered, Or from haunt *liage* bestard-like engendered.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 407.*

FO'XSHIP. n. s. [from fox.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.

Had'st thou *foxship* To banish him that struck more blows for Rome, Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

FO'XTAIL. n. s. [*alopeurus*.] A plant.

FO'XTRAP. n. s. [fox and trap.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*.

*Tuller.*

FO'XY. \* adj. [from fox.]

1. Belonging to a fox.

2. Wily as a fox.

Dreadly hatred and malice, *fox* willows, wolvish ravens and devouring.

*Alp. Cymmer on the Sacrament, fol. 110.*

FOY. n. s. [fox, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

His Easterland subdued, and Denmark won, And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

FOY. \* n. s. [probably from the Teut. *foey*, an agreement, a compact.] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. In Kent, according to Grose, a treat to friends "either at going abroad or coming home."

He is a passionate lover of morning-draughts, which he generally continues till dinner-time; a rigid exactor of num-groats, and collector general of *foys* and bilverage [beverage.]

*England's Jest, Charact. of a Bad Husband, 1687.*

FO'YON.† See FOISON.

TO FRACT. v. a. [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

And my reliance on his *fracted* dates Has sent my credit.

*Shakespeare, Timon.*

FRA'CTION. n. s. [*fraction*, Fr. *fraction*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts it is divided; several parcels of nature remain still the distinct marks of *fracture* and ruin.

*Burset, Tr. of the Earth.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractures* of her faith, of her love, The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques Of her e-eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes.

*Shakespeare.*

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractures* and broken parts.

His days and time are past, Play put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*.

*Arbuthnot on Calcul.*

FRA'CTIONAL. adj. [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or fractional numbers.

*Cocker's Arithmetick.*

FRA'CTIOUS. \* adj. [perhaps from *fractus*, Lat.] Cross; peevish; fretful; as, a *fractious* child.

FRA'CTURE. n. s. [*fractura*, Lat.]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof.

*Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy, That so the broken bones may joy, And tune together in a well-set song, Full of his praises, Who dead men ruins;

*Fractures* well cur'd, make us more strong.

*Herbert.*

*Fractures* of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected.

*Sharp, Surgery.*

TO FRA'CTURE.† v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To break a bone.

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together.

*Wicman, Surgery.*

2. To break any thing.

Behold his chair, whose *fractur'd* seat inform An aged cushion hides. *Shenstone, Economy, P. iii.*

FRA'GILE. adj. [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their grief, Their pang of love, and other incident throes, That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain, In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine, 'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.

*Denham.*

A dry stick will be easily broken, when the green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*.

*Glossoli.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation, vain of flashy arms, And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war, Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought, Before mine eyes thou'st set. *Milton, P. R.*

FRA'GILITY. n. s. [*fragilitas*, French.]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days.

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune.

*Knotles, Hist.*

3. Frailty; liahleness to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*.

*Watson.*

FRA'GMENT. n. s. [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command, Now craves a *fragment* in his hand.

*Dryden.*

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the Davidides, has shewn us this way to improvement.

*Watts on the Mind.*

If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness, with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour.

*Newton, Opticks.*

Some on painted wood Transferr'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the food.

*Pope, Odysse.*

FRA'GMENTARY. adj. [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in use.

She, she's gone; she's gone; when thou know'st this,

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is, Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought; He knows it too too much that thinks it nought.

*Dennis.*

FRA'GOR.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used. Dr. Johnson says, citing only the first of the examples from Sandys; in whose writings alone I find it in this sense, and who was certainly fond of the word.

Sir T. Herbert uses it in a very different sense, that of fragrance.

To earth's extent his winged lightnings flies, Pursued by hideous *fragors*; though before The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

*Sandys, Job, p. 34.*



The clouds in storms of rain descend;  
The air Thy hideous *fragnor* rend. *Sands, Ps. 77.*  
Amidst the thunders, from the rising sun  
Horrible *fragnor*, heard by all.

*Sands, Christ's Pass. Notes, p. 111.*  
2. A sweet smell; a strong smell. A word not justifiable in this sense.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragnor* are such as no city in Asia outvies.

[The creek by its *fragnor* is oft discovered by the careless passenger. Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 165.

FRAGRANCE. } n. s. [fragrantia, Latin.]  
FRAGRANCY. } Sweetness of smell;  
pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Ever separate he spies,  
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood  
Half-spy'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I am more pleas'd to survey my roves of celestials  
and cablings springing up in their full fragrance  
and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats.

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;  
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*

Such was the wine: to quench whose fervent steam

Scarce twenty measures from the living stream  
To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,  
Breath'd aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope, Odyssey.*

FRAGRANT.† adj. [fragrant, Fr. fragrant, Lat.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

After soft showers; and sweet the coming on  
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton, P. L.*

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place  
Upon her head the various wreath:  
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;  
Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

FRAGRANTLY, adv. [from fragrant.] With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell  
fragrantly, you may conclude them ripe.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FRAIL.† n. s. [old Fr. *fraille*, a basket, Kelham.]

1. A basket made of rushes.

A *frail* of figs. *Barret's Alt. 1580.*  
What would you now give fur her? some five  
*frail*

Of rotten figs, good good for?

*Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

Three *frails* of spears carried from mart.

*Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.*

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL.† adj. [old Fr. *fraille*, i. e. *fragile*, brittle; from *fragilis*, Lat. Cotgrave and Roquet.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,  
As force without, fevers within can kill. *Darwin.*

When with care we have raised an imaginary  
treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the  
materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing,  
and the foundation itself is laid in the sand.

*Rogers.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that  
is told them of their neighbours; for if others  
may be amiss, then may those also speak amiss:  
man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may  
soon fall in words. *Dr. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

FRAILNESS.† n. s. [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.

Such is the *frailness* of our nature.

*Dr. Johnson, Works*, iii. 54.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublimary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRAILTY.† n. s. [from *frail*; Norm. Fr. *frailté*, Kelham.]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakespeare.*

Nor shouldst thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*.

Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel.

*Milton, S. A.*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do.

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.

Lure did his reason blind,  
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Kind winds will those light faults excuse;  
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;  
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;  
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,  
And wait, till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

And Christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like brutes in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Low.*

FRASCHUR. n. s. [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by Dryden.

To taste the *frashur* of the pure air. *Dryden.*

FRASE.† n. s. [French.]

1. A pancake with bacon in it. See *FRONIS*.

2. Raies are pointed stakes in fortification.

FRAM.† adj. [Icel. *framur*, mollis.] Tender; brittle: written also *fren* and *frim*.

Craven Diact, and Wilbraham's Gloss.

TO FRAME.† v. a. [Sax. *framman*, to frame; Goth. *framman*, to produce.]

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

The double gates he fineth lock'd fast;  
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory;

The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessities to their convenient use, than to fight.

Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together. *Mortimer.*

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,  
Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As wine mingled with water is pleasant, and delighted the taste; even so speech, finely *fram'd*, delighteth the ears of them that read the story.

*2 Macc. vi. 39.*

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*

5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,  
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame* them.  
Thyself smootheth herewith thee. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I have been a truant to the law;  
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,  
And therefore from the law unto my will.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstract ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender senses he warms,  
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms.

*Granville.*

Uge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies,  
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years.

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was.

*Correndon.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,  
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena *framed* to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*

TO FRAME.† v. n. To contrive; to attempt; and in this sense it is now a northern expression.

Then said they to him, Say now Shilleboth; and he said Shilleboth; for he could not turn to pronounce it right. *Judges, xii. 6.*

FRAME. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the frame of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volutating turn themselves as ways, as it might happen. *Kepler.*

Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Discon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!  
Almighty! thine this universal frame. *Milton, P. L.*

Divine Cicilia came,  
Inventress of the vocal frame. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal frame,  
Which bew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came.

The labour of a god; and all along,  
Tough iron plates were clench'd to, to make it strong. *Dryden.*

We see this vast frame of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author.

2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryden, Juv.*

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine where it rubs against the palm of one's hand. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Order; regularity; adjoined series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock, still a repairing, ever out of frame, And never going right. *Shakspeare.*

Your steady soul preserves her frame: In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

## 4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of the government in state as well as church.  
*Clerodene.*

## 5. Contrivance; projection.

Join the Bearard.  
Whose spirits toil in frame of villanies. *Shaksp.*

## 6. Mechanical construction.

A bear's a savage beast,  
Whelp'd without form, until the dam  
Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras.*

## FRAMER. n. s. [from frame; fremman, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the framer of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were pre-determined. *Hammond.*

There was want of accuracy in experiments in the first original framer of those medals.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*

## FRAMWORK. n. s. [frame and work.]

Work done in a frame.  
Doublets a staunch and solid piece of fram-work. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

## FRAMING. n. s. [from frame.] Adjoining together; as the framing of a house, i. e. the timber-work in it.

FRAMPOLD. adj. [This word is written by Dr. Hacket, *frampul*. I know not its original. Dr. Johnson.—It is written also *frampal*, or *frampel*, *frampared*, and *framford*; for they all are evidently the same word. Ray thinks that, like *froward*, it comes from the Sax. *frem*, our *from*.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him; she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakspere.*

The *frampal* man could not be pacified.  
*Hacket, Life of Aph. Williams.*

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampol*?  
*Bosom, and Fl. Wit, at Sir. Wespone.*

I pray thee, grow not *frampold* now.  
*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Like faithless wife, that by her *frampold* guise,  
Peevish demesour, aullen and disdain,  
Doth only deep the spright melancholias  
Of her aggrieved husband.

*Mere, Song of the Bowd, l. iii. 40.*  
As if a child should govern the house, because he will be *frampold*, and disquieted, otherwise!

*Thorndike on Forbearance, &c. (1670), p. 83.*

## FRANCHISE. n. s. [franchise, French.]

## 1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

## 2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other franchises, and erected corporate towns among them.  
*Darlet on Ireland.*

His gracious edict the same franchise yields  
To all the wild increase of woods and fields.  
*Dryden.*

## 3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own franchises. *Spenser on Ireland.*

## To FRANCHISE. v. a. [from the noun.]

## 1. To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

I lose no honour  
In seeking to augment it; but still keep  
My bosom franchis'd, and allegiance clear.  
*Shakspere, Macb.*

## 2. To possess a right or privilege.

To speak *franchis'd* are,  
Because we ver'd for power.  
*Mir. for Mag. p. 477.*

## FRANCHISEMENT. n. s. [from franchise.]

## Release; freedom.

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## To work Irena's franchisement.

And eke Grantorto's worthy punishment.  
*Spenser, F. Q. v. xl. 96.*

## FRANGIBLE. adj. [frangible, Fr. from frango, Lat.] Frangible; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seem the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will show itself very frangible.  
*Dryd.*

FRANGENT. n. s. [Of this word I know not the derivation. Dr. Johnson.—It is not peculiar to Spenser, whom alone Dr. Johnson cites, but is used with the same epithet by Heywood. It may be merely a cant expression; or perhaps may be referred to the Goth. *frijon*, Sax. *frenon*, to love, whence our friend.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Stanley,  
Fit mate for such a mining minion,  
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy;  
Might not be found a franker *frenon*,  
Of her low part to make companion.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
Heywood, *Edw. IV.* (1600), sign. c. 5.

## FRANK. adj. [franc, Fr.]

## 1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moister sorts of trees yield little morn,  
For the reason of the frank putting up of the sap into the boughs.  
*Bacon.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others.

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be frank of civilities that cost them nothing.  
*Exchange.*

## 2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

I shall have reason  
To shew the love and duty, that I bear you,  
With franker spirit. *Shakspere, Othello.*

## 3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of frank gift,  
And will care for all the rest to shift.  
*Spenser, Rubik. Tale.*

We will that all the Jews, that either before or since have been taken and led away,—shall be sent *frank* and free.

## 4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.

Might not be found a franker transgression.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

## 5. Fatted; in good condition. [from franc, old Fr. a place to feed hogs in.] This seems to be the primary sense.

When they were once *frank* and fat they stood up together proudly against the Lord and his word.  
*Bale on the Revd. P. I. sign. I. iii.*

## FRANK. n. s. [Fr. franc, a frank or sty. Cotgrave. See the last sense of the adjective.]

You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my apostle to lord Cobham.  
*Pope to Swift.*

## 3. A French coin.

## To FRANK. v. a.

1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hammer.*

In the sty of this most bloody boar,  
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in held.  
*Shakspere.*

## 2. To feed high; to fatten; to cram.

*Junius, and Ainsworth.*  
The husbandmen and farmers never *frank* them [hogs] above three or four months.

*Hollingshed, Descript. of Brit. B. 3. p. 1096.*  
Our desire is rather to *frank* up ourselves with that which we should abhor.

*Alp. Banda, Sermon, fol. 155. b.*

## 3. To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orville writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *frank'd* by him.

Gazette's sent gratis down, and *frank'd*.  
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOIGNE. n. s. The same which we in Latin call *libera elemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank almonie*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service.

## FRANKCHISE. n. s. [frank and chase.]

A free chase; the liberty of free chase.

A forest is of so princely a tenure, that, according to our laws, none but the king can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, 'tis no more forest, but *frank-chase*.

*Hovell, Lett. iv. 16.*

## FRANKINCENSE. n. s. [frank and incense; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]

*Frankincense* is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it.

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Ezekiel.*

I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in India. *Brevetudine on Languages.*

Black ebony only will in India grow,  
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabaean bough.

Colour and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,  
Flam'd on the earth, and wide perfum'd the vale. *Dryden, Virg.*

## FRANKLIN. n. s. [from frank.] A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant. Not in use. So far Dr. Johnson.

But his definition is not correct, and the word is also common, though he cites only Spenser. A *franklin* is a freeholder of considerable property; and the name has given rise to that of many families in England.

A spacious court they see,  
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,  
Where there does meet a *franklin* fine and free. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A *franklin*: his outside is an ancient yeoman of England; though his inside may give arms, (with the best gentleman,) and never see the herald.

*Overbury, Character, sign. O. G.*  
There are many now grown into families, now called *Franklins*, who are men of the county of Middlesex, and other parts, *magnis ditati possessionibus*. *Waterhouse, Comm. on Forc. &c. p. 388.*

There's a franklin in the wild of Koot, hush  
brought three hundred marks with him in gold.

Shakespeare, *H. IV. F. F. I.*

She can start our *franklin's* daughters,  
In their sleep, with shrieks and laughter.

B. Jonson, *Entertainments.*

FRANKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,

I'd throw it down for your deliverance,  
As *frankly* as a pin. Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure.*

If ever any malice in your heart  
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.*

When they had nothing to say, he *frankly* for-  
gave them both. B. Lisle, *vol. 42.*

By the roughness of the earth the sap cannot  
get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

I value my garden more for being full of black-  
birds than cherries, and very freely give them  
fruit for their songs. Spectator.

2. Without constraint.

The lords imported their servants upon their  
own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who  
*frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of  
two hundred and fifty horse. Clarendon.

3. Without reserve.

He entered very *frankly* into those new de-  
signs which were contrived at court. Clarendon.

FRANKNESS. *n. s.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; inge-  
nuousness.

When the comde duke had some éclaircisse-  
ment with the duke, in which he made all the  
protestations of his sincere affection, the other  
received his protestations with all contempt; and  
declared, with a very unbecoming *frankness*, that  
he would have no friendship with him. Clarendon.

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and al-  
ways treated her as such during the whole time of  
courtship; his natural temper and good breeding  
hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable  
to his sincerity and *frankness*; of behaviour made  
him converse with her before marriage in the  
same manner he intended to do afterwards.

Addison, *Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.

3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's  
tongue, word by word, what Kalandar had told  
him touching the strange story. Sidney.

The abbot sent that ever were, have had all an  
openness and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of  
certainty and veracity. Bacon, *Essays.*

FRANKPLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *francplegium*, Lat.  
of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *plège*, i. e. *fidei* & *jurat.*]

A pledge or surety for free-  
men. For the ancient custom of Eng-  
land, for the preservation of the public  
peace was that every free born man at  
fourteen years of age, religious persons,  
clerks, knights, and their eldest sons  
excepted, should find security for his  
fidelity to the king, or else be kept  
in prison; whence it became customary  
for a certain number of neighbours to  
be bound for one another, to see each  
man of their pledge forthcoming at all  
times, or to answer the transgression of  
any one absenting himself. This was  
called *frankpledge*, and the circuit there-  
of was called *decenna*, because it com-  
monly consisted of ten households; and  
every particular person thus mutually  
bound, was called *decennier*. This cus-  
tom was so strictly observed, that the

sheriffs in every county, did from time  
to time take the oaths of young ones as  
they grew to the age of fourteen years,  
and see that they combined in one  
dozen or other: this branch of the  
sheriff's authority was called *visus fran-  
ciplegi*, view of frankpledge. Cowell.

FRANKS. *n. s.* [Lat. *Franci*.]

1. People of Franconia in Germany; and  
the ancient Franks.

Part of these Saxons, with Sebastian Man-  
ster, leaving their habitation, where the Rhine  
enters into the sea, went up higher, and inhab-  
ited about the river of Main, and called them-  
selves *Franks*. And from these *Franks* the  
French or Frenchmen are descended; who seem  
to have been so called, for having chosen, in some  
sort, to live in more freedom and liberty than  
some other of the Germans did.

Vertegart, *Reas. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 1.

2. An appellation given by the Turks,  
Arabs, and Greeks, to all the people of  
the western parts of Europe.

FRANTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phre-  
netick*, *phreneticus*, Lat. *phrenicus*, Gr. See  
FRENETICK.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by  
violent madness; outrageously and tur-  
bulently mad.

For aill, he wonders what makes them so glad;  
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent, in some  
sort, Cybel's *frantick* riles have made them mad.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. Transported by violence of passion;  
outrageous; turbulent.

Eateeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds,  
the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom,  
and the highest wisdom foolishness. Hooker.

To such height their *frantick* passion grows,  
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.

Dryden.

She tears her hair, and *frantick* in her griefs,  
Calls out on Lucia. Addison, *Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover *frantick*.

See Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. Shaks.

FRANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Mad-  
ly; distractedly; outrageously.

What wise men do think of them that so  
*frantickly* on their ale-benches do prattle, it is  
up to conjecture. Bole, *Leland's New Year's Gift.*

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk.

Shakespeare.

Yet still would they his sacred laws transgress—  
Against their Saviour *frantickly* rebel.

Sandy's *Ps. 78.*

FRANTICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *frantick*.]  
Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

Sherwood.

FRATERNAL. *adj.* [from *fraternal*, French;  
*fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining  
to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise

Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content  
With fair equality, *fraternal* state  
Will arrogate dominion underneath'd

Over his brethren. Milton, *P. L.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his  
fellow Christians, or of the governors of the  
church, these more publick reprobations; and  
upon their unsuccessfulness, the censure of the  
church, until he reform and return. Hammond.

Placid it to be,

With all the strength and beats of eloquence  
*Fraternal* love and friendship can inspire.

Addison, *Cato.*

FRATERNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.]  
In a brotherly manner. Colgrave.

FRATERNITY. *n. s.* [from *fraternité*, French;  
*fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; so-  
ciety; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and  
*fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to  
have a strict regard to the honour of those we  
have to do withal. L'Estrange.

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and scots  
will speak of their own *fraternity*. South, *Serm.*

FRATERNIZATION. *n. s.* [from *fraternize*.]

A sort of brotherhood. See To *FRATERNIZE*.

I hope that no French *fraternization*, which  
the relations of peace and amity with systematised  
rigidity would assuredly, sooner or later, draw  
after them, even if it should overturn our happy  
constitution itself, could so change the hearts of  
Englishmen, as to make them delight in represen-  
tations, and negotiations, which have no other  
merit than that of degrading and insulting the  
name of royalty. Burke on a *Regicide* Peace.

To *FRATERNIZE*. *v. n.* [Fr. *fraterniser*.]

This word has been supposed to have  
been introduced at the commencement  
of the French democratical revolution; when  
pretensions of universal brotherhood  
were made the cloak of universal  
villainy. But the word, both in French  
and English, is at least of two hundred  
years ago; for thus Colgrave renders  
the French *fraterniser*, "to *fraternize*,  
to concur with, to be near unto, to agree  
as brothers." In the cant of modern  
philosophy, the verb has been actively  
employed.

FRATRICIDE. *n. s.* [from *fratricide*, Fr. *frat-  
ricidium*, Lat.]

1. The murder of a brother.

In an hour and a half we came to a small vil-  
lage called Sinis; just by which is an ancient  
structure on the top of an high hill, supposed to  
be the tomb of Abel, and to have given the adjacent  
country in old times the name of Abilene. The  
*fratricide* also is said by some to have been com-  
mitted in this place.

Monsieur, *Journ. de Aleppo*, p. 134.

2. One who kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown  
from his usurped greatness.

L. Addison, *West. Barbary*, p. 16.

FRAUD. *n. s.* [from *fraus*, Lat. *fraus*, Cor-  
nish; *frauder*, French.]

1. Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; sub-  
tlety; stratagem.

Our better part remains

To work in close design, by fraud or guile,  
What force effected not. Milton, *P. L.*

None need the *frauds* of sly Ulysses fear.  
Dryden, *Æn.*

If success a lover's toll attends,  
Who shall if force or fraud obtain'd his ends. Pope.

2. Misfortune; damage.

At least our envious foe hath fail'd who thought  
All like himself rebellious, by whose aid  
This inaccessible high strength, the seat  
Of Deity supreme, us dispossest'd,  
He trusted to have seiz'd, and into fraud  
Drew many, whom their place knows here no  
more. Milton, *P. L.*

To all his angels he propos'd  
To draw the proud king Abael into fraud,  
That he might fall in Ramoth. Milton, *P. R.*

FRAUDFUL. *adj.* [from *fraud* and *full*.]  
Treacherous; artful; tricky; deceit-  
ful; subtle.

The warfare of us all  
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraughtful* man.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
He, full of *fraughtful* arms,  
This well-invented tale for truth imports.

*Dryden, Æn.*  
**FRA'UDULLY.** *adv.* [from *fraudul.*] De-  
ceitfully; artfully; subtly; treacher-  
ously; by stratagem.

**FRA'UDULENCE.** *† n. s.* [*fraudulentia*,  
*FRA'UDULENCY.* } Lat.] Deceitfulness;  
trickishness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God, in the  
continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endow-  
ment of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence  
of heretics always to deprave the same. *Horne.*

The malice, wickedness, and fraudulence  
of those spirits. *M. Covelton, of Credulity, p. 25.*  
**FRA'UDULENT.** *adj.* [*fraudulent*, Fr.  
Cotgrave; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; de-  
ceitful.

He, with serpent tongue,  
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Mil. P. L.*  
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;  
The potion manled in the golden bowl.

*Pope, Odys.*  
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful;  
treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd  
Supplanted Adam,  
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*.

*Milton, P. R.*  
**FRA'UDULENTLY.** *adv.* [from *fraudulent*.]  
By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; de-  
ceitfully.

The prophete Jeremie pronounceth hym ac-  
cursed, that doeth his mayster's busyennes *fraudulently*.  
*Woolton, Chr. Man. (1576), sign. L. 8.*  
He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently*  
or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is  
bound to make reparation.

*Dr. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*  
**FRAUGHT.** *† particip. pass.* [from *fraught*,  
now written *reight*.] Dr. Johnson. But  
this participle is from the Teut. verb,  
*vrachten*, "vectare, vehere, et vectura  
merare, implere navim, Sax. *vrachten*,"  
Kilian.]

1. Laden; charged.  
In the narrow seas that part  
The French and English, there miscarried  
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*.

*Shaks.*  
With joy  
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd.

*Milton, P. L.*  
And now approach'd their fleet from India,  
*fraught*

With all the riches of the rising sun,  
And precious sand from southern climates brought.

*Dryden.*  
2. Filled; stored; thronged.  
The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of na-  
ture.

*Hooker.*  
By this sad Urr, *fraught* with anguish woe,  
Arriv'd, where they in earth their blood had split.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I  
leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare, First Folio.*

Whoever hath his mind *fraught* with many  
thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify  
and break up in the communicating and discurs-  
ing with another.  *Bacon.*

Hell, their habitation, *fraught* with fire,  
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all  
kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so con-  
stant a passion for each other, that their soli-  
tude never lay heavy on them.  *Addison.*

**FRAUGHT.** *† n. s.* [Teut. *vracht*; Swed.  
*frakt*; Fr. *frat*, "the freight or *fraught*  
of a ship," Cotgrave.] A freight; a  
cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne  
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy  
*fracht*!

For "the speak's" tongues. *Shaks. Othello.*  
The bark that all our blessings brought,  
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal  
*fracht*.

*Dryden.*  
**TO FRAUGHT.** *† v. a.* [for *freight*, by cor-  
ruption, Dr. Johnson. But see **FRAUGHT**.  
Teut. *vrachten*.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight!  
If after this command thou freight the court  
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Being *fraught* with sundry base scoffs, and  
cold amplifications. *Bacon, Obs. on a Libel in 1592.*

Having now full *fraught* himself with wealth.  
*Fuller, Holy State, p. 126.*

Which shameful libels were *fraught* only with  
odious and scurrilous calumniation.

*Sir G. Poul, Life of Alp. Whigfist, p. 52.*  
**FRAUGHTAGE.** *† n. s.* [from *fraught*.]  
Lading; cargo. A bad word.

*Our freightage, sir,*  
I have convey'd abroad. *Shaks. Comedy of Err.*

On that persuasion am I returned, so to a  
famous and free port, myself also bound by more  
than a maritime law, to expose as freely what  
*freightage* I conceive to bring of no trifles.

*Milton, Tenebræ.*  
**FRAY.** *n. s.* [effrayer, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.  
Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,  
When Christian swords with Persian blood were  
dy'd.

The furious prince Tenebræ from that *fray*  
His coward foes chased through forests wide.

*Freight.*  
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*  
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.

*Pope.*  
2. A duel; a combat.  
Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,  
Nature and death continue long thy *fray*.

*Deans.*  
The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day  
With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*.

*Pope, Æliad.*  
3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.  
I'll speak between the change of man and boy  
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps  
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*  
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

**TO FRAY.** *† v. a.* [effrayer, Fr.]  
1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide  
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them  
*fray*.

Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,  
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*.  
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand  
nigh.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the mo-  
tion caused by noise upon the water.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
These creatures prey only on caracaras, on such  
stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray*  
them away. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

**TO FRAY.** [Fr.] To rub; to wear.  
Six round-about aprons with pockets, and four  
striped muslin night-rails very little *frayed*.

*Taiter, No. 245.*  
3. To burnish, as a deer's head by  
rubbing. *Cotgrave.*

A deer is said to *fray* her head, when she rubs  
it against a tree. *Whalley, Notes on St. James.*

**FRA'YING.** *\* n. s.* [from *fray*.] Peel of a  
deer's horn.

For by his sloes, his entries, and his port,  
His *fraying*, ferments, he doth promise sport.

*B. Jonson, Last Shiphord.*  
**FREAK.** *† n. s.* [*freck*, German, saucy,  
petulant; *pmec*, Saxon, fugitive. Dr.  
Johnson.—Wachter defines the German  
*freck* by the Latin *nimis liber*; i. e. too  
free, deducing it from the Sax. *fræh*,  
frec. But may it not be from the Icel.  
*freak*, to quicken motion, to hasten;  
Sax. *fræman*, to dance?]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.  
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim;  
a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the sickle *freaks*, quoth she,  
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
When that *freak* has taken possession of a fan-  
tastical head, the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange.*  
She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in  
a *freak* will instantly change her habitation.

*Spectator.*  
To vex me more, he took a *freak*  
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

**TO FREAK.** *† v. a.* [a word, I suppose,  
Scotch, brought into England by Thom-  
son, Dr. Johnson says. The word is not  
Scotch. Nor is our language indebted  
to Thomson for it. It had been used,  
nearly a century before his time, by  
Milton. And Milton, who loved our  
ancient language, might adopt this verb  
from the old word *frecken*, a freckle or  
spot. See **FRECKLE**.] To variegate;  
to chequer.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet,  
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

There furry nations harbour;  
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd;  
Or bounteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.

*Thomson.*  
**FRE'AKISH.** *† adj.* [from *freak*.] Capri-  
cious; humoursome.

Folly is *freash* and humoursome.  
*Marrow, vol. i. 8. 1.*

One grain of true sense and real wisdom, in  
real worth and use, doth outweigh loads of *freash*  
wit. *Marrow, Sermon on Ephes. v. 4.*

It may be a question, whether the wife or  
the woman was the more *freash* of the two; for she  
was still the same uneasy fop. *L'Estrange.*

**FRE'AKISHLY.** *adv.* [from *freash*.] Capri-  
ciously; humoursomely.

**FRE'AKISHNESS.** *† n. s.* [from *freash*.]  
Capriciousness; humoursomeness; whim-  
sicalness.

Some of the Cartesianists bid fair towards this  
*freashness*. *Assent on the Disc. of Truth, (1683), p. 175.*

**TO FREAM.** *v. n.* [*fremer*, Latin; *fremir*,  
French.] To grow or grunt as a boar.

*Bayley.*  
**FRE'CKLE.** *n. s.* [*fleck*, a spot, German;  
whence *fleckle*, *freckle*, Dr. Johnson.—  
Our old word is *frecken* or *fraken*. Thus  
in the ancient dictionary of Huloet:  
"Frecken, a mole or spot in the body or  
face." And thus Chaucer: "A few  
*frakes* in his face ypreint." Kn. Tale,  
Mr. Tyrwhitt says, the word is Saxon;

but he produces no proof. *Fraken*, I may add, is rendered in our old lexicography "*Lentigo, id est, vestigium particularum macularum in facie, scilicet lentule.*"

# 1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.

Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;  
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,  
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.

*Dryden.*

# 2. Any small spot or discolouration.

The cowslip tell her possumers be;  
In their gold coats spots you see:  
Those be rubies fair favours;  
In those *freckles* live their favours.

*Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

The farwell frosts and easterly winds now spot  
your tinsles; therefore cover such with mate, to  
prevent *freckles*.

*Evelyn.*

# FRECKLED, f. [from *freckle*]. Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots. It is a *freckled* spot that growth in the skin.

*Levit. xiii. 39.*

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,  
The *freckled* trout to take  
With silken worms.

The even mood that erst brought sweetly forth  
The *freckled* cowslip

Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,  
Conceives by idleness.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,  
Spotted over like a leopard;  
And, thy *freckled* neck droop'd,  
Ere' broods in ev'ry maid.

*Swift.*

# FRECKLENESS, n. s. [from *freckle*]. The state of being freckled; as, "*freckle-lessness of the face.*"

*Sherwood.*

# FRECKLEFACED, f. [from *freckle* and *face*].

Having a face full of freckles.

He that's *freckle-fac'd*.

*Boonm. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

# FRECKLY, f. [from *freckle*]. Full of freckles.

*Sherwood.*

# FRED, the same with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredoles*, i. e. the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Rein-fred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*

# FREE, f. [from *frēa*, *frēo*, Saxon; *frī*, Dutch; *frīja*, Gothic. "Vox antiquissima." *Serenius.*]

# 1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependant.

A free nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any condition of subjection.

*Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?  
*Dryden.*

How can we think any one *free* than to have the power to do what he will?

*Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r;  
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:  
Free to herself my potent mind remains.

Not fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.

*Prior.*

# 2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like ours or ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a public constitution for the ordering of the church.

*Hosier.*

Do faithful homage, and receive free honours,  
All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discoveries; yet the publication

being once resolved, the dedication was not so indifferent.

*South.*

# 3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:  
Not free, what proof could they have giv'n sincere  
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,  
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd?

Not what they would? *Milton, P. R.*

# 4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as free  
For me as for you? *Shel. Tam. of the Shrew.*  
Defaming as impure what God declares  
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.

*Milton, P. L.*

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are free,  
Ill the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree.

*Pope.*

# 5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!  
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,  
When eyes are most free.

Physicians are too free upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends.

The critics have been very free in their censures.

I know there are two whose presumptuous thoughts

Those *free* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults.

*Pope.*

# 6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Castello, I have doubts within my heart;

Will you be free and candid to your friend?

Be acquainted; conversing without reserve.

'Tis not to make me jealous;

To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,

In free of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,

Where virtue is, these make more virtuous.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Being one day very free at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter.

*Hakewill on Providence.*

Free and familiar with misfortune grow.

Be us'd to sorrow, and leav'd to woe.

# 8. Liberal; not parsimonious; with of.

Glo'ous too, a free to citizens

O'conquering your free purses with large fines,

That seek to overthrow religion. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

No statute in his favour says,

How free or frugal I shall pass my days;

I, who at sometimes spend as others spare.

*Sage, Horace.*

Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty:

Mr. Dryden has been too free of these in his latter works.

*Pope.*

# 9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble free offers left us nothing to ask.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

# 10. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most I'll mind,

Leaving free things and happy shows behind.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

# 11. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appal the free,

Confound the ignorant.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is free.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

# 12. Exempt; with of; anciently: more properly from.

These

Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty

Is never free of. *Shakespeare, N. H. Tole.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name.

And free from conscience, is a slave to fame.

Let every, then, those crimes within you see.

From which the happy never must be free.

*Dryden.*

Their steeds around.

Free from the harness, grace the slow 'ry ground.

*Dryden.*

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is free from the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.

*Locke.*

# 13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body; with of.

He therefore makes all birds of every sect

Free of his farm, with promise to respect

Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.

*Dryden.*

# 14. Without expence; by charity, as a free school.

Countenance all legal, allowed, free grammar-schools, by causing, as much as in you lies, the youth of the nation to be bred up there.

*South, Sermon v. 48.*

# 15. Accomplished; genteel; charming. [a very ancient application of *free* to our females; *Su. Goth.* and *Icel.* find, handsome; *Germ. frey*. I have says, that *free* once denoted, exclusively, a woman of rank. See *Frax*. Dr. Johnson overpasses the present sense of *free*.]

*Frax* yong Venus, fresh and free.

*Cauchy, K. Tole.*

Now were they liegemen to this lady free, (the fair Britoness.)

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,

Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great.

*B. Johnson on Lucy, Countess of Bedford.*

# 16. Ready; eager.

We still use the phrase, "a *free* horse."

Haunting the forest wide on courser free.

*Spenner, F. Q. i. ix. 12.*

# TO FREE, v. a. [from the adjective.]

# 1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is

By law and process of great nature thence

*Free'd* and enfranchis'd; not a party to

The anger of the king, nor guilty of,

If any be, the trespass of the queen.

*Shakespeare, 1st. Tole.*

He recovered the temple, free'd the city, and

upheld the laws which were going down.

*2 Mac. ii. 22.*

Canst thou no other master understand,  
Than him that *free'd* thee by the great'st wand?

*Dryden.*

# 2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill; with of or from.

It is no marvel, that he could think of no better

way to be *free'd* of these inconveniences the

passions of those meetings gave him, than to dissolve

them.

*Clerendon.*

# 3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.

The chaste *Syllable* shall your steps contrain.

And blood of offer'd victims free the way.

Fire was the signal; but hast'ning to his prey,

By force the furious lover free'd his way.

This master key

Free every lock, and leads us to his person.

*Dryden.*

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in use.

My again  
Give to our taberns meet, sleep to our nights,  
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.  
*Shakespeare.*

Never any slough of release  
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*  
5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is free'd from sin. *Rom. vi. 7.*  
**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* [*free* and *looty*.  
Dr. Johnson. Our word, it may be added, is, in French, *libustier* or *libustier*; sometimes also written *libustier*. And our old orthography is *freedomter*. See Sidney State-Papers, vol. 2. p. 78. "The *freedomters* of Flushing spoyle all the contribution." Lett. in 1597.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freedomters*, fitter to spill a coast than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freedomters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seasons. *Clarendon.*

**FREEDOM-OTING.** *n. s.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsonly in his way; and when he gets abroad in the night on *freedoming*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* [*free* and *born*. Sax. *freoþm-otear*.] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

The chief captain answered. With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *freoþm-otear*. *Acts. xxii. 28.*

This is true liberty, where *freedom* men, Having to advise the publick, may speak free. *Milton, Tr. from Euripides.*

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,  
And crush your *freedom* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freedom* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no *Freemason* darest. *Dryden, Aen. Dedic.*

Shall *freedom* men, in humble awe,  
Selmut to servile shame;  
Who from consent and custom drew  
The same right to be rul'd by law.  
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

**FREEDOM-PER.** *n. s.* [*free* and *chapel*.] Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Covel.*

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* [*free* and *cost*.] Without expense; free from charges.

We must not touch any man for an exact matter in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freedom*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is 'clock for nothing. *South.*

To **FREEDOM-OTER.** *v. a.* [*free* and *denizen*, or *denizen*.] To make free.

No worldly respects can *freedom*-denizen a Christian here, and of 'peregrinus' make him 'civil.' *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 302.*

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* A citizen.

Plato thought it meet, that in every city or commonwealth, as often as any good or harm did concern

to any citizen or *freedom*man thereof, it should not be counted that man's good or harm only, but the good or harm of the whole city.

*Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 619.*  
**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* [*free* and *man*.] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedom*man, and will be profum'd;  
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden, Juv.*

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* [*Sax. frýðm, freedom*.] 1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

O *freedom*! first delight of human kind!  
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,  
The privilege of dotes; not yet 'tis *freedom*;  
Their names in this or 't'other Roman tribe:  
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;  
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our *freedom* laws I own  
To leave the due and forfeit of my bond:  
If you deny it, let the danger light  
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shaks.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This price first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change  
Their nature, and revoke the high decree  
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd  
Their *freedom*: they themselves ordain'd it all. *Milton, P. L.*

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in his choice, by so much the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *Smith.*

5. Unrestrained.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. *1 Mac. i.*

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their state lays them under a greater obligation of always chasing and doing the best things. *Law.*

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

8. Assumed familiarity; a colloquial expression: in which sense the plural is used; as, he will not suffer any *freedom*s to be taken with him.

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *adj.* [*free* and *foot*.] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,  
Which now goes too *freedom*ed. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *adj.* [*free* and *heart*.] Liberal; unrestrained.

A *freedom*ed woman, and a chaste.  
*Homilies, Of the State of Matrimony.*

Sir Roger Aston, an Englishman born, but had his breeding wholly in Scotland, and had served the king many years as his barber; an honest and *freedom*ed man. *Dr. Johnson.*

Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 4.  
Love must *freedom*ed be, and voluntary;  
And not inchant'd, or by fate constrain'd. *Devin.*

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* [*free* and *hold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of

lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *blockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *folkland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Covel.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it was made by matter of record. *Bacon, Off. of Attorney.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own; a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.  *Addison, Freeholder.*

My friends here are very few, and find to the *freehold* from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent. *Swift.*

**FREEDOM-OTER.** *n. s.* [*from freehold*.] One who has a *freehold*.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the few did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Daines.*

**FREELY.** *adv.* [*from free*. Sax. *freolice*.] 1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence.

2. Without restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would *freely* rejoice to that absence wherein he woo honour, than to the embracements of his bed, where he would show most love. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The vilest persons breathing have passed their lives *freely* and jocosely, without the least misgiving or suspicion about their eternal concerns, who yet at length have met with a full payment of wrath and vengeance in the other world for all their confidence and jollity in this. *South Sermon. ix. 36.*

3. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains I have bestow'd to breed this present piece, You would drink *freely*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

4. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,  
And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Gorths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verifying, were even to eat caviare with wine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Ascham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,  
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:  
Fortune was never worship'd by the wise;  
But set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden, Juv.*

6. Without necessity; without predetermination.

*Freely* they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton, P. L.*

He leaves us to chase with the liberty of reason-able beings: they who comply with his grace,

comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Bacon.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use: *nature freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FREEMAN. *n. s.* [*free* and *man*.]

1. ONE not a slave; not a vassal.  
Had you rather Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all freemen? *Shakespeare.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgement which keeps us from chasing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent, Whom nature did like captives treat before. Dryden.  
What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison on Italy.*

FREEMAN. \* See MASON.

FREEMINDED. *adj.* [*free* and *mind*.] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

FREENESS. *n. s.* [*from free*. Sax. *frignes*.]

1. The state or quality of being free.

Besides this largeness to the will of man And winged *freedom*, none can think upon His understanding. *Mare, Song of the Soul, ll. iii. 9.*

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sprat.*

FREER. *n. s.* [*from free*.] One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

FREESCHOOL. *n. s.* [*free* and *school*.] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeshool* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeshool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPOKEN. *adj.* [*free* and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like course as Marcellus and Regulus had done; the emperor fell into discourse of the sejunctive and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freepoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*  
These *freepoken* and plainhearted men, that are the eyes of their country.

*Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*  
The old *freepoken* shepherd, or those mercenary fasteners. *More against Idolatry. Pref.*

FREESTONE. *n. s.* [*free* and *stone*.] Stone commonly used in building, and dug up in many parts of England; so called

from its being of such a constitution, as to be dug up freely in any direction.

*Chambers.*

*Freestone* is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I saw her hand: she has a leathern band, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat.

*Addison on Italy.*

FREETHINKER. *n. s.* [*free* and *think*.] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheism is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child.

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependence on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground.

*Swift, Arg. against abolishing Christianity.*

FREETHINKING. \* *n. s.* [*free* and *think*.] Contempt of religion; licentious ignorance.

Are we not grown drunk and giddy with vice, and vanity, and presumption, and *freethinking*, and extravagance of every kind?

*Ep. Berkeley, Sermon. Feb. 18. 1731.*

We see France and Italy overrun with the worst kind of deism. There our travelling gentry first picked it up for a rarity. And indeed, at first, without much malice. It was brought home in cargo of new fashions; and worn, for some time, with that levity by the importers, and treated with that contempt by the rest, as suited and was due to the apishness of foreign manners; till a set of sordid blockheads, grown insolent by liberty, and malicious by unsuccessful attempts towards distinction, abused the indulgence of a free government, in reducing those vague impieties into a system. And so it was, that licentious ignorance came to be distinguished with the name of *freethinking*. *Warburton, Sermon, in 1746.*

FREETONGUED. \* *adj.* [*free* and *tongue*.] Accustomed to speak freely and openly.

Where ministers depend upon voluntary benevolence, if they do but, upon some just reproach, gall the conscience of a guilty hearer; or preach some truth, which disrelates the palate of a prepossessed auditor; how he straight fires out; and not only withholds his own pay, but also withdraws the contributions of others; so as the *freetongued* preacher must either live by air, or be forced to change his pasture.

*Ep. Hall, Coast of Conscience. D. iii. C. 7.*

FREEWARRANT. *n. s.* [*free*, and *warrant*.] A privilege of preserving and killing game. See WARREN.

*Freewarren* is a franchise erected for preservation of beasts and fowls of warren. *Blackstone.*

FREEWILL. *n. s.* [*free* and *will*.]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire; this seems to me the source of all liberty! in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my name, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezek. vi. 13.*

FREEWOMAN. *n. s.* [*free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *1 Mac. ii. 11.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* *preter. froze.* [*frigor*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Oppress with his lute made trees

And mountain tops, that *freeze*,

Bow themselves when he did sing.

*Shakespeare, Ham. VIII.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness *frozes*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal, And through the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* *pret. froze*, and formerly, *frezed*; *part. frozen* or *frose*.

1. To congeal with cold.

O'er many a *frozen*, many a bery Alp.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,

*Frozen* almost to death, how did he lap me,

Ev'n in his garments! *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death.

*Shakespeare.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion. I have a falot cold four thrills through my veins, That almost *frees* up the heat of life.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

That was that unaky-headed Gorgon shield,

What wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,

Wherewith the *freez'd* her foes for to congeal stone? *Milton, Comus.*

Death came on amain,

And exercis'd below his iron reign;

Then upward to the seat of life he goes;

Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *frees*. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* *preter. freighted*; *part. freight*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*freter*, French. Dr. Johnson. Rather the Teut. *vrachten*. See To FRAUGHT. Teut. *fruchen*, *rudens*, *a*, *fraten*, onerare. Wachter.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The prices

Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,

*Freight* with the ministers and instruments

Of cruel war. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cres. Pro.*

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than those,

Who *freight* a ship to venture on the sea;

With one fall interposing plank to save

From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. *Dryden, Jun.*

*Freighted* with iron, from my native land

I set my voyage. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would

Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere

It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and

The *freighting* souls within her. *Shaks. Tempest.*

FREIGHT. *n. s.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty freight.

The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden, En.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

**FREIGHTER.** *n. s.* [*freighter*, French.] One who freights a vessel.

The ship, the goods, the freighters, being all free.  
*Sir L. Jenkins's Life and Lett. vol. 2. p. 794.*

**FREM.\*** See **FRAM**.

**FREM'D** *adj.* Pronounced *frem'd*. [Dan. *fremmet*, German and Sax. *frem'd*.] Strange; not related; foreign; uncommon. Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words. Inimical, as well as strange. Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. and Grose.

**FREM'† n. s.** [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. The German *fremd*, Dutch, *vremd*, and Sax. *þremn*, signify an alien, a stranger, — from the preposition *þan*, or *þra*, *from*.] Ray. Chaucer thus uses *fremde* or *fremed* for *strange*. But the contemporary commentator on Spenser considers *fren* as a contraction of foreign: — "*Frenne*, a stranger. The word I think was first poetically put, and after and used in common custom of speech for *forrenne*." Notes on the Shep. Cal. April.] A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie*.

But now from his cradling mind is start,  
And woe the wilder's daughter of the Glen;  
So now fair Rosalind hath left his smart;  
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

**FRENCH.\* n. s.**

1. The people of France. [*Franci*, Lat.] From the Franks the *French* or *Frenchmen* are descended, who seem to have been so called for having chosen in some sort to live in more freedom, and liberty, than some other of the Germans did. *Vertagum, Hist. of Dec. Intell. ch. 1.* I come to the French, a people breathing liberty, by the very derivation of their name. *Reverend of the Peace of Germany, p. 110.*

2. The language of the French.

The present French is composed of Latin, German, and the old *Gaulish*. *Cauden, Rem.* The English of Chaucer has a great mixture of French in it.

*Tyrrwhitt on the Lang. and Verif. of Chaucer.*

**FRENCH.\* adj.** Belonging to the character or language of the French.

Liveliness and assurance are, in a peculiar manner, the qualifications of the French nation. *Adison, Spect. No. 455.*

We have few Latin words among the terms of domestic use, which are not French; but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

*Johnson, Pref. to his Dictionary.*

**FRENCH Chalk. n. s.**

*French chalk* is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill*.

*French chalk* is unctuous to the touch, as stonies is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Woodward*.

**FRENCH Grass.\* n. s.** Saint-foin; so named, as coming originally to this country from France.

**FRENCH Horn.\* n. s.** [French, *corne de chasse*.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, used in hunting; and in modern times employed, with fine effect, in regular concerts.

As the rood led him by degrees towards the extremity of the moor, they heard, at a distance, the sound of a *French-horn*; which a little revived

Tugwell's spirits, though it revived at the same time the jealousy he had been in amongst the stag-hunters. *Grewes, Spirit. Quir. n. 7.*

To **FRENCHIFY.** *v. a.* [from French.] To infect with the manner of France; to make a cockcomb.

They mistook nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *C Camden, Rem.*

Has he familiarly  
Dish'd up your yellow starch, or mid your doubtless  
Was not exactly *frenchified*?  
*Beaumont and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.*

**FRENCHLIKE.** *adj.* [French and like.] Imitating the French fashion.

His hair *Frenchlike* stares on his fringed head.  
*Bp. Hall, Sat. lib. 7.*

**FRENCHETICK.** *† adj.* [*frenetique*, French; *φρεναιτικ*; generally therefore written *phrenetic*; and sometimes *frenetic*; as, "*frenetic* persons," Huloet's Dict.] Mad; distracted.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetic* or infectious diseases. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Civ. B. 2.*

A foreign, *frenetic*, and unlucky proud king.  
*Habswell on Providence, p. 594*

He himself impotent,  
By means of his *frenetic* malady.

*Danist, Civil Wars.*

**FRENZICAL.\* adj.** [from *frenzy*.] Approaching to madness.

The narrowness of her income, the coldness of her lover, the loss of her reputation, all contributed to make her miserable, and to encrease the *frenzical* disposition of her mind. *Orrey on Swift, p. 112.*

**FRENZY.\* n. s.** [*φρενις*; *phrenitis*, Latin; whence *phrenetick*, *phrenetick*, *phreny*, or *frenzy*; Fr. *frenaisie*. Chaucer writes our word *frenesic*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *mad*.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,  
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;  
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Adison, Cato.*

Why such a disposition of the body indurth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*; this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bentley*.

**FREQUENCY.\* n. s.** [*frequentia*, old Fr. *frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The frequency of degree,  
From high to low throughout. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

I was encouraged with a sufficient frequency of auditors.  
*Bp. Hall, Spec. of his Life, p. 112.*

2. Repetition.

I might here have done with the frequency; but let me add this one consideration more, that often ioculation of warning necessarily implies a danger.

He, in full frequency bright  
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton, P. L.*

**FREQUENCY. n. s.** [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the frequency of it. *Astbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou can't 'em be while into the senate: who  
Of such a frequency, so many friends  
And kindred thou hast here, what dost thee?  
*Br. Jonson, Cautive.*

**FREQUENT.\* adj.** [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

The frequenter these times are the better.  
*Duty of Mon.*

As ancient and imperial city falls;  
The streets are fill'd with frequent funerals. *Dryden, E. s.*

Frequent runners shall besiege your gates.  
*Pop.*

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The Christians of the first times were generally frequent in the practice of it. *Duty of Mon.*  
Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.

'Tis Caesar's will to have a frequent senate.  
*Br. Jonson, Scipio.*

The purpose of this frequent senate  
Is, first, to give thanks to the gods of Rome.  
*Manning, Roman Actor.*

A thousand demigods on golden seats,  
Frequent and full. *Milton, P. L.*

To **FREQUENT.** *v. a.* [*frequentio*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to; to haunt.

They in latter day  
Finding in it ports for fisher's trade,  
Gave more the same frequent, and further to invade. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto:  
Our Saviour himself and the apostles frequented them. *Hooder.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,  
By night frequents my house. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

At that time this land was known and frequented  
By the ships and vessels. *Bacon.*

With tears  
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air  
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign  
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton, P. L.*

To serve my friends, the senate I frequent;  
And there what I before dignify'd, visit. *Danist.*

And that he frequented the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden.*

**FREQUENTABLE.** *adj.* [from *frequent*.] Conversable; accessible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more frequentable, and less dangerous. *Sidney.*

**FREQUENTATION.\* n. s.** [Fr. *frequentation*; Lat. *frequentatio*] Resort; the act of visiting.

We are separated from others nations, to the end we be not polluted with sin by their frequentation and company.

*Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 100.*

These inhabitants were much more civilized, than those of the island country, by the commerce and frequentation of other nations.

*Temple, Sacred, Hist. of Eng. p. 7.*

**FREQUENTATIVE.** *adj.* [*frequentativus*, Fr.; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

**FREQUENTER.\* n. s.** [from *frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place.



Daily frequenters of public prayers.

*Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 60.*

Persons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of churches.

**FREQUENTLY.** *adv.* [*frequentur*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom: a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief observe how frequently both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

**FRESCO.** *n. s.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

*Hellichs apries*

Love me the fresco of the nights. *Prior*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Dr. Johnson.* — But it is a painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; and, being used for alcoves and other buildings in the open air, obtained from the Italians this name of fresco.

The spaces, that lie between, are painted in fresco, by the same hand that has enriched my ceiling. *Taylor, No. 179.*

How thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye:  
A fading fresco here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

3. It has been sometimes used for any cool, refreshing liquor.

**FRESH.** *adj.* [*perc*, Saxon; *fresche*, old Fr. *fraische*, mod. Fr. *frisch*, Teut.]

1. Cool; not rapid with heat.  
I'll cut the farthest mend for thy repast;  
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,  
And draw thy water from the freshest spring. *Prior.*

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixed with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as fresh water as if they were near the land. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrowed baits his temples did adorn,  
But to our crown he did fresh jewels bring. *Dryd.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

The fame of a good knight would ever live  
Fresh on my memory. *Beaumont, and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

This second source of men, while yet but few,  
And while the dross of judgment past remain  
Fresh in their minds, feeding the Deliy,  
With some regard to what is just and right,  
Shall lead their lives. *Milton, P. L.*

That love which first was set, will first decay;  
Nine of a fresher date will longer stay. *Dryden, Indian Emp.*

5. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories  
Preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in vases. *Dehaim.*

With such a care  
As roses from their stalks we tear,  
When we would still preserve them new,  
And fresh as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

Thou man, said I, fair light!  
And thou enlighten'd earth, so fresh and gay!  
*Milton, P. L.*

Think not, 'cause men flatter ring,  
Y' are as fresh as April, sweet as May,  
Bright as the morning star,  
That you are so. *Carver.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirit's Palinurus pressed;  
Yet fresh from life, a new admitted guest,  
Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,  
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place; *Dryden, En.*

Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,  
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden.*

Like a fresh tenant of Newgate, when he has  
refused the payment of garnish. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.  
Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,  
Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain;  
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him;  
Take order that when he is dead there be  
chosen a pope of fresh years, between fifty and  
threescore. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Two swains,  
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,  
Hast thou beheld a fresher gentleman,  
Such war of white and red within her cheeks?  
*Shakespeare.*

It is no rare observation to England to see a  
fresh coloured lusty young man yoked to a con-  
sumptive female, and him soon after attending her  
to the grave. *Hursey on Consumption.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor,  
tall, innocent, fresh coloured young gentlemen. *Addison, Spect.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a fresh gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder.*

11. Fasting; opposed to eating or drink-  
ing. A low word.

12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

13. Tipy. A low expression.

14. Raw; unripe in practice.

How green are you, and fresh in this old world!  
*Shakespeare, J. K. J.*

**FRESH.** *n. s.*

1. Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not  
show him  
Where the quick freshes are. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

2. A flood, or overflowing of a river.

This heavy rain will bring down the freshes.  
*North. Grace.*

They have cut new channels, and even whole  
rivers, with particular drains from one river to  
another, to carry off the great flux of waters when  
floods or freshes come down. *Cruikshank, Tour through Gr. Brit. Lincolnshire.*

**TO FRESH.** *v. a.* To refresh. One of our  
oldest verbs.

He thought of thilka water shees  
To drinke, and fresh he wold withall. *Chaucer, Rem. R. ver. 1519.*

But quickly she it overpast, so soone  
As she her face had wypt to fresh her blood. *Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 45.*

**FRESH-BLOWN.** *adj.* [*fresh and blown*.]

Newly blown.

Beds of violets blue,  
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

**TO FRESHEN.** *v. a.* [*from fresh*.] To make  
fresh.

Prolusive drops let all their moisture flow  
In large effusion o'er the freshen'd world. *Thomson, Spring.*

**TO FRESHEN.** *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A freshening breeze the magic power supply'd,  
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope, Odyssey.*

**FRESHET.** *n. s.* [*from fresh*.] A stream  
of fresh water.

Now love the freshet, and then love the sea.

*Boozer, Irish. Past. (1615) li. 3.*

All fish from sea or shore.

Freshet or parting brook, of shell or fish. *Milton, P. R.*

**FRESHFO'CE.** *n. s.* [*low Lat. frica fortia*.] In law, a force done within forty  
days. If a man be disceised of lands  
or tenements, within any city or bor-  
ough; or deforced from them after the  
death of his ancestors to whom he is  
heir; or after the death of his tenant  
for life, or in tail; he may, within forty  
days after his title accrued, have his  
remedy by an assize, or bill of fresh-  
force. *Comel, and Chambers.*

The space of forty days hath had with us divers  
applications, as in the assize of freshforce in cities  
and boroughs, &c. *Selden, on Drayton's Polyol. §. 17.*

**FRESHLY.** *adv.* [*from fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown unto such  
ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting  
down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a  
while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but af-  
terwards freshly springing up again, no less pernicious  
than at the first. *Hobbes.*

Their moth shall our names,  
Familiar in their mouths as household words,  
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

They are now freshly in difference with him. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as freshly as he did the day he wrestled?  
*Shakespeare.*

4. Gaily.

**FRESHMAN.** *n. s.* [*fresh and man*.] A  
novice; one in the rudiments of any  
knowledge.

The parsnip, or freshman in their friendship.  
*R. Jonson, Diacoreis.*

I would be a graduate, sir, no freshmen.  
*Beaumont, and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

See the dull freshmen, just arriv'd from school,  
A comcom ripening from a rustic fool!  
*The Student, l. 240.*

**FRESHMANSHIP.** *n. s.* [*from freshman*.]

The state of a freshman.

Upon my freshmanship. *R. Jonson, Far.*

Instead of a post, this young fenceer hath set  
himself up one of the deepest mysteries of our  
profession, to practise his freshmanship upon.  
*Holles, Rom. p. 5.*

**FRESHMENT.** *n. s.* [*from fresh*.] Re-  
freshment. Not now in use.

To enjoy the freshment of the air and river.  
*Cartwright's Freshet's Travels, (1611,) p. 19.*

**FRESHNESS.** *n. s.* [*from fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary  
to vapidity.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed;  
but flowery pressed or beaten, do lose the freshness  
and sweetness of their colour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not  
staleness.

For the constant freshness of it, it is such a  
pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind;  
for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that  
he had done well or virtuously. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of  
strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number  
and freshness of men. *Hayward.*

## 4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the beats of Summer; but they be but penings of the winds, and entering them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if she please, she hither may repair,  
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

She laid her down to rest,  
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,  
To take the *freshness* of the morning air.

*Addison on Italy.*

## 5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,  
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating stains;  
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,  
And an unusual paleness spreads her face.

*Grondville.*

## 6. Freedom from saltness.

**FRESHNE'W.\*** *adj.* [*fresh* and *new*.]  
Wholly unacquainted; unpractised.

This *fresh-new* sea-farers. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

**FRESHWATER.** [*a* compound word of *fresh* and *water*, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as *fresh-water* men or novices.

The nobility, as *fresh-water* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks.

*Anstet, Hist. of the Turks.*

**FRESHWATERED.\*** *adj.* [*fresh* and *watered*.]  
Supplied with fresh water, or perhaps newly watered.

That rocky pile thou seest, that verdant lawn  
*Fresh-water'd* from the mountains.

*Alexander, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.*

**FRET.†** *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from *fretan*, to eat; others from *fretan*, to adorn; to come from *fretan*; Skinner more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*. Dr. Johnson. — A more probable etymology perhaps, is the Saxon *fretan*, or the Fr. *frotter*, to rub, to wear away; whence the figurative application of the word, to vex, to cause any agitation or commotion. We use to *rub* in the sense of to *excite*. Wicliffe writes *frotting* for *fretting*. B. Jonson also uses *freted* for *rubbed*. In the first of the definitions, viz. a strait of the sea, *fret*, it may likewise be observed, is the Cornish word for it.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones, and oppose its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, discharged itself of heterogeneous mixtures. *Darham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument

which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requirith good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The harp  
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,  
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,  
Temper'd soft tunings, interm'd with voice  
Choral or unison. *Milton, P. L.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute. *Cress, Comed. Secret.*

## 4. Working in protuberances.

The *frets* of boues, and all equal figures, please;  
whereas unequal figures are but deformities.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some making garlands were —  
The columbine amongst they sparingly do set  
The yellow kingcup, wrought in many a curious *fret*.

We take delight in a prospect well laid out,  
and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret-works* of rocks and groves. *Spectator.*

## 5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets  
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,  
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,  
As cunning fencers suffer beat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous fess, having yet  
Drank but time round, reply'd in sober *fret*. *But, Jun.*

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,  
Are on the *fret* of passion, boil and rage. *Cress, Jun.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;  
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

## 6. In heraldry, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced, and called the herald's true lover's knot.

To **FRET.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise  
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

## 2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,  
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves  
Within the earth. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold.

Before I ground the object metal on the punch,  
I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to vibrate in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

## 3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony  
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,  
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear  
Of what he has and has not. *Shaks. Anti. & Cleop.*

## 4. To corrode; to eat away.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.  
*Po. (Comm. Fr.) xxxix. 12.*

## 5. To form into raised work.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold  
Was *fretted* all about, she array'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
Nor did there want  
Cornice or freeze, with bays sculpturs grav'n;  
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton, P. L.*

## 6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,

That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day.  
*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

## 7. To make angry; to vex.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,  
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,  
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things,  
behold I will recompense thy way upon thine head. *Ezek. xvi. 48.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass; therefore I'll even give it up, and go and fret myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

To **FRET.†** *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

He guesses now, and chafes, and *frets* like a child. *Brown, and El. The Pilgrim.*

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or alloy that diabolical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in slander and invective. *South.*

The adjoining brook, that purts along  
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,  
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomson, Summer.*

## 2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

To take a piece of glove's leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, with sal armoniac, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniac will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Frascher on Drawing.*

That his curties might not unravel or *fret* out, he hath bound them with a strong border, and a rich fringe. *Fuller, Inaug. Sermon. (1645.) p. 23.*

## 3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the stubberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soften. *Mason, Mech. Ess.*

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheels arose, and *fretted* one into another with great exasperation. *Wicmann.*

## 4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hobbes.*

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hobbes.*

Helpless, what may it boot  
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan!

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Their wounded steeds  
*Fret* fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage  
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care  
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

His heart *frettest* against the Lord. *Prov. xix. 3.*

Hudibras *fretting*  
Conquest should be no loss to getting; *Hudibras.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,  
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground.

How should I *fret* to mangle e'er'y line,  
In reverence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

**FRET.\*** *part. adj.* Eaten away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Levi. xiii. 55.*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,  
Shall find, all *fret* with rust, both plow and shields. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**FRE'TFUL.** *adj.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.  
Thy knotty and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand on end,  
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Where's the king?  
—Contending with the fretful elements;  
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

They are extremely fretful and peevish, never well at rest; but always railing for this or that, or chagging their posture of lying or sitting.

*Harvey on Consumption.*

Are you positive and fretful?  
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful.

*Swift.*

**FRE'TFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fretful.*] Peevishly.

**FRE'TFULNESS.** *s. s.* [from *fretful.*] Passion; peevishness.

Mahomet — by his fretfulness and incessant weeping loud, at that time, like to have made death his executioner.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 321.*

**FRE'TTEN.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Rubbed; marked: as *pock-fretten*; marked with the small-pox. An expression in many parts of the country.

**FRE'TTER.** *s. s.* [from *fret.*] That which causes commotion or agitation.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance-hot day, boys;  
Give me some drink; this fire's a plaguy fetter.

*Brown and El. Rhoddy brother.*

**FRE'TTING.** *s. s.* [from *fret.*] Agitation; commotion.

The frettings and the extortions of life.

*Feltham, Res. ii. 57.*

**FRE'TTITY.** *adj.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raised work.

**FRIABLE.** *s. s.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone.

*Locke.*

**FRIABLE.** *adj.* [*friable*, French; *friable*, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrecence growth upon the roots of the larch-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable, which we call agaric.

*Brown, Nat. Hist.*

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most friable, and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Archie, on Fr.*

**FRIAR.** *s. s.* [a corruption of *frere*, Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho!

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

All the priests and brothers in my realm,  
Shall in procession sing her endless praise.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.

*Dryden.*

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Presbyterian and independent ministers, to preach up rebellion.

*Swift.*

A friar would needs show his talent in Latin.

*Swift.*

**FRIARLIKE.** *adj.* [from *friar.*] Monastic; unskilled in the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day make one holiday in the Christian calendar, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks.

*Knofles.*

**FRIARLY.** *adj.* [*friar* and *like*.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

M. Laime, hearing this fiery sermon of doctor Buckenham, cometh again [in] the afternoon, to answer the friar.

*Fair, Acts & Mon. of St. Lat.*

Some fiery declamation against the excess of superfluity.

*Bacon on a Label in 1592.*

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor fiery content of them.

*Bacon, Ess.*

**FRIARSCOWL.** *s. s.* [*friar* and *cowl*.] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

**FRIAR'S LANTERN.** *s. s.* The ignis fatuus, sometimes called Jack with a lantern; formerly believed to lead night-wanderers into marshes and waters.

She was pinch'd, and pull'd, she seal;  
And he, by friar's lantern led,  
Tells how the drowding goblin sweet.

*Milten, L'Allegro.*

**FRIARY.** *s. s.* [from *friar*, Fr. *frerie*.] A monastery or convent of friars.

As to the friaries, which were mendicants, and had nothing but their houses of habitation, I did endeavour, when I had the perusal of the Tower records, to find out the times of their foundations.

*Lotters, (Dugdale to A. Wood,) vol. 1. p. 8.*

**FRIARY.** *adj.*

1. Like a friar.  
Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field.

*Camden, Rem.*

2. Belonging to a friary.

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to leagueth their bodies to be buried in the friary churches.

*Warton, Hist. Eng. P. 1. 293.*

**FRIBBLE.** *s. s.* [from *frivole*, Fr. *frivole*, Fr. *frivole*.] Trifling; silly; frivolous.

1. To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible  
Than those that with the stars *de frivole*. *Hudibras.*

2. To totter, like a weak person.

Wretched Nocturnus, her feeble keeper; how the poor creature *frivole* in his gait! *Tatler, No. 49.*

**FRIBBLE.** *adj.* [*Fr. frivole*.] Trifling; silly; frivolous.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner, in which that *frivole* minister treated this important branch of administration.

*Brit. Crit. Jan. 1798.*

**FRIBBLE.** *s. s.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow; a silly fop.

**FRIBBLE.** *s. s.* [from the verb.] A trifle.

A *frivole* is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent.

*Spectator.*

**FRI-BOROUGH.** *s. s.* [Goth. *frid*, peace, and *burg*, security; Sax. *frid-borpe*, free-borough.] The same as frankpledge; *frid-borpe* being in use in the Saxons' time, the other since the conquest. See *FRANKPLEDGE*, *Cowel*.

A man who could not find the security of some tithing or *frid-borpe* for his behaviour, was, upon account of this universal desertion, called *Friendless* man; [and] was by our ancestors condemned to death.

*Barthol. Avoys, Eng. Hist. ii. 7.*

**FRI-CASE.** *s. s.* [Lat. *frigus*, frigid. This is a word much older in our language than *fricasse*.]

1. Meat sliced, and dressed, with strong sauce.

Hotter than all the roasted cocks you eat  
To dress the *fricase* of your alphabet.

*Loveless, Luc. Posth. p. 80.*

2. An unguent, prepared by frying several materials together.

Some on't there they pour'd it into his ears,  
Some in his nostrils, and recover'd him;  
Applying both the *fricase*.

*R. Jonson, For.*

A knight that has the bone-ache, or a squire  
That bath both these, you make 'em smooth and sound

With a bare *fricase* of your medicine.

*R. Jonson, Alchemist.*

**FRICASSE.** *s. s.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing  
Their stinking cheese, and *fricase* of frogs!

He'd raise to fables, say no flagrant lye,  
Of boys with custard chank in Newbury. *King.*

Soups, and omelets, *fricasses*, and ragouts.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7.*

**TO FRICASSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in *fricasse*.

Common sense and truth will not down with them, unless it be lashed and *fricasse*.

*Fielder, Frigate, (1696), p. 65.*

Solins and rumors of beef offend my eyes,  
Pleas'd with frogs *fricasse*.

*Bernstone.*

**FRICATION.** *s. s.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nourishment,  
by making the parts a little hungry, and leaving them: this *frication* I wish to be done in the morning.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without *frication*; as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**FRITION.** *s. s.* [*friction*, Fr. *frictio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion?

*Newton, Opticks.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloth.

*Frictions* make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts.

*Bacon.*

**FRI-DAY.** *s. s.* [*frige-dæg*, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freyra*, a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday.

*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,  
And seldom shall we see a Friday cheer. *Dryden.*

**TO FRIDGE.** *v. n.* [Sax. *frigan*, in dance. To move quickly.]

The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play to the beams of the sun.

*Holmgren, Melanippon. (1651), p. 2.*

**TO FRIDGE.** *v. a.* [*frico*, Lat.] To fret, or fray; to rub to pieces. A northern word. Grose, Wilbraham, and Craven Dialect.

**FRI-STOLE.** *s. s.* A sanctuary; the seat of peace. See *FRED*.

**FRIEND.** *s. s.* [*friend*, Dutch; *freunt*, Saxon; from *freon*, to love; so the

Goth, *frijons*, a friend, *frijan*, to love.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *frendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to foe or enemy.

*Friends of my soul, you twain*

*Rule in this realm, and the god's state equal.*

Someone man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble.

*Eccles. vi. 8.*

God's benison go with you, and with those That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes.

Wander not to see this soul extend The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*.

*Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?

— A *friend*.

— What *friend*? your name?

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregular in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Caesar,

In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.

*Shakespeare.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind

Was then scarce *friends* with him.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I am *friends* with all the world, but thy base malice. *Beaumont and F. J. Wife for a Month.*

If she repent, and would make me amends, Did her but send me hers, and we are *friends*.

*Cerv.*

4. An attendant; or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends

His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*.

*Dryden, En.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her smiles, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions.

*Peachum.*

6. A familiar compellation.

*Friend*, how comest thou in hither?

*St. Matt. xvii. 12.*

What supports me, do'st thou ask? The conscience, *friend*, I have lost mine eyes o'ersple'd.

In liberty's defence.

*Milton, Sonnet.*

7. Formerly a cast expression for a paramour of either sex.

Lady, will you walk about with your *friend*?

*Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

Never come in vicer in my *friend*, Nor won in rhyme.

*Shakespeare, Lon. L. Lod.*

8. A *Friend* in Court. This is an old expression for one who is supposed to possess sufficient interest to serve another.

*Friends in courts* are better is

Than *peny* is in purse, certis.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 5540.*

A *friend* of the court is better than a penny in purse.

*Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. 11.*

I tell thee, parson, if I get her, reckon Thou hast a *friend* in court; and shall command A thousand pound, &c. *B. Jonson, Mega. Lady.*

- To *Friend*, *fr.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

So Fortune *friends* the blind.

*Spenser, F. Q. iv. li. 7.*

I know that we shall have him well to *friend*.

*Shakespeare.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended, That, for the fault's love, is th' offender *friend*ed.

*Shakespeare.*

If ever fortune *friend* us with a lark, Largely supply us with all provision.

*Beaumont and F. Sen. Venge.*

*FRIEND'ED*, *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not *friend*ed by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your *friends*.

*FRIENDLESS*, *adj.* [Sax. *freondleas*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the *friendless* person.

*South.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky, Ob *friendless* and forsaken virtue fly.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

To what new clime, what distant sky, Forsaken, *friendless*, will ye fly?

*Pope.*

2. *FRIENDLESS*, *Man*. The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

A man who could not find the security of some tidings of his behaviour, was, upon account of this universal desertion, called *Friendless* man.

*Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. li. 7.*

*FRIENDLIKE*, *adj.* [friend and like. Sax. *freondlike*.] Having the disposition of a friend.

But soon my soul had gathered up her powers, Which in this need night, *friendlike*, give her aid.

*Dryden, Legend of Malind.*

*FRIENDLINESS*, *n. s.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and *friendliness* as hath brought forth the effects.

*Sidney.*

They love discreetly,

And place their *friendliness* upon desert.

*Beaumont and F. Nice Valour.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness* and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health.

*Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

*FRIENDLY*, *adj.* [from *friend*. Saxon, *freondlike*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be *friendly* still unto them.

*2 Macc. xii. 31.*

Thou to mankind

Be good, and *friendly* still, and oft return!

*Milton, P. L.*

How art thou

To me so *friendly* grown above the rest Of beasts and kind?

*Milton, P. L.*

Not that Neptune, in rising majesty appear, And guide the prosperous mariner With everlastingly beams of *friendly* light.

*Prior.*

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like *friendly* couples found our hearts unite, And each from each contract new strength and light.

*Pope.*

3. Salutory; homogenous.

Not that Neptune, which the wife of Thous In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena, Is of such power to stir up joy as this, To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst.

*Milton, Comus.*

4. Favourable; convenient.

On the first *friendly* bank he throws him down, Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.

*Addison, Cato.*

*FRIENDLY*, *adv.* [Sax. *freondlice*.]

1. In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably.

Thou hast spoken *friendly* unto thine handmaid.

*Ruth, li. 13.*

Here between the armies,

Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace; That all their eyes may bear those tokens home Of our restored love and amity.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. I.*

I urg'd him gently, *friendly*, and privately, to grant a partage Of this estate to her who owns it all.

*Beaumont and F. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

2. Concurrently; in union.

A lady,

In whom all graces that can perfect beauty, Are *friendly* met.

*Beaumont and F. Caut. of the Country.*

*FRIENDSHIP*, *n. s.* [Sax. *freondscipe*.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendship* in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other.

*Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendship* with the favourites.

*Clarendon.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease, If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace.

*Dryden, Ind. Enp.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His *friendship*, still to few confin'd, Were always of the middling kind.

*Swift.*

How captains are usually not only preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel: Some *friendship* will lend you 'gainst the tempest.

Repose you there.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial.

*Dryden, DuRoi.*

*FRIEZE*, *n. s.* [drap de frise, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*.

As all the world

Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse, Drink the clear stream, and nothing warm but *frize*.

The All-giver would be unthank'd.

*Milton, Comus.*

The captive Germans of gigantic size Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frize*.

*Dryden, Pers.*

He could no more live without his *frize* coat than without his skin.

*Addison, Guardian.*

See how the doubletation [sic] Like a rich coat with skirts of *frize*;

As if a man, in making poise, Should bundle thistles up with roses.

*Swift.*

*FRIEZE*, *n. s.* [Fr. *frize*; probably from *FRIZE*, the Lat. *phrygium*, an embroiderer.] A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.

*Harris.*

No jutting *frize*, Bustrees, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle.

*Shakespeare.*

Nor did there want Cornice or *frize* with bossy sculptures grav'n;

The roof was fretted gold.

*Milton, P. L.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden, Duffrenoy.*

**FRIEZED.**† *adj.* [from *frieze*. *Fr. friezé.*] Shagged or napped with frieze; as, "garments friezed only on the one side." *Hulot.*

**FRIEZELIKE.** *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire *benedice* and a little *frieze* tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison on Italy.*

**FRIEGAT.** *n. s.* [*frigate*, French; *fragata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigates*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embossed in certain *frigates*. *Baileg, Apology.*

On high rain's deck the laughing Belgians ride, Beneath whose shades our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play About her little *frigate*, therein making way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**FRIGIFICATION.** *n. s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

TO FRIGIFY. *v. a.* [from *frigus*, Sax.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay. This was in the old authors more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds Were strongly clann'd in the frigid fields. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Such a numerous host Fled not in silence through the frigid deep, With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. *Milton, P. L.*

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame Wide-waving, all approach far off to fright, And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton, P. L.*

Not idle or danger can fright a brave spirit, With innocence guarded, With virtue rewarded.

I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden, Athan and Ath.*

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in grove, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty. *Lacke.*

Whence glaring off with many a broad'n'd orb, He *frights* the nations. *Thomson, Autumn.*

**FRIGHT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sudden terror.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause, May think I broke all hospitable laws, To bear you from your palace-yard by night, And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

TO FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood, Frighten the valleys and infest the wood. *Prior.*

**FRIIGHTFUL.** *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.

Teichly and wayward was thy infancy, Thy school-day *frighful*, deep-rare, wild, and furious. *Shakspeare.*

Without aid you durst not undertake This *frighful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden, Fies.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasant.

**FRIIGHTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *frighful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frighfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray, Don't I look *frighfully* to-day? *Swift.*

**FRIIGHTFULNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *frighful*.] The power of impressing terror.

All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frighfulness* of mortality. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Hall, p. 5.*

**FRIIGHT.**† *adj.* [*frigidus*, Lat.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If one considers with how great affection they utter their *frigid* conceits, commiseration immediately changes itself into contempt. *Trotter, No. 184.*

If justice Phillip's exotic head Some *frigid* rhymes disbursts, They shall like Persian tales be read, And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

**FRIIGHTY.**† *n. s.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrency than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth kinders that serenity which is necessary to severe innocency; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is so much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture. *Glanville, Scrupis.*

4. Coldness of affection.

**FRIIGHTLY.**† *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

The life of Erasmus, which deserves the finest pen, has been wretchedly and *frigidly* written by Knight; although, indeed, the materials he has collected are curious and useful. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

**FRIIGHTNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

**FRIIGHTY.**† *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus*, and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. A word used in science, Dr. Johnson says; and, it may be added, well applied by himself to general use.

*Frigorific* atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*

The hand of death is upon me; a *frigorific* torpor encroaches upon my veins. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 139.*

The fatal influence of *frigorific* wisdom. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 139.*

TO FRILL. *v. n.* [*friller*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

**FRILL.**† *n. s.* A border on the bosom of a shirt, plaited or *farled*; any thing collected into gathers. See TO FURL.

**FRIM.**† *adj.* [Saxon, *from*, strong.]

1. Flourishing; luxuriant. It is used in the south of England for thriving; as a *frim* tree.

My pleasantness bosom strew'd With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank

Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank. *Dryden, Polydore, S. 13.*

2. Brittle; tender; a corruption of *fram*. See FRAM.

**FRINGE.**† *n. s.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.]

1. Ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the *fringes* or *fringes* of his greatness. *Watson.*

The golden fringe ev'n wet the ground on flame, And drew a precious trail. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which is contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newton, Opt.*

2. The edge; margin; extremity.

The *fringe* or confines of hell. *Montaigne, App. to Cera. p. 237.*

The sun — glides the *fringe* of a cloud. *By. Taylor, Holy Dying, § iii. ch. 1.*

TO FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank *fringed* with most beautiful trees, reigned the sun's darts. *Stacy.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair, *Fringed* with gold. *Fairfax.*

Here, by the sacred blemish *fring'd*, My petticoat is *doubly fring'd*. *Swift.*

**FRINGEMAKER.**† *n. s.* [*fringe* and *maker*.] A manufacturer of fringe.

A player, hired for the purpose by the corporation of *fringemakers*, acted his part in a new comedy, all covered with silver fringe. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 2.*

**FRINGY.**† *adj.* [from *fringe*.] Adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn. *Shakespeare, Eliza. 21.*

**FRIPPER.**† *n. s.* [Fr. *frippeur*.] A better word than *frippeur*, which Dr. Johnson gives us solely on his own authority.

Both, however, are in Sherwood's old dictionary, where they are termed *fripier* and *fripier*. A dealer in old things; a broker.

This little island of England, notwithstanding the continual waste and havoc that hath been made, since the days of king Henry the eighth, by gloves, bookbinders, *fripers*, and others; or the continual purloining and conveying of old books beyond the seas; hath at this day remaining, if they were all brought together, more Latin manuscripts than any country else that is of a far greater extent. *James, on the Corruption of Script. Councils, &c. (1686), p. 530.*

**FRIPPERER.**† *n. s.* [from *frippeur*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up. *Sherwood.*

**FRIPPERY.**† *n. s.* [*frippeur*, French; *frippeur*, Ital.]

1. The place where old clothes are sold.

We know what belongs to a *frippeur*. *Shakspeare.*

Lurans is a *frippeur* of lankness who flies thither from Drums to play their after-game. *Hood, Voc. Flor.*

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.

Poor poet ease, that would be thought our chief,  
Whose works are c'en the *frisky* of wit;  
From broomage is become to bid a thief,  
As we, the rob'd, leave rage, and pity it.

*St. James.*

The fighting-place now seamen's rage supply,  
And all the tackling is a *frisky*.

*Donne, Poems, p. 144.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London,  
where old clothes and *friskies* are sold. *Pope.*

### S. Trumpery; trifles.

You will gather more advantage by listening  
to them, than from all the nonsense and *frisky*  
of your own sea. *Swift.*

They tell me it [the Philosophical Dictionary]  
is *frisky*, and blasphemous, and wild. *Gray, Lett. to Macon.*

### FRI'PERY.\* *adj.* Trifling; contemptible.

My master's bo-peep with me.

With his pipping in and out again,

Argued a cause, a *frisky* cause.

*Benson, and Fl. The Chances.*

That city, though the capital of a duchy, made  
no *frisky* an appearance, that instead of spending  
some days there, as had been intended, we only  
dined, and went on to Parma.

*Gray, Lett. to his Mother.*

### FRIS'UR. n. s. [French.] A hair-dresser. See To FRIZZ.

Who now can pedant rules endure?

Go, boy, and bid the best *friseur*

At six pence be w' me.

My hair in wires exact and nice, &c.

*Poems by Genl. of Oxford, 1757, p. 12.*

To curl the grove, &c. was surely to derogate  
from the dignity of the high office and character  
of his genius, who is degraded to a *friseur*.

*Watson, Notes on Milton.*

### To FRISK.† v. n. *frizzare*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—I should rather pronounce the old Fr. *frisque*, lively, brisk, jolly, as the parent of our word. V. Cotgrave and Roquefort in V. FRISQUE.

#### 1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger,  
and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing  
it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some  
few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and  
sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The fish fell *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Whether every one hath experimented this trou-  
blesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which  
thus importune the understanding, and hinder it  
from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

#### 2. To dance in frolic and gaiety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk 't the  
sun,

And bleat the one at the other: what we drank 't  
was innocence for innocence; we knew not  
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.*

About them *frisking* play'd

All beasts of 't' earth. *Milton, P. L.*

A wanton heifer *frisk'd* up and down in a mead-  
ow, at ease and pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,  
Then serve their fury with the rushing mane.

*Dryden, Virg.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rods,  
And boasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their houses  
go. *Dryden.*

Off to the mountains airy tops advance,  
The *frisking* youths on the summits danc'd.

*Addison.*

Those merry blades,  
That *frisk* it under *Pindus*' shades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet  
will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe.

*Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

Sly hunters thus, in Barocco's stile,  
To catch a monkey by a wile,  
The mimic animal ensue.

They place before him gloves and shoes;

Which when the brute puts aukward on,  
All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;

The huntsmen seize the *grinning* prize. *Swift.*

**FRISK.\* *adj.* [French, *frisque*.] Lively;  
jolly; blithe. Cotgrave, and Sherwood.**

Fain would they seem all *frisk* and frolic still.  
*Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 6.*

**FRISK.† n. s.** A frolic; a fit of wanton  
gaiety.

Tumbler like *frisks* and motions.

*Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613), p. 238.*  
The *frisks* and levallours of our dancing blood.

*Feltham, Rec. i. 13.*  
**FRISKAL.\* n. s.** [from *frisk*.] A leap;  
a caper.

She fetched a *friskal*, when she was dawning  
in a tavern. *Estr. in Fuller's Answer to*

*P. Frarise, (1580), p. 12.*  
Ision, — turned dancer, does nothing but cut  
capriscos, fetch *friskals*, and leads levallours with  
the Laminia. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

**FRISKEN. n. s.** [from *frisk*.] A wanton;  
one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear  
that;

Now I will wear I cannot tell what;  
All new fashions be pleasant to me:

Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;  
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?

*Comden.*  
**FRISKET.\* n. s.** A part of a printing-  
press; a frame of iron, very thin, cover'd  
with parchment or paper, cut  
in the necessary places, that the sheet,  
which is between the great tympan and  
dricket, may receive the ink, and that  
nothing may hurt the margins.

The *frisket*, thy preventing grace,  
Keeps us from many a sullied face.

*Poem at the end of Watson's Hist. of Printing.*  
**FRISKFUL.\* *adj.* [from *frisk* and *full*.] Full of  
gaiety.**

His sportive lambs,  
This way and that convolv'd, in *friskful* glee  
Their frolics play. *Thomson, Spring.*

**FRISKINESS. n. s.** [from *frisk*.] Gaiety;  
liveliness. A low word.

**FRISKING.\* n. s.** [from *frisk*.] Frolic-  
some dancing; wild gaiety.

Other objects, that are  
Inserted 'twixt her mind and eye, become the  
pranks

And *friskings* of her madness. *Benson, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

As if religion were nothing else but a dancing  
up and down upon the same piece of ground,  
and making several motions and *friskings* on it.

*Cudworth, Serm. p. 58.*  
**FRISKY. *adj.* [from *frisque*, French; from *frisk*.]**  
Gay; airy. A low word.

To FRISKLE.\* See To FRIZZLE.

**FRIT. n. s.** [among chymists.] Ashes or  
salt baked or fried together with sand.

*Dict.*  
**FRITH. n. s.** [from *frithum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water  
being confined is rough.

What deep-rate madman then would venture o'er  
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?

*Dryden, Virg.*  
**FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [from *frivolus*, Latin.]**

1. A kind of net. I know not whether  
this sense be now retained.

*Batavian fleets*  
Defused us of the glittering finny swarms  
That heave our *frisks* and crowd upon our shores.

*Thomson.*  
**FRIVOLITY.\* n. s.** [from *frivolus*, Latin.]

1. A kind of net. I know not whether  
this sense be now retained.

*Thomson.*  
**FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [from *frivolus*, Latin.]**

1. A kind of net. I know not whether  
this sense be now retained.

*Thomson.*  
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*Thomson.*  
**FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [from *frivolus*, Latin.]**

1. A kind of net. I know not whether  
this sense be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose,  
from the land to low water mark, and having in it  
a bank or cod with an eye-hole; where the fish  
entering, upon their coming back with the ebb,  
are stop'd from issuing out again. *Cancer.*

**FRITH.\* n. s.** [Welsh, *frith*, *fridd*, a plant-  
ation, a small field taken out of a com-  
mon, a tract enclosed from the moun-  
tains, and sometimes a woodland; Gael.  
*frith*, a wild mountainous place, a  
forest.]

1. A woody place; a forest.

Over hills and heath, as through *frith* and fell.  
*Dryden, Polyd. S. 11.*

The Sylva that about the neighbouring woods  
did dwell.

Both in the tufty *frith* and in the mossy fell.  
*Dryden, Polyd. S. 17.*

2. A small field taken out of a common.

There is a market town in Derbyshire called  
*Chapel in the Frith*, which is situated in a valley  
amongst such enclosures. *Hist. Gen. Farm. p. 131.*

He did purchase a lease of the castle and frith  
of Dolwyddelan.

*Wynne's Hist. of the Guedir Family, p. 131.*  
**FRITHY.\* *adj.* [from *frith*, a forest.]**

Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frithy* forest of Galtres.

*Shelton, Poems, p. 9.*  
**FRITILLARY. n. s.** [from *frutillaire*, French.]

A plant. *Miller.*

**FRUITANCY. n. s.** [from *frutinnio*, Latin.]

The scream of an insect, as the cricket  
or cicada.

The note or *fruitancy* thereof is far more shrill  
than that of the locust, and its life short. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**FRITTER. n. s.** [from *frutire*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maid, *fritters* cut and pancakes you see ye make;  
Let Slut have some pancake for company sake.

*Twiss.*  
2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sense and putter! have I lived to stand in the  
taunt of none that makes *fritters* of English.

*Shakespeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*  
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass  
or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate  
force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and  
*fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching  
all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body  
weakest. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The ancient errand knights  
Won all their ladies hearts in *frights*;  
And cut whole giants into *fritters*.

To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*

3. A chess-piece; a wig. *Annworth.*

To FRITTE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be  
fried.

2. To break into small particles or frag-  
ments.

Jay to great chaos! let division reign!  
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence.  
Break all their nerves, and *frutter* all their sense.

*Pope, Dunciad.*  
How prologues into prefaces decay,  
And these to notes are *frutter'd* quite away.

*Pope, Dunciad.*  
**FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [from *frivolus*, Latin.]**

1. A kind of net. I know not whether  
this sense be now retained.

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*Pope, Dunciad.*  
**FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [from *frivolus*, Latin.]**

1. A kind of net. I know not whether  
this sense be now retained.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleases themselves to dislike.

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for by the breach of them, little damage can come to the common wealth.

She tan'd the bridled lioness,  
And spotted mountain parly, but set on naught.  
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton, Comus.*  
Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight,

Will be of serious consequence to you,  
When they have made you once ridiculous.

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proof.

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection.

**FRI'VOLOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

You employ your important moments, meditate, too *frivolously*, when you consider so often little circumstances of dress and behaviour.

**FRI'VOLOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.

The idleness, *frivolousness*, or profaneeness of the spirits of men. *Mora, Acad. against Idleness, Pref.*  
The impertinence and *frivolousness* of the cool and occasion.

Who is it that here appeals to the *frivolousness* and irrationality of our dreams to shew, that the soul owes the perfection of rational thinking to the body?

**TO FRIZZ.** *v. a.* [*friser*, or *frizer*, Fr.] To curl; to crisp. This is the word of modern *frizzers*. But *frizzle* is old.

THE SCATTANS in the family were employed to *frize* out a tye-privie.

**TO FRIZZLE.** *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frizzle.

Who can excuse this brothered and frizzled hair?  
Hornor, *Treatise of the Scurf* (1597), p. 172.  
Therefore the maids, and Roman matrons all,  
A shadowing veil before their face did wear,  
Their heavenly head did throw no man to thrall;  
They were content with plain and decent gear;  
They huff it not with painted *frizzled* hair.

The humble shrub  
And bush, with frizzled hair implicit. *Milton, P. L.*  
They frizzled and curl'd their hair with hot iron.

I don't say shoe, and wear  
Therein I spy'd this yellow frizzled hair.

**FRIZZLE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A curl; a kind of hair crisped.

To rumple her locks, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.  
Milton, *Animals*, *Rever. Defence*.  
Initiating the *frizzles* and curls of the hair in canals. *Patrick on Cantharis*, *Annals*, ch. vii. ver. 5.

**FRIZZLER.** *n. s.* [from *frizzle*.] One that makes short curls.

**FRO.** *adv.* [of *fra*, Saxon.] 1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, *to* and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left.

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast,  
Now to, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast,  
Together clung, it rolls around the field.

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now used.

They turn round like grindstones,  
Which they dig out *fro* the delves,  
For their barbs' bread, wives and selves. *B. Jonson.*

**FROCK.** *n. s.* [*froc*, Fr. But this word must be referred to the same origin as *racket*. See *ROCKET*.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,  
That to the use of actions fair and good,  
It likewise gives a *frock* or livery.

That apply is put on. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Chalybeian temper'd steel, and frock of mail.

Adamantine proof. *Milton, S. A.*

2. A kind of close coat for men.  
I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

**FROG.** *n. s.* [*frōgga*, Sax.] 1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish; famous in Homer's poem. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming frog,  
The toad, the toadpole. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

1. A kind of tassel.

Tall caps, lace, frogs, cockades, &c.

**FRO'GIT.** *n. s.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb.

**FRO'GISH.** *n. s.* [*frog* and *fish*.] A kind of fish.

**FRO'GORASS.** *n. s.* [*frog* and *grass*.] A kind of herb.

**FRO'GY.** *adj.* [from *frog*.] Having frogs; as, "a froggy place." *Sherwood.*

**FRO'GETTUCE.** *n. s.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

**FRIOISE.** *n. s.* [from the French *froiser*, as the pancake is crisped or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

**FROLICK.** *adj.* [*vrolick*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The word is originally, perhaps, from the Goth. *fra*, recreation; whence the German *froh*, glad, and *frollich*, full of gaiety; Danish, *fro*, the same; and the Sax. *freo*, whence *freolice*, in a free or unrestrained manner. *Frolick* is merely *fro*, i. e. *free* or *gay*, with the adverbial termination *like* or *ly*. *Free* and *frollick* are combined in one of the prose-examples which I add.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We furries, that do run  
By the triple Helecte's team,  
From the presence of the sun,  
Following darkness like a dream,  
Now are *frollick*. *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Whether, as some sages sing,  
The *frollick* wind that breathes the Spring,  
Zephyr with Aurora playing,  
As he met her once a Maying;  
There on beds of violets blue,  
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,

Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,  
So buxom, blithe, and debonaire. *Milton, L'Allegro.*  
Who ripe, and *frollick* of his full-grown age,  
Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,  
At last betakes him to this ominous wood.

The gay, the *frollick*, and the loud.

Then to be *free*, and *frollick*, and flourishing in the highest degree.

*Rp. Richardson, on the O. Test.* (1655), p. 241. The young women are carelessly *frollick*, and fearlessly merry.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans.* p. 357. **FRO'LUCK.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *froluck* once again,  
And his pretensions to divinity. *Broomman.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolucks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this.

While rapo depends, the positive cat gives o'er  
Her *froluck*, and punishes her wit no more.

**TO FRO'LUCK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Mainly sports and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolucks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination.

Then to her new love let her go,  
And seek her in golden array;  
Be best at every fine show,  
And *froluck* all the long day.

**FRO'LUCKLY.** *adv.* [from *froluck*.] Gaily; wildly.

Coming to see you, I was set upon,  
1 and any ten, as we were singing frolics,  
Not dreaming of an ambush of bare rogues.

**FRO'LUCKNESS.** *n. s.* [from *froluck*.] Pranks; wildness of gaiety; frolicsome.

They with rashness, levity, and a kind of frolicsome, undertake that work.

**FRO'LUCKSOME.** *adj.* [from *froluck*.] Full of wild gaiety.

His highness bespoke him a new suit and cloak,  
Which he gave for the sake of this *frolucksome* joke.

**FRO'LUCKSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *frolucksome*.] With wild gaiety.

**FROM.** *prep.* [from Sax. and Scottish; *fram*, Gothick. "From means merely beginning, and nothing else. It is simply the Anglo-Saxon and Gothick noun *fram*, beginning, origin, source, fountain, author." H. Tooke, *Div. of Parl.* i. 342.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour  
Will take ten thousand subjects from your power.

It fetters one the lurking porter ty'd,  
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side.

Clarissa drew, with teeping grace,  
A two edg'd weapon from the shining case.

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare from steel receives its date.

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man  
From animated rock and flint began.

The song began from Jove.

Succeeding kings rise from the happy bed of Irene.

## 4. Noting transmission.

The messengers *from* our sister and the king.

*Shakespeare.*

## 5. Noting abstraction or vacation.

I shall find time

*From* this enormous state, and seek to give

Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

## 6. With to following; noting succession.

These motions we must examine *from* first to

last, to find out what was the form of the earth.

*Burns, Theory.*

He hid *from* time to time to be comforted.

*Addison, Spect.*

## 7. Out of; noting emission.

When the most high

Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud

Amidst, in thunder utter'd thus his voice.

*Milton, P. L.*

Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty

head,

Sigh'd *from* her inward soul, and thus she said.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be sound and perfect.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens.

*South.*

## 9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge. — How now, Fluellen, can'st thou *from* the bridge?

*Shakespeare, Hen. P.*

## 10. Out of; noting extraction.

*From* high Moona's rocky shores I came,

Of poor descent; Aescas is my name.

*Addison, Orid.*

## 11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause; *From* your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws.

*Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works.

*Tillotson.*

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;

Grieve *from* her sorrows, groan *from* her despair.

*Prior.*

Relaxations *from* plenteitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## 12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,

The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;

By all the operations of the orbs,

*From* whom we do exist, and cease to be,

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superior to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered.

*Dryden, Æn. Ded.*

What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle *from* the very beginning.

*Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the strongest title springs, I therefore hold *from* that which first made kings.

*Dryden.*

## 13. Not near to; noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least

*South* *from* the mighty power of the king.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

## 14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee, were but to die in just;

*From* thee to die, were torture more than death.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Hast thou beheld, when *from* the goal they start, The youthful charioteers with heaving heart, Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear Th' extremes of feverish hope and chilling fear.

*Dryden, Virg.*

## 15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

*From* jealousy's tormenting strife,

For ever be thy boom free'd.

*Prior.*

## 16. Noting absence.

Our father be hath writ, so hath our sister,

Of differences, which I best thought it fit

To answer *from* our home.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

## 17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,

And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 18. Since. Noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation.

*Bolton, Hist. of the World.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the way of Flauters.

*Clarendon.*

The milk of tigers was his infant food,

Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood.

*Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions does till about that time?

*Tillotson.*

## 19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing so overdue *from* the purpose of playing the sword, both at the first and now

was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Do not believe,

That *from* the sense of all civility,

This would play and trifle with your reverences.

*Shakespeare.*

Did you draw both bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?

Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,

And find the truth out the wrong way?

*Donne.*

## 20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd.

*Dryden.*

## 21. From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as, from above, from the parts above, from below, from the places below; of which some are here exemplified.

*From above.*

He, which gave them *from above* such power, *from* miraculous confirmation of which they taught, endured them also with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they so did confirm.

*Hooker.*

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,

When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound

Intrude his ears.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 23. From afar.

Light descends *from afar* they shew.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 24. From beneath.

With whirlwinds *from beneath* she toss'd the ship,

And bare expos'd the bottom of the deep.

*Dryden, Virg.*

An arm arises of the Stygian flood,

Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellying sound,

Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around.

*Dryden.*

## 25. From behind.

See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,

And joyful ages *from behind* in crowding ranks appear.

*Dryden.*

## 26. From far.

Their train proceeding on their way,

*From far* the town and lofty tow'rs survey.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 27. From high.

Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from high*.

*Dryden.*

## 28. From thence. Here from is superfluous.

Is the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and *from hence* have always arisen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations.

*Clarendon.*

## 29. From whence. From is here superfluous.

What future realms his wandering thoughts delight,

His daily vision, and his dream by night,

Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,

*From whence* he sees his absent brother fly.

*Pope, Statius.*

## 30. From where.

*From where* high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,

Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods,

Us to these shores our filial duty draws.

*Pope, Odyssy.*

## 31. From without.

When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant it with women as well with men, that it may spread into generations, and not be pierced *from without*.

*Bacon.*

If native power prevail not, shall I doubt

To seek for useful succour *from without*.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 32. From is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case.

## 33. From amidst.

Thou too shalt fall by time or hark'rous foes, Whose circling walls the sea's fam'd hills enclose; And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies, And, *amidst* the waves with equal glory rise.

*Addison.*

## 34. From among.

Thou hadst new begun

My wand'ring, had not he who was my guide

Upt hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,

Presence divine!

*Milton, P. L.*

## 35. From beneath.

My worthy wife our aims mislaid,

And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 36. From beyond.

There followed him great multitudes of people

*from Galilee, and from beyond Jordan.*

*St. Matt. iv. 25.*

## 37. From forth.

Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,

Brought the fall layer o'er their heads to pour,

And canisters of consecrated flour.

*Pope, Ody.*

## 38. From off.

The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the bottom of it.

*Woodward.*

Knight, unharm'd may rise *from off* the plain,

And fight on foot their honour to regain.

*Dryden.*

## 39. From out.

The king with angry threatenings *from out* a window, where he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death.

*Sidney.*

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,

*From out* his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.

*Milton, Ode Nat.*

Now shake *from out* thy fruitful breast the seeds

O' envy, discord, and of cruel deeds.

*Dryden, Æn.*

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre ways

The freezing North and hyperborean seas

Terror is thine; and wild amazement, hung

*From out* thy cluati, withers ev'n the strong.

*Dryden.*

## 40. From out of.



Whosoever such principle there is, it was at the first found out by discourse, and drawn from out of the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

41. **FROM under.**

He, though blind of sight,  
Deep'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,  
With inward eyes illuminated,  
His fiery virtue burn'd

*From under ashes into sudden flame. Milton, S. A.*

42. **FROM within.**

The broken bowels, and the blasted skin,  
A buzzing noise of bees his ears all fill.

*Dryden, Georg.*

**FROMWARD.** prep. [from and peap, Saxon.]  
Away from; the contrary to the word  
towards. Not now in use.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went  
forward fromward his death. *Sidney.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying  
towards east and west; and so the dipping or in-  
clining needle is varying up and down, towards  
or fromwards the zenith. *Chryse.*

**FROND.** \* n. s. [Fr. *fronde*, from the Lat.  
*frons, frondis*.] A green or leafy branch  
or bough. *Cotgrave.*

The frond itself varies in having its branches  
from a quarter of an inch to a full line in breadth.

*Obs. on the Brit. Faci. by Dr. Goodenough, &c.*  
(1797.) *Linn. Soc. iii. 19.*

**FRONDAZIONE.** \* n. s. [Lat. *frondatio*.] A  
lopping of trees.

*Frondation*, or the taking off some of the lo-  
cuiant branches or sprays of trees, is a kind  
of pruning. *Evelyn, lib. ii. § 8.*

**FRONTIFEROUS.** adj. [from *frons*, Lat.  
Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

**FRONT.**† n. s. [from *frons*, Latin; *front*, Fr.]

## 1. The face.

His front yet threatens, and his frowns com-  
mand. *Prior.*

They stand not front to front, but each doth  
view

The other's tail, pursu'd, as they pursue.

It carried its author in his front. *Creech, Manilius.*

*South, Sermon. ix. 108.*

The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,  
Spread on thy front, and in thy bosom glow.

*Thomson.*

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dis-  
like; as, a hardened front; a fierce  
front. This is the usual sense.

Whence, and what art thou, creature shape,  
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance  
Thy miscreant front against my way!

*Milton, P. L.*

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.

His foul estoc  
Sicks no dishonor so our front. *Milton, P. L.*

His forward hand, insu'd to wounds, makes way  
upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

4. The part or place opposed to the face.  
The access of the town was only by a neck  
of land: our men had shot that thudded upon them  
from the rampier in front, and from the galleries  
that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt lost and host but narrow space was left,  
A dreadful interval! and front to front  
Presented stood, in terrible array. *Milton, P. L.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a build-  
ing.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts  
of the front; and uniform without, though in-  
wardly partitioned within, and are on both sides  
of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the  
front. *Bacon, Ess.*

Palladius adviseth the front of his edifice should  
so respect the south, that in its first angle it receive

the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a  
little from the winter setting thereof.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The prince approach'd the door,  
Possess'd the porch, and on the front above  
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden, Æn.*

One sees the front of a palace covered with  
painted pillars of different orders. *Addison on Italy.*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

The very head and front of my offending  
Hath this extent, no more. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To FRONT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to  
encounter.

You four shall front them in the narrow lane;  
we will walk lower; if they scape from your co-  
couter, then they light on us. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Can you, when you have push'd out of your  
gates the very defender of them, think to front his  
revenge with easy grossus? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast  
and true manner, or fronted with some other of  
the same party that they fight on. *Bayne, Essay.*

I shall front thee, like some staring ghost,  
With all my wrongs about me.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

2. To stand opposed or over against any  
place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in  
Italy when this statue is erected, and a town-house  
built at one end to front the church that stands at  
the other. *Addison on Italy.*

To FRONT. v. n. To stand foremost.

I front but in that file,

Where others tell steps with me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

**FRONTAL.**† n. s. [from *frons*, Latin; *frontal*,  
French.]

1. Any external form of medicine to be  
applied to the forehead, generally com-  
posed amongst the ancients of coolers  
and hypnotics. *Quincy.*

We may apply interceptants upon the temples  
of mastick: frontales may also be applied.

*Wicman, Surgery.*

The torped, alive, stupifies at a distance; but  
after death, produced no such effect; which had  
they retained, they might have supplied opinion,  
and served as frontals in phrenias.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. [In architecture] A little pediment over  
a small door or window.

3. A bandage worn on the forehead; a  
frontlet. V. Cotgrave in FRONTAL.

**FRONTATED.** adj. [from *frons*, Latin.] In  
botany, the frontated leaf of a flower  
grows broader and broader, and at last  
perhaps terminates in a right line: used  
in opposition to cusped, which is, when  
the leaves of a flower end in a point.

*Quincy.*

**FRONTBOX.** n. s. [from *front* and *box*.] The  
box in the playhouse from which there  
is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all my palos,  
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!

That men may say, when we the front-box grace!  
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

**FRONTED.** adj. [from *front*.] Formed  
with a front.

Part fronted brigades form. *Milton, P. L.*

**FRONTIER.**† n. s. [from *frontiere*, French;  
Lat. *frons* and *terra*.]

1. The marches; the limit; the utmost  
verge of any territory; the border: prop-  
erly that which terminates not at the sea,  
but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away,  
or plant garrisons upon all those borders away  
him.

I upon my frontiers have keep residences.  
That little which is left so to defend. *Mit. P. L.*

2. Formerly the forts built along the  
bounds of any territory.

In the frontiers made by the late emperor  
Charles the fifth, divers of their walls having  
given way.

*Lex. Pract. of Fortification, (1589), p. 21.*

He'll tell —

Of palisades, parapets, frontiers.

*Fluggey, Notes from Blackfriars, (1617).*

**FRONTIER.**† adj. Bordering; contem-  
poraneous.

And Accaron and Gaza's frontier bounds.

*Milton, P. L.*  
A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,  
Where rising seas insult the frontier grounds.

**FRONTIERED.** \* adj. [from *frontier*.]  
Guarded on the frontiers.

Now that is no more a border, nor frontiered  
with enemies. *Spenner.*

**FRONTINIA'CK Wine.** \* n. s. [from a town of  
Languedoc in France, so called.] A  
rich wine.

He [K. James I.] drank very often, which was  
rather out of a custom than any delight; and his  
drinks were of that kind for strength, as frontin-  
ack, canary, high canary wine, treat wine, and  
Scottish ale.

*Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, (1630), p. 179.*

Thou wouldst eat nothing but kids and fawns,  
carps and mullets, snipes and quails; and drink  
nothing but frontinack.

*Brew, London's Precedent for Mercy, (1657).*

**FRONTISPICUM.** n. s. [from *frons*, Latin, *id*  
*quod in fronte conspicitur*, Lat. *frons*,  
French.] That part of any build-  
ing or other body that directly meets  
the eye.

With frontispiece of diamond and gold  
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems  
The portal shone. *Milton, P. L.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul  
can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such  
a sort of frontispiece? *Locke.*

The frontispiece of the townhouse has pillars of  
a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.

*Addison on Italy.*

**FRONTLESS.**† adj. [from *front*.] Not  
blushing; wanting shame; void of dis-  
fidence.

To triumph in a lie, and a lie themselves have  
forged, is frontless. Fully often goes beyond her  
bounds; but Impudence knows none.

*B. Johnson, Discoveries.*

They, frontless men, we follow'd from afar,  
Thy instruments of death and tools of war.

*Dryden, Iliad.*

For vice, though frontless and of harden'd face,  
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.

*Dryden, Iliad and Frontiers.*

Strike a blush through frontless battery. *Pope.*

**FRONTLET.** n. s. [from *frons*, Latin; *frontum*, French.] A bandage worn  
upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet  
on? You are too much of late i'th' front.

*Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They shall be as frontlets between thee eyes.

*Dryden, vi. 8.*

To the forehead frontlets were applied, to re-  
strain and intercept the influx. *Wicman, Surgery.*

**FRONTROOM.** n. s. [from *front* and *room*.] An  
apartment in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the back-rooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* shallow. *Mason.*

**FRO'FISH.\*** *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies — had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. 368.*

**FRORE†** *part. adj.* [*bevroren*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of Milton, Dr. Johnson says. He had overlooked Philips; and his contemporary, T. Warton, has somewhere used it.

The parching air  
Barren *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.  
*Milton, P. L.*

When the aged year  
Inclines, end Boreas' spirit blusters *frore*,  
Beware the inclement heavens. *Philips, Cyder, B. 9.*

**FRORE†** *part. adj.* [*bevroren*, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

My heartblood is well nigh *frore* I feel,  
And my galage grown fast to my bowel.

*Spenker, Ship. Cal.*

**FRO'RY.\*** *adj.* [from *frore*.]

1. Frozen.  
Her up betwixt his rugged hands be rear'd,  
And with his *frovy* lips full softly kiss'd.

*Spenker, F. Q. iii. vii. 35.*

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She used with tender hand  
The foaming steed with *frovy* bit to steer.  
*Faifus, Tass. ii. 40.*

**FROST†** *n. s.* [*frost*, Saxon; and Dr. Johnson might have added that this word is in most of the northern languages; as *frost*, Germ. Dan. Sw. and Icel. *vrost*, Dutch; probably from the Lat. *frigus*, and that from the Gr. *φρως*, cold, ice, the *v* being changed into *f*.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,  
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,  
And then he falls. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

When the first seizes upon wine, only the more  
warish parts are congealed; there is a mighty  
spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its  
own compass lie secure from the freezing impres-  
sion. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,  
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.  
*Pope, Winter.*

**FRO'SITTEN.** *adj.* [from *frost* and *bitten*.]  
Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much *frostitten*. *Mortimer.*  
**FRO'STEN.** *adj.* [from *frost*.] Laid on in  
inequalities like those of the hoar frost  
upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,  
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold.  
*Gay.*

**FRO'STILY.** *adv.* [from *frosty*.]  
1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courting, I rather thou should'st utterly  
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*.

*B. Jonson.*

**FRO'STINESS.** *n. s.* [from *frosty*.] Cold; freezing cold.

**FRO'ST'NAIL.** *n. s.* [*frost* and *nail*.] A nail  
with a prominent head driven into the  
horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are straight only to take hold, for  
better progression; as a horse that is shod with  
*frostnails*. *Greene, Cornal. Sacra.*

**FRO'STWORK†** *n. s.* [*frost* and *work*.]  
Work in which the substance is laid on  
with inequalities, like the dew congealed  
upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those  
The fruitful rain, and those the hail compose;  
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* those,  
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze.

*Blackmore.*

No sooner did the warm aspect of good fortune  
shine out again, but all those exalted ideas of virtue  
and honour, raised, like a beautiful kind of *frost-  
work*, in the cold season of adversity, dissolved and  
disappeared. *Warburton on Prodigies, p. 17.*

**FRO'STRY†** *adj.* [Sax. *frostrig*.]

1. Having the power of congelation; ex-  
cessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,  
For all the frosty nights that I have watch'd,  
Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Titus Andronicus.*  
The air, if very cold, irritates the flame, and  
maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorches in  
*frosty* weather. *Bacon.*

A guest, half starved with cold and hunger,  
went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive.

*L'Extranger.*

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of  
kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this?

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?  
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* land,  
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**FROTH†** *n. s.* [*fræ*, Danish and Scotch-  
tish, Dr. Johnson. — The *Su.* *fra* is  
also *spume*. These northern words cor-  
respond with the Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, *σπέρη*,  
spray.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in  
liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then buried he about,  
And therewith all enwrap the nimble thighs  
Of his frothy foamy steed. *Spenker, F. Q.*

When wind exspirith from under the sea, as it  
causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth  
some light motions of bubbles, and white circles  
of froth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;  
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end.

*Milton, P. R.*

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the  
pearl lies covered with a mass of water. *Glanville.*  
The scatter'd ocean flies;

Black mounds, discolour'd froth, and mingled mud  
arise. *Dryden.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mow'd  
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,  
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be  
mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be  
agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that it has  
stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall  
view it intently, various colours every where in the  
surface of the bubbles; but to one that shall go  
so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours

from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white  
with a perfect whiteness. *Newton.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse,  
excepting the lower *froth* about his mouth and his  
bridle: and after many unsuccessful essays, de-  
spairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great  
rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the  
colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right  
place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly  
supplied the want of skill in the artist.

*Bentley, Scrm.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or  
eloquence.  
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or sub-  
stantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig, and lamb, being *froth*,  
Shall twice in a week go to bed without *froth*.

*Tass.*

To **FROTH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
foam; to throw out spume; to generate  
spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,  
And churms it through his teeth. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it  
flutter and *froth* high. *Greene.*

To **FROTH.\*** *v. a.* To make to froth; as  
to *froth* beer, i. e. to make it rise on the  
top.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em *froth* 'em.  
*Beaumont and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

**FRO'THILY†** *adv.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam, with spume. *Sherrwood.*  
2. In an empty, trifling manner.

**FRO'THINESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *frothy*.] Empti-  
tiness; triflingness.

The vanity of his conversation, and the pro-  
fane and *frothiness* of his discourse.

*South, Sermon, vii. 364.*

It would, doubtless, be as much more delightful  
as beneficial, if, when we meet, we were ac-  
customed, instead of censures and reflections, news  
and impertinence, or *frothiness* and lightness,  
to discourse of some worthy and noble subject,  
becoming the genius and hope of a christian.  
*Lucas, Sermon, on Prov. xiii. 20.*

**FRO'THY.** *adj.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The top of trees is of different natures; some  
watery and clear, as vines, bunches, pears; some  
thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and  
some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;  
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wasting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need  
not fear that bashing should make them *frothy*.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy*  
vanity of discourse that commonly attends these  
pompous entertainments? What is it but a mor-  
tification to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Extr.*

Though the principles of religion were never so  
clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous  
by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and wisest  
person in the world may be abused by being put in  
a fool's coat. *Walton.*

**FROUNCE.** *n. s.* A word used by falconers  
for a ditterper, in which white spittle  
gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skeiner.*

To **FROUNCE†** *v. a.* [*Fr. froncer*, or  
*fronser*, 'to plait, to fold, to wrinkle,'  
Cotgrave; *fronsen*, Teut.] To frizzle  
or curl the hair about the face. This  
word was at first probably used in con-  
tempt.

Some *fronce* their curled hair in courtly guise,  
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight  
Their gay attire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a  
slovenly buskin, or an overstraining frounced head.  
*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career,  
Till civil suited Morn appear;  
Not tick'd and frost-bitten as she was wont,  
With the Attock by to burst. *Milton, El. Pens.*

**FRONCELESS.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A  
wrinkle, a plait; and thence contemptu-  
ously, a fringe or curl, or some ornament  
of dress. Bullock notices the  
first meaning. See also **FRONCELESS.**

What! shall I leave my state to pins and  
poking-sticks,  
To fardingales and fronces? *De Witt, and F. Mena. Thomas.*

**FRONCELESS.\*** *adj.* [from *fronce* and *less*.]  
without wrinkle. Obsolete.  
Her forehead *fronces* all plain. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 860.*

**FRONZY.\*** *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fetid; musty.  
Petitions in *fronzy* heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.  
When first Diana leaves her bed,  
Vapours and steams her cheeks disgrace;  
A *fronzy* dirty-colour'd red  
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

**FRON.\*** *n. s.* [from *fron*, German; *frau*, old  
French; *wroue*, Dutch; all signifying  
a woman; *fru*, Su. Goth. a woman of  
rank; Lat. *virg*, a woman, a manly  
woman.] A woman; generally applied  
to Dutch or German women. In the  
north of England, a *fron*, according to  
Grose, is an idle, dirty woman.

They are now  
Buxom as Bacchus' froes, revelling, dancing.  
*Brown, and P. W. at ten. Weapons.*  
A Dutch *fron*'s colour hath no grace,  
Seen in a Roman lady's face. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, p. 269.*

Your sleeves, like the German *frons*, are all  
checks to the belly. *Junius, Six Signatures, p. 38.*  
**FRON.\*** *adj.* Brittle. Used in Berkshire.  
It is *fron* in the north. *Ray, and Grose.*  
That (timber) which grows in so brittle is  
to be *fron* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn, i. iii. § 5.*

**FRONWARD.\*** *adj.* [From *fron*, Sax. *fron*,  
i. e. from *ward*, in opposition to *to ward*.  
Thus the word was originally used for  
averse." So *fronward* is it from sad-  
ness." Chaucer, *Rom. R.* 1940, i. e.  
so far from it.] Peevish; ungovernable;  
angry; perverse; the contrary to  
*toward*.

The *fronward* pain of mine own heart made me  
delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the  
chillest let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *fron*, but modest as the dove;  
She is not hot but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they *fronward* in  
their paths. *Prov. ii. 15.*  
Time moveth so round, that a *fronward* retention  
of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essays.*

'Tis with *fronward* men, and *fronward* factions  
too, as 'tis with *fronward* children; they'll be sooner  
quited by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the com-  
mon use and experience of *fronward* children  
in cradles. *Temple.*

**FRONWARDLY.\*** *adv.* [from *fronward*.] Peev-  
ishly; perversely.

I find me sad was wrath, and he went *fronwardly*  
in the way of his heart. *Is. lvi. 17.*

**FRONWARDNESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *fronward*.] Peev-  
ishness; perverseness.

How many *fronwardness* of ours does he  
smother? how many indignities does he pass by?  
how many affronts does he put up at our hands?  
*South.*

We'll mutually forget  
The warmth of youth and *fronwardness* of age.  
*Alldam, Cato.*

**FRONWER.\*** *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.]  
A cleaving tool.

A *fronwer* of iron for cleaving of lath,  
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry bath. *Tusser.*

**TO FRONN.\*** *v. n.* [*frogner*, old Fr. to  
rinker. Skinner. To this etymology  
Dr. Johnson accedes. But I do not  
find this French verb in the old glossa-  
ries. Moreover, *fron* has been better  
traced to the Goth. *ufryn*, grim or stern,  
by Serenius; which corresponds with  
the Greek *σφοδρ*, bearing the sense of a  
severe or haughty look.] To express  
displeasure by contracting the face to  
wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that she *frons*: I'll say, she looks as  
clear  
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

They choose their magistrate  
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,  
His popular shall, against a graver bench  
Thus ever *frons*'d. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frown  
on you? You are too much of late i'd' *fron*.  
— Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst  
no need to care for her *fronning*. *Shaks. E. Lear.*  
Heroes in animated marble *fron*. *Pope.*

The word,  
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow  
Ward high, and *frons*'d upon the stream below. *Pope.*

**TO FRONN.\*** *v. a.* To drive back with a  
look of haughtiness or displeasure.  
Venidius fix'd his eyes upon my passage,  
Severely, as he meant to *fron* me back. *Dryden, All for Love.*

**FRONN.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled  
look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *fron* of fortune, and  
by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

In his half-closed eyes  
Stern vengeance yet and hostile threat stand;  
His front yet threatens and his *fron* command. *Prior.*

**FRONWINGLY.\*** *adv.* [from *fron*.] Sternly;  
with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *fronwingly*?  
A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**FRONWY.\*** *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word  
is now not used; but instead of it  
*fronwy*.

But if they with thy gates should yede,  
They soon might be corrupted;  
Or like not of the *fronwy* fede,  
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

**FRONZEN.\*** *part. pass.* of *fröze*.  
1. Congelated with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms  
Shook Asia's crown with European arms?  
E'en such have heard, if any such there be,  
Whose earth is bounded by the frozen sea. *Dryden, Æn.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth;  
T' invade the frozen waggons of the North. *Dryden, Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire  
They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet  
stirre. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill in affection.

Against whom was the fine French knight, *fronzen*  
in despair; but his armour naturally representing  
ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto. *Sidney.*

Be not ever *fronzen*, coy,  
One born of love will soon destroy,  
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*

3. Void of heat of appetite.

Even here, where *fronzen* chastity retires,  
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

**FRONZENNESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *fronzen*.] State  
of being frozen.

They soon return to that *fronzenness* which is  
hardly dissolved. *By. Camden, Itinerary, 1653, p. 486.*

**F.R.S.** *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Shine in the dignity of F.R.S. *Pope.*

**TO FRU.\*** *v. a.* To furnish. Barret.  
This corruption also sometimes occurs  
in our old authors. See **TO FURNISH.**

**FRUCT.\*** *adj.* [Lat. *fructus*.] An heral-  
dical term; given to all trees bearing  
fruit.

**FRUCTIFEROUS.\*** *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.]  
Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

**FRUCTIFICATION.\*** *n. s.* [from *fructify*.]  
The act of causing or of bearing fruit;  
fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring,  
to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he  
that hath beheld how many gallons of water may  
be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to  
doubt. *Brown, Fals. Err.*

**TO FRUCTIFY.\*** *v. a.* [*fructifker*, Fr.]  
To make fruitful; to fertilise.

Neither doth the earth bring forth budde, or  
leaves, or other fruits, unless it receives moisture of  
the rains; nor the rains doth *fructify* without  
earth. *Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554), sign. Ee. i. b.*

The legal levies the sovereign raises are as va-  
pours which the sun exhales, which fall down in  
sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Hemel, Fac. Fur.*

Where'er 't he looks, behold some sudden fire  
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Graville.*

**TO FRUCTIFY.\*** *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to render it *fructify*;  
maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of mag-  
nanimity and courage; and serveth as a most ap-  
proved remedy against all devilish and heavy ac-  
cidents which befall men in this present life. *Hooder.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near  
or under them, the sun being horizontal to the  
poles. *Brown.*

**FRUCTUATION.\*** *n. s.* [from *fructuous*.]  
Product; fruit.

Knowing—with what superabundant popu-  
lation the first *fructuation* of an advancing so-  
ciety is loaded. *Parnell on Antip. (1782), p. 60.*

**FRUCTUOUS.\*** *adj.* [*fructuosus*, Fr. from  
*fructify*.] This is one of our oldest  
words. Chaucer uses it. "Be *fructu-  
ous*," Parson's Prol. Fruitful; fertile;  
impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plentiful sheaves of corn  
Of interlaid colour; and both inbudd

Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,  
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erbound!

*Philos.*

**FRU'CTURE.** \* n. s. [*Fr. fructure.*] The  
fructure, use, fruition, possession, or  
enjoyment of. *Colgrave.*

**FRU'GAL.** adj. [*frugalit.*, Lat. *frugal.*, Fr.  
'thrin': sparing; parsimonious; not  
prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admin-  
How nature wise and frugal could commit  
Such dispositions, with superfluous hand  
So many nobler bodies to create,  
Greater so manifold to this one use. *Milton, P. L.*  
And wing'd purveyors his sharper bent fed  
With frugal scraps of flesh and mallow bread. *Harte.*

If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,  
Fragal of light, in loose and straggling streams,  
Suspect a driving day. *Dryden, Virg.*

**FRUGALITY.** n. s. [*frugalit.*, Fr. *frugalit.*,  
Lat.] Thrift; parsimony; good hus-  
bandry.

As for the general sort of men, frugality may be  
the cause of drinking water; for that is no small  
savings, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,  
Those differing virtues, meet in you. *Walker.*  
In this frugality of your praises some things I  
cannot omit. *Dryden, Fab. Dedic.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lives:  
it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers  
of frugality, without entering the territories of par-  
simony. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

**FRUGALLY.** † adv. [*from frugal.*] Par-  
simoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say,  
honestly, shamefacedly, chastely, temperately, and  
frugally.

*Wotton, Christ. Manual.* (1574.) sig. L. iii. b.  
Mean time young Parsonhood his marriage  
press'd.

And frugally resolv'd, the charge to shun,  
To join his brother's bride with his own. *Dryd.*

**FRUGGIN.\*** n. s. [*Fr. fourgon.*] An oven-  
fork, termed in Lincolnshire a fruggin.  
*Colgrave.* The pole, with which the  
ashes in the oven are stirred. North.

Grose, and Praise of Yorkshire Ale.

**FRUGGEROUS.** † adj. [*frugifer.*, Lat.]  
Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

Every fruggerous herb which is upon the face  
of the earth. *Moss, Conj. Cabb.* (1655.) p. 8.

**FRUIT.** n. s. [*fructus*, Lat. *fruit*, old Fr.  
*fruit*, modern; *fruyth*, Welsh.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which  
the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for  
food.

By tasting of that fruit forbid,  
Where they sought knowledge, they did err  
And. *Druids.*

See how the rising fruits the garden crown,  
Inlike the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and  
righteousness, and truth. *Ephes. v. 9.*

4. The offspring of the womb; by young  
of any animal.

Blessed shall be the fruit of thy body.  
*Deut. xxviii. 4.*  
Shall the women eat their fruit, and the chil-  
dren of a span long? *Lament. ii. 20.*

Can't thou their reek'nings keep? the time  
compute,

When their swell'n bellies shall enlarge the fruit.  
*Sandy.*  
5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or  
conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's  
victories? Where are the fruits of them at this  
day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity?

Another fruit, from considering things in them-  
selves, will be, that each man will pursue his  
thoughts in that method which will be most  
agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his  
apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any  
action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of  
greeting; she was pale when she remembered the  
fruits of studying. *Stacy.*

They shall eat of the fruit of their own way.  
*Prov.*

7. The desert after the meat.

Give first admittance to the ambassadors;  
My news shall be the fruit to that great feast.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**TO FRUIT.\*** v. n. To produce fruit.

As it is three years before they fruit, I might  
as well at my age plant oaks, and hope to have  
the advantage of their timber. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**FRUITAGE.** n. s. [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit col-  
lectively; various fruits.

Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines  
Yield nectar. *Milton, P. L.*

Greedily they pluck'd  
The fruitage, fair to sight, like that which grew  
Near that luxurious lake where Sodom fad'm'd.

What is more ordinary with them than the  
taking in flowers and fruitage for the garlanding  
of their work? *Mercer.*

**FRUITBEARER.** n. s. [*fruit* and *bear.*]  
That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected  
with the mosses. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**FRUITBEARING.** adj. [*fruit* and *bear.*]  
Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one  
on another, as fruitbearing trees on those that  
bear not. *Mortimer.*

**FRUITERER.** n. s. [*fruitier*, Fr.] One  
who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Samson Stockfish, a fruit-  
er, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Walnuts the fruit'er's hand in Autumn stain;  
Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

**FRUITERY.** n. s. [*fruiterie*, Fr.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oh, notwithstanding all they care  
To help thy plants, on the small fruitery  
Exempt from ill, an oriental blast  
Disastrous flies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

**FRUITFUL.** adj. [*fruit* and *full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal  
of vegetable product.

If he continued cruel, he could no more sustain  
his life than the earth remain fruitful in the sun's  
continual absence. *Sidney.*

The Earth,  
Though in comparison of Heav'n, so small,  
Nor o'er'ring may of solid good contain  
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,  
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,  
But in the fruitful earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,  
That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the nest. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prolific; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, Nature, bear; draw children, hear a father  
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend  
To make this creature fruitful:

Into her womb convey sterility, *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
Male he created thee, but thy cooperator  
Female for races, then blow'st mankind, and said,  
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the Earth;  
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold.

*Milton, P. L.*  
I have copied Nature, making the youths  
amorous and the damselfruitful.

*Gay, Trif. to the What d'ye Call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,  
And from Britannia's public posts retire,  
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,  
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays. *Addison.*

**FRUITFULLY.** adv. [*from fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of peace, and air, and earth,  
And purer fire through universal sight  
And empty space did fruitfully unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off;  
if you will want not, time and place will be fruitfully  
offered. *Shakespeare.*

Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

**FRUITFULNESS.** n. s. [*from fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful produc-  
tion.

Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to  
any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any  
plant shroon growing, that they had before the  
flood. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. The quality of being prolific, or bear-  
ing many children.

The goddess, present at the match she made,  
So bless'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,  
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,  
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden, Ovid.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour  
will help the contrary: I will like and praise some  
things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues  
so, I cannot but justly hate him. *St. James, Discoveries.*

**FRUITGROVES.** n. s. [*fruit* and *groves*.]  
Shades, or close plantations of fruit  
trees.

The faithful slave,  
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,  
To tend the fruitgroves? *Pope, Ody.*

**FRUITION.\*** n. s. [*old Fr. fruition*, from  
*fruior*, Lat.] Enjoyment; possession;  
pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with  
fruition of that wherewith his life is preserved, or  
with performance of such actions as advance him  
most deservingly in estimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by length of her renown,  
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive  
Where I may have fruition of her love. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

God riches add renown to men imparts,  
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts  
Cannot so great a blessing receive,  
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Saunders, Paraph. of Ps.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,  
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;  
Till by fruition, sorely destroy'd,  
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granville.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pur-  
suing those vices in which the guilt of men con-  
sists.

nists; if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed.

**FRUITIVE.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To what our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

**FRUITLESS.** *adj.* [from *fruit*.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again Back to the world, whose joys so fruitless are; But let me here for ay in peace remain, Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither; *Fruitless* to me, though fruit be here 't excess. *Milton, P. L.*

The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless*. *Waterland.*

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe; No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**FRUITLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiously *fruitlessly* acquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Walking they talk'd and *fruitlessly* divin'd What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

**FRUITLESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *fruitless*.]

Barrenness; unfruitfulness; vanity.

Christ whips out *fruitlessness* in the innocent 6g-tree; like as the manner was among the Persians, when their great men had offended, to take their garments and beat them. *Hales, Rom. p. 96.*

Certainly the *fruitlessness* and inseparableness of their vice [swearing] considered, almost no sinners have more to answer for. *Boyle against Cant. Swearing, p. 120.*

**FRUIT-TIME.** *n. s.* [from *fruit* and *time*.]

The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

**FRUIT-TREE.** *n. s.* [from *fruit* and *tree*.]

A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow, That tips with silver all these *fruitless* tops. *Shaks.*

They possessed houses full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit-trees* in abundance. *Neb. ix. 25.*

All with a border of rich *fruit-trees* crown'd, Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*

**FRUMENTACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

**FRUMENTATION.** *n. s.* [Lat. *frumentatio*.]

A general dole of corn. *Cockeram.*

**FRUMENTY.** *n. s.* [from *frumentum*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *frumentum*, corn, Latin.]

Food made of wheat boiled in milk. Pronounced, and sometimes written, *frumety*.

*Frumenty* makes the principal entertainment of all our country wakes. Our country people call it *frumty*. It is an agreeable composition of boiled wheat, milk, spice, and sugar. *Dr. Gueric, Mat. for Hist. of Cheshire, p. 10.*

To **FRUMP.** *v. a.* [this is an old word, occurring both in Sherwood's and Cotgrave's dictionaries, and rendered by the French *moquer*, i. e. "to mock, flout, frump, scoff, deride; to gull; to frustrate; to disappoint;" so that one is led almost to believe it a corruption of the Fr. *tromper*, to deceive, to delude.

Dr. Johnson barely notices the word, without etymology, or example, from Skinner and Ainsworth; but Skinner, as well as Minshew, offers as the etymology the Teut. *krum*, crooked; or the verb *krumplein*, i. e. *krimpsneusen*, to turn up the nose in contempt.] To mock; to insult.

I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir. *Bosom, and Fl. Maid in the Mill.*

We ever gentleman *frump'd* off with a fool? *Bosom, and Fl. The Chances.*

You must learn to mock too, *frump* your own father on occasion. *Ragelles, Comedy of Ignoramus, (1690.) v. 2.*

**FRUMP.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joke; a flout; a trick of mockery.

From hence this orator, this parent of wit, flies out into a pleasant *frump*, as he thinks, but indeed an ugly, inhuman, loathsome ribaldry. *Sp. Hist. Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 164.*

You must look to be evaded, and endure a few court-*frumps* for it. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Sweet widow, leave your *frumps*, and be edified. *Bosom, and Fl. Scorp. Lady.*

**FRUMPER.** *n. s.* [from *frump*.] A mocker; a scoffer. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To **FRUSH.** *v. a.* [from *fruisser*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hammer.*

I like thy armour well; I'll frush it, and unlock the rivets all, But I'll be master of it. *Shaks. Tral. and Cren.*

They were *frushed* with sickness, or too farre withered with age. *Holinshed, Descript. of Ireland, p. 29.*

Rinaldo's armour *frush'd* and hack'd they had. *Faustor, Tuss.*

**FRUSH.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe; it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

**FRUSTRACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *frustra*, Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be seriously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More.*

He nicely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring "to stroke a tiger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

To **FRUSTRATE.** *v. a.* [from *frustror*, Latin; *frustrer*, French.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. I survive, To mock the expectations of the world; To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raise out Rotten opinion. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Not more almighty to resist our might, Than wise to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast avenged

Supplanted Adam; and by avenging Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise. And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton, P. R.*

The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury.*

**FRUSTRATE.** *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable. He is *frustrate'd*, Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shakespeare, Temp.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian banish'd in the preceding of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprise *frustrate*. *Raleigh, Hist.*

All at once employ their thronging darts; But out of order that they join, And multitude makes *frustrate* the design. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. Null; void. Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate*. *Hooder.*

3. Disappointed; defeated; balked. That my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose. *Julius, ix. 11.*

It is an axiom of nature that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate*. *Hooder.*

Go to him, Dolabella, bid him yield; Being so *frustrate*, tell him mock us by The puns that he makes. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Seem look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will; Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

**FRUSTRATION.** *n. s.* [Fr. *frustration*; Lat. *frustratio*.] Disappointment; defeat. If inculpable *frustration* were intolerable. *Brown, vol. i. § 1.*

Vain heats and presumptuous conceits, to which no answer will be given but shame and *frustration*. *More on the Rev. Churches, Pref.*

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their councils, and smites their most resolute policies with *frustration* and a curse. *South.*

**FRUSTRATIVE.** *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

**FRUSTRATORY.** *adj.* [Fr. *frustratoire*, Cotgrave.] That makes any procedure void; that vacates any former process. *Bartholus* restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Aysc.*

**FRUSTRUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

**FRUSTRICANT.** *adj.* [from *frustrans*, Lat.] Full of shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more copious, *frustrant* and shrubby. *Everdig, introd. § 3.*

**FRY.** *n. s.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish. Skinner, according to Dr. Johnson, who makes no further etymological remark. The word is probably from the Goth. *frain*, seed. Old French. "le *fric* des salmons." Kethlam.

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us but as love draws; He swallows on, and never chaws; By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die; He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fy*. *Drom.*

For with the sounds and seas, each creek and bay, With *fy* innumerable swarm, and shoals Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales Glide under the green wave in sculls that oft Bank the mid-sea. *Milton, P. L.*

The angler had the fry to draw up a very light fish from among the fry. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie  
The huge Leviathans, 'till averted their prey;  
And give no chase, but stand on the fry,  
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. *Dryden.*

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the fry of children young,  
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,  
And to the maidens sounding lincolns sung. *Spenner, F. Q.*

Then before the fry of children young,  
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,  
And to the maidens sounding lincolns sung. *Spenner, F. Q.*

Draw me no constellations there,  
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;  
Nor any that stonks the fry  
Of animals that smack the sky. *Oldham.*

The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt. *Collier on Pride.*

3. A swarm or heap of any materials.

A flood of mischievous flowers,  
An heap of hurts, a fire of foolish decisions,  
A flock of fears, and thrills a thousand wales. *Thrill, for Mag. p. 56.*

FRY, n. s. A kind of sieve.

He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or fry. *Morimer, Husbandry.*

To FRY, v. a. [*frigo*, Lat. *frigo*, Welsh; *frick*, Erse.] To dress food in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, v. n.

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,  
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;  
Above the brims they force their fiery way,  
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting fry,  
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds newly drawn, with sugar,  
and a little spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Where no ford is found, no water-ford,  
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,  
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shore,  
That course be steer'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

FRY, n. s. [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, n. s. [from fry and pan.]

The vessel in which meat is dressed on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire. *Havelock, Voe. For.*

We understood by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse. *L'Estrange.*

A Freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twinkling of a brass kettle or a fryingpan. *Addison, Spect.*

FRYTH.\* See FRITH.

To FUD, v. a. To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See Fob.

A hundred marks is a long way for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been fud'd off and fud'd off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Why Doll, why Doll, I say, my letter fud'd  
And no access without I mend my manners?

*Bonum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

FUD, n. s. A plump chubby boy, according to Ainsworth; applied also to a woman, as Mr. Malone observes.

Written also *fubs*; which word is thought to have been applied by King Charles II. to the Duchess of Portsmouth, who is supposed to have been in her person rather full and plump.

See Nichols, Literary Anecd. vol. ix. p. 359.

That same foule deformed fude.  
Rob and a Great Coat, (1614.) Ep. 44.

FUBBY.\* adj. [from fub.] Plump; chubby.

The sculptors and painters apply this epithet *fubs* to children, and say for instance of the boys of Fiammingo, that they are *fubby*.

*Nichols, Lit. Anecd. vol. ix. p. 359.*

FUCATE.\* adj. [*fucatus*, Lat. from *fucus*; Heb. *puch*, lead.] Painted; whence, disguised by false show.

In virtue nothing may be *fucate* or counterfeite.  
*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 152.*

FUCATED, adj. [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS, n. s. [Latin.]

1. Paint for the face. Not now in use.

Women chat  
Of *fucus* this and *fucus* that. *B. Jonson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the faces pulled off, and the consciousness thereof discovered. *Collier.*

2. Disguise; false show.

No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,  
Shall falsify the language of my heart. *Sandys, Job. p. 52.*

3. [In botany.] The name of a genus of submarine plants. The Latin plural.

The various authors who have written upon the *fuci* have very unaccountably divided the varieties, included in the denomination "veiculosus," into numerous species.

*Obs. on the Brit. Fuci by Dr. Goodenough, &c. Lin. Tr. lib. 19.*

FUDDER of Lead.\* Among the miners, a load of lead. See FOTHER.

To FUDDELE, v. a. [of unknown etymology. It has been derived indeed from food and ale, as though ale had been the chief food of him who is fuddled. See Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words in V. Fuddle. But I cannot think this the origin of the word.] To make drunk.

Fian. He thinks there's no man  
Can give him drink enough. *Host.*

That's not enough, I'll fuddle him,  
Or lie 'till he suds. *Bonum. and Fl. The Cupidon.*

I am too fuddled to take care to observe your orders. *Steele, Epist. Corresp. l. 162.*

The table floating round,  
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet. *Thomson.*

To FUDLE, v. n. To drink to excess.

Men will be whoring and fuddling on still. *L'Estrange.*

FUDDLER.\* n. s. [from fuddle.] A drunkard.

The last I heard of him was, that he was grown  
a fuddler, and railer at strict men. *Baxter's Life and Times, 1696, p. 4.*

FUDGE.\* interj. An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers. It probably was introduced in Goldsmith's time, and is now common in colloquial language.

I should have mentioned the very impolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell; who, during this conversation, sat with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence, would cry out *fudge!* *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi.*

FU'ILLEMORTE. n. s. [French.]

Corruptly pronounced and written *philomat*.

Fuilemorte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn.

FU'EL, n. s. [*fuay*, Norm. French, from *feu*, fire.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be with burning and fuel of fire. *Isaiah, ix. 5.*

This spark will prove a raging fire,  
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Mov'd by my charms, with whom your love may cease.

And as the fuel sinks the flame decreases. *Prior.*

To FU'EL, v. a. (from the noun.)

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot waste by this,  
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;  
For more corruption needs she long.

To fuel such a fever long. *Dunne, Poems, p. 16.*

Sever, alas! the dreadful name  
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The fuel of chimney blazes wide. *Thomson, Aut.*

2. To store with firing.

Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well walled, and well fuelled. *Watson, Architect.*

FU'ELLER.\* n. s. [from fuel.] That which supplies fuel; that which kindles.

Shops of fashions,  
Love's fuelers, and the rightest company  
Of players. *Dunne, Poems, p. 258.*

To FU'FF.\* v. n. [*Germ. pfeffen*.]

To blow or puff. A northern word. Grose gives it in the form of *faff*, to blow in puffs. But the Craven Dialect and Mr. Brockett, rightly, in the spelling, before us.

FU'FFY.\* adj. [from the verb.] Light and soft.

Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

FUGACIOUS.\* adj. [*fugas*, *fugacis*, Latin.] Volatile.

[They] require some nutriment to supply the place of the *fugacious* stomach. *Hallywell, Melompr. (1681), p. 100.*

A thing so fine and fugacious, as to escape our nicest search. *Sp. Berkeley, Siva, § 43.*

He had hastily snatched at some little fugacious pleasure. *Sterne, Bern. 2.*

FUGACIOUSNESS. n. s. [*fugas*, Latin.]

Fugacity, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY.\* n. s. [*fugas*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and salts, which, by their fugacity, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and aced. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. interj. [perhaps from *fu*.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *foh*.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

FUGITIVE.† *adj.* [*fugitivus*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke*.

Happiness, object of that waking dream, Which we call life, mistaking; *fugitive* theme Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade, Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior*.

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights. *Daniel, Cleopatra*, (1596.)

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The vexed chimney vainly chases His *fugitive* gold through all her faces. *Creswell, Poems*, p. 77.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves of many of the more starchy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Wulst yet with Partisan blood thy sword is warm, The *fugitive* Partisans follow. *Shaksp. Ant. & Cleop.*

The Trojan chief Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Richardson, Clarissa*.

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.

Putting off his glorious apparel, and discharging his company, he came like a *fugitive* servant through the mid-land into Antioch, having very great dishonour for that his host was destroyed. *2 Macc. viii. 35.*

They are still seeking change, restless, fickle, *fugitive*; they may not abide to stay in one place long. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 185.*

The most malicious surmise was constructed by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Watson*.

7. Perishable; as, a *fugitive* piece; i. e.

a little composition printed on a sheet, or less; a small pamphlet. Literary men of modern times have introduced this meaning, no doubt, from the circumstances usually attending such pieces of being soon forgotten, or soon lost; and have accordingly given occasion to collections of some fugitive performances, which ought not so to perish.

FUGITIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are likely to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon*.

Back to thy punishment, False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings, Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue Thy ling'ring. *Milton, P. L.*

We understand by some *fugitives* that be hath commanded

The generals to return with victory, or expect

A shameful death. *Denham, Sophy*.

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitive* their abiding. *Spenser, p. 162.*

Your royal highness is too good and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden*.

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit, Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Horat.*

FUGITIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, concurring upon the analysis of many concretions, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation. *Boyle*.

2. Instability; uncertainty.

The ludicrousness and *fugitiveness* of our wanton reason. *Moré, Acad. against Idleness*, ch. 1.

FUGUE. *n. s.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.]

In music, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris*.

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and tautology. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descent in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education*.

His volant touch Instruct through all proportions, low and high, Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue*. *Milton, P. L.*

That rant by note, and through the gamut rage; In songs and airs express their martial fire, Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison*.

FULCIBLE.† *adj.* [Latin, *fulcibilis*.]

That may be propped up. *Cockeram*.

FULCIMENT.† *n. s.* [Latin, *fulcimen*, *fulcimen*, Latin.]

That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever. The power that equiponderates with any weight must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the centre or fulciment. *Wren*.

It had need of another fulciment, upon which it might the more firmly rest. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, p. 75.

FULCRUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] In mechanics, now common for prop; as, the fulcrum of a lever.

To FULFIL.† *v. a.* [full and fill. Sax. pull-fyllan.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakespeare.—He had forgotten a most expressive passage in our literature.

His gates I'de city, with many staples, And correspondent and fulfilling bolts, Spar up the sons of Troy. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress. Prolog.*

Humbly beseeching Thee, that all we, who are partakers of this Holy Communion, may be fulfilled with thy grace and heavenly benediction. *Commonwealth Service*.

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him. *Acts*, xiii. 27.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood; And hating fix'd the sight, exulting flies, And bear's fulfill'd her promise to the skies. *Dryden, Zen.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

I make you grace my executor, and I beseech ye see my poor will fulfilled. *Bacon, in F. Hum. Livet.*

If on my wounded breast thou drop't at a tear, Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bore; And faithfully my last desires fulfill. As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden, Ovid*.

5. To answer any law by obedience.

This I my glory account My exaltation, and my whole delight, That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will Fulfill'd, which to fulfill is all my bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

FULFIL.† *verb*. *n. s.* [from *fulfil*.] One that accomplishes or fulfils.

That he might not supplant him in his hope of being the fulfiller of the oracle before-mentioned. *Patrick on Genesis*, lv. 5.

Moses the deliverer, Elijah and Elisha the restorers, and our Saviour the fulfiller and knower of the law. *Spencer, on Vulg. Proph.*, p. 60.

FULFILLING.† *n. s.* [from *fulfil*.] Completion; Gr. *shōphōia*.

Love wrought no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. *Rom.* xiii. 10.

FULFILLMENT.† *n. s.* [from *fulfil*.] Full performance. Not much used.

Gage [it thus] by which a man is bound to certain fulfillments. *H. T. De Witt, of Parry*, p. 576.

FULFRAUGHT.† See FULL-FRAUGHT.

FULGENT.† *adj.* [Latin, *fulgens*.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head, And shape star-bright appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *Moré, Discours Dialogues*.

FULGID.† *adj.* [Latin, *fulgidus*.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY.† *n. s.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FULGOUR.† *n. s.* [Latin, *fulgur*.] Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgur*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Bacon*.

Chains of burnished gold or brass, whose *fulgur* they are claim'd in. *Sir T. Herbert, Tr.*, p. 502.

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgur*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *Moré*.

FULGURANT.† *adj.* [Latin, *fulgurans*.] Lightning; flashing.

Though quick blasts from hell upon Stop the outpourings of the morn, And nature play her fiery games, In this far'd night, with *fulgurant* flames. *Moré, Philoph. Poems*, (1647), p. 314.

To FULGURATE.† *v. n.* [Lat. *fulguro*.] To emit flashes of light. A term applied to a substance of the phosphorous kind, called *fulgurating phosphorus*. *Chambers*.

If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopp'd, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole air with waves of flames. *Phil. Transact.* No. 154.

FULGURATION.† *n. s.* [from *fulguro*.] Lightning. The act of lightning.

The shine gave such a lightning from one to another — so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too steadily to behold their fulgurances.

*Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633), p. 57.*  
FULGUR. \* n. s. [Latin, *fulgur*.] Lightning.

FUL'NHAM. \* n. s. A cant word for false dice, which were chiefly made at Fulham; whence the term high and low *fulhams* or *fullams*. *Pise, Ital.* "false dice, high and low men, high *fullams* and low *fullams*." *Torriano, Ital. Dict.* Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and fullams holds,  
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.

*Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*  
FUL'GINOUS. adj. [fuliginus, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.

Burnage hath an excellent spirit to repress the fuliginous vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madnesses. *Bacon.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in diverse places a fuliginous link of lies. *Hendel.*

FUL'GINOUS.\* adv. [from fuliginous.] In a smoky state.

Or whence the joy 'mid columns, towers,  
'Midst all the city's artful trim,  
To rear some breathless rapid dowers,  
Or shrubs fuliginously grin.

*Shakespeare, Rural Elegance.*  
FUL'INOMART. \* n. s. [This word, of which Skinner observes that he found it only in Walton, seems to mean the same with stout, Dr. Johnson says. It seems to be the same as *formart*, written in Sherwood's dictionary *fulmart* under the word *etch*; and by Ben Jonson *fulmart*. See *FOURMART*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fishet, the *fulmart*, and the ferret, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth.

*Walton, Angler.*  
FULL.† adj. [fulle, Saxon; vol, Dutch; Goth, *fulls*; Icelandic, *fullr*; Gr. *πληρής*.] 1. Heplete; without vacuity; having no space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of spirit. *Ecc. iv. 6.*

Valley full of clariots. *Isaiah.*  
The trees of the Lord are full of sap. *Psalms.*

Where all must full or not coherent be. *Pope.*  
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Beryon her to guard,  
He met her full, but full of warfulness. *Sidney.*

You should tread a course  
Pretty and full of view. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Followers who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are full of incontinence; they taint business, through want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That must be our cure,  
To be no more; and cure; and for who would lose,  
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,  
Those thoughts that wander through eternity?

*Milton, P. L.*  
Gay religious full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,  
I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,  
Though full of youthful health and void of pain.

*Dryden.*  
He is full of wants which he cannot supply,  
and compassed about with infirmities which he cannot remove.

*Tillotson.*  
From your bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,  
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;

Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,  
And frames his goddess by your matchless charms. *Gravelin.*

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.

Full of days was he;  
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Tickell.*

4. Plump; saginated; fat.  
Pha. Do ladies of this country use to give no more respect to men of my full being?

*Gal.* Full being! I understand you not, unless your grace means growing to fatness. *Bacon and Fr. Philaster.*

A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Warman, Surgery.*

5. Saturated; sated.  
I am full of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isa. i. 11.*  
The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

6. Impregnated; made pregnant.  
Hia the fair —  
Who, full of Mars, in time with kindly throes  
Shall at a birth two goodly boys disclose.

*Shakespeare, En.*  
7. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

8. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digested a full meal sooner than any liquor. *Arbutnot.*

9. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.

That day had seen the full accomplishment  
Of all his travels. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

What remains, ye gods,  
But up and enter now into full bliss? *Milton, P. L.*

Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the world full assurance of another life. *Tillotson.*

10. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.

At the end of two full years Pharoah dreamed.  
After hard riding, plunge the horses into water,  
and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop them full speed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Sheriff, Direct. to the Groom.*

11. Containing the whole matter expressing much.

Where my expressions are so full as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never so set study to describe such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and proper, so full and express. *Woodward.*

12. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakespeare.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same more full and resounding. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

13. Mature; perfect.

In the saltuary of the Mamelukes, slaves reigned over families of free men; and much like we the case, you suppose a nation, where the slaves were that after full age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but given  
With purpose to resign them in full time  
Up to a better covenant. *Milton, P. L.*

These thoughts  
Full counsel must mature. *Milton, P. L.*

14. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.

Towards the full moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter. *Warman, Surgery.*

15. Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith he ended, making a full point of a heavy sign. *Sidney.*

16. Spread to view in all dimensions.

Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face; they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*

FULL. n. s.

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,  
We'll see those things effected to the full. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the full. *Clarendon.*

The Picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the full. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortoise and the brazen bull.  
Are emblems, rather than express the full  
Of what he feels. *Dryden, Pers.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,  
Some lucky licence answer to the full  
Th' intent propose it, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,  
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,  
Neither way inclines. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out  
A speedy word to encounter you, my lord!  
This is the news at full. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

But what at full I know, thou know'st no part;  
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the full. *Jer. v. 7.*  
[Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the full of the moon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FULL.† adv.

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He full  
Resplendent all his Father manifest  
Express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In the unity of place they are full as scrupulous; which many of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin. *Dryden, Dram. Fanny.*

A modest blush he wears, not form'd by art;  
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart. *Dryden.*

The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all his care; but the hasty critic, who judges on a view, is full as liable to be deceived. *Dryden, Auring. Pref.*

Since you may  
Suspect my courage if I should not lay,  
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it. *Dryden, Drafthouse.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,  
This universal frame began;  
From harmony to harmony,  
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,  
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*



## 3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,  
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood.

*Addison on Italy.*

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,  
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play.  
*Addison, Ovid.*

## 4. Directly.

He met her full, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*  
He then confronts the bull,  
And on his ample forehead aiming full,  
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull.  
*Dryden.*  
At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force  
Full at the temples of the warrior horse.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

## 5. It is placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to intend or strengthen their signification. So the Sax. pul-opt, full oft; pul-rap, full slow; pul-pipe, full wide; pul-neh, full nigh, pul-bojen, full born.]

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scord,  
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?  
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance  
dead.  
*Spartan, F. Q.*

My time is not yet full come. *St. John, vii. 8.*  
I was set at work  
Among my maids; full little, God knows, looking  
Either for such men or such business.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Full well ye reject the commandment.  
*St. Mar. vii. 9.*  
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide  
Lamenting turn'd full sad.  
*Milton, P. L.*

You full little think that you shall be the begin-  
ner of the discourse yourself. *Mora, Div. Dial.*  
Full little thought of him the gentle knight.  
*Dryden.*

Full well the god his sister's eyes knew,  
And wast her aims and what her arts purpurs.  
*Dryden.*

There is a perquisite full as honest, by which  
you have the best part of a bottle of wine for your-  
self.  
*Swift.*

FULL is much used in composition to inti-  
mate any thing arriving at its highest  
state, or utmost degree.

FULL-ACCORNED.\* *adj.* [full and accorned.]  
Fed full with acorns.  
Like a full-acorn'd boar. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

FULL-BLOOMED.\* *adj.* [full and bloomed.]  
Having perfect bloom.  
A month, whose full-bloom'd lips  
At too dear a rate are roses. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 25.*

FULL-BLOWN.\* *adj.* [full and blown.]  
1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect  
blossom.  
My glories are past danger; they're full-blown:  
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud.  
*Denham, Sophy.*

My full-blown youth already fades space;  
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space!  
*Dryden, Juv.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost  
extent.  
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,  
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;  
Who at enormous villany turns pale,  
And steers against it with a full-blown sail.  
*Dryden, Pers.*

FULL-BOTTOMED.\* *adj.* [full and bottom.]  
Having a large bottom.  
I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-  
gown, having paraded a new suit of cloaths and a  
full-bottom'd wig for a sum of money. *Guardian.*

FULL-BUT.\* *adv.* [full and butt.] At the  
same point, from opposite directions, and  
not without violence.

He and the babbler, or talker, I told ye of, met  
full-but; and after a little staring one another in  
the face, upon the encounter, the talker opened.

*L'Estrange, Tr. of Quixote, p. 211.*  
FULL-CHARGED.\* *adj.* [full and charged.]  
Charged to the utmost.

I stood 'till the level  
Of a full-charg'd confederacy. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

FULL-CRAMMED.\* *adj.* [full and crammed.]  
Crammed to satiety.  
The chub-faced fop  
Shines sleek with full-cramm'd fat of happiness.

*Marton, Antonio's Revenge.*  
FULL-DRESSED.\* *adj.* [full and dressed.]  
Dressed in form; ceremoniously de-  
corated.

To convey to us any just idea of a full-dressed  
Jewish fine lady,  
Pittington, Rem. on the Trench. of the Bible, p. 92.

FULL-DRIVE.\* *adj.* [full and drive.]  
Completed; a very old expression,  
which we still use, though in a very  
different way, meaning driving as fast  
as possible. Yet Chaucer's phrase "to  
drive a bargain," i. e. to bring it to a  
conclusion, is now used in colloquial  
language.

This bargain is full-drive, for we ben knit;  
Ye shal be paid trewely by my troth.  
*Chaucer, Franklin's Tale.*

FULL-EARED.\* *adj.* [full and eared.]  
Having the heads full of grain.  
As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,  
O'er full-eared corn, or torrents raging course.  
*Dewhew.*

FULL-EYED.\* *adj.* [full and eye.] Having  
large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED.\* *adj.* [full and fed.] Sated; fat;  
saginated.  
It was a veridige plump, full-fed and fair,  
She form'd this image of well-boiled air.  
*Pope, Dunciad.*

FULL-FRAUGHT.\* *adj.* [full and fraught.]  
Fully stored.  
Thy fall hath left a kind of blot  
To mark the full-fraught man, the best eadu'd,  
With some suspicion. *Shakespeare, F. Hen. F.*

Thither, full-fraught with mischievous revenge,  
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he hies.  
*Milton, P. L.*

FULL-GORGED.\* *adj.* [full and gorge.]  
Too much fed; a term of hawking.  
Your hawk is full-gorged; and not cropped.

*The Book of Hawking, s. d.*  
Till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd  
For then she never looks upon her lure.  
*Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*

FULL-GROWN.\* *adj.* [full and grown.]  
Completely grown.  
A wench full-grown. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

Full-grown to man. *Milton, P. L.*  
FULL-HEARTED.\* *adj.* [full and heart.]  
Full of confidence; elated.  
The enemy full-hearted,  
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering.

*Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
FULL-HOT.\* *adj.* [full and hot.] Heated  
to the utmost.  
Anger is like  
A full-hot horse; who being allow'd his way,  
Self-mettle sires him. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FULL-LADEN.\* *adj.* [full and laden.] La-  
den till there can be no more added.  
It was such that so excellent a reward as the  
Gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit  
upon a full-laden bough, to be plucked by every  
idle and wanton hand.

*Tillotson.*

FULL-MANNED.\* *adj.* [full and manned];  
Sax. pul-mannob, viris instructus. *Lye.*  
Completely furnished with men.

Our overplus of shipping will be burnt;  
And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the head of  
Actium.

Beat the approaching Caesar. *Shaks. Ant. and Cl.*  
FULL-MOUTHED.\* *adj.* [full and mouthed.]  
Having a strong voice or sound.  
A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all.

*Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.*  
Had Boreas blown  
His full-mouth'd blast, and cast thy houses down?

*Quarles, Jewish, sign. K. i. b.*  
FULL-ORBED.\* *adj.* [full and orb'd.]  
1. Having the orb complete.  
As Lucifer excels the meanest star;  
Or as the full-orb'd Phœbe, Lucifer. *Addis. Ovid.*

The moon  
Full-orb'd, and breaking through the scatter'd  
clouds,  
Shows her broad visage in the crimson'd east.  
*Thomson, Autumn.*

2. Like a full moon.  
Twelve thousand crescents all shall swell  
To full-orb'd pride, and fading die.  
*Mason, Caractacus.*

FULL-SPREAD.\* *adj.* [full and spread.]  
Spread to the utmost extent.  
How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,  
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;  
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lavinging go,  
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.

*Dryden, Astron. Reden.*  
FULL-STOMACHED.\* *adj.* [full and stom-  
ach.] Having the stomach crammed.  
The slaughter'd bodies of their men,  
Which the full-stomach'd sea had cast upon  
their sands.  
*Townsend, Ash. Tragedy.*

FULL-STUFFED.\* *adj.* [full and stuff'd.]  
Filled to the utmost extent.  
Their burly sacks and full-stuff'd barns.  
*Dryden, Polyd. S. 14.*

FULL-SUMMED.\* *adj.* [full and summed.]  
Complete in all its parts.  
The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the  
king of birds nested within his leaves, thick fea-  
thered, and with full-summed wings fastening his  
talons East and West; but now the eagle is be-  
come half-naked.  
*Hovel, Foe. For.*

FULL-WINGED.\* *adj.* [full and winged.]  
1. Having large or strong wings.  
And often to our comfort shall we find  
The sharded beetle in a safer hold,  
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

2. Ready for flight; eager.  
May he find it,  
When his affections are full-wing'd, and ready  
To stoop upon the quarry.  
*Beaumont and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

To FULL-† v. a. [pullan, Saxon; fullu,  
Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil  
or grease; "to full cloth in a mill."  
*Sherwood.*

FULLAGE n. s. [from fullu.] The money  
paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLAM† v. See FULHAM.

FULLER† n. s. [fullepe, Saxon; fullour,  
old French; fullu, Latin.] One whose  
trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off  
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

His; raiment became shining, exceeding white  
as snow; as no fuller on earth can whitener them.  
*St. Mar. ix. 3.*

FULLER'S Earth. n. s.

*Fullers earth* is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest *fullers earth* is dug in our own island.

*Hill, Mat. Medica.*

The *fullers earth* of England very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

*FULLERS Thistle, or Weed. n. s. [dipsacus.]* A plant.

*FULLERY. n. s.* [from *fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

*FULLINGMILL. n. s. [full and mill.]* A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fulling-mills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

*FULLY.† adv. [Sax. pulce.]*

1. Without vacancy.
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.

*Hooker.*

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*

The goddess cry'd

It is enough, I'm *fully* satisfy'd. *Addison, Ovid.*

*FULLINANT. adj. [fulminant, Fr. fulminans, Latin.]* Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

*To FULMINATE.† v. n. [fulmino, Lat. fulminer, French.]*

1. To thunder.

With a fiery wreath bind thou [Poetry] my brow, That mak' it my move in flames to *fulminate*.

*Dorset, Wal's Pilgrimage, sign. A. b. 4.*

Loud *Ætnas fulminate* in love to men; Comets good omens are, when duly scan'd.

*Young, Night Th. 9.*

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while; after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

Who shall presume to give orders, or administer sacraments, or grant pardons?—Who shall be depontifical of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjurd infractors of them? *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 363.*

*To FULMINATE.† v. a.*

1. To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe, Pædagog.*

Censures were *fulminated* against him. *Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 369.*

Judgements—*fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. *Warburton, Dict. of Criticism, p. 147.*

2. To denounce with censure; to condemn.

, VOL. II.

For all of ancient that you had before, (I mean what is not borrow'd from our store,) Was error *fulminated* o'er and o'er.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

Those branches of baleful prerogative, which they had so often *fulminated*. *Warburton, Sermon. 19.*

3. To cause to explode.

If you *fulminate* it [salt-petre] in a crucible, and burn off the volatile part with powder of coal.

*Spratt, Hist. R. S. p. 275.*

*FULMINATION.† n. s. [fulminatio, Latin; fulmination, French.]*

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciation of censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe, Pædagog.*

*Fulminations* that have been uttered these seven years, by those cloven tongues of falsehood and disunion. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magist.*

3. The act of fulminating; a term of chemistry.

The volatile part was separated from it in the *fulmination*. *Spratt, Hist. R. S. p. 275.*

*FULMINATORY.† adj. [Fr. fulminatoire.]* Thundering; striking horreur.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

*To FULMINE.† v. a. [Fr. fulminer.]* To shoot; to dart, like lightning.

And ever and anon the rosy red Flash'd through her face, as it had been a flame Of lightning through bright heav'n's *fulminant*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

*To FULMINE.† v. n. To thunder:* to speak with the resistless power, as it were, of thunder.

Hence to the famous orators repair, Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce democratic Shook the arsenal, and *fulmin'd* o'er Greece To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne. *Milton, P. R.*

*FULNESS. n. s. [from full.]*

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your leave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numb. xviii. 27.*

Let the sea roar and the *fulness* thereof. *Psalm.*

To the houses I wish nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

2. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulness* only with their continuance. *South.*

3. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

To thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalm.*

He is the half part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by such as she; And she a fair divided excellence, Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him. *Shakespeare, R. John.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and *fulness* of the cry. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

To thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalm.*

He is the half part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by such as she; And she a fair divided excellence, Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him. *Shakespeare, R. John.*

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, or the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and softness.

*By. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To hope in *fulness* Is sower than to lie for need; and falsehood Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shaks. Cymb.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passes notions of all kinds do cause and induce.

*Bacon, Essays.*

9. Largeness; extent.

They wasted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

*FULSOME.† adj. [from fulle, Saxon; fula, Goth. stinking, foul.]*

1. Nauseous; offensive.

I come to tell my lady,

There is a *fulsome* fellow would fain speak with her. *Brown and F. Rule a Wife, &c.*

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view, With nauseous images my fancy fills, And all goes down like ozymel of squills. *Rowson.*

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms, How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind, And die of rank diseases here at home? *Ormsby, Orphan.*

2. Rank; gross to the smell.

White astorion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful. The example, perhaps, more properly belongs to the preceding sense.

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ease. *Shakespeare.*

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

*FULSOMELY.† adv. [from fulsome.]*

1. Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

Box is naturally dry, juiceless, *fulsomely* and loathsomely smelling. *Newton, Herbol to the Bible, (1587.)*

Full gorges belk, if not much rather spew, Most *fulsomely*. *Dorset, Wal's Pilgrimage, sign. T. i.*

2. Foully; not decently.

God was sore displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruin and decay, to lie uncared for and *fulsome*.

*Hemilies, for rep. and keeping clean Churches.*

*FULSOMENESS.† n. s. [from fulsome.]*

1. Nauseousness.

Others have described them by some diseases, to manifest the *fulness* and loathsomeness thereof; pride, by an inflammation; luxury, by a fever; envy, by a leprosy.

*Price, Creation of the Prince, (1610.)*

sign. B. i. b.

2. Foulness.

Taking away all such *fulness* and filthiness, as through ignorance and blind devotion hath crept into the church these many hundred years.

*Hemilies, for Rep. Churches.*

3. Rank smell.

4. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulness* is omitted, no decency is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

*FULVID.† adj. [Latin, fulvidus.]* of a deep yellow colour. *Scott.*

The *fulvid* eagle. *Merr, Song of the Soul, l. i. 3.*

x

FUMA'DO. n. s. [*fumus*, Latin. A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the better countries, they used at first to fry, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumados*. *Cervus*.

FUMAGE. n. s. [from *fumus*, Latin.] Heartshoney. *Dict.*

FUMATORY. n. s. [*fumaria*, Latin, *fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumalory*,  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

To FUMBLE.† v. n. [*fummelen*, Dutch; *famla*, Su. Goth. "manibus ultra citroque perterritate, ut solent qui in tenebris obambulant." *fire*].

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungraciously.

His wither'd fist still knocking at death's door,  
Fumbling and drivelling as he draws his breath,  
For brief, the shape and messenger of death. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

Our mechanic theists will have their atoms  
never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions,  
nor to have produced any inert system. *Cutcliffe.*

It is continuing to *fumble* on the lute, though  
the music has been long over.

*Warburton, Dolt. to the Freethinkers.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would  
have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden, Spem. Friar.*

3. To play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with  
flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

4. To stutter; to hesitate in the speech; to fumble. See To FUMBLE.

She *fumbled* out, "Thanks, good;" and so she  
died. *Martens, Antonio's Revenge.*

He *fumbled* in the mouth.

His speech doth fail. *Trag. of K. John, 1611.*

To FUMBLE. v. a. To manage awkwardly.

As many fireworks as he stars in heav'n,  
With distinct breaths and consigned kisses to them,  
He *fumbles* up all in one loose ball. *Shakespeare.*

His greasy bald-pate choir

Came *fumbling* o'er the boards, in such an agony

They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden, Spem. Friar.*

FUMBLER. n. s. [from *fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY.† adv. [from *fumble*.] In an  
awkward manner.

Many good scholars speak but *fumblingly*.  
*B. Jonn, Discoveries.*

FUME. n. s. [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;  
But straight, like Turk, forc'd on to win or die,  
They first lay tender bodies of their fire,  
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;  
Beind purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes,  
as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and  
comfort.

In winter, when the least without is less, breath  
becomes so far condensed as to be visible, flowing  
out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or crasser  
vapour; and may, by proper vessel, set in a strong  
freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable  
quantity. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.

The *fumes* of drink discompose and supply the  
brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Plung'd in cloth we lie, and snore supine,  
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden, Pers.*

Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain  
surprize,  
And its mad *fumes* in hot discourses rise;  
But time these yielding vapours will remove;  
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate  
and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and scandal so convince,  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have some effect, not  
in renewing the state of like individuals; for that  
is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial  
bodies have more accurate influences upon these  
things below, than they have, but in gross. *Bacon.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a show  
of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war  
with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon, Wor with Spain.*

To FUME. v. n. [*fumer*, Fr. *fumo*, Latin.]

1. To smoke.

Their pray'r's pass'd  
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad  
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*  
By their great intercessor; same in sight  
Before the Father's throne. *Milton, P. L.*

Pron thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,  
And lambent glories dash'd about her head. *Dryden, Æn.*

Strait hover round the fair her airy hand;  
Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor *fum'd*. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by  
heat.

Thy tie the libertine in a field of fœnts,  
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Silence lay,  
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,  
And always hot in extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.

We have  
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;  
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,  
Before our hands be at work. *B. Jonn, Celliæ.*

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their  
fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of  
the atmospheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd  
face  
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see  
The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beams;  
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson, Spring.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival freed and gone,  
He swelt with wrath; he makes outrageous roars;  
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,  
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

To FUME. v. a.

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries they used at  
first in *fume* by hanging them up on long sticks one  
by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft  
fire. *Cervus.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She *fum'd* the temples with an odorous flame,  
And oft before the sacred altars came,  
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

3. Simply, to perfume.

*Fume* all the ground,  
And sprinkle holy water.  *Fletcher, Faith. Shepherdens.*

Now are the lawn sheets *fum'd* with violets.  
*Martens, Conf. of What you Will.*

4. To disperse in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FUMET.† n. s. The dung of the deer.

By his diet, his entries, and his port,  
His *fumings*, *fumes*, he doth promise sport. *B. Jonn, Sol. Shepherd.*

FUMETAGE. n. s. [French.] A word  
introduced by cooks, and the pupils of  
cooks, for the stink of meat.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,  
Unless it had the right *fumetage*. *Swift.*

FUMID. adj. [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky;  
vaporous.

A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the  
combust of the sulphur and iron with the acid and  
nitrous spirit of *ayra fortis*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FUMIDITY. n. s. [from *fumid*.] Smokiness;  
tendency to smoke. *Dict.*

To FUMIGATE. v. n. [from *fumus*, Lat.  
*fumiger*, French.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or  
vapour.

Would'st thou preserve thy famish'd family,  
With flagrant thyme the city *fumigate*,  
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To meditate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. n. s. [*fumigatio*, Latin;  
*fumigation*, French; from *fumigate*.]

1. Scents raised by fire.

*Fumigationes*, often repeated, are very beneficial.  
*Arbuthnot.*

My *fumigation* is to Venus, Just  
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:  
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,  
"Its mist with sparrows brains and pigeons blood." *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body  
in fumes.

FUMING.\* n. s. [from *fume*.]

1. The act of scenting by smoke.

The *fuming* of the heels with brimstone, garlic, or  
other stonatory things will drive moles out of  
the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Fume; idle conceit.

O Fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed!  
The stinking stench of thine inclined head,  
Hath poison'd all the virtues in my head. *Hamlet.*

FUMINGLY. adv. [from *fume*] Angriely;  
in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and  
instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in  
them; they grow altogether out of quietness with  
it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed  
to defile their pens with making answer to such  
idle questions. *Hamlet.*

FUMISH.† adj. [from *fume*.] Smoky; also  
hot, choleric. *Colgrave in F. Fumens, and Sherwood.*

One lives soft musick and sweet melody;  
Another is *fumish* much choleric;  
Another *fumish* is, and choleric. *Mir. for Mag. p. 158.*

FUMITER. n. s. A plant.

Why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the west sea; singing aloud,  
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FUMITORY.\* See FUMATORY.



FUNERAL.† *adj.*

1. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,  
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast.

*Let such honours*

And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues  
Are due, be first performed.

Thy hand o'er towns the fun'ral torch displays,  
And forms a thousand hills ten thousand ways.

*Dryden.*

2. Mourning.

To converse with his friends and standers by so  
as may do them comfort, and ease their funeral  
and civil complaints.

*Hps. Taylor, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.*

To FUNERATE.\* *v. a.* [Latin, *funeratus*.] To bury.

FUNERATION.\* *n. s.* [Lat. *funeratio*.] The solemnization of a funeral.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint  
the dead body with aromatic spices and ointments,  
whereby they buried them. And so was it  
the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.

*Kitchin, Annot. N. Test. p. 41.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* [funereus, Lat.] Suiing a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul bring widd the destiny's flight,  
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,

Howeard with pious spirit repast the main,  
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

FUNEST.\* *adj.* [funeste, Fr.; *funestus*, Lat.] Doleful; lamentable.

The violent ends or downfalls of great princes,  
the subversion of kingdoms and estates, or what-  
ever else can be imagined of *funest* or tragical.

*Phillips, Theat. Poet. Fer.*

The lay is ominous of some *funest* accident.

*Keeling, Syle. p. 396.*

FUNGE.\* *n. s.* [Lat. *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool.

A very idiot, a *fungus*, a golden ass.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

They are mad, empty vessels, *fungi*, beside  
themselves, divided. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 192.*

FUNGOSITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fungosité*, from *fungus*, Lat.] Unsolid excrescence.

*Dict.*

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustules and *fungosities* on its surface.

*Bilshut, Bibl. (Os. 1728), l. 292.*

FUNGOUS.† *adj.* [fungueus, Fr. from *fungus*, Lat.] Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness.

The second instrument of the voice is the tongue;  
and this, by reason of its *fungous* substance and  
volubility, is so meet and so principal an organ  
therein, that speech itself, and all the variety  
thereof, doth among all sorts of men go by the  
name of the tongue.

*Smith, Porter, of Old Age, p. 137.*

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous*  
lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much  
more painful than the escharotic medicines.

*Sharp, Surgery.*

The manner productions of the French and  
English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and  
of pamphlets.

*Harris, Hermes, B. 3.*

FUNGUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agaric from the larch-tree, and auricularia from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres  
lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce  
*fungues*, or as they harden and produce callosities.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

This emience is composed of little points, or  
granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

FUNICLE. *n. s.* [funiculus, Lat.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. *adj.* [funiculaire, Fr. from *funiculus*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK.† *n. s.* A stink. A low word.

Dr. Johnson. — Serenius deduces it from the Icel. *funna*, to putrify. Lye, from *funck*, an old Flemish word, implying confusion, perplexity; and he adds, that "to be in a *funk*" is a common academical expression at Oxford. See the verb neuter, which Mr. Mason and others have illustrated by an academical epigram. *Funk* in the Pr. Parv. is a "lytell fyre."

To FUNK.\* *v. a.* [See the noun.] To poison with an offensive smell.

Tobacco strives to vex  
A numerous squadron of the tender sex;

What with strong smoke, and with his stronger  
breath,

He *funks* Basketta and her son to death.

*King, The Furnetier, C. iii.*

To FUNK.\* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stink through fear.

The best part of the seal, and the Greek for *hunc*,  
is the name of a man that makes us *funk*.

*Epigram on J. Burton, when Proctor at Oxford.*

FUNNEL. *n. s.* [infundibulum, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

An inverted hollow cone with a pipe  
descending from it, through which li-  
quors are poured into vessels with nar-  
row mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it  
receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by de-  
grees, you shall fill many of them.

*B. Johnson, Discoveries.*

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,  
Through which ingested meats with ease descend.

*Blackmore.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow,  
and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound in-  
ward, so take in as much as may be of it, as we  
use a *funnel* to pour liquor into any vessel.

*Ray on the Creation.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*,  
bored through the roof of the groto, to let in light  
or fresh air.

*Addison.*

FUNNY.\* *adj.* [from *fun*.] Comical; a northern word, and now common in colloquial language.

I have done his sermon more honour than is  
really its due, in wasting a whole day in writing  
some *funny* remarks upon it.

*Rem. on a Ser. at All Souls' Coll. in 1759, p. 22.*

FUNNY.\* *n. s.* A low term for a light  
bottle; a kind of wherry.

FUR.† *n. s.* [fournure, French. Dr. Johnson. — *Fournure* is derived by Du Cange from the low Lat. *furraria*, a clothing of skins. In like manner our word may be deduced from the low Lat. *furra*, a hairy skin. But the word is perhaps of northern origin. Su. Goth. *fodr*, "subtegmen vestium," Serenius. The M. Goth. *fod* is the sheath of a sword, and the Sax. *fodþep*, a quiver; "because," ac-

cording to Mr. Callander, "the first  
quivers, and sheaths for swords, were  
made of skins, as *foder* signifies *tellis*,  
*pellis*, [a skin:] Fr. *fourre*, [felt:] Eng-  
lish, *fur*."] *Ray.*

1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and  
fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle  
of bells, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of Ca-  
pricorn. *Pechon on Drawing.*

"Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap  
and *fers* to make a judge of him. L'Exchange.  
And loudly goust wraup it up in *fur*.

And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Suiff.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold coun-tries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night wherein the coldborn bear would  
couch,  
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf

Keep their *fur* dry, unconsumed he runs,  
And bids what will take all. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the  
one by swallowing the hair or *fur* of the beasts  
they prey upon, the other by devouring some of  
the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves  
with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Nemine i et non igit in e'ry part;  
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;  
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;

Breath is a flthy fur upon my tongue. *Dryd. Pers.*

4. Fur is used in the north of England for *furrow*, and is supported by the etymology. See *Furrow*.

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lue or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Danctus, like  
rich tissue *furred* with lambekion? *Seduy.*

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;  
Robes and *furs* do gowns hide all. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;  
You *fur* your gloves with reasons.

*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

2. To cover with soft matter.

To smok' lampblack, take a torch and hold it  
under the bottom of a latten *funnel*; and, as it  
grows to be *furred* and black within, strike it  
with a feather into some shell. *Pechon.*

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,  
Their bodies hid in bark, and *fur'd* with moss.

*Dryden.*

Their crying blood compels to irrigate  
Their dry *fur'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls  
On all sides *furd* with mouldy damps, and hung  
With clots of rusty gore. *Addison.*

FUR. *adj.* [It is now commonly written *fur*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove  
Deth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,

Flinding the grings of falcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [fur and wrought.] Made of fur.

Silent along the maze margin strays.  
And with the *fur-wrought* by delude the prey.

*Gay, Pastoral.*

FURACIOUS. *adj.* [furax, Lat.] Thievish; inclined to steal. *Dict.*

FURACIOUS.† *n. s.* [from *furax*, Lat.] Disposition to theft; thievishness. *Cockram.*

FURBELOW.\* *n. s.* A piece of stuff  
plaited and puckered together, either

below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. [*Fr. faldala.*] *Tree. Dict.*  
Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow  
To change a fountain, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*  
*Furbelows* and flounces have been disposed of at will. *Garrison, M. 149.*

To *FURBELLOW*. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,  
You calm them with a milder air;  
To break their points, you turn their force,  
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*  
She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison.*

To *FURBISH*. v. a. [*fourbir*, *Fr.*] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,  
And *furbish* new the name of John o' Gaunt. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
*Furbish* the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer. xli. 4.*

Some others when *furbish* up and reprint his old errors, hold, that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general good-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release. *South.*

As after Numæ's peaceful reign,  
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield,  
*Furbish'd* the rusty sword again,  
Resound'd the long-forgotten shield,  
And led the Latins to the dusty field. *Dryden.*  
Interior ministers, for Mars repair  
His broken axe-tire, and blunted war;  
And send him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms. *Dryden.*

*FURBISHABLE*. \* adj. [from *furbish*.] That may be polished. *Sherwood.*

*FURBISHER*. † n. s. [*fourbisseur*, French; from *furbish*.] One who polishes any thing. *Barret, Adv. 1580.*

*FURBICATION*. n. s. [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When stags grow old they grow less branched,  
And first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest furcations set the head. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To *FURBLE*. \* v. a. [*Fr. fardeler*.] To counterfeit; to draw up, as it were, into a fraud or bundle. This is the parent of our word *farl*, though it has hitherto been unnoticed. See *TO FURL*.

The rose of Jericho — being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and *furdled* up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts.

*See T. Brown, Miscell. p. 34.*

*FURFUR*. † n. s. [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*  
They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfures*, scabs.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 231.*

*FURFURA*. † crous. adj. [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

*FURIOUS*. adj. [*furius*, French; *furius*, Lat.]  
1. Mad; phrenetic.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temperate, and *furious*,  
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.

To be *furious*, *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood,  
The dove will peck the estridge.

Noise, other than the sound of dance or song,  
Torment, and loud laments, are *furious* rage. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Violent; impetuously agitated.  
With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,  
Towards the retreating sea their *furious* side. *Milton, P. L.*

*FURIOUSLY*. adv. [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief  
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
They observe countenance to attend the practice;  
and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South.*  
She leard not half, so *furiously* she flies;  
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

*FURIOUSNESS*. † n. s. [from *furious*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.  
The boiling thirst of pain and *furiousness*. *Brewster, Cym. of Lingua.*

At last they blew up all with a *furiousness* surmounting that of gunpowder.

*Dr. Griffith, Fear God and the King, p. 100.*

To *FURL*. † v. a. [*fresler*, French, *Dr. Furl*.] *Furl* Johnson says; but it is clearly a contraction of the hitherto unnoticed verb *furdle*. See *TO FURLE*. And I may add, that to *furl* a sail is to wrap and bind it up as it were in a bundle. The word, in the old edit. of Beaumont and Fletcher, is *farle*, i. e. a contraction of *fardle*, and applied to a ship: "Farle up all her linens, and let her ride it out." *Sea-Voyage.* To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,  
Then show a brave and present mind;  
And when with too indulgent gales  
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*

*FURLONG*. n. s. [upland, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison, Freeholder.*

*FURLOUGH*. n. s. [*verlof*, Dutch, leave.] A temporary dismission from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,  
And give them *furl's* to another world;  
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand  
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

*FURMENTY*. † n. s. [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin, *Dr. Johnson*. — This method of writing the word was probably adopted from the ancient French *frumet*, wheat; it is also sometimes written *furmety*.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,  
The seed-sake, the pasture, and *furmenty* too. *Tassart.*

He'll find you out a food,  
That needs no teeth nor stomach; a strange *furmety*  
Will feed ye up as fat as beams i' the foreheads.  
*Beniam. and El. Boudicca.*

*FURMENTY*. \* See *FURMENTY* and *FURMENTY*.

*FURNACE*. n. s. [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclosed fireplace.

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot  
That it may singe yourself. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
The firing pot is for silver and the furnace for gold. *Proverbs.*

We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*  
The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges for the trying and fining of their gold. *Aldob.*

Whoso felleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace. *Daniel.*  
A dungeon, horrible, on all sides around,  
As one great furnace thum'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To *FURNACE*. v. a. [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*  
The thick sighs from him. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

*FURNIMENT*. \* n. s. [*Fr. fournement*; Ital. *forimento*.] Furniture.

Lo! where they sparkle with speedy whirling pace

One in a chariot of strange *furniments*  
Towards them driving. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 38.*

To *FURNISH*. v. a. [*fournir*, French.]  
1. To supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

She hath directed  
How I shall take her from her father's house;  
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with. *Shakespeare.*

His training school,  
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers,  
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut. xv.*

Come, thou stranger, and furnish a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclus. xiii. 26.*  
Auris, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, furnished the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Kiedlin, Hist.*

I shall not need to keep up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently furnish him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give; to supply.

These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnished* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the state, but a compact among private persons that both *furnished* out these several remittances. *Addison.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnished*. *Diogenes* came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, *Diogenes*.

We were led into another great room, *furnished* with old inscriptions. *Addison, on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Ideas, forms, and intellects.  
Have *furnish'd* out three different sects. *Prior.*

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work.

*Haus, on the Mind.*

5. To decorate: to supply with ornamental household stuff.

The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms,  
And bled for ever scarlet in their looms.

*Ld. Halban.*

FURNISH.\* *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
A specimen; a sample not now in use.

To lend the world a furnish of wit, she lays her own to pawn.

*Greene, Grassop, of W's. (1621).*

FURNISHER.\* *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, French; from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out.

*Sherewood.*

Patterns of all sorts of things belonging to the libinarii or furnishers of the funeral.

*Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 280.*

FURNISHING.\* *n. s.* [from *furnish*.] A sample; a show.

Something deeper,

Whereof, perchance, these are but furnishings.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

FURNISHMENT.\* *n. s.* [*fournissement*, French.]

A supply of things necessary. *Cotgrave.*

FURNITURE.\* *n. s.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furnish*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich furniture into another world.

*South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their furniture is not very rich, if we expect the pictures.

*Addison.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the furniture of the earth.

*Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vaulted lustrous,  
And after his guise did cast abroad to far,

And thence gan his furnishings prepare. *Snyder.*

The duke is coming: see the barge be ready,

And fit it with such furniture as suits

The greatness of his person. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The ground must be of a mist brown, and large enough, or the horse's furniture must be of very sensible colours.

*Dryden.*

4. Materials for work of any kind.

He disclaims all assistance; he'll decide upon all points freely and singly by himself; without furniture, without proper materials.

*Bentley, Phil. Fins. § 1.*

FURNIER.\* *n. s.* [from *furn*; *Fr. fourier*.]

A dealer in furs. *Cotgrave.*

FURROW.\* *n. s.* [*Sax. fūh; Dan. fur; Su. Gøth. fur; Lat. furro, from furro, to*

hure or perforate; *Su. Gøth. fara, to cultivate the ground.*]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow before Michaelmas.

*Mortimer.*

Thin ploughs for seed the fruitful furrows

brooke,

And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke.

*Dryden, Ovid.*

2. Any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plough'd that

face

With many furrows, since I saw it first;

Yet I'm too well acquainted with the grou

quite to forget it. *Dryden and Lee, Ædip.*

FURROW-FACED.\* *adj.* [*furrow* and *faced*.]  
Having a furrowed face; a well-chosen epithet for the sea.

*Expose no ships*

To threatenings of the furrow-faced sea.

*B. Jonson, Far.*

FURROW-WEED.\* [*furrow* and *weed*.]  
A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crow'd with rank fumier, and furrow-weeds.

*Shakespeare.*

To FURROW.\* *v. a.* [from the noun *fūh*, *Saxon*.]

1. To cut in furrows.

Thou can't help time to furrow me with age,

But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage. *Shak. R. II.*

While the ploughman near at hand,

Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

The throat in sails.

Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

No briny tear has furrow'd her smooth cheek.

*Shakespeare.*

From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea.

*P. Fletcher, Pae. Ed. 13.*

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace,

On the rough sea, and smooths its furrow'd face.

*Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ships that furrow out their way;

Yes, there of whales enormous sights we see.

*Watson.*

FURRY.\* *adj.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar

Leads forth his furry troops to war.

*Fulton to Lord George.*

2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,

And winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryd.*

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,

Or claws to seize their furry spoils in fight. *Dryd.*

FURTHER.\* *adj.* [from *forth*, not from

*far* as is commonly imagined; *forth*,

*further*, *furtherest*, corrupted from *forth*,

*forthest*, *poðest*, *Saxon*. *Further* is used

by Sir Thomas More. See *FORTH* and

*FARTHER*, of which the examples are to

be referred to this word.

1. At a greater distance.

2. Beyond this.

What further need have we of witnesses.

*St. Mat. xxi. 65.*

Satan had journey'd on pensive and slow;

But further way found none, so thick intwin'd,

As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth

Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd

All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.

*Milton, P. L.*

Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining

For nee forbidden tree a multitude

Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further for nothing further*; and in *what further for something further*.

Let this appose

Thy doubt, since human reach no further knows.

*Milton, P. L.*

I may meet

Some wandering spirit of heaven by fountain side,

Or in thick shade retir'd, from him, to draw

What further would be learn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

FURTHER.\* *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater

distance.

And the angel of the Lord went forth, and

stood in a narrow place.

*Numb. xxii. 2.*

To FURTHER.\* *v. a.* [from the adverb; *poðþan*, *Saxon*.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,  
Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure the best.

*Tuam.*

Could their fond superstition have furthered so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power.

*Hobbes.*

Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked;

Further not his wicked device.

*Ps. cxi. 8.*

This binds me then to further my design.

*Pyd.*

FURTHERANCE.\* *n. s.* [from *further*.]

Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them

only for the furtherance of their trade and private

business.

*Snyder.*

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practice of all churches afford.

*Hobbes.*

For gain and work, and success in his affairs,

he seeketh furtherance of that hath no manner

of power.

*Hobbes.*

Cannot my body, no blood sacrifice,

Interest you to your wanted furtherance?

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it.

*Tillotson.*

FURTHERER.\* *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and furtherer of God's

true religion, that faithful servant to his prince

and country.

*Archam.*

FURTHERMORE.\* *adj.* [*further* and *more*.]

Moreover; besides.

The Lord said furthermore to him, put now

this hand into thy bosom. *Exod. iv. 6.*

Furthermore, it is necessary to everlasting sal-

vation, that he believe rightly the incarnation of

our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Athen. Creed.*

This ring I do accept most thankfully,

And so, I pray you, tell him: furthermore,

I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house.

*Shakespeare.*

FURTHER.\* *adj.* [superlative of *forth*.

See *FAR* and *FURTHER*.] At the

greatest distance.

The further a prudent man should proceed in

general is to laugh at some of his follies.

*Seneca.*

FURTIVE.\* *adj.* [*furtive*, *Fr. furtivus*, *Lat.*]

Stolen; gotten by theft.

A furtive simulation, and a lastingly kind of

adoption. *Ry. Tugler, Artif. Handson, p. 96.*

Or do thou, as your schemes, I think, have

shown,

Dart furtive beams and glory not their own,

All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Psalm.*

FURUSCLE.\* *n. s.* [*faruscule*, *Fr. faruscule*, *Lat.*]

A ble; an angry pustule.

A furuscle is in its beginning round, hard,

and inflamed; and as it increases, it rises up

from an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then

it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at

its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day.

*Wicman, Surgery.*

FURY.\* *n. s.* [*Fr. furie*, madness, *Cotgrave*; *furore*, *Lat.*]

1. Madness.

It is a tale

Told by an idiot; full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd  
To suffer with a quietness of spirit  
The very tyranny and rage of his.  
He hath given me to know the nature of  
living creatures, and the furies of wild beasts.

3. **Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.**  
Taking up the lute, he wit began to be with a  
divine fury inspired; and her voice, as to  
so beloved an occasion, second her wit.  
A sylb that had number'd in the world  
The sun to course two hundred compasses,  
In her prophetic fury new'd the work.  
Greater than human kind the seem'd to look,  
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;  
Her staring eyes with sparkling fury roll,  
When all the god came rushing on her soul.

4. **From *furia*, Latin.** One of the deities  
of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbu-  
lent, violent, raging woman.  
The sight of any of the house of York,  
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul.  
It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make  
her exit; and I believe every imagination  
is pleas'd when he sees the angry goddess  
sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into  
hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion.

**FURYLIKE\* adj.** [*fury* and *like*.] Rav-  
ing, raging like one of the Furies.  
Come and possess my happy breast,  
Not *furylike* in flames and fire,  
In rapture, rage, and nonsense dress.

**FURZE, n. s.** [*frax*, Saxon; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Gorse; goss.  
The whole plant is very thorny; the  
flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind,  
are disposed in short thick spikes, which  
are succeeded by short compressed pods,  
in each of which are contained three or  
four kidney-shaped seeds.  
Both timber and *farzin*, the turf and the cole.

For fewel, there growth great store of *furze*,  
of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the  
better grown *Farin*.  
We may know,  
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,  
Or when to fell the *furze*.  
**FURZY, adj.** [*from furze*.] Overgrown  
with *furze*; full of gorse.  
Wide through the *furzy* field their route they  
take,  
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.

**FUSCATION, n. s.** [*fuscus*, Latin.] The  
act of darkening or obscuring.  
**FUSCOUS\* adj.** [*Lat. fuscus*.] Brown;  
of a dim or dark colour.  
[The] feathers of the wing of a dark or *fuscus*  
colour.  
To **FUSE, v. a.** [*fundo, fusum, Lat.*] To  
melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by  
heat.

To **FUSE, v. n.** To be melted; to be ca-  
pable of being liquified by heat.  
**FUSÉE, n. s.** [*fuséum, French*.]  
1. The cone round which is wound the  
cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the  
motion of the steel wheel, and that by the motion of  
the next, and that by the motion of the *fuze*, and  
that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame

of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the  
passive impression of the intellectual idea that was  
in the artist.

2. A firelock [*from fusil, Fr.*] A small  
neat musquet. This is more properly  
written *fusil*.

**FUSE** of a bomb or granado shell, is that  
which makes the whole powder or com-  
position in the shell take fire, to do the  
designed execution. 'Tis usually a  
wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire,  
or some such matter; and is intended to  
burn no longer than is the time of the  
motion of the bomb from the mouth of  
the mortar to the place where it is to  
fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-  
seven seconds.

**FUSEE, Track of a buck.**  
**FUSIBLE\* adj.** [*Fr. fusible*. This is one  
of our oldest words: "Metal fusible."  
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.] Capable  
of being melted; capable of being made  
liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either  
colliquate with or otherwise penetrate into other  
bodies, especially *fusible* ones.

**FUSIBILITY, n. s.** [*from fusible*.] Capacity  
of being melted; quality of growing  
liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind  
of metalline nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to  
have resolved it into a nobler use.

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out  
of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are  
distinguished from other bodies by their weight,  
*fusibility*, and malleableness.

**FUSIL, adj.** [*fusile, French; fusilis, Latin*.]  
Capable of being melted; liquifiable by  
heat.

Some, less skilful, fancy these scraps that occur  
in most of the larger Gothic buildings of England  
are artificial: and will have it, that they are a kind  
of *fusil marble*.

2. **Running by the force of heat.**  
The liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
First his own tools; then, what might else be  
wrought  
*Fusile*, or grav'n in metal.  
O'er sand and ashes, and the stulborn flint,  
Unswerving, turn into a *fusil* sea.

**FUSIL\* n. s.**  
1. A firelock; a small neat musquet. [*Fr. fusil*, formerly a fire-steel for a tinder-box. Cotgrave.]  
2. [In heraldry; *from fuséau or fusée*, a spindle.] Something like a spindle.  
*Fusils* must be made long, and small in the middle; in the ancient cast of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules.

**FUSILIER, n. s.** [*from fusil*.] A soldier  
armed with a *fusil*; a musketeer.

**FUSION, n. s.** [*fusio, Latin; fusum, French*.]  
1. The act of melting.  
2. The state of being melted, or of running  
with heat.

Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a  
copious fuel except spelter, which fumes copiously,  
and thereby flames.

**FUSOME\* adj.** Handsome; neat; notable;  
tidy. A northern word, of which I know  
not the origin. But the word is given

by Grose and Brackett, and in the West  
moreland Glossary.

**FUSS,† n. s.** [A low cant word, Dr. Johnson  
says. It is, however, a regularly  
descended northern word; Sax. *fup*,  
prompt, eager; Su. *Gothi*, and *Cimbr.*  
*fus*, the same; hence the Sax. *fýran*, to  
hasten, and the Su. *Gothi*, *fýga*, the  
same.] A tumult; a bustle.

End it leads you station;  
Come to me with application;  
Nor with senates keep a *fuss*;  
I submit, and answer thus.

**FU'SSLE.\*** See FUZZLE.

**FU'SOCK.\* n. s.** [of unknown derivation.]  
A large gross woman. A northern word.  
Grose, and the Craven dialect. But the  
Lancashire dialect calls "a *fusock* a term  
of derision, generally, for fat and idle  
persons."

**FUST,† n. s.**  
1. The trunk or body of a column. [*fuste*,  
*Fr.* literally, a cask.]

The bases of a number of columns remain in  
their original position, and their broken *fustes* lie  
scattered around.

*Dramond's Travels, Lett. xi. (1748.)*  
2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy  
barrel. [*Fr. fusté*, taking of the cask.]

To **FUST,\* v. n.** [*from the noun*. See  
also *To FOIST*.] To grow mouldy; to  
smell ill.

So he, that made us with such large discourse  
Looking before and after, gave us out  
That capability of godlike reason  
To *fust* in us unus'd.

**FU'STED\* adj.** [*Fr. fusté*.] Mouldy; stink-  
ing.

His blownen ware  
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for lack of sale.

**FUSTIAN,† n. s.** [*Fr. fustaine*. From  
the low Lat. *fustianum*, according to  
Menage, formed from *fustis*, on account  
of the tree on which the cotton grows;  
from *fustat*, Arabic, according to Bue-  
hart, which means the city of Memphis,  
where cotton is produced in abundance.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and  
cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.  
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-  
men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings?

2. A high swelling kind of writing made  
up of heterogeneous parts, or of words  
and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,  
By dint of high heroic *fustians*.  
'Tis *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find  
out in Mr. Cowley's ode! In general, I will say,  
that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than  
the strength of those images which they contain.

*Fustian* is thoughts and words ill sorted,  
without the least relation to each other.  
Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,  
Or rise to *fustian*, or descend to prove.

**FU'STIAN, adj.** [*from the noun*.]  
1. Made of *fustian*.  
2. Swelling; unaturally pompous; ridi-  
culously tumid. Used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part  
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,  
Unill the *fustian* shall be spent,  
And then they fall to th' argument.



Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylvæ*, would have thought Statius made in his *fastium* description of the statue on the brazen horse.  
*Dryden, Duferney.*  
**FUT'ASTIANIST.\*** *n. s.* [from *fastus*] One who writes bombast.

Preferring the gay rankness of Apulius, Arnobius, or any modern *fastuist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milt. Apol. for Socrates.*  
**FUT'SICK.†** *n. s.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dyeing of cloth. *Dict.*

Next to galls old *fastick* increases the weight about 14 in 12. *Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 305.*  
To **FUT'STIGATE.** *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Lat.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Dict.*

**FUSTIGATION.\*** *n. s.* [from *fustigare*. Fr. *fustigation*, Cotgrave.] An ancient custom of punishing with a cudgel; the act of beating with a stick; also, a penance enjoined by the Roman inquisition.

They punished such as swore falsely by their prince with *fustigation*.

*Alph. Senech. Mod. Feb. 1657, § 7.*  
Fasting and *fustigation* may do something.

*Tiden, Honey Moon. p. 41.*  
**FUSTIL'ARIAN.** *n. s.* [from *fustus*.] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by Shakespeare only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*; I'll tickle your catastrophe.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
**FUSTILUG, or FUSTILUGS.\*** *n. s.* [from *fustus*.] This choice expression has some advantage over *fustilarian* in being placed in our old dictionaries, as well as used by a very sensible writer! Sherwood and Cotgrave both give it; and the latter defines it, under the word *cooke*, "a woman grown fat by ease and laziness." In the Exmouth dialect, *fustilug* is "a big-boned person." A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many turms, each moving upon two pottle-pots. *Junius, Sin Strigmated, (1639) p. 39.*

**FUSTINESS.†** *n. s.* [from *fustus*.] Mouldiness; stink. *Sherwood.*

**FUSTY.†** *adj.* [from *fustus*.] Ill-smelling; mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains; he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shaks. Troil. and Cres.*

The *fusty* plebeians hate house hours.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,  
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.

*Shakespeare.*  
**FUTILE.†** *adj.* [*utile*, French; *utilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacious.  
One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that keep it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.  
The word may have some allusion to the vessel called *futile*, used in the sacrifice of Vesta, of that narrow bottom that it could not stand, but was forced to be held up. Thus say, a man is *futile*; and, by alluding to a vessel, you call him a leaking, vain, dissolute fellow; a cracked vessel; he still runs *water*. *Rationale on Texts of Script. (1701), p. 234.*

The sons of earth, the vulgar crew,  
Anxious for *futile* gains, beneath me stray,  
And seek with erring step contentment's obvious way. *Shenstone, Ode after Sickness, (1749).*

**FUT'LITY.** *n. s.* [*utilis*, French; from *talk*.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humor. *L'Estrange.*

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects.

*Bentley.*  
**FUT'ILIOUS.\*** *adj.* [Lat. *utilis*.] Worthless; trifling. Not now in use.

I received your answer to that *futitious* pamphlet.

*Howell, Lett. ii. 48.*  
God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futitious* and vain.

*Granville, Sermon. p. 287.*  
**FUT'OCKS.** *n. s.* [corrupted from *foot hooks*, Skinner.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

**FUTURE.†** *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *fatur*, French. This word had formerly the Latin accent on the last syllable, of which Milton affords perhaps the latest example, P. L. x. 840.] That which will be hereafter; to come; as, the *future* state.

Glory they sung to the most High! good will To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace.

*Milton, P. L.*  
He sows the teeth at Pallas's command  
And flings the *future* people from his hand.

*Addison, Ovid.*  
Do and have make the present time; did, had, the past; shall, will, the *future*.

*Lowth, Instrud. Eng. Grammar.*  
**FUTURE.†** *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

The letters have transported me beyond This ignorant present time; and I feel now The *future* in the instant. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.

*Locke.*  
**FUTURELY.†** *adv.* from *future*.] In time to come.

This presence of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

It more imports me Than all the actions that I have foregone,  
Or *futurely* can hope.

*Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*  
**FUTURIT'Y.†** *n. s.* [old Fr. *futuration*.]

The state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter.

The time expressed denotes the *futuration* at the latter day. *Peerson on the Creed, Art. ii.*

It is imaginable, that the great means of the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futuration*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing, or no? *South, Sermon. p. 285.*

**FUTURIT'Y.** *n. s.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows,  
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*

This, great Amphipharus, lay hid from thee,  
Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*.

*Pope, Statius.*

3. The state of being to be; futuration.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonic ideas. *Granville, Scripps.*

To **FUZZ.†** *v. n.* [without etymology, Dr. Johnson says; but it may be referred perhaps to the same original as *fizz* is. See To *FIZZ*.] To fly out in small particles.

To **FUZZ.†** *v. a.* To make drunk. See To *FUZZLE*. A low word.

The University troop dined with the Earl of Abingdon, and came home well *fuzzed*.

*A. Wood's Life, by himself, p. 343.*

**FUZZBALL.** *n. s.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

To **FUZZLE.\*** *v. a.* [Gr. *φύδα*, to swell out.] To make drunk. *Sherwood.*

Having liberally taken his liquor, my fine scholar was so *fuzzed*, that he was no sooner laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep.

*Hutton, Annot. of Met. p. 604.*

**FUZZY.\*** *adj.* [Teut. *roose* turmen, *fuzzy* or *fozy* turves, Dr. Jamieson.] Light and spongy. A northern word. Craven dialect, and Brockett. By the latter written also *fozy*.

**FY.†** *interj.* [This term of abhorrence is found in many languages, and is of great age in our own. Chaucer uses it; Wicliffe, the similar expression, *figh*, Gr. *φαί*; Lat. *phy*; old Fr. *fy*; Ital. and modern Fr. *fi*; Span. *fai*; Welsh, *ffei*; Flem. *foei*. Our own word is often written *fie*. The expression may be traced to the verb signifying hate or disgust; Sax. *fian*; Germ. *fien*; M. Goth. *fijan*; old Goth. *fa*.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,  
Whose wrathful wrecks themselves do now away.

*Spenser.*  
*Fy*, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him!

*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how dost thou'st

*Expectance* calls thee now another way.

*Milton, Fac. Ecce.*  
Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?

Unhaid me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:  
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite.

My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden.*

*Fy*, madam, be cried, we must be past all these galeities. *Tulser.*

# G.

## G A B

**G**† Has two sounds, one from the *G*. *r*, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, *r*; as, *gale*, *go*, *gull*; with the exception, however, of *gaol* and its derivatives, before the *a* in which the *g* is soft. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Where *g* is doubled, the sound before *e* is usually hard, as *dagger*, *ragged*, &c. but not in *sugged*; and in many words the single *g* before *e* has the hard sound, as in *geese*, *get*, *anger*, *finger*, *longer*, *target*, *tiger*, &c. The same may be said of *g* before *i*, whether doubled or not, in numerous instances; as, *giddy*, *giff*, *gilt*, *gird*, *dig*, *digger*, *rigging*, &c. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived; thus, for *benign*, *malin*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *h*; as *night*. The Saxons *h*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gale* is by rusticks still pronounced *yale*.

**G**.\* In music, one of the clefs; that of the treble or *alt*.

**To GAB**.\* *v. n.* [a very ancient word in our own language, and found in many others, with much the same meaning; *gaber*, old French, to laugh at, from *gab*, mockery; *begabbe*, Goth. *gabba*, Icel. the same from *gab*, a mock; *gabban*, Sax. to trifle, to joke, to talk a mere jargon; *gabbar*, Ital. to mock; *ghab*, Pers. a foolish or bitter expression. The Europ. word is to be traced, perhaps, to the Celt. *gab*, a beak; Irish, *gab*, a beak or mouth; whence *gab* for the mouth; and hence *gab*.]

1. To talk idly; to prate.

I am no labbe, [blab.]

Ne though I say it, I 'm not late to gabbe.

Chaucer, *Nuns-Pr. Tale*.

2. To lie; to impose upon. "*Gabbing*, i. e. lying." *Bullokar*, and *Cockoram*.

I deny that thilke thing be good, that anyeth hym, that hath it. *Gabbe* I of this? Two wile tale maie. Chaucer, *Boeth.* li. 5.

I gabbe not; so have I joye and blis!

Chaucer, *Nuns-Pr. Tale*.

**GAS**\* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Cant; loquacity; imposing language; as "he has the gift of the *gab*." A colloquial expression.

VOL. II.

## G A B

**GA'BARDINE**.\* See **GABERDINE**.  
**To GA'BBLE**.\* *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabberen*, Dutch; *gaffa*, Icel. to babble. See also **To GAS**.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,  
Slew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble like  
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes  
With words that made them known.

Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempest roars,  
With their hoarse gabbling seek the silent shore.

Dryden, *Æn.*

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but  
To gabble like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye  
make an alehouse of my lady's house?

Shakespeare, *Tit. Night*.

Which made some think, when he did gabble,  
Th' had heard such labourers of Babel. *Hudibras*.  
Such a rout, and such a rabble,  
Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble.

Swift.

**GA'BBLE**. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

'Not to know what we speak one to another, so  
we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose:  
cough's language, gabble enough, and good  
enough.

Shakespeare, *All's Well*.

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Farthwith a hideous gabble rises loud  
Among the buidiers; each to other calls,  
Not understood.

Milton, *P. L.*

**GA'BELER**.\* *n. s.* [from *gabbele*.] A prater.

A chattering fellow. Sherrwood

**GA'BEL**.\* *n. s.* [*gabbele*, Fr. *gabello*. Ital. *zapel*, Sax. a tribute, *zupan*, to give. Some etymologists deduce the word Heb. *gab*, a present; others from *kabalah*, Arab. *cabala*, or *cavala*, receipt.]  
An excise; a tax.

To lay upon them such *gabels*, taxes, and all  
manner of tributes, as should please the king to  
demand.

Sir R. Williams, *Actions of the Law*.

Countrie, (1618), p. 1.

This may be done, if he impose new *gabels* or  
imposts upon his subjects,

Bp. Taylor, *Diss. from Popery*, iii. § 3.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine,  
and tobacco. Addison on Italy.

**GA'BELLER**\* *n. s.* [from *gabell*.] A collector of taxes.

To their tumultuous burning the *gabeller's*  
goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our  
burning the pope.

Wright, *View of the late Troubles*, (1685), Pref.

**GA'BERDINE**.\* *n. s.* [*Span. gabardina*; old Fr. and *Span. gaban*, a cloak of felt, a loose coat worn over another; Ital. *gavordina*, a frock, a shepherd's garment; Fr. *gallevardine*, "a long coat or cassock of coarse, and for the most part motley or parti-coloured, stuff." Cotgrave. Our word is usually written *gaberdine*.] A coarse frock; any mean

## G A D

dress. The coarse frock, which resembles a loose shirt, is still worn, instead of a coat, by our peasants in many places.

My least way is to creep under his *gaberdine*;  
there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shaksp.* *Tempest*.  
You call me misbeliever, cut-throat god,  
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*.

Shakespeare, *Merc. of Ven.*

The knight did straight submit,  
And laid his weapons at her feet:  
Next he durst/d his *gaberdine*,  
And with it did himself resign.

Hudibras.

**GABION**. *n. s.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*,  
and casks filled with sand.

Kneller.

**GA'BLE**.\* *n. s.* [Icel. *gab*, the end of a thing; Goth. *gibal*. Du Cange deduces the low Lat *gabulum*, frons edificii, from what he calls the Engl. *gablehead*.] The fore-front or end of a house coming down right. Bullokar. The gable, or gable-end of a house, is the upright triangular end; from the cornice, or eaves, to the top of its roof. Chambers.

Glasse the *gable*, and grave therein thy name.

Fanon of P. Plowman.

I affect not these high *gable-ends*.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*.

Take care that all your brick work be covered  
with the tiling, according to the new way  
of building, without *gable-ends*, which are very heavy,  
and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.

Morimer, *Harbony*.

**GABY**\* *n. s.* [perhaps from *gaber*, old Fr. to laugh at. See **To GAS**.] A silly or foolish person. A vulgar expression. In the Lancashire dialect, "a dunce or fool is called a *gawdy*." See **GAWDY**.

**GAD**.\* *n. s.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddr*, Icel. a club.]

1. A sceptre, or club. In the North, a long stick.

To fawning gods sometimes I gave a bone,  
And flung some scraps to such as nothing bad;  
But in my hands still kept the golden gad,  
That serv'd my turne. *Mr. for Aug.* p. 517.

2. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to  
Dort, and other parts, some in bars, and some in  
gods; and therefore called Flemish steel, and  
sometimes gad steel. *Macon, Mech. Exercises*.

3. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for a stile or graver. [from *gab*, Sax. a gad.]

And I will go get a leaf of brass,  
And with a gad of steel will write these words.

Tu. Andromeda.

**To GAD**.\* *v. n.* [derived by Skinner from *gadfly*; by Junius from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake; thought by others only the preterite of the old word *gaan*, to go. Mr. Warton thinks that there was  
y

once the verb *gadd*, a frequentative from *gode*, from the circumstances of the old adjective *gadding* being formerly written *gadelgung*, and a going about from house to house being, in 1534, written *gadingy*. See *GADDING* and *GADLING*. See also Granger's *Divine Logike*, (1620), p. 171. "Gad, or gadding abroad, of gadad, Heb. to rush out, to run all abroad, as soldiers do, issuing out of the camp." To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

The virgins will be ever busily apparelled and trymmed, and will needs at evermuch libere goe raunging and gadding aboute.  
Martin, *Mary of Priests*, (1554), sign. Dd. 4. b.  
How now, my headstrung, where have you been gadding? —

— Where I have learnt me to repent.  
Spenser, *Rom. and Jul.*  
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to gad abroad. *Ecclesiast.* xxxv. 25.  
The lesser devils urse with ghastly rore,  
And throng forth about the world to gad;  
Each land they fill'd, river, stream, and shore.

Envy is a gadding passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep house.  
Gad not abroad at every cry and call  
Of an untrained hope or passion;  
To court each pleasure for the fortune that doth fall.  
Is wantonness in contemplation.  
Herbert.  
Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,  
With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown,  
And all their echoes round. Milton, *Lycidas*.  
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their slings draw blood,  
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood.

Dryden.  
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;  
With furies frights her from her native home;  
And drives her gadding round the world to roam.

There's an ox lost, and this cometh ruin a gadding after wild fowl.  
L'Estrange.  
No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be gadding. Locke.

GA'DAROT.\* n. s. One who runs much abroad without business: a colloquial term. See also *GANDER*.

GA'DDER.\* n. s. [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business; a gaddler about. Hulot.

A drunken woman, and a gaddler-abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame.  
Ecclesiast. xvi. 8.

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a pranker, or a dancer, then take heed of her.  
Bartolin, *Anat. of Meles*, p. 567.

GA'DDING.\* n. s. [from *gad*.] Mr. Watton cites, from the register of a charity in 1534, "Receyvid at the gadingy with Saynte Mary songe at Crismas," which he interprets "at the going about from house to house, &c." Note on Milton's *Lycidas*, ver. 40. "To gadde in procession is among the articles censured by Bale in his Declaration of Bonner's Articles, 1534." A going about: a pilgrimages.

The nations hee spake of were en gaddings, but standings. *Fulter's Retentive*, (1580), p. 162.

GA'DDINGLY.\* adv. [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

*Goddin*, as they that went on pilgrimage.  
Hulot.

GA'DDLY.\* n. s. [*gad* and *fly*; but by Skinner, who makes it the original of *gad*; it is called *goadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in *Saxon* *gab*, and *fly*. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Goth. *gadda*, to prick; *gadd*, Swed. a sting.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze.

The fly called the *god-fly* breedeth of somewhat that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds.  
Bacon.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flit  
Of angry *godflies* fasten on the herd.  
Thomson, *Summer*.

GA'DLING.\* adj. [from *gad*.] *Gadeling*, straggling. Hearne, *Gloss. Rob. of Gloucester*.] Straggling: in the vocabulary of Bullokar. Chaucer uses it as a substantive for an idle vagabond, a gaddler about. Obsolete.

GA'ELICK.\* n. s. [from *Gallia*.] A dialect of the Celtic tongue.

I believe, without vanity, I may say I understand the *Galic* as well as any man living; for I wrote a Grammar and Dictionary of it.  
Shaw in the *Authent. of Ossian's Poems*, p. 24.

The young [in the Highlands] are indeed taught to read English, but often they read without understanding, and still prefer speaking *Gaelic*.  
Dr. Jamieson on the Origin of the Scottish Language.

GA'ELICK or GA'ELIC.\* adj. Pertaining to the Gaelic language.

We may determine from the *Galic* names, which may even now be traced along the Tweed and the Merse. Chambers on the several People of Scotland.

GA'FF.\* n. s. [*gaffe*, Fr. an iron hook, wherewith seamen pull great fishes into their ships.] Cotgrave.

A harpoon or large hook. Ainsworth.

GA'FF.\* n. s. A fool. See *GOFF*.

GA'FFER.\* n. s. [*sepepe*, companion, Sax. Dr. Johnson from Junius; others consider it a contraction of *good father*; and some of *godfather*, the sense of which word came to be extended to every man of some age. See *Estobon* on the Sax. *Homil.* of St. Gregory, p. 20.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only to a mean person.

A few honest *gaffers* with their chisel poster.  
Dr. Gauden, *Ecl. Angl. Sup.* (1659), p. 385.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the tie,  
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. Gay, *Pastorals*.

GA'FFLE.\* n. s.  
1. An artificial spur put upon cocks when they are set to fight. [*gaffak*, Icel. a kind of dart.]

2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows. [Sax. *gaveloc*.]

The gift of a cross-bow. Sherwood.

GA'FFLOCK.\* See *GAVELOCK*.

GA'FFY.\* adj. Doubtful; suspected. A *gaffy* person is a suspected person. Cheshire. Wilbraham's *Gloss*. No etymology has been proposed.

To GA'G.\* v. a. [from *gaghel*, Dutch, the palate, Minshew; the past participle of the Saxon *gægan*, to close up. Mr. H. Tooke.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gag'd*.  
Shakespeare, *T. Night*.

Our Spanish licensing *gags* the English press.

They might possibly by obstinacy hinder, or by diversion *gag* conscience; but they could not bribe and corrupt it. *Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 121.  
There *foam'd* rebellious logic, *gag'd* and bound.  
Pope.

GAG'† n. s. [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Your monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorium indexes, your *gags* and *stuffers*.

Some when the kids their dains too deeply drain,  
With *gags* and *muzzles* their soft mouths restrain.  
Dryden.

Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps.

GAG'GER.\* n. s. [from *gag*.] One who uses a *gag* to stop the mouth.

I undertook to answer that very worthless author, "the *gagger* of all protestants' mouths for ever." *Munro's, App. to Cos.* (1625), Dedic.

Out of just indignation against this *gagger* and his fellows.  
Hud.

GAGE† n. s. [*gage*, French. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. verb *gægan*, to close up; *gage* being that by which a man is bound to certain fulfillments. Mr. H. Tooke. — See, however, *wage*, which is the same word as *gage*, and is formed of the Lat. *vas*, *radis*, a surety; *Su. vad*, the same; low Lat. *radare*, *gagare*; Germ. *wægen*, to hazard, to engage; *Su. Goth. waga*, the same.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

He, when the stained shield of slain *Bunsief*  
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,  
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gag*,  
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

There I throw my *gage*  
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king;  
And lay aside my high blood's royalty.

Shakespeare, *Rich. II.*  
There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death.  
That marks thee out for hell. Shakespeare, *Rich. II.*  
Thus from their mothers' breasts poor orphans read.

Nor without *gages* to the needy lend.  
Bunyan.

I am made the cautionary pledge,  
The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it.

Southern, *Oronoko*.  
But once it was decreed, auspicious king,  
In Britain's right that thou shouldst wed the main,  
Heav'n's, as a *gage*, would cast some previous thing,  
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be slain.  
Dryden.

In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent, are the vouchers and *gages* of its probability.  
Locke.

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.

One judges, as the weather dictateth, right  
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;  
Another judges by a *surer* *gage*.  
An author's principles are his *gages*.  
Young.

3. In nautical language, when one ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather *gage* of her.

To GAGE, v. a. [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depose as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.

A moiety competent  
Was *gaged* by our king. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

He found the Turkish merchants making merry: unto these merchants he gave due salutations, gaging his faith for their safety, and they likewise to him. *Andalus, History.*

2. To bind by some caution or surety; to engage.

*My chief care*

Is to come fairly off from the great debts  
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,  
Hath left me gaged. *Shakespeare.*

3. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly gage. See TO GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.

— Nay, but I bear to night; to meet me *gay* me.  
By what we do to night. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

GA'GER.\* n. s. [more properly gauger, Fr. *gaugueur*.] One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities. See GAUGER.

*Sherwood.*

TO GA'GGLE.† v. n. [*gagen, gagen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. From the Ice-land *gag*, a cuckoo, Norw. a goose; a word from the sound. *Serenius*.] To make noise like a goose.

Birds praise their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,

And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

GA'GGLING.\* n. s. [from *gaggle*.] A noise made by geese.

You know how the *gagging* of geese did once  
prevail the capitol. *Howell, Lett. iv. 1.*

GA'JETTY.† See GAYETY.

GA'ILY.† adv. [from *gay*.] See GAYLY.

1. Airily; cheerfully.

*Gaily* said of you. *Burton, An. (1580.)*  
*Wigles*, who travel that way daily,  
Jog on by his example *gaily*.  
*Swift, Poems* ascribed to him, ed. *Barret*, p. 155.  
Thomson was introduced, and being *gaily* inter-  
rogated about the state of his affairs, said, that they  
were in a more poetical posture than formerly. *Johnson, Life of Thomson.*

2. Splendidly; beautifully.

Some show their *gaily* gilded trim  
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray, Ode I.*

3. In the north of England, in good health and spirits; often also used with *well*; as, I am *gaily well*, which indeed is an old form of speech. See the next sense.

4. Very; in a great degree.

For this purpose, wherof we now write, this  
would have served *gaily well*.  
*Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, (1553), fol. 111. a.*

GA'IN.† n. s. [*gain*, French. Dr. Johnson.

— Su. Goth. *gagan*, emolument; Teut. *gewin*, *gagwinen*, to make gain; Sax. *gewinnan*, to acquire.]

1. Profit; advantage; contrary to loss.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted  
loss for Christ. *Phil. iii. 7.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how  
victor should be used, or the *gains* thereof communi-  
cated to the general content. *Bede, Elangy.*  
Havock and spoil, and ruin are my *gain*.  
*Milton, P. L.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*;  
for light *gain* makes heavy purses; for light *gain*  
comes thick, whereas great come but now and then.  
*Bacon, Essays.*

This must be made by some governor upon his  
own private account, who has a great stock, that he  
is content to turn that way and is invited by the  
*gains*. *Temple.*

Compute the *gains* of his ungodven'd seal,  
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryd.*  
Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*. *Pope.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

Thou art, which serves for *gain*,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack, when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them  
I sent unto you? *2 Cor. xii. 17.*  
Thou art, which serves for *gain*,  
If mad ambition, in thy bosom reigns,  
Thou hast 'st alas! thy sober sense in vain.  
*Flitgould.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation;  
any thing opposed to loss.

TO GAIN. v. a. [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy  
and limous matter brought down by the Nile,  
which settled by degrees into a firm land.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope,  
*Milton, P. L.*

2. To win; not to lose.

A lever once he lost, and *gain'd* a king.  
*Milton, P. L.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative  
computation.

If you have two vowels to fill, and you empty  
one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that.  
*Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*  
This answer from the gracious voice divine.  
*Milton, P. L.*

That side some small reflection *gain'd* by  
Of glimmering air, less *gain'd* with temperd light.  
*Milton, P. L.*

If such a tradition were endeavored to be set  
on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should  
at first gain entertainment; but much more diffi-  
cult to conceive how ever it should come to be uni-  
versally propagated.

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease.  
Sure some to *win*, but never all to *gain*. *Pope.*

5. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time,  
Because ye see the king is gone from me. *Daniel, ii. 8.*

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have  
*gained* this harm and loss. *Acts, xii. 21.*

7. To win against opposition.

They who were sent to the other pass, for a  
short resistance, *gained* it. *Clarendon.*

Fat fees from the defendant I *gain* draw,  
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause. *Dryden, Pers.*

O love! for Syria let me *gain* the prize,  
And make my fortune victorious as her eyes. *Pope.*

8. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents, laden from the port,  
To *gainsay* the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden, Virg.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,  
No woman does it better than yourself.

If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course. *A. Philop.*

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out fit mate, but such  
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,  
(th)rough her whims most shall seldom *gain*,  
Th)rough her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*.  
By a far worse. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To reach; to attain.

The West still *gains* gentlemen with some streaks of  
day;  
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,  
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Death was the post, which I almost did *gain*;  
Shall I once more be sent into the main. *Waller.*

Sun! sound the praise  
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,  
And when high noon hast *gain'd*, and when thou  
fall'st. *Milton, P. L.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a  
very troublesome march to *gain* the top of it.

Thus sav'd from death, they *gain* the Plesian  
shores,  
With shattered vessels and disabled oars. *Pope, Odyssey.*

11. To GAIN over. To draw to another  
party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavored  
to gain over those who were represented as their  
enemies. *Swift.*

TO GAIN. v. n.

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to  
be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou  
hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extor-  
tions. *Ezek. xii. 12.*

2. To encroach; to come forward by de-  
grees; with on.

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand.  
And mounting upward with erected flight,  
*Gains* on the skies, and soar above the sight. *Dryden, Virg.*

So on the land while here the ocean *gains*,  
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

3. To get ground; to prevail against; with  
on.

The English have not only *gained* upon the  
Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in  
Venice itself. *Addison.*

4. To obtain influence with; with on.

My good behaviour had *gained* so far on the em-  
peror, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

GAIN. adj. [an old word, but not wholly  
out of use, as Dr. Johnson has described it.]  
Applied to things, convenient;  
to persons, active, expert; to a way, near,  
short; Ray, who says that in his time,  
the word was used in many parts of  
England. In Yorkshire it is now used  
for near. So the Craven Dialect, 1694,  
where the learned compiler refers to the  
Su. Goth. *gen*, utilis, *gagen*, Icel. *Grooe*  
defines it as a Norfolk word, convenient,  
cheap: "That field his *gain* for me: I  
bought that horse pretty *gain*." Mr.  
Brockett gives the word as a present  
Northumbrian expression, generally at-  
tached to other words to signify a de-  
gree of comparison; as, *gain* quiet—  
pretty quiet; *gain* near—conveniently  
near or at hand.

GA'INABLE.\* [Fr. *gaignable*.] Capable of  
being gained. *Sherwood.*

GA'INAGE.\* n. s. old Fr. *gainage*; low  
Lat. *gainingium*, *winningium*.] In our old  
writers the profit that comes by the til-  
lage of land, held by the baser kind of  
sokemen and villans. *Cowel.*

The *gainage* of the ground in a greatshire  
N<sup>o</sup> old apparel that place. *P. Flewman's Creed, (1530.)*

GA'INER. n. s. [from *gain*.] One who  
receives profit or advantage.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience,  
is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any  
loss, as seeing, if the composition be overbaid,  
he may relieve himself by recourse to his oath.  
*Bacon, Off. of Allocations.*

If what I get in empire  
I lose in fame, I think myself no gainer.

Denham, *Sophy*.  
He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss.  
By trade, we are as great gainers by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

GA'INFUL† adj. [gain and full.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase, some rich match, or advantageous project.

South.

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

The statute of 32 of Hen. 8. c. 38. intending to mar the Romish market of gainful dispositions, and injurious prohibitions, profrevelly to allow all marriages that are not prohibited by God's law.

Hp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, Add.

Nor knows he merchants' gainful care.

Dryden, *Horace*.

Maro's muse commodious precepts gives,  
Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent  
On what is gainful: sometimes she diverts  
From solid counsels.

Philips.

GA'INFULLY, adv. [from gainful.] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, n. s. [from gainful.] Profit; advantage.

GA'INIVING, v. a. [gain and give.]

The same as misgiving: a giving against: as ginsaying, which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting.

Hammer.

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of ginsaying as fooley, perhaps, trouble a woman.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

GA'INLESS† adj. [from gain.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

No absolutely gainless to himself in his vilest capacity.

Hemond, *Works*, iv. 514.

It is a strange folly thus to pursue what is so utterly gainless.

Whole Duty of Man, ch. 6. § 14.

GA'INLESSNESS, n. s. [from gainless.] Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the gainlessness as well as laboriousness of work: miners buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged: no more is the insatiable miser.

Decay of Piety.

GA'INLY† adv. [from gain.] Handily; readily; dexterously.

She said her child, as gainly as she could, in some fresh leaves and grass.

Mary, *Conf. Cobb*, p. 133.

TO GA'INSAV, v. a. [gain and say.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute against.

Sometimes which gain say another, must of necessity be applied both unto one and the same subject.

Hooker.

To facilitate then; thou didst not much ginsay; Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.

Milton, P. L.

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet

That any of those bolder rices wanted  
Less impudence to ginsay what they did,  
Than to perform it first.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

GA'INSAYER, n. s. [from ginsaying.] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy gainers, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the same at our hands.

Hooker.

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest gainers of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people.

Hooker.

It was full matter of conviction to all gainers.

Hammond.

Others sought themselves a name by being his gainers, but failed of their purpose.

Edi.

GA'INSAING, n. s. [from ginsaying.] Opposition.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam, and perished in the ginsaying of Core. St. Jude, ver. 11.

'GAINST, prep. [for against.] See A-GAINST.

Tremble, ye nations, who, secure before, Laugh'd at those arms, that against ourselves we bore.

Dryden.

TO GA'INSTAND† v. a. [gainst and stand.]

To withstand; to oppose; to resist.

A proper word, but not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Sidney. But, it may be added, this was evidently an established word,

as it is found in the dictionaries of Huloet and Barret. Wicliffe also had long before employed it, in the form of

aghestonde, i. e. aginst and stand.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverend duty gainstand the force of so many enraged desires.

In Solome was none found that did gainstandle that furious and beasty multitude, which did compass about and besiege the house of Lot.

Knight, *Tr. of Truth*, (1586.) fol. 80. b.

TO GA'INSTRIVE, v. a. [gainst and strive.] To withstand; to oppose.

The Fates gainstree us not.

Grinvald, in *Songes & Son. pr. by Tallet*, (1557.)

TO GA'INSTRIVE, v. n. To make resistance.

On the spoils of women he doth live,  
Whose bodies chase, whenever in his power,  
He may then catch, unable to ginsistree.

He with his shameful lust doth first drive,  
And afterwards themselves doth cruelly devoure.

Spenner, F. Q. iv. 17. 12.

GA'IRISH† adj. So Dr. Johnson chooses to write the word garish, i. e. showy, splendid, &c. as well as its descendant

garishness, gairishness. But neither Ascham, nor Shakespeare, nor Taylor, nor Milton, nor South, whom he cites,

prefer this method of writing it. Other authors also, whom I shall cite, read

garish. See therefore, GARISH, GARISHLY, and GARISHNESS.

GAIT, n. s. [gat, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.

—Icel. gata, a way, a road, from gaa, to go. In the north of England, gate, or gait, is common for a path, passage, or road. Gate is the old way of writing

this word.

1. A way; as, gang your gait.

Good youth, address thy gait unto her;  
Be not denied access, stand at her door.

Shaks.

With this field-dew consecrate,  
Every fairy takes his gait;

And each several chamber bless,  
Through this palace with sweet peace.

Shakspeare, *Mids. N. Dream*.

2. March; walk; progress.

Nought regarding, they kept on their gait,  
And all their vain alluredments did forsake.

Spenner, F. Q.

Thou art so lean and meagre water late,  
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait.

Spenner, *Idib. Tale*.

This palpable gross play hath well beguill'd  
The brave gilt of night.

Shaks. *Mids. N. Dream*.

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes, I know her by her gait.

Shakspeare.

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion.

Clarendon.

A third, who by his gait  
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell.

Milton, P. L.

Leviathans  
Wallowing, unweildy, enormous in their gait.

Milton, P. L.

I describ'd his way,  
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait.

Milton, P. L.

GA'ITED, v. a. [from gait.] Having a particular gait, or method of walking.

You must send the ass upon the horse, for he is slow-gaited.

Shakspeare, *Love's L. Lost*.

And heavy-gaited toads lie in their way.

Shakspeare, *Rich. II.*

TO GA'ITER, v. a. [from gaiters.] To dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry gaitered.

Proceed on the *Trust of L. A. G. Sackville*, 1760, p. 11.

GA'TERS, n. s. pl. [Fr. guêtres.] A kind of spatterdashes. Both the French and English word may be considered as modern.

G.A.L. n. s. [Spanish, finery; Ital. mirth.] A word which has been introduced into our language in modern times; as, a gala-day; that is, any day of show and festivity.

GALA'GE† n. s. [old Fr. galage.] A shepherd's clog; a wooden shoe. Gala'ge, galosh, or galosh, is now sometimes heard, instead of this old word. See GALOCHE.

My heartblood is well nigh frane, I feel;  
And my galage grown fast to my heel.

Spenner, *Shp. Col.*

GA'LANG, n. s. [galange, French.] A medicinal root. The lesser galangal is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness; its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acid and pungent taste.

Hill.

GA'LAKY† n. s. [γαλαξίας, Gr. galaxie. Fr. Chaucer uses this word.]

1. The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,  
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,  
Seen in the galaxy.

Milton, P. L.

A brown, for which heaven would disdain  
The galaxy, and stars be tan'd.

Cicero.

Several lights will not be seen,  
If there be nothing else between;

Men doubt, because they stand so thick 't' th' sky,  
If those be stars that paint the galaxy.

Cicero.

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the galaxy.

Bentley.

2. Any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

There are stars of several magnitudes; some goodly and great ones, that move in orbs of their own; others small and scarce visible in the galaxy of the church; but all are stars, and no star is without some light.

Hp. Holl, *Rem. p. 45.*

Often has my mind hung with foodless and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and lu-

minous, galaxies of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor.

*Dr. Parr, Tracts by Warburton, &c. p. 151.*

**GALBANUM.**† *n. s.* [Sax. *galbanum*; Gr. *χαλβάνη*, from the Heb. *chalbanah*.] A resinous gum.

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant.

*Hill, Materia Medica.*  
I yielded into a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Eclat. xiv. 15.*

**GALE.**† *n. s.* [*gahling*, hasty, sudden, Germ. *Dr. Johnson*.—Icel. *gala*, a cold air; *haf-gala*, a gale or blast from the sea. *Serenius*.—Eras. *gal*, a blast of wind. It may perhaps be allied to the Su. Goth. and Icel. *gala*, to sing, or rather to bawl; to emit a kind of howl. This application of noise to the wind we still use; as, the wind *sings*, or *howls*.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy gale  
Blows you to Padua bare from old Verona?  
*Shakespeare.*

Winds  
Of gentilest gale Arabian odours fan'd  
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Fresh gales and gentle air.  
Umbria's green retreats,  
Where western gales eternally reside. *Addison.*

**TO GALE.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. In naval language, when two ships are near one another at sea, and there being but little wind blowing, one feels more of it than another, they say, the ship *gales away* from the other. *Chambers.*  
2. To sing. [Sax. *galan*, literally to sing.] Obsolete, except as far as it concerns nightingale.

In Chaucer's Court of Love, the nightingale is said to *cure and gale*; hence its name, *nightgale*, or *nightingale*. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

**GALE.**† *n. s.* A plant, which grows upon bogs in many parts of England.

*Gale* from the bog shall yield Arabian halm,  
And the grey willow were a golden plant.  
*Crooke, Birth of Flattery.*

**GA'LEATED.** *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.] Covered as with a helmet.

A galeated echinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conical than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

**GALE'NICAL.**† *adj.* [from *Galen*, the *GALE'NIC*.] ancient physician. Fr. *Galenique*.] Denoting the manner of considering and treating diseases according to the principles of *Galen*.

*Galenick* is more frequently used as contradicting distinguished from *chymical*. See *GALENISM*.

He has been a packhorse in the practical and old *Galenical* way of physick.

*Lift of A. Wood, p. 579.*

**GALENISM.**† *n. s.* [Fr. *Galenisme*.]

The doctrine of *Galen*.  
Paracelsus, and after him Van Helmont, altered the whole body of medicine; exploded *Galenism*, and the whole Peripatetic chymical; and rendered medicine almost wholly *chymical*. *Chambers.*

**GA'LENIST.**† *n. s.* A physician that, in his way of practice, follows the method of *Galen*. *Bullaker.*

Let men dispute whether thou breathest or oo;  
Only to this be no *Galenist*: to make Courts' not ambitions wholesome, do not take  
A dream of country's dulness; do not add  
Correctives, but, as chymiques, purge the bad.  
*Donne, Poems, p. 147.*

**GALERI'ULATE.** *adj.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

**GAL'LOT.** See **GALLIOT**.

**GALL.** *n. s.* [xena, Sax. *galle*, Dutch.]

1. The bile; an animal juice, remarkable for its supposed bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,  
And take my milk for *gall*, you nursing min-  
nisters! *Shakespeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,  
Is *gall*'s spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*  
This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter, as their proverb implies, 'It's as bitter as *gall*;' whereas there's nothing guai-able sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet savour. *Harvey.*

*Bovianus* has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write my queen,  
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,  
Though ink be made of *gall*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*  
Poison be their drink!

*Gall*, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste!  
*Shakspeare.*

She still insults, and you must still adore;  
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.  
*Dryden, Juc.*

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left  
A perpetual gall in the mind of the people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. Anger; bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,  
Though before he had *gall* and rage;  
He grows dispirited and low,  
He hates the fight and shuns the blow. *Prior.*

6. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [from the verb.]

This is the fatallest wound: as much superior  
to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scratch.  
*Gen. of the Tongue.*

7. [from *galla*.]

*Galls* or *galnuts* are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have Oriental and European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous

within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of *galls* is this: An insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg; the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the *gall*; and where no hole is seen, the maggot, or its remains are sure to be found within. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce *galls* in cold countries; but this observation should be confined to the medicinal *galls*: for all those excrescences which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true *galls*, though less firm in their texture. *Hill.*

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venoseous liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed.

*Ray on the Creation.*  
The Aleppo *gall*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Darwin.*

**TO GALL.** *v. a.* [*galler*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point  
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,  
It may be death. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
His yoke is easy, when by us embraced;  
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast.

*Darwin.*  
A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,  
And furious thus, and interrupting, spoke  
Tyrant, I well deserve thy *galling* chains.

*Pope, Iliad.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;  
And that my state being *galled* with my expense,  
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare.*  
If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.

*Ray on the Creation.*

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hobbes.*

What they seemed contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we epy that it *gall*eth them. *Hobbes.*

When I shew justice,  
I pity those I do not know;  
Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall*. *Shaks.*

All studies here I solemnly defy.  
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Boilingbrooke. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

No man commits any sin but his conscience unites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson.*

4. To harass; to mischief; to keep in a state of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and household windows *gallied* them.

Light dwellings from afar they throw,  
Faster'd with leathern thongs, to golt the foe.

In our wars against the French of old, used to *golt* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.

To *GALL*, v. n. To fret.  
I have seen you glecting and *golling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.

*GALLANT*, adj. [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

The *galant* garishness, and the beautiful setting forth of it, [the city.]

Robinson. *Tr. of More's Utopia*, (1551), ii. 2. A pair of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall *galant* ships pass thereby.

The gay, the wise, the *galant*, and the grave, Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have.

In *galant* trim the gilded vessel goes.

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *galant* enough.

But face thee well, thou art a *galant* youth. *Shak.*  
A *galant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight.

3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith; But hollow men, like horses but at hand, Make *galant* shew and promise of their mettle.

4. Courtlly with respect to ladies.

He discoursed how *galant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,  
The gay troops begin  
In *galant* thought to plume their painted wings.

*GALLANT*, n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation,  
— What is't for?  
— The reformation of our travell'd *galante*,  
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor.

The *galants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vassius.

The *galants*, to protect the lady's right,  
Their fauchons brandish'd at the grisly sight.

*Galants*, look to't, you say there are no sprights; But I'll come dance about your beds at nights.

2. A brave, high-spirited, magnanimous man. Dr. Johnson overpasses this meaning.

He shall recount his worthies, [in the margin, *galants*],

The mighty [in the margin, *galants*] are spoiled.

Those that entered France were resisted by Marshal and thirty thousand French *galants*.

3. A whoremaster, who carresses women to debauch them.

One, more to pieces with age, shews himself a young *galant*.

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *galant*.

4. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

To *GALLANT*, v. a. [from the adjective.]

To pay attention to the ladies; "to court a woman in the way of a *galant*."

At their first coming to town, I was in a manner obliged to *galant* them to the play.

*GALLANTLY*, adv. [from *galant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

The market, being in center of the town, is *galantly* and regularly built.

The captain was *galantly* mounted and armed.

The brave imposture *galantly* to dress.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *galantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.

*GALLANTNESS*, n. s. [from *galant*.] Elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification.

From the Italian he will borrow his reversed news, not his jealousy and humour of revenge; from the French his horsemanship, and *galantness* that way, with his confidence, and nothing else.

*GALLANTRY*, n. s. [*gallanterie*, Fr.]

1. Splendour of appearance; stow; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all The English youth flock to their admiral.

The greatest *gallantry* of ladies is to have them [pearls] dangling at their ears by half dozens.

Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

This *gallantry* and greatness of soul, that constant garb of justice.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature.

Had we any spark of true *gallantry* and bravery of mind in us, we should despise all other kinds of life but this.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Diophobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day.

Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd, Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.

That which we call *gallantry* to women, seems to be the heroic virtue of private person; and there never breathed one man, who did not, in that part of his days wherein he was recommending himself to his mistress, do something beyond his ordinary course of life.

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins.

*GALLEASS*, n. s. [*galeace*, French.]

A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley.

It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns.

My father hath no less  
Than three great argosies, besides two *galassies*,  
And twelve tight galleys.

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galassies*.

*GALLÉON*, n. s. [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spaniards.

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galassies* and *galassies* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles.

*GALLERY*, n. s. [*gallerie*, French; derived by Du Cange from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room. Dr. Johnson. Skinner deduces it from *allerie*, *aller*, i. e. to walk: Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *gallar*, cancelli, i. e. balusters, or rails to compass in.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant alleys, that, one lowering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,  
And goodly galleries fair overlaid.

Have we pass'd through, not without much content.

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries there be three cupolas.

A private gallery 'twixt 'twixt apartments led, Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other: for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving away, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches.

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throngs the gallery extends, And all the thunder of the pit ascends.

*GALLETTIE*, n. s. I suppose this word has the same import with *galipot*.

Make a compound body of glass and galleite; that is to have the colour milky like a chalcedony, being a stuff between a porcelaine and a glass.

*GALLEY*, n. s. [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλιότης*, the sword-fish; and others from *galicon*, expressing in Syriack men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galassae*, *galcon*, *galiot*. Dr. Johnson.—The old French language has *galiole* or *galée* for this word. The barbarous Greek *γαλιόλια*

or *galés*, is also a galley, which Meursius derives from the Ital. *galea*. The Goth. *galeis* is the same. It is most probable that the Greek *γαλῆς*, or *γαλῆς*, a kind of fish, whence the *γαλιῆς*, or sword-fish, already mentioned, occasioned, from some resemblance to it, the transfer of the name to this kind of vessel.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load,  
Of ships, hulks, galleys, barks, and brigantines.

*Forfas.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of galleys, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean.

*Forfas.*

Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Levis in an open boat, or kind of galley.

*Forfas.*

On oozy ground his galleys moor;  
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.

*Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous persons, were he led to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courthips every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the galleys for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure.

*South.*

**GALLIEV, *galé*.** \* *n. s.* [from *galley*, and *lev*, a light vessel. See *FOIST*.] Or it may be a corruption of the Span. *gala*, (joined to *foist*), signifying finery, show, pomp; *gala*, Ital. *mirib*, cheer.] A barge of state; and by our old authors applied to the Lord mayor of London's barge.

He built, of cedar, barges or *galievs*, their sterns being set with pearl and precious stone.

*Hobbes on Providence*, p. 409.

No plays, nor *galievs*, nor strange ambassadors to run and wonder at.

*Brown, and Fl. Wt* without Money.

He has performed such a matter, wench, that if I live next year I'll have him captain of the *galievs*, or I'll want my will.

*Brown, and Fl. Wt* of the *Burn*, *Pent*.

Out of my doors, you see of noise and tumult, begot on all May day, or when the *galievs* is about to Westminster!]

*B. Jonon, Epicure.*

**GALLEY-SLAVE, *n. s.*** [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy.

*By. Brevintail*.

Hardened *galley-slaves* despise manumission.

*Decay of Pity.*

The surges gently dash against the shore,  
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their car.

*Gorth.*

**GALLIARD.\* *adj.*** [Fr. *gaillard*; which under the substantive *galliard*, (for he notices not the adjective, which, however, is the more ancient word), Dr. Johnson says, is imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*. The Spanish and Italian have the same adjective, viz. *gagliardo*, and *gallardo*,

meaning brisk, frolic, &c. Whence, no doubt, the name of the dance, *gagliarda*, and *gallarda*, the latter of which has been defined "especie de danza y tañido de la escuela española, así llamada por ser muy ayrosa." Dicc. de la Leng. Castell. Acad. Espan. The Icelandic, *gaela*, to allure, to entice, may perhaps be thought the original of *galliard*. Certain it is, that the Scotch use *galliard* for wanton, which Dr. Jamieson deduces from the Sax. *gal*, lascivious, not without referring also to the northern verb.] Brisk; gay; lively; nimble.

*Chaucer, Cite's Tale.*

What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or jurymen at the law in a short coat guarded and pounced after the fashion!

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 91.*

**GALLIARD.\* *n. s.*** [from the adjective.]

1. Gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

*Selden is a galliard by himself.* *Cleveland.*

2. An active, nimble, sprightly dancer. [Span. *gallarda*; Ital. *gagliarda*. It is said to have consisted of five particular steps; and Sir John Davies, who calls it "a swift and wandering dance," as well as "a gallant dance betraying a spirit and virtue masculine," bestows no less than fourteen lines in a description of this once favourite performance. *Orchest. 1599.* The cinque passi in *galliarda* form no less than three distinct dances in the Ballarino of F. C. da Sermoneta, Venet. 1581.] It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a *galliard*.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

There's nought in France

That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:

You cannot reveal into dukesdom there.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *galliards*.

*Bacon.*

The triple and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard*-time and measure-time are in the melody of one dance.

*Bacon.*

**GALLIARDISE. *n. s.*** [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company.

*Brown, Rel. Med.*

**GALLIARDNESS.\* *n. s.*** [from *galliard*.]

Gaiety; cheerfulness.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his spiritual pleasure and *galliardness* abated.

*Geyton, on Don Quix.* p. 306.

**GALLICAN.\* *adj.*** [Lat. *Gallicus*;

**GALLICK.\* *adj.*** [old French, *Gallique*.]

Seditious documents—they have always impugned, for the defence and preservation of the *Gallian* regalities and liberties.

*By. Morton, Discharge*, &c. p. 263.

There was a time when the *Gallian* church understood her own liberty, and boldly asserted it.

*By. Bull, Corrupt.* of the Ch. of Rome.

*She came*

Rob'd in the *Gallick* room's extravagant twine.

*Shakespeare, 22. avil.*

**GALLICISM. *n. s.*** [*gallicisme*, French; from *Gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before; with many other expressions to be found in the pages of Bolingbroke.

In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech.

*Felton, on the Classics.*

**GALLIGANSKINS.\* *n. s.*** pl. [*caliger Galligallionum*.] Large open house. Not used but in ludicrous language. Dr. Johnson says. The word, however, is in our old lexicography, without any ludicrous application. It is in *Sherwood's* Dict. 1632, and is explained by Cotgrave, under *puerguesnes*, viz. "great Gascon or Spanish house."

My *gallicisms*, that have long withstood

The winter's fury, and encroaching frost,  
By time subdu'd, will not time subdue.

An horrid chaos disclose.

I have sent my Coventry-blue waistcoat to the dyers, and bespeak me a new-one pair of *gallicisms* to be made of beggar's velvet.

*Philips.*

**GALLIMATIA.\* *n. s.*** [Fr. *galimatias*, "gibberish, fustian language, pedlars' French" Cotgrave.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

**GALLIMAUFERY.\* *n. s.*** [*galimafrée*, Fr.]

1. A hotch-potch, or hosh of several sorts of broken meat; a medley.

*Hammer.*

Another dish hath in it a loin of lamb, or kid, with a hard egg; another contains a *galimaufrey* of apples, nuts, eggs, almonds, &c. dressed with wine.

*Purchas, Pilgrim.* (1617), p. 229.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. They have made our English tongue a *galimaufrey*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches.

*Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

They have a dance, which the wench says is a *galimaufrey* of gambols, because they are not in't.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *galimaufrey* of his work.

*Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

3. It is used by Shakespeare ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.

—Why, sir, my wife is not young.

—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor.

He loves thy *galimaufrey*, friend.

*Shakespeare.*

**GALLINACEOUS.\* *adj.*** [Lat. *gallinaceus*.]

Denoting birds of the pheasant kind.

Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceus* fowls and the structure of corn mills.

*Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 15.

**GALLIOT.\* *n. s.*** [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley, or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three pat-terocoes. It can both sail and row; and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Dict.*



Barbarous departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallees, and certain galleys, shaped his course towards Italy. *Kneller.*

**GALLIPOT.** *n. s.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. Skinner. The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, fiery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's gallypots, that had on the outside eyes, owls, and satyrs: but within, precious drugs.

Here phials in nice discipline are set; Three galleys are rang'd in alphabet. *Garrh.*  
Alexandrian thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and gallypot to any man. *Spectator.*

Thou that do'st *Æsculapius* deride, And o'er his gallypots in triumph ride. *Featon.*  
**GALLIVAT.** *n. s.* [from *galley*.] A sort of small vessel used on the Malabar coast; a row-boat in India.  
**GALL-LESS.** *adj.* [*gall* and *less*.] Without gall or bitterness.

Saltless and gall less be thy curse!  
*Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 59.*  
Ah! mild and gall-less dove,  
Which dost the pure and candid dwellers love.  
*Conley, on the Dwellers of King Ch. II.*

A dove, a meek and gall-less creature. *Whole Duty of Man, ch. 17. § 19.*  
**GALLON.** *n. s.* [*gala*, low Latin, Dr. Johnson. — Our word is the old French, *gallon*. V. Lacombe. And that perhaps may be, by transposition, from the Lat. *lagenæ*. V. Du Cange in *GALO*. The Welsh *galwyn* is the same.] A liquid measure of four quarts.  
Heat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd. *Wueman, Surgery.*

**GALLON.** *n. s.* [*galon*, French; perhaps from the Span. *gala*, fiery.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

Oh! for a wife,  
To make him *gallon-lace*;  
I'll have a coach-whip. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.*  
For some years last past the use of gold and silver *gallon* upon hats has been almost universal. *Taylor, No. 370.*

**To GALLOW.** *v. n.* [*gallop*, French. Derived (by all the etymologists, after Budeus, from *gala*, *gala*, but perhaps it comes from *gast*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed, Dr. Johnson. — From the Su. Goth. *leopa*, to run, and the M. Goth. prefix. *ga*, Serenius.].

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear  
The galloping of horse: who was't came by?  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
His steeds will be restrain'd.

But *gallow* lively down the western hill. *Donne.*  
In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain  
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,  
When half surpris'd, and fearing to be seen,  
The leacher *gallow'd* from his jealous queen.  
*Dryden, Virg.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threaten'd a drowning life, we *gallowed* toward them to part them. *Silney.*

They can *easy*  
An armed knight towards them *gallow* fast,  
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallow* all day full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.  
The golden sun  
Gallows the sodden in his glis'ring coach. *Tit. Andronicus.*

Whom doth time *gallow* whilst?  
— With a thief to the gallows. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

**GALLOW.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

*Farrier's Dict.*

**GALLOW.** *n. s.* [from *gallop*.]  
1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

3. A light carriage for a small piece of ordnance.

**GALLOPIN.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *gallopin*, "an under cook or scullion in monasteries." Cotgrave.] A servant for the kitchen. Obsolete.

Dyer for the kytchen and *gallopin*s. *Archæolog. xv. 7.*

**To GALLOW.** *v. a.* [*gallop*, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. In the west of England it is pronounced *galley*. Grose and Jennings.

The watchful skies  
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,  
And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

**GALLOWAY.** *n. s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

Spare yourself, lest you beguile the good *galloway*. *Milton, Anim. Re. Preface.*

If any member shall purchase a horse for his own riding above fourteen hands and an half in height, that horse shall forthwith be sold, a Scotch *galloway* bought in its stead for him, and the overplus of the money shall treat the club. *Guardian, No. 91.*

**GALLOWGLASS.** *n. s.* An ancient Irish foot-soldier. Some think that it was a soldier who served on horseback.

It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen they [the Irish] call *gallowglases*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *galloway* signifies an English servant or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armatus*; and was

instead of the footman that now weareth a corselet, before the corselet was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The *gallowglase* useth a kind of poleax for his weapon. These men are griseous of countenance, tall of stature, big of limbe, lusty of body, well and strongly timbered.

*Stembarth, Description of Ireland, ch. 8.*  
A puissant and mighty pow'r  
Of *gallowglases* and stout kernes  
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II.*

**GALLOW.** *n. s.* [It is used by some in *GALLOW'S*; the singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Galgā*, Goth. *galga*, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *galbas*, *farca*, Latin; others from גלגל high; others from *galla*, Welsh, potent; but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *galxan*, the *gallows*, being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a haugman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Silney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of *gallows* and *gallowes*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

I prophesied, if a *gallows* were on land, This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Heywood.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the *gallows*.  
Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy. — Ay, and a shrew'd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shakespeare.*

**GALLOWFREE.** *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by his consent,  
And nothing suffer, since he nothing means. *Dryden.*

**GALLOWTREE.** *n. s.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more de-fame,  
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,  
Drops into Styx, and turns a Soland goose. *Cleveland.*

**GALLY.** *adj.* [from *gall*.] Of gall; bitter as gall.

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkers of sin. *Asp. Cronney, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 246.*

**GALLY-WORM.** *n. s.* An insect, often found in our gardens, with a long body, composed of many rings, and furnished with a great number of feet; which, when touched, has the power of rolling itself up into a ball.

**GALO'SHIE.** *n. s.* [French.] A wooden shoe or patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet or tye of leather, and worn by the poor cold in winter. Cotgrave. The use of this shoe passed from the Gauls to the Romans, whence

*Gallica calones*. Roquefort. The word is in our old lexicography for a kind of shoe, and is used by Chaucer. It afterwards became *galasho*, or *galosh*, and is now pronounced and sometimes written *galash*. *Galashes* are now understood to be shoes, without buckles or straps, made to wear over other shoes in wet weather.

Ne were worthy to unboole his *galashes*.

Chaucer, *Syn. Tale*.

To all this must be added the vast skill that is required in tending a visit, with approval and modest accuracy; that it be done punctually — that the *galashes* be left in their true and proper place — that the footboy be expert in observing his tutored distance! Richard, *Observ. Conn.*

Clergy, p. 158.

**GALORE.** See **GOLORE**.

**GAL'LOME.** *adj.* [from *gall*.] Angry; malignant.

Such accusations — any vulgar man who understands the language, at the first sight, may cry out upon, and condemn both of *gallosh* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.

*By. Merton, Discharge, &c.* (1683), p. 210.

**GALVA'NICK.** *adj.* Denoting the power of Galvanism. See **GALVANISM**.

All the *Galvanic* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, which have been heretofore described by experimentalists, consist (as far as any knowledge extends) of series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal and charcoal, and a stratum of fluids; and it has been generally supposed, that their agencies are, in some measure, connected with the different powers of the metals to conduct electricity; but I have found, that an accumulation of *Galvanic* influence, exactly similar to the accumulation in the common pile, may be produced by the arrangement of single metallic plates or arcs, with different strata of fluids.

*Davy, Phil. Transact.* 1801, p. II. art. 22.

**GALVANISM.** *n. s.* [so called from *Galvani*, celebrated for the experiments which he made in this branch of philosophy.] Although *galvanism* and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished. *Galvanism* is the portion of electricity, which forms a component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a lesser state; while electricity is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, inasmuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased.

Wilkinson, *Elem. of Galvanism*, (1804.), p. 302.

**To GAL'VANIZE.** *v. a.* [from *galvanism*.] To affect by the power of galvanism.

I have tried galvanism in two cases of palsy, both hemiplegia, one a young lady, aged 30, the other a gentleman, aged 25; and, though neither of them were cured, they both received benefit, particularly the gentleman. After being galvanized for twenty minutes, they felt a glowing warmth the remainder of the day. The apparatus I used was a pile of twenty-four pair of plates, of five inches diameter.

*Carpue on Electr. and Galvanism*, (1805), p. 106.

**GALVANO'METER.** *n. s.* A measure for ascertaining the power of Galvanic operations.

VOL. II.

**GAMA'SHES.** *n. s. pl.* Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. North. So Grose defines the word. In the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, *gamashes* "are coarse cloth stockings that button upon other stockings to keep one warm."

He wore a little brown capote, girt very near to his body, with a white towel; also a pair of breeches and *gamashes* of the same coloured cloth, and on his head a clay-coloured cap; his *gamashes* were laced up half the leg.

Shelton, *Tr. of D. Quixote*, iv. 1.

**GAMBA'DOR.** *n. s. pl.* [*gamba*, Ital. a leg.] Spatterdashes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

It has been my custom any time these sixteen years, as all the parish can testify, to ride in *gambadoes*.

*Reasons for Mr. Bays changing his Religion*, (1688.), Pref.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week.

*Dennis's Letters*.

**To GAM'BLE.** *v. n.* To play extravagantly for money. A word of contempt. See **GAMBLER**.

She held out against all the obligations of fashion, and allurements of example; she had an inbred abhorrence of *gambling*. *Locke-on*, No. 51.

**GAM'BLER.** *n. s.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to *game* and cheat them.

**GAM'BOGE.** *n. s.*

*Gamboge* is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia.

**To GAM'BOL.** *v. n.* [Fr. *gambiller*, Dr. Johnson from Skinner. — Cotgrave renders *gambiller*, merely, "to wag the legs in sitting, as children use to do;" but *gambader*, "to turn heels over head, to make many gambols." Our own word was formerly *gambald*. "To fetch *gambaldes*, Fr. *gambader*, Lat. *crura* in sublime jactare. *Gambalding* horses, being full of prauings or skippings." *Hulcot*. Barret also gives *gambald* for *gambol* in his dictionary. One "that can *gambald* or dance feat." *Barkly's* *Egloges*, 1570. Egl. 2. The origin is evidently the Ital. *gamba*, the leg.]

1. To dance; to skip; to friak; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, parids, *Gambol'd* before them.

The king of elfs, and little fairy queens, *Gambol'd* on breaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.

*Milton, P. L.*  
The monsters of the flood  
Around them in the wat'ry way,  
And heavy whales to seaward measures play.

*Page*.

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madeness  
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,  
And I the matter will record, which madeness  
Would gambol from.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
**GAM'BL.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.  
A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty gambols. *L'Estrange*.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies roes,  
And beats in gambols frisk'd before their hoost  
Dryden.

2. A frolic; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his gambols,  
With such unsufferable rambles? *Hudibras*.

**GAM'BREL.** *n. s.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.]

1. The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? It appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's gambrel, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back.

*Grew*.  
2. A crooked piece of wood used by butchers to suspend and by which to suspend the carcasses. Jennings, *West Country Words*. See also the citation from Beaumont and Fletcher, under **To GAM'BREL**.

**To GAM'BREL.** *v. a.* [from *gamba*.] To tie by the leg.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,  
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,  
And carry you gambrel'd thither like a mutton.

*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

**GAME.** *n. s.* [*gaman*, Icelandic. a jest; *gaman*, Goth. delight; joy.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing game.

*Shakespeare*.  
Let my son Martin disport himself at any game truly antique.  
*Arbutnot and Pope*,  
*Mart. Scriblerus*.

2. Jest; opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,  
And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game.

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,  
On my refusal to distress me more;  
Or make a game of my calamities.

*Milton, S. A.*

4. A single match at play.

It is very wonderful to see persons of the best sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a pack of cards, with no other conversation but what is made up of a few game phrases.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 53.  
There is no man of sense and honesty, but must see and own, whether he understands the game or not, that it is an evident folly for any people, instead of prosecuting the old honest methods of industry and frugality, to sit down to a public gaming-table, and play off their money one to another.

*By. Berkeley, Ess. towards proc. the Ruin of Gr. Brit.*

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,  
And play the game into each other's hand.

*Dryden*.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this.

*Temple*.  
7. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,  
Under the colour of his usual game,  
He shall here find his friends with horse and meo,  
To let him free from his captivity.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
What arms to use, or nets to make?  
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,  
With all the myst'ries of that game? *Walter*.

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game,  
slept a company of bustards and cranes.

*L'Esrange.*

# 8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his game,  
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse  
Submission to his empire tyrannous. *Milton, P. L.*  
There is such a variety of game springing up  
before me, that I know not what to follow.

*Dryden, Fob. Prof.*

A bloodhound will follow the person he pursues,  
and all bounds the particular game they have  
in chase.

*Arbuthnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia bear the pointed spear  
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;  
I and my Chloë take a nobler aim,  
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game.

*Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,  
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:  
Our haughty Norman boasts that herbivorous name,  
And makes his trembling slaves the royal game.

*Pope.*

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,  
For, grow but wise, you rob me of my game.

*Young.*

# 9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Cæsar is returning.

*Shakespeare.*

Niño, when entering the Olympick game,  
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came.  
*Densham, To GAME.† v. n. [xamian, Sax.]*

# 1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly  
for money.  
Covetousness will tempt thee to cheat and cozen  
in gaming. *White Duty of Man, ch. 9, § 7.*  
Coming for any thing considerable is founded  
upon avarice; and is, if not a direct, yet what is  
much worse, a deliberate violation of the tenth  
commandment.

*Defens, Sermon on Gaming.*

GA'MECOCK. *n. s.* [game and cock.] A  
cock bred to fight.

They manage the dispute as fiercely as two  
gamecocks in the pit.

*Locke.*

GAME-EGG. *n. s.* [game and egg.] Eggs  
from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch game-eggs under beds of prey,  
To make the foul more furious for the fray. *Garrick.*

GA'MKEEPER. *n. s.* [game and keep.] A  
person who looks after game, and sees  
it is not destroyed.

GAME-LEG. *n. s.* [a corruption, according  
to Mr. Malone, of the British gam,  
or cam, crooked, and leg.] A lame leg.  
Used in the north of England.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from game.] Frolic-  
some; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.  
Geron, though old, yet gamesome; kept one end  
with Cœna. *Sidney.*

I am not gamesome; I do lack some part  
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

4. The gamesome wind among her tresses plays,  
ad curls up those growing riches short. *Fairfax.*  
Bellid, in like gamesome mood. *Milton, P. L.*  
This gamesome humour of children should rather  
be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve  
their strength and health, than curbed or restrained.

*Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from gamesome.]  
Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from gamesome.]  
Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. s.* [from game.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good  
student from his book, and it is wonderful.

*Shakespeare, M. Wines of Windsor.*

A gamester, the greater master he is in his art,  
the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies live;  
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey  
The whole estate. *Dryden, Juv.*

Could we look into the mind of a frydlen, we  
should see it full of nothing but trumps  
and maddlers; her slumbers are haunted with  
kings, queens, and knaves.

*Addison, Guard. No. 120.*

All the superfluous whims relate,  
That fill a female gamester's pate;  
What agony of soul she feels  
To see a knave's inverted heels.

*Swift.*

Her youngest daughter is run away with a  
gamester, a man of great beauty, who in dressing  
and dancing has no superior.

*Law.*

# 2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,  
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see  
no more than one; or that a gamester seeth always  
more than a looker on; but, when all is said,  
the help of good counsel is that which settles business  
straight. *Bacon.*

# 3. A merry frolicsome person.

You're a merry gamester.

*My lord Sands. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

# 4. A prostitute. Not in use.

She's impudent, my lord,  
And was a common gamester to the camp. *Shaks.*

GA'MING. *n. s.* [from game, Sax. GAMING.]

The practice of gamesters.

I come, in the next place, to consider the ill  
consequences which gaming has on the bodies of  
our female adventurers. It is so ordered, that  
almost every thing which corrupts the soul, decays  
the body. *Addison, Guard. No. 120.*  
Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it; it no  
way profits either body or mind.

*Locke.*

# GA'MING-HOUSE. n. s. A house where

illegal sports are practised, and where  
gamesters carry on their employment.

The keeper of a gaming-house.

*Sherrwood.*

Gaming houses are prohibited under severe  
penalties by several statutes.

*Chambers.*

# GA'MING-TABLE. n. s. A table at which

gamesters practise their art.

It is an evident fault for any people, instead  
of prosecuting the old honest methods of industry  
and frugality, to sit down to a public gaming-table,  
and play off their money one to another.

*Jay, Berkeley, Essay, &c.*

# GA'MMER. n. s. [Of uncertain etymology;]

perhaps from *grandmère*, and therefore  
used commonly to old women. Dr.  
Johnson.—From good mother. Ray.—  
From godmother, perhaps. [Sax. *gammē-*  
f.] like the contraction of *gaffer* from  
*godfather*; or from the Goth. *gammā*,  
a woman.] The compellation of a woman  
corresponding to *gaffer*: as, *Gammer*  
*Gurton's Needle*; the name of an old  
play.

# GA'MMERSTANG. n. s. A great foolish

wrestling art. Praise of Yorkshire Ale,  
1697. A hoyden, an awkward girl.  
Craven Dialect, 1824. The Cumberland  
Glossary applies the term to an awkward  
clumsy fellow. Of unknown etymology.

# GA'MMON.† n. s.

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried;  
the lower end of the flitch. [Ital. *gam-*  
*bone*, from *gamba*; and that perhaps

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from the Celt. *gam*, the ham or leg. Our  
own word was at first *gambone*. The  
Spanish word is *jamon*.

Then came halingy Jone,

And brought a *gambone*

Of bacon that was really. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 132.  
Ask for what price thy renal tongue was sold:

A rusty *gambone* of some sev'n years old.

*Dryden, Juv.*

*Gambones*, that give a relish to the taste,  
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,  
That ere the first is out, the second stinks.

*Dryden, Pri.*

# 2. A kind of play with dice.

In thunder leaping from the box, awake  
The sounding *gambon*. *Thomson, Autumn.*

# GA'MUT.† n. s. [gama, Italian. Dr. Johnson.

—It is the Greek letter *γ*, *gamma*,  
and *ut*, the name of a musical note.  
Guido Aretine distinguished the first  
note of his scale by the Greek letter,  
with a view, according to some, of shew-  
ing that the Greeks were the inventors  
of music; but, as others think, of re-  
cording his own name by this, the  
initial letter of it.]

1. The first or gravest note in the modern  
or Guido's scale of music.

2. The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,  
To learn the order of my fingerings,

I must begin with rudiments of art,  
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make  
A perfect song, others will undertake,  
By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it;  
Things simply good can never be unfit.

*Donne, Poems*, p. 70.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,  
That run by note, and through the *gamut* rage;  
In songs and airs express their martial fire,  
Combat in tells, and in a *gamut* expire. *Addison.*

# GA'N.† pret. of gin. [Sax. *ginnan*. Dr.

Johnson gives *gan* as a contraction of  
*began*, "as *gan* of *begin*;" but it is the  
regular pret. of the Saxon verb. *Nor*  
*gin* a contraction. See *To GIN*.

The noble knight gan feel

His vital force to faint.

*Spenser.*

# To GANC.† v. a. [ganciare, from gancio,

a hook, Italian; gancie, French. See  
*To GAUNCH*.] To drop from a high  
place upon hooks by way of punishment:  
a practice in Turkey, to which Smith  
alludes in his *Pocockius*.

"Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis  
Gemitu onusti, vel sude trans sinum  
Lactantur acies, pendulive  
Sanguineis trepidant in unci."

*Musa Angl.*

Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

# GA'NDER.† n. s. [gandpa, Saxon; gans,

old Fr. and German. See *GANZ*.]  
The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the gander.

*Compter, Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

# To GANG.† v. n. [Goth. *gaggan*, pro-

nounced *gangan*; *gagen*, Dutch; *gan-*  
*gan*, Saxon; *gan*, Scottish.] To go; to  
walk: an old word not now used, except  
ludicrously. Dr. Johnson says. It is,  
however, still the common language of  
the north of England.

But let them *gang* alone, —  
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame.

Your floating *bang* gang with their beards open.  
*Spranger, Ship. Col. Arbutnot.*

**GANG.† n. s.** [from the verb.]  
1. A street or road. [Goth. *gagg*, Sax. *gang*.] It is retained, provincially, in *gangway*. See **GANGWAY**.

2. A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you paderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me.

*Shakespeare, M. Wreth of Windsor.*  
As a gang of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking.  
*L'Estrange.*

Admitted in among the gang.  
He acts and talks as they befriended him. *Prior.*

**GANG-DAYS.† n. s. pl.** [Sax. *gang-dagaz*.]  
Days of perambulation. See **GANGWEK**.  
**GA'NGHON.** [French.] A kind of flower.

**GA'NGLIOM. n. s.** [*γαγγλίον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Bonesetters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or psammomatous protrusion of some part of a joint.  
*Wierman.*

To **GA'NGRENATE. v. a.** [from *gangrene*.]  
To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siccated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**GA'NGHENE.† n. s.** [*gangrene*, Fr. *gange*, *gange*, Gr. from *γανος*, to consume, to eat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of gangrenes, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,  
By cutting hope, like a lost limb away. *Wallar.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a gangrene. *Wierman, Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is fostered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity.

*Addison, Spect.*

To **GA'NGRENE. v. a.** [*gangrene*, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

*Gangrened* members must be kept warm.  
Before the sabbat parts are tainted to decay. *Dryd.*

To **GANGRE'NE. v. n.** To become mortified.

Wounds immediately  
Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*  
To black mortification. *Milton, S. A.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after operation, if that fat be not speedily digested out.  
*Wierman, Surgery.*

**GA'NGRENOUS. adj.** [from *gangrene*.]  
Mortified: producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acriminous, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**GA'NGWAY.† n. s.**

1. A thoroughfare, or passage. Used in Kent, according to Grose. This is also the Sax. *gangweg*. See **GANG**.

2. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

**GA'NGWEK.† n. s.** [Sax. *gang-wuca*.]  
Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. This name is still retained in the north of England.

It [berch] serveth well to the decking up of houses and banquetting-rooms, for pieces of plumage, and for beautifying of streets in the cross or *gang-week*, and such like.

*Gervard's Herbal, ed. Johnson, p. 1478.*

**GA'NTELOPE.† n. s.** [*gantlet* is only cor-

**GA'NTLET.** } rupted from *gantelope*,  
*gant*, all; and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.  
Dr. Johnson. — Skinner deduces it from *Ghent*, and the Dutch verb, as if the punishment was first practised at that place.

In later times, the word has been found in the shape of *Ghent-loop*, on this supposition, whether justly or not. See the Brit. Crit. vol. ii. p. 390. Dr. Johnson gives no instance of *gantelope*, but only of the corruption *gantlet*. A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,  
Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,  
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes?

*Dryden, Jun.*

He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the tortors and reproaches of his own conscience.

*Scott's Works, (Sermon in 1680.)* § 29.

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Leche.*

**GA'NZ.† n. s.** [*ganza*, Spanish, a goose; old Fr. and Germ. *gans*; Celt. *ganz*; Lat. *ganza*. Celt. *kan*, white. V. Wachter, Gloss. Germ. in *GANA*.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuous was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

What modest indignation can forbear stamping at the punishment of those men, who, as if Deming Gonnales his engine, they had been mounted by his gannets from the moon to the empyreal heaven?  
*Dr. Hall, Invis. World, § 7.*

They are but idle dreams and fancies,  
And savour strongly of the *ganza*. *Huallius, if S.*

**GAOL.† n. s.** [*gaol*, Welsh; *gaol*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The old Fr. is *gaiole* or *gaole*; low Lat. *gaiole*, from *cavea* or *caveole*, a cage for birds; *cavea*, hollow, and thence any hole or place of confinement; *gaiole*, a cavern, So. Goth. The Ficarid call a bird-cage *gayolle*.]

A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*,  
*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house  
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shaks. Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

In the morning usually the thief is sent to the *gaol*.  
*Bacon, and Fl. Mortal Maid.*

To **GAOL. v. a.** [from the noun.] To imprison, to commit to *gaol*.

*Galings* vagabonds was chargeable, petrous and of so open example. *Bacon.*

**GA'OLDIVERY. n. s.** [*gaol* and *deliver*.]  
The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth the aspiring soul the body leave,  
Which we call death; but were it known to all,  
What life our souls do by this death receive,  
Men would it birth or *gold-derry* call. *Dennis.*

These make a general gold-derry of souls, not for punishment. *South.*

**GA'OLER. n. s.** [from *gaol*.] A keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when  
The steely *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakespeare.*

I know not how or why my *gaol* goiter,  
Hard as his iron, and insolent has you't  
When put in vulgar hands, Clandulus,  
Put off the brute. *Dryden, Cicerone.*

From the polite part of mankind she had been  
banished and immured, all the death of her *gaol*. *Taylor.*

**GAP.† n. s.** [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.  
Behold the despair,  
By custom and covetous pates,  
By *gaps* and opening of gaps. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

You have not gone up into the *gaps*, neither made up the bridge for the house of David. *Ecc. viii.*

With tempests and with furies to the bounds  
And cryal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,  
Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd  
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Bushes are most lasting of any for dead hedges,  
or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A breach.

The loss of that city concerned the Christian common-weal; manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that gap to all that side of Christendom. *Ainslie.*

3. Any passage.

So stands the Turcan herdman with his spear,  
Fall in the *gap*, and spears are hunted bear,  
And bears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopp'd. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Not is it any bosh or *gap* in the works of nature. *Merc.*

6. Any interstice; a vacancy.

Each one demand, and answer to his part  
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first  
We were discover'd. *Shakespeare, West. Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my Antony is away. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*.  
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden surprising sentence; another is more dexterous in succeeding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two vowels meeting on each other. *Pope.*

8. To stop a *gap*, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quicksets will

*z 2*

grow. Dr. Johnson. It is rather, perhaps, to patch up matters for a time.

His policy consists in setting traps,  
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.  
Swift.

9. To stand in the *gar*. To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger; a phrase borrowed from our version of the Scriptures: "He said he would have destroyed them, had not Moses his chosen stood before him in the gap." Ps. cvi. 23. Comm. Pr. Where *gap*, however, means breach; which is the reading of the elder version of the Psalms. See also Ezek. xxii. 30.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this?  
Who would stand in the gap? Lecky.

**GAP-TOOTHED.**† *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having interstices between the teeth. So Dr. Johnson defines the word which Dryden supposed to be Chaucer's. But the true word is *gap-toothed*, with a very different meaning. See **GAT-TOOTHED**.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other as much as the mining lady priestess and the broad speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Beth.  
Dryden, *Fab. Pref.*

To **GAP**.† *v. n.* *zeapan, yppan, zeppan*, to open, Sax. whence also our *chap*. See To **CHAP**. *Gap* was at first written *gap*.]

To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

See how he *gapeth*, in this drunken night,  
As though he would swallow anon right!  
Hold close thy mouth, man! Chaucer, *Mancip. Prolog.*  
Coping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to man; for that that causeth gaping and stretching is when the spirits are a little hazy by say vapour.  
Arbuthnot.

See stretches, *gap*, unglues her eyes.  
Swift.

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,  
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,  
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;  
And at each leaf that stirs, each blast of wind,  
*Gap* for the food which they must never find.  
Dryden.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,  
And *gap* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,  
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,  
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.  
Dryden.

3. To desire earnestly; to crave; with *for*.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;  
The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes*.  
Denham.

To thy fortune be not thus a slave;  
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?  
And thou, who *gap'st* for my estate, draw near;  
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.  
Dryden, *Par.*

4. With *after*.

As a servant earnestly desireth [in the margin, *gapeth after*] the shadow, and as an hireling looketh for the reward of his work. Job, vii. 2.

What shall we say of those who spend their days  
In *gaping after* court-favour and preferences?  
L'Estrange.

5. With *at*.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the church-yard.  
South.

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assumes my noble father's person,  
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*  
And bid me hold my peace. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.  
May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,  
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father.

Shakespeare, *Ham. V. I.*  
The great horse-mussel, with the fine shell, doth  
*gape* and shut as the oysters do. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. South.  
The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of these vesicles. Cheyne, *Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The plank, their plucky coverings wash'd away,  
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:  
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,  
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side.  
Dryden.  
That all these actions can be performed by alignment, as well as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by a wound.  
Arbuthnot.

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another, for want of a caesura in this poem.  
Dryden.

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if I must can through past ages see,  
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool he is.  
Roscmon.

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* 't anticipate  
The cabinet designs of fate;  
Apply to wizards, to foresees  
What shall, and what shall never be. Hudibras.

11. To stare with wonder.

The king *gaped* and *gazed* upon her with open mouth.  
| Enders, iv. 51.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawner; and the end of all this is to cause laughter; a very mooter in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape at*.  
Dryden, *Duresser*.

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,  
Clasp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,  
Betwixt retreat. Gay, *Trivia*.

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.  
Job, xvi. 10.

**GAPER.**† *n. s.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who stares foolishly.  
Guard, put by those *gapers*,  
And gentlemen-ushers, see the gallery clear.  
Bever, and *Fl. Bloody Brother*.

3. One who longs or craves.

Goods and livings were not small;  
The *gapers* for them bare the world in hand  
For ten year's space. Mar. for Mag. p. 370.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands  
rained wet near into every *gaper's* mouth.  
Carver, *Serv. of Curmould*.

**GAR**, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so

Edgar is a happy weapon; *Ethalgar*,  
a noble weapon. Gibson's *Camden*.

To **GAR**.† *v. a.* [Icel. *giora*, to make; Su. *Goth. giora*; Dan. *gior*.] To cause; to make; to force. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson

says, admitting however that it was still in use in Scotland. It is also still used in Lancashire, and other parts of the north of England.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gar* thee givest?  
What! hast thou e'er of thy tender lamb's pign? Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?  
Or art thou of thy loved lass forlorn?

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

**GARB.**† *n. s.* [*garbe*, French. Dr. Johnson. Rather perhaps from the Ital. *garbo*, fineness, neatness.]

1. Dress; cloths; habit.

This Belial, with words cloth'd in reason's *garb*,  
Counsel'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth.  
Milton, *P. L.*

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of physics, and sets up. L'Estrange.

2. Fashion of dress.

In hose and doublet,  
The horse-boy's *garb*. *Beaumont*, and *Fl. Lee's* *Engl.*  
Homer's wit, and Virgil's state,  
He did not steal; but emulate;  
And when he would like them appear,  
Their *garb*, but not their clothes, did wear. Denham.

3. Exterior appearance.

This is some fellow  
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth  
affect

A saucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*  
Quite from his nature. Shakespeare, *L. Lear*.

Some noblemen of that kingdom [Ireland] lived in a higher *garb*, and made greater expenses than the noblemen in England were able to do.

Id. *Clarendon*, 156, iii. 707.

4. In heraldry, a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain. [Latin, *garba*.]

**GARBAGE.**† *n. s.* [*garbear*, Spanish.

This etymology is very doubtful. Dr. Johnson. Serenius deduces it from the Goth. *gar*, blood or gore, and *bagge* or *bagls*, a little sack or bag.] The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,  
That satiate, yet unsatiated, desire, that tub  
Both fill'd and running, ravens find the lamb,  
Lungs after for the gorge. Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,  
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,  
And prey on *garbage*. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

A film more senseless than the ro'gry  
Of old Anusip and ang'ry,  
That out of *garbage* of cattle  
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. Hudibras.

Who, without aversion, ever look'd  
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?  
Racine.

When you receive condempn punishment, you run to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*.  
Dryden.

**GARBAGED.**† *adj.* [from *garbage*.] That hath the *garbage* pulled out. *Sterndool*.

**GARBEL.**† *n. s.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey*.

**GARBIDGE.**† *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*. All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, and *garbridge* is good manure for land.

*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

**GARBISH.**† *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*; but occurring in the old dictionary of Barret, (where the verb *garbish* also is found,) under the word *bovel*.

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

To **GARBISH.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To excrementate; as, "to *garbish* fish."

*Barret*.

To **GARBLE.**† *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.]

1. To sift and cleanse spices. This is the primary sense, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, but not overlooked in our old lexicography.

Upon the 7. of April 1690, he [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners by his majesty for *garbling* tobacco.

Ward, *Hist. of Gresham Coll.* and *Prof.* p. 364.

*Garble*, in Saxon, signifies a sieve; and *garb* is a sieve.

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2. To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,  
And garble some, and some you quite forsake.

*Dryden.*

Had our author set down this command, without garbling, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, combine, and garble the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to it. *Chopce, Phil. Princ. GARBLE.* *v. n.* [from *garble*.]

1. The garbler of spices is an officer of great antiquity in the city of London, who is empowered to enter any shop, warehouse, &c. to view and search drugs, &c. and to garble and cleanse them. *Convel.*

2. He who separates one part from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the garblers of it. *Swift, Examiner.*

*GARBOIL.* *n. s.* [*garbouil*, old Fr. *garbuglio*, Ital.] Disorder; tumult; uproar; and, in our old lexicography, hurlyburly. Bishop Hall has rendered Virgil's *arma, i. e. battles*, by the word *garboil*.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read  
What *garboils* the awak'd.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Give me the number'd verse that Virgil sung,  
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;  
Manshood and *garboils* shall be haunt.

*By. Holl. Sat. i. 6.*

Upon this ball ensued open rebellion in the north, and many *garboils*.

*Proceedings against Garnet, &c. sign. P. 2. b.*

*GARD.* *n. s.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

To *GARD.* *v. a.* To adorn with lace, or ornamental borders. See To *GUARD*.

*GARDEN.* *n. s.* [*garda*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Ital. Dr. Johnson.

— The etymology has been traced to a different source; Goth. *gardr*, a garden, from the Su. Goth. *garda*, to enclose, to hedge in. *Serenius*. The same derivation is observable in other northern languages. — V. Ludwig, Jura. Feudorum, &c. p. 508. In like manner Mr. Horne Tooke deduces *garden* [Sax. *geard*] from the Sax. *gærdian*, to enclose.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,  
Which one day bloom'd 'd fruitful were the next.

*Shakespeare.*

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,  
I saw good strawberries in your garden there.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year.

*Bacon, Essays.*

To every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade, and water.

*Temple.*

My garden takes up half my daily care,  
And my field asks the minutes I can spare. *Harte.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,  
The pleasant garden of great Italy.

*Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*

*GARDEN-MOULD.* *n. s.* Mould fit for a garden.

They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

*GARDEN-PLOT.* *n. s.* Plantation laid out in a garden.

Let a man but look upon their steeples, their towers, their cloisters, their oratories and dormitories, they *garden-plots* and orchards.

*Herman, Tr. of Deu's Scrm. (1587.) p. 351.*

In bowser and field he sought, where any tuft Of grove or *garden-plot* more pleasant lay,

Their tendance, or plantation for delight.

*Milton, P. L.*

*GARDEN-TILLAGE.* *n. s.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

Pees and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

*GARDEN-WARE.* *n. s.* The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To *GARDEN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,  
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,  
Or *garden* d'well.

When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection.

*Bacon.*

To *GARDEN.* *v. a.* To dress as a garden; to make a garden.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

*GARDENER.* *n. s.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

*Gardeners* tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleases.

*Hovell.*

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diversions.

*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Then let the learned *gardener* mark with care  
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear.

*Dryden.*

*GARDENING.* *n. s.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pyndrick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art.

*Speisler.*

*GARE.* *n. s.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

*Dict.*

*GARGARISM.* *n. s.* [*γάργαρα*, Gr. *gargarisma*, Fr.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apoplegistics and *gargaris* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such [medicines] as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargaris*.

Let every man therefore be sure to begin at the right end of his work; to wash his own mouth clean, before he prescribe *gargaris* to others.

*Gov. of the Tongue, p. 219.*

To *GARGARIZE.* *v. a.* [*γάργαρα*, Gr. *gargarizō*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the costrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the hicough; for that it is astringent, and inhibited the motion of the spirit.

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize*.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

*GARGET.* *n. s.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To *GARGLE.* *v. a.* [*gargouler*, Fr. *gargolare*, Ital. *gurgel*, Germ. the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.

*Gargle* twice or thrice with sharp oxyrace.

The exaction made, the bleeding will soon be stopt by *gargling* with oxyrace. *Warman, Surgery.*

They come, and then they order ev'ry hair;  
Next *gargle* well their throats with *Dryden, Pers.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat.

An improper use.

Those which only warble long,  
And *gargle* in their throats a song.

So charn'd 'tho' you were, you cease'd a while to doat  
On nonsense *garg'd* in an ecstacy's throat. *Fenton.*

*GARGOLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with *gargole* the *gargole* set down in the method of cure. *Wicnesen, Surgery.*

*GARGOLION.* *n. s.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immovable tumour.

*Quincy.*

*GARGOL.* *n. s.* A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.

*Mortimer.*

*GARISH.* *adj.* [Sax. *geapian*, to dress fine. In the examples, which are given, the word is uniformly *garish*. Dr. Johnson has given the word in *Shakespeare*, *Milton*, and *South*, as *garish*; in *Ascham*, *garish*. The rest are not cited by him.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine; glaring.

A woman's *garish* eyes.

*Riche's Simonides*, (1584.) sign. Q. ii. b. His method of laying out of haires to those daies was much more modest, or at least nothing so *garish* as it is now.

*Epikos. of Sol. Sion*, (1585.) p. 206. Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hairs, and *garish* colours. *Archam.*

A dream of what thou wast, a *garish* flag.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Pay no worship to the *garish* sun.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Lady Love doth vaunt with *garish* grace.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 214.*

Infectious stain  
Corrupteth all the lowly fruitful plain;  
Their modest stole to *garish* loom wend.

*By. Hall, Sat. i. 2.*

The *garish* and wanton fashion of the woman's discolouring her hair.

*By. Hall, Rem. p. 244.*

And now at last had laid all *garish* pompe aside.

*Dryden, Polyd. S. 15.*

Hide me from day's *garish* eye. *Milton, H. Pers.*

Through corporal and *garish* rudiments.

*Milton, Doct. and Dict. of Divorce.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Those *garish* effects of fantastical fancy.

*Merr. Com. Cobal. p. 243.*

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself; — it makes the mind loose and gay, rears the spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties.

*South, Serm. ii. 382.*

*GARISHLY.* *adv.* [from *garish*.]

1. Splendidly; gaudily.

Trimmed up *garishly*, as a virgin that loves to

*Sp. Ep.*

*Dr. Worsley, Serm. (1646.) p. 65.*

2. Wildly; in a flighty manner.

Starting up, and *garishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliotto.

*Hinde, Eliotto Libid. (1606.)*

*GARISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *garish*.]

1. Florid; flaunting gaudiness.

The *garishness*, *nostalgia*, and riches of silken garments grow in contempt.

*Florie, Tr. of Montaigne, (1615), p. 145.*

## 2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *garishness* of spirit; but sober, grave, and silent.

*Sp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

This *Fasting* is a singular corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper, that renders it impatient of the soberies of virtue, but open to all the wild suggestions of fancy and the impressions of vice.

*South, Sermon, i. 157.*

**GAR'LAND.**† *n. s.* [*garlande, guirland, French; garland, Goth. girlanda, Span. ghirlanda, Ital. a wreath, a chaplet; probably from the Lat. gyrus, a circle, Gr. γύρος.*]

## 1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy ivy of laurel-tree,

A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;

For he then chosen was the dignity Of village-lord that Whitenside to bear.

A reeling world will never stand upright, Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.

—How! was the *garland*! do'st thou mean the crown?

—Ay, my good lord. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red She wore, to make a *garland* for her head.

*Dryden, Fob.*

Vanquish again; though she be game,

Whose garland crown'd the victor's hair, And reign; though she has left the throne,

Who made thy glory worth thy care.

Her gods and goddesses heroes rise to view, And all her faded *garlands* bloom again.

*Pope.*

## 2. The top; the principal; the thing most prized.

With every minute you do change a mind, And call him noble, that was your new state,

Him vile, that was your *garland*.

*Shakespeare.*

## 3. A collection of little printed pieces.

These (ballads) came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be purposely written for such collections.

*Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poet. Eng. on the Anc. Minstrel.*

**TO GAR'LAND.\*** *v. s.* [from the noun.] To deck with a *garland*.

He was *garlanded* with *algæ*, or sea-grass; and in his hand a trident.

*R. Jonson, Masques.*

*Florida, or *garlanded* with flowers.*

*Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.*

**GAR'CLICK.\*** *n. s.* [*Sax. gælicc, gælic; from gæp, Sax. a place, and leac, a leek, the leek that shoots up in blades. Skinner. Minshew had proposed garden and leek; and others the Teut. gar, entirely, altogether, and leek, i. e. the strong leek; but Skinner is right. Thus we have spear-grass, i. e. long stiff grass.*]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed into a corymb on the top of the stalk; and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells which contain roundish seeds.

*Miller.*

*Garlick* is of an extremely strong smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plaisters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath.

*Hill.*

*Garlick* has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh.

*Temple.*

She smelled broad bread and *garlick*.

*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour; Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred power;

Religious nations sure, and blest abodes, Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods.

*Tate, Jun.*

**GAR'CLICK PEAR-TREE. n. s.**

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of *garlick*.

*Miller.*

**GAR'CLICK WILD. n. s. A plant.**

**GAR'CLICKEATER. n. s. [*garlick and eat.*]**

A mean fellow.

You have made good your word, You and your apron men; you that stood so much

Upon the voice of occupation, and the breath of *garlick* eaters.

*Shakespeare, Curial.*

**GAR'MENT. n. s. [*guariment, old French.*]**

Anything by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones Out of thy *garments*.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers.

*Keightley, Hist.*

Fairest thing that shines below, Why in this robe dost thou appear?

Would'st thou a while more perfect show, Thou must at all no *garment* wear.

*Conway.*

Three worthy persons from his side it tore, And dy'd his *garment* with their scented'd gore.

*Water.*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a British lady, when she is dressed.

*Addis Spect.*

Let him that sues for the coat, i. e. the shirt, or inner *garment*, take the cloak also, is a proverbial phrase too; for in the turn of the letter, a shirt is no likely matter of a lawsuit, and signifies an unaccounting sufficiency of such small losses.

*Kentwell.*

**GARNER.\***† *n. s.* [*grenier, French; granarium, Lat.*]

A place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

The *garner* is laid desolate, the barns are broken down: for the corn is withered.

*Jos. i. 17.*

Earth's increase, and foyson plenty, Barns and *garner* never empty.

*Shakespeare, Temp.*

For sundry fowls the rural tannet surround; The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground:

For *garner*'d grain the blind laborious mole, In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.

*Dryden, Virg.*

**TO GAR'NER. v. s. [from the noun.]**

To store as in *garner*s.

There, where I have *garner*'d up my hoar, Where either I must live, or bear no life.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

**GARNER.\*** *n. s.* [*garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin; from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.*]

The *garner* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of

various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of bluish; its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby.

*Hill.*

The *garner* seems to be a species of the caruncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

*Woodward, Met. Fossils.*

**TO GAR'NISH. v. s. [*garnir, French.*]**

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garlished* their proud heights with watery trees.

*Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garlished*, That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew, Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew.

*Spenser.*

With taper light To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to *garlish*.

In wantful and ridiculous excess.

*Shaks. J. John.*

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garlish'd* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.

*Kellogg.*

All the streets were *garlish'd* with the children, standing in their liveries.

*Becon, Her. VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dress'd? *Garlish'd* with 'spargus, himself a feast!

*Dryden, Juv.*

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel, Or *garlishes* his lards with spiced-sauce.

*Atter, Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

**GAR'NISH.\***† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet, E'en in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Matter and figure they produce; For *garnish* this, and that for use;

They seek to feed and please their guests.

*Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. (In gaols.) Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Pensuncula carceraria*; an acknowledgement in money when an prisoner goes into a gaol.

*Ainsworth.*

Like a fresh tenant in Newgate, when he has refused the payment of *garnish*.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

The Sheriffs of London have ordered, that no delator, in going into any of the gaols of London and Middlesex, shall, for the future, pay any *garnish*; it having been for many years a great oppression to many.

*Gen. Mag. (1759), xlii. 289.*

**GAR'NISH.\***† *n. s.* [from *garnish*.]

One who decorates.

*Sherwood.*

**GAR'NISHMENT.\***† *n. s.* [old French *gar-nishment*.] Ornament; embellishment.

Stan's cleanliness is pollution, and his gar-nishment disorder and wickedness.

*St. Hall, Devout Soul, § 9.*

The church of Sancti Geminiani in Padova [is] a sound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stone, without any *gar-nishment* of sculpture, do yet ravish the beholder.

*Wotton on Architecture.*

**GAR'NITURE.\***† *n. s.* [*garniture, French.*]

Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in *gar-niture* of their kinds, that they are inferior in furniture of their hands.

*Gov. of the Tongue.*

Plainness, which pleases your eyes, is an age-old, is lost, without the *gar-niture* of show.

*Granville.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very anxious in bestowing upon themselves the finest garnitures of art. Addison, *Spectator*.

**GARROUS**, *adj.* [from *garum*.] Resembling pickled meat of fish.

In a civet-cant an offensive odour proceeds, partly from his food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a gross excretion, and oldest separation. Brown.

**GARRAN**. See **GARRON**.

**GARRRET**, *n. s.* [*garrit*, the tower of a citadel, French. Dr. Johnson. — From the Germ. *wart*, quasi *guarret*, a fortification; or *warten*, to observe. Wachter. And this from the Su. Goth. *wara*, which means both to observe and to defend.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The nob, commission'd by the government, Are seldom to an empty garret sent. Dryd. *Jen.* John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret. Arbuthnot, *Hist. of J. Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made Sole patron of the building trade; Leaving the arts the spacious air, With license to build castles there; And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence, To lodge in garrets, comes from thence. Swift.

2. Rotten wood. Not in use.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red garret. Bacon.

**GARRRETED**, *adj.* [from *garret*.] Protected by turrets. See the etymology of **GARRET**.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the East, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being forced with a garretted wall, admitteth entrance through a gate, and is within presently commanded by a hardly climbable hill. Carew, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

**GARRRETER**, *n. s.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

To pen with garretiers, obscure and shabby, Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abode. *Parnassus of Literature*.

**GARRISON**, *n. s.* [*Garrison*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Our own word is written *Garrison* by Chaucer. The old French, however, is *garison*, "vivres et munitions d'une place de guerre." Lacombe. In this form, from the Su. Goth. *uatera*, to defend; in that of *garrison*, from *uarna*, with a similar signification.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me, Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's garison. *Sidney*.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. Whom the old Roman wall to ill confin'd, With a new chain of garisons you bind. *Waller*.

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in garrison will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland*.

To **GARRISON**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply a place with an armed force to defend it; to place soldiers in garrison.

*Hem. The Poince never will defend it.*

*Cop. Yes, 'tis already garrison'd.* *Shaksp. Ham.*

The legions garrison'd in Gallia. *Stat. Cymb.*

*Garrison'd* round about him like a camp. *Milton, S. A.*

Of faithful soldiery. *Idem, S. A.*

There was a single bridge that led into the island, and before it a castle garrisoned by twenty knights. *Tuttlr., No. 194.*

2. To secure by fortresses.

Others these forces join.

Which garrison the conquests near the Rhine. *Jur.*

**GARRON**, *n. s.* [*Erse*. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby; a Highland horse, which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of *galloway*. Dr. Johnson. —

The Irish *garron*, however, is a strong horse, a hackney. See *Shaw's Gal. Dict.*

When he comes forth he will make their cows and garvons to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common garvons do upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of garvons would decrease. *Temple.*

**GARRULITY**, *n. s.* [*garrulitas*, French; *garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Locquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here

Expiate, if possible, my crime, Shameful garrulity. *Milton, S. A.*

2. The quality of talking too much; *garrulitas*, Latin.]

Some vices of speech most carefully be avoided; first of all locquacity or garrulity. *Ray on the Creation.*

**GARRULOUS**, *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.]

Prattling; talkative. In use near a century before the time of Thomson, from whose poetry alone Dr. Johnson brought an example of the word.

Booy and garrulous men. *Idem, Reynolds's Works, p. 717.*

Old age looks out, And garrulous recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

**GARTER**, *n. s.* [*gardus*, Welsh; *gartier*, French; from *gar*, Welsh, the binding of the knee. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Goth. *garnur*, a binding band; *Ice.* *gorta*, the same, from *giorda*, to gird.]

1. A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be slowly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent knit. *Shakspere, Taming of the Shrew.*

When we rest in our clothes we loosen our garters, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. *Reg. Swift.*

Handsome garters, at your knees. *Idem, Swift.*

There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves, And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my garter. — The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour; The garter, bleas'd, his sacredness has lost. *Shakspere, Rich. III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son, To fill in future times his father's place, And wear the garter of his mother's race. *Dryd.*

3. The principal king at arms.

Two aldermen, lord mayor, garter, Croomer, duke of Norfolk, &c. *Shakspere, Hen. VIII.*

Sir Walter Bickersstaff married Meud the milkmaid, of whom the then *Garter* king at arms (a factitious person) said pleasantly enough, that she had spoiled our blood, but mended our constitutions. *Addison, Tatler, No. 75.*

To **GARTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to garter his hose. *Shakspere.*

A person was wounded in the leg, below the gartering place. *Wicam, Surgery.*

2. To invest with the order of the garter. *Idem.*

Say, conscious dame, if e'er thy marshall'd knights So nobly deck'd their old majestic rites, As when, high thrond' amid thy trophies shrine, George shows the leader of the garter's line? *Warton on the Dirch of the Prince of Wales, (1762.)*

**GARTH**, *n. s.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.]

1. The bulk of the body, measured by the girdle.

2. An enclosure. [Saxon, *xeap*; Welsh, *garth*.] In the north of England, a yard; a garden; a croft. Still in use.

3. In the north of England also, a hoop or band.

**GARUM**, *n. s.* [Latin; Fr. *garon*.] A word in very common use among the old writers of medicine, who expressed by it a pickle, in which fish had been preserved. See **GAROUS**. *Chambers.*

**GAS**, *n. s.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated; but he uses it loosely in many senses. *Harris.*

The word *gas*, which is the same now given to every kind of air which differs from the air of the atmosphere, was first introduced into chemistry by Van Helmont. He seems to have intended to denote by it every thing which is driven off from bodies in the state of vapour by heat. He divides gases into five classes. *Thomson, System of Chemistry, (1802.)*

**GASCON**, *n. s.* A native of Gascony. See **GASCONADE**.

A young coquette widow in France having been followed by a Gascon of quality, who had boasted among his companions of some favours which he had never received; to be revenged of him, sent for him, &c. *Tatler, No. 136.*

**GASCONADE**, *n. s.* [French; from the *Gascons*, a nation eminent for boasting. See **GASCON**.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a gasconade to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

I could never believe Mrs. Whitway's gasconades in telling me of her acquaintance with you. *Swift, Lett. Berkeley's Ltr. Relicks, p. 72.*

To **GASCONADE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To **GASH**, *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, to hack, French. Skinner. *Hacher*, Dr. Johnson should have added, means also to cut into small pieces, to shred; and in this primary sense, which he has overpassed, the word *gash* is in our own language, which renders its derivation from *hacher* still more likely.]

1. To cut into small pieces, as applied to cloth; to shred.



To what end do we juggle and gash the garments that are sowed together to cover our bodies, but that thereby we may, as it were, by most food and ridiculous anatomy, open and lay forth to the eyes of all men what kind of people we are in our inward hearts; juggled, (God wot), and ragged, vain, light, and nothing sound?

- Trens. of Bunting's Serms.* (1576), p. 239.  
2. To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their men were found grievously gashed or gored to death.

It is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and gash with it; but to carve a beautiful image, and to polish it, requires great art and dexterity.

See me gash'd with knives,  
Or sear'd with burning steel. *Rome, Royal Convert.*  
Streaming with blood, all over gash'd with wounds,  
He reel'd, he, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.

*A. Phillips.*

GASH, *v. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

His glancing on his helmet, made a large And open gash therein; were not his target, That broke the violence of his intent,  
The weary soul from thence it would discharge.

*Spenser.*

A perilous gash, a very limb lapt off.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Hamilton dore Newton almost to the end of the lista; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a gash on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground.

*Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clow'd,  
Not long divisible; and from the gash  
A stream of nectareous humour issuing flow'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was furd of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue gash and scar.

*Arbutnot.*

GASHFUL, *adj.* [gash and full.] Full of gashes; looking terribly. One might at once pronounce this word to be intended for *gashful*, if two authors did not use it, at a distance of almost forty years; and if a contemporary had not cited the lines of the oldest, (which indeed are a fine and just satire on a certain kind of hypocrites,) where *gashful* is the word. See Sir Miles Sandys's Essays, p. 190. Yet Mr. Nares in his Glossary has no doubt that *gashful*, (from *gash*), i. e. horrid, frightful, is here the word intended.

'Tis not the holding of thy hands so high,  
Nor yet the purr spouting of these eyes  
'Tis not your mimic mouths, nor antic faces,  
Nor scripture phrases, nor affected graces,  
Nor prodigal upbidding of thine eyes,  
Whom *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies;  
'Tis not the strict reforming of your hair  
So close, that all the neighbour skull is bare;  
'Tis not the drooping of thy head so low,  
Nor yet the louring of thy sullen brow—  
No, no; 'tis none of this that God regards;  
Such sort of foole their own applause rewards.

Quercus, *Hist. of Juss.* (1690), sign. II. 2.  
Come death, and welcome; which spoke, comes  
In a *gashful*, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape.

*Gayton on D. Quia.* (1654), p. 69.

GASKEETS, *n. s. pl.* On ship-board, the small cords used to fasten the sails to the yards when furled up.

*Chambers.*

GASKINS, *n. s. pl.* [from Gascogne.

See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;  
Or, if both break, your gaskins fall.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Come, come George, let's be merry and wise;  
The child's a fatherless child, and say they should  
put him into a strait pair of gaskins, 'twere worse  
than knot-grass, he would never grow after it.

*Brown and Fl. Kn. of the Burn, Part.*

GASOMETER, *n. s.* [gas, and *meter*, Gr. *gasmeter*, Fr.] An instrument said to be invented by Lavoisier and Meunier to measure the quantity of gas employed in experiments.

To GASP, *v. n.* [from *gasp*, Skinner, from *gispe*, Danish, to sob, Junius. Rather from the Su. Goth. *gáspa*, *gespa*, to yawn, to gape.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour.

The sick for air before the portal gash.

*Dryden, Virg.*

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;  
But the weak voice deceiv'd their gasping throats.

*Dryden.*

The gasping head flies off; a purple flood

Flows from the trunk. *Dryden, Æn.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.

*Dryden.*

A scanting of wit lay gasping for life, and  
groaning beneath a heap of rubbish.

*Dryden, Spens. Friar.*

The rich countrymen in Ausaria were faint and  
gaping for breath.

*Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint,  
He gasps for breath; and, as his life flows from

him.

Demands to see his friends. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to gasp my latest breath;  
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.

*Dryden.*

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,  
And with short sobs he gasps away his breath.

*Dryden, Æn.*

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not

proper, as Nature never expresses desire by gasping.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be  
under the same master, who, seeing how deeply  
they loved one another, and gaped after their  
liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their  
ransom.

*Spectator.*

GASP, *v. n.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

When he was at the last gasp, he said, Thou,  
like a fury, takest us out of this present life; but  
the king of the world shall raise us up, who have  
died for his laws, unto everlasting life.

*2 Macc. vii. 9.*

His fortunes ill be speeches, and his noise  
Is at last gasp. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;  
And to the latest gasp cry'd out for Warwick.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,  
If at the latest gasp of breath,  
When the cold damp bedews your brow,  
You hope for mercy, show it now.

*Addison, Rosamond.*

To GAST, *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See

AGHAST.] To make agast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best aligned spirits,  
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,  
Or whether guard by the noise I made,  
Fell suddenly he dead. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*  
To GASTER, *v. a.* Saxon, *gast*, a ghost.  
This is the word of our old lexicography.] To scare; to terrify.

The sight of the lady has gaster'd him.

*Brown and Fl. W. at sea. Weapons.*

GASTFUL.\* See GHAUSTFUL.

GASTLY.\* See GHAUSTLY.

GASTNESS, *n. s.* [from *gast*. This is not the uniform reading of the editions of Shakespeare; but it seems to be the true one; *gestures* is the word which occurs in the quartos, *gastness* in the first folio.] Fright; amazement.

Look you pale, mistress?—

Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye?—

Nay, if you stare, we shall learn more anon.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

GASTRICK, *adj.* [*gastrique*, French, from *γαστρ*, Greek.] Belonging to the belly or stomach.

GASTRILOQUIST, *n. s.* [Fr. *gastrilogue*, from *γαστρ*, Greek, and *loqui*, Lat.] A person who speaks inwardly, and whose voice seems to come afar off; usually called a ventriloquist. See VENTRILLOQUIST.

*Gastrilques* are persons, who have acquired the art of modifying their voice, so that it affects the ear of the hearers, as if it came from another person, or from the clouds, or from under the earth.

*Reid.*

GASTROGRAPHY, *n. s.* [*γαστρ* and *γράφω*.] In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptance it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine.

*Sharp, Surgery.*

GOSTROTOMY, *n. s.* [*γαστρ* and *τομή*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, *adj.* The pretense of get.

Moves get him up into the mount. *Ez. xxiv. 18.*

Our daughter,

In honour of whose birth these triumphs are,  
Sits here, like beauty's child, whom nature gats  
For men to see, and seeing wonder at.

*Shakespeare, Pericles.*

GAT-TOOTHED, *adj.* [Sax. *gat*, a goat, and *toothed*.] Having a goat's tooth; having a lickerish tooth. This word Dryden has converted into *gap-toothed*, which Dr. Johnson has admitted into his Dictionary; which however gives no meaning to the passage where it is used, and is not the true word. *Gat-toothed* Mr. Tyrwhitt places among words in Chaucer not understood. But considering the disposition of the Wife of Bath, the poet's meaning in *gat-toothed* seems clear enough. *Gat* or *gat* is, by our elder writers, often used for *goat*.

She could make much of wandering by the way;

*Gat-toothed* was she, wofully for to say.

*Chaucer, C. T. Prod. Wife of Bath.*

GATE, *n. s.* [Sax. *gat*, *gate*, *gate*; Goth. *gati*; old Fr. *gat*, a gate.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open the gate of mercy, gracious God!

My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee.

*Shakespeare.*

## Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,  
And keep their impious turbans on, without  
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.  
*Know'st thou the way to Dover?* —  
*Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath. Shaks.*

3. An avenue; an opening.  
Austria had done nothing but wisely and politically, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a gate for a long war. *Knolly, Hist.*

4. A way; a passage; a road. [*Ice. gate, a street.*] Thus the town-gate is the town-street, in the North of England. See also GAIT.

The gate of a country is not like the gate of an house; I mean, it is not the utmost limit of the land, as the other is of the building; but rather a difficult pass to be surmounted before we can penetrate into the most valuable part of the country. *Drummond, Trav. p. 246.*

5. A goat. [*Sax. geit, yac: Ice. geit.*] Northerly spoken, says the contemporary commentator on Spenser. It is now used perhaps only in Scotland.  
Thilke same kiddle —  
Was too very foolish and unwise;  
For on a time, in summer season,  
The gate her dam that had good reason,  
Yode forth abroad, *Etc. Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

GA'TED.\* *adj.* [*from gate.*] Having gates.  
Vain Art, thou pigmy power!  
How dost thou swell, and strut, with human pride,  
To show thy littleness! What childish toys —  
Thy hundred-gated capitals, or those  
Where three days' travel left us much to ride.

*Young, Night Th. 9.*

GA'TEVIN. *n. s.* The *vena porta*.  
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatewin* which disperse that blood. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

GA'TEWAY.† *n. s.* [*gate and way.*]  
1. A way through gates of enclosed grounds.  
*Gateways between enclosures are so many, that they cannot cart between one field and another.*  
*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area to a large mansion.  
To GA'THER.† *v. a.* [*zabehuan, zabehuan, Sax.* Our own word was at first *gader*: Chaucer so writes it.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.  
*Gather stones — and they took stones and made an heap.* *Gen.*

2. To get in harvest.  
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase. *Lev. xxv. 20.*

3. To pick up; to glean.  
His opinions  
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,  
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Cast up the highway, gather out the stones. *Is. lxxi. 10.*  
I will send this preface upon those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer.

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must gather up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.  
What have I done?  
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love  
For women gain'd, but slighted and scorn'd!  
And like a rose just gather'd from the stalk,  
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,  
To wither on the ground! *Dryden, Spun. Friar.*

5. To assemble.  
They have gathered themselves together against me. *Job.*

All the way we went there were gathered some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.  
That that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall gather it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To select and take.  
Save us, O Lord, and gather us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Ps. cxi. 47.*

8. To sweep together.  
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind. *St. Matt. xiii. 47.*

9. To collect charitable contributions.  
Few Sundays come over our head, but decayed householders or shipwright merchants are gathered for. *Dr. King, Sermon. (1615.) p. 57.*

10. To bring into one body or interest.  
I will gather officers to him, besides those that are gathered unto him. *Is. lvi. 8.*

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.  
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne:  
Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,  
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gain.  
His gates ground upon her in the chase;  
Now breaks upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

13. To pucker needlework; to contract into small folds.  
14. To collect logically; to know by inference.  
That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*

The reason that I gather he is mad,  
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,  
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakespeare.*

After he had seen the vision, we endeavour'd to get into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*  
From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in this respect, we may gather, that all sins are not alike and equal, as the stoicks of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined. *Peterson.*

By night, and listening where the hapless pair  
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,  
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton, P. L.*

Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is translating Chaucer into French: from which I gather that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. To contract; to get.  
All faces shall gather blackness. *Isa. li. 6.*

16. TO GATHER BREATH. [*A proverbial expression.*] To have respite from any calamity.  
The luckless lucky maid  
A long time with that savage people staid,  
To gather breath, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER.† *v. n.*  
1. To be condensed; to thicken.  
If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,  
A song will help the beating storm to bear. *Dryden.*

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,  
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,  
South, East, and West, on airy couriers born,  
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*

Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,  
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.  
Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people came into them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. To assemble.  
There gathered unto him from Jerusalem a very great multitude of men, and women, and children. *1 Esdr. viii. 91.*

4. To generate pus or matter. See the 4th sense of GATHERING.  
GA'THER. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.  
Give laws for pantaloons,  
The length of breeches, and the garters,  
Part canons, periwigs, and feathers. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERABLE.\* *adj.* [*from gather.*] Deducible from premised grounds.  
The priesthood of the first-born is gatherable; hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their *kephor*, or price of redemption. *Num. iii. 41.*  
*Goldwin, Mos. and Aaron, l. 6.*

GA'THERER. *n. s.* [*from gather.*]  
1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.  
I will send this preface about those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff. *Watson, Pref. to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.  
I was a herdsman and a gatherer of sycamore fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land  
Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand. *Mary, Virg.*

GA'THERING.† *n. s.* [*from gather.*]  
1. An assembly.  
There be three things that mine heart feareth — the slander of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Ecclesi. xxi. 5.*

2. An accumulation; a collection.  
To receive the gatherings together of the waters which were to run from amongst the hills, and the mountain and hills raised upon the face of the antediluvian globe. *Shuckford on the Creation, p. 122.*

3. A collection of charitable contributions.  
Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gatherings when I come. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*

4. Generation of pus or matter.  
Ask one, who by repeated restraints had subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. *n. s.* A species of Cornelian cherry.  
GAUD.† *n. s.* [*Skinner* imagines this word may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. Junius, according to his custom, talks of *gayauc*; and Mr. Lye finds *gaude*, in Gaven Douglas, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gawadid*, Welsh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy; thence aptly applied to any thing that

gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland, this word is still retained both as a showy bawble, and the person fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a yellow flower. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Took pretends, that *gaud* is the past participle of the Sax. *gāvan*, to give; *gaved*, *gav'd*, *gavd*, *gaud*. Dyer, of Purley, ii. 267. But the true etymon seems to be the Icel. *gaeda*, ornare. See Dr. Jamieson's Suppl. in V. To GAUD.] An ornament; a fine thing; a toy; a trinket; a bawble. It is not now much used.

A pair of velvet blacke as sable  
She toke, and byng my necke about;  
Upon the gaudes all without  
Was wraye of gold, Pur repouer.

*Gauze, Conf. Am. b. 8.*  
Their faythe is a substance of thynges unseene,  
and not of gaudes and fables apperyng to the eye.  
*Italy, V. 1. a Course, 4to. (1543.) fol 31. b.*  
He bath put it into the minds of good Christian  
princes and magnates to disburden her (the church)  
of those stinking and defiled gaudes.

*Herman, Transl. of Beca's Sermon. (1547.) p. 82.*  
He stole the impression of her fantasy,  
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, concoits,  
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, orientals, *Shakespeare.*  
The sun is in the heaven, and the proud day,  
Attended with the pleasures of the world,  
To all too wanton, and too full of gauds,  
Is give me audience. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

My love to Hermia  
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now  
As the remembrance of an idle gaud,  
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakespeare.*  
Some bound for Guiney, golden doat to find,  
Bore all the gauds the simple natives wear;  
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,  
For folded turbanis finest holland bear.

*Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

To GAUD,† v. n. [*gaudeo*, Lat.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing. Dr. Johnson produces an example from Shakespeare, where the true reading is *go*, and *gaud* is merely a conjecture of Warburton, viz.  
Go to a gossip's feast, and go with me.

*Com. of Err.*

GA'UDED,\* *adj.* [from *gaud*.] 1. Decorated with beads or trinkets.

About her arms she bore

A pair of beads, gauded all with green. *Chaucer, C. T. Procl.*

Our veil'd dames  
Commit the war of white, and danace, in  
Their nicely gauded cheeks. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

GA'UDERY, n. s. [from *gaud*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and gaudery, but  
one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever  
was. *Bacon, Ess.*

Age, which is but one remove from death,  
and should have nothing about it but what looks like  
a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears,  
of late, but in the high mode, the blustering gaud,  
and utmost gaudery of youth, with clothes as  
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the  
person that wears them is usually grown out of it.  
*South.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,  
Is better than to be by tarmish'd gaudy known. *Dryden.*

GA'UDILY,† *adv.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily. Their persons are elegantly turned, gaudily decorated, and highly performed.

*Guthrie, India in general.*

GA'UDINESS,† n. s. [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

She shall have more thanks for the poor's wardrobe (of her procuring) than her own; and for their warmth than her own gaudiness.

*Whitlock, Mann, of the Eng. p. 351.*  
Neither are the men much less guilty of this pernicious folly, who, in imitation of a gaudiness and foppery in dress introduced of late years into our kingdom, cannot find materials in their own country, worthy to adorn their bodies of clay, while their minds are naked of every valuable quality.

*Swift, Sermon on the State of Ireland.*

GA'UDY,† *adj.* [from *gaud*.] This adjective at first was *gaudish*, and is frequent in the writings of Bale.]

1. Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Coolly thy lauit as thy purse can buy,  
But not express in fancy; rich, not gaudy;  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,  
As thick and numberless  
As the gay mees that people the sun beams.

*Milton.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride  
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side.

*Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,  
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold.

*Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end,  
will arrive thither much sooner than him who  
wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to gaze  
every where.

It is much to be lamented, that persons so naturally qualified to be great examples of piety, should, by an erroneous education, be made poor and gaudy spectacles of the greatest vanity. *Law.*

2. Rejoicing; festal.

*Come,*

Let's have another gaudy night; call to me  
All my laid captains, fill our bowls; once more  
Let's mock the midnight bell.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

'Tis joy clad like joy,  
Which is more honest than a cunning grief  
That's only clad with sables for a show,  
But gaudy hearted.

*Massey, Old Law.*

GA'UDY, n. s. [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. A word used in the university.

He may surely be contented with a fast to-day,  
that is sure of a gaudy to-morrow. *Chyene.*

GAVE, The preterite of give.

Thou canst not every day give me thy heart;  
If thou canst give it, then thou never gav'st it;  
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,  
It stays at home, and thou with loving sav'st it.

*Dorset.*

GA'VEL,† n. s.

1. A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days.

*Mortimer.*

2. A tribute; a toll; a yearly rent. [*Sax. zapol.*] More usually written *gabel*.

See GABEL.

GA'VELKIND,† n. s. Compounded by Lambert, in his Exposition of Saxon words, of *gylfe*, eal, *cyn*, *omnis* *cognatione* *proximi* *data*. Verstegan, in his Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, calls it *gavel-kind*, quasi, *give all kind*, that is, give to each child his part. But Taylor, in his History of Gavelkind, would derive it from the British *gafel*, a hold or tenure, and *cennor*, or *cennedh*, generatio aut familia; and so *gavel* *cen-*

*nedh* might signify *tenura generationis*. But whatever is the true etymology, it signifies in law a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in divers places of England, but especially in Kent.

*Cowell.*

Among other Welsh customs, he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavelkind*.

*Baron on Ireland.*

Owen was no sooner dead, but the custom of *gavel-kind*, which some think has ruined most families in Wales, occasioned great division amongst his sons.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 294.*

GA'VELOC,\* n. s. [*Su. Goth. gavelack*, *Sax. gavelock*.] An iron crown or lever; a strong iron bar. Common in the north of England, Westmoreland, and Craven Dialects, and Brockett's N. Country Words. In some places it is called also *gaffack*.

To GAUGE, v. a. [*gauger*, *jauge*, a measuring rod, French. It is pronounced, and often written, *gage*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vases nicely gauged on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.

*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artful manner in Homer, of taking measure or gauging his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel.

*Pope, Essay on Homer's Battles.*

GAUGE, n. s. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a gauge to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by.

*Mason, Mech. Exerc.*  
If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant gauge of your trade and wealth.

*Locke.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a gauge, by which they were to be measured.

*Archibald, Hist. of John Bull.*

GA'UGE, n. s. [from *gauge*.] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with royal jurisdiction: and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, gauger, and exchequer.

*Carew on Cornwall.*

GAUL,\* n. s. [*Lat. Gallia*.]

1. An ancient name of France. It is yet often used by our poets for modern France.

Here wad' the flame that still's ambitious flames  
The proud threats of Gaul's superlative slaves.

*Watson on the Marriage of the King, (1761.)*

2. An old inhabitant of France; and in poetry a modern Frenchman.

*Nor did the Gaul*

Not find him once a bawful foe. *Philips, Blenheim.*

Wherever the *Celtæ* or *Gauls* are mentioned by ancient writers, we seldom fail to hear of their druids and their bards.

*Blair on the Poems of Ossian, p. 21.*

**GA'ULISH.\*** *adj.* Relating to the Gauls. See **GAUL**.

The Romans having subdued the Gauls, introduced part of their language among them; and a mixture of half Latin, half *Gaulish* or *Celtic*, constituted the roman language; of which the modern French is only an improvement. *Chambers*. Galliard is imagined to be derived from the *Gaulish*, art, genius, and gay. *Johnson*.

**To GAUM.\*** *v. n.* [*Icei. gaum*, attention, *gaima*, to take a view of.] To understand; a northern word; as I do not *gaum* y<sup>e</sup>, i. e. I do not understand you, according to Grose. In Yorkshire, according to Ray, to mind or look at. We pronounce *gaum*, says Ray, under that word *gaum*; and speak it of persons that unhandsoomly gaze or look about them. *Gaum* is clearly the true word. It is still in use in Cheshire, and throughout the north of England.

**GA'UNLESS.\*** *adj.* [*from gaum*.] Stupid; awkward; lubberly; senseless. Lancashire dialect, and other parts of the north.

**To GAUNCH.\*** *v. a.* See **TO GAUCH**.

Among them are more frequent and bolder cautions than  
In the ark of Turkey, as empling, *gaunching*, *flaying*, *Aloud*, *Voyage* to the Levant, p. 94.

**GAUNT.\*** *adj.* [*As if gaunt*, from *zeppan*, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!  
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old;  
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;  
And who obtains from meat that is not *gaunt*?  
For sleeping breeds lean time here I watch'd;  
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*;  
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,  
Is my strict fast; I mean my children's looks;  
And therein fasting thou hast made me *gaunt*;  
*Gaunt* am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave,  
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Two mairiffs *gaunt* and grim her sight pursu'd,  
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood imbued. *Dryden, Fob.*

**GA'UNTLY.\*** *adv.* [*from gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

**GA'UNTLET.\*** *n. s.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry used for the *cestus*, or boxing glove.

A single *gauntlet* now with joints of steel,  
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Feel but the difference soft and rough;  
This is a *gauntlet*, that a maul.  
Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,  
And others try the twanging bow to bend;  
The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,  
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryden, Fob.*

Who naked wrestled best, besmear'd with oil,  
Or who with *gauntlets* gave and took the foil. *Dryden, Fob.*

The funeral of some valiant knight  
May give this thing its proper light;  
View his two *gauntlets*, those declare  
That both his hands were us'd to war.  
So to repel the Vandal of the stage,  
Our ve'n' hand resumes his tragick rage;  
He throu the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,  
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

**To GAUVE.\*** *v. n.* To stare. Praise of

Yorkshire Ale, 1697. Still in use. Craven Dialect, 1824, viz. To stare vacantly. **GA'UVISON.\*** *n. s.* [*from gauze*.] A weak foolish fellow; a silly staring fellow. North. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

**GAVOU'†** *n. s.* [*gavotte*, French; said to be derived from the *Gavots*, a people inhabiting a mountainous district in France, called *Gap*. Chambers.] A kind of dance, probably resembling our hornpipe. Cotgrave calls it a kind of brawl danced, commonly, by one alone.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, arabesques, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

*Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scribnerus.*  
**GAUZE.†** *n. s.* [*Fr. gaze*, "the thin canvas that serves women for a ground unto their cushions, or pursework; also, the slight stuff, tiffany; also, a mantle, &c. also, wealth, substance, and a prince's treasury." Cotgrave. This refers us to the Lat. *gaza*.] A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken clothes were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin like *gauze*.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
Hircodors, and demasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,  
Are lately brought over. *Swift*.

**GA'WAV.\*** *n. s.* [probably from the *Fr. gabe*, mocked, flouted. A dunce, fool, or blockhead; which Grose confines to our northern dialect; but it is not uncommon in the southern, with the pronunciation of *gady*. A low expression.

**GA'WV.\*** See **GAUC**.

**GAWK.\*** *n. s.* [*xeac*, Saxon, a cuckoo; *geck*, Germ. a fool.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland. Dr. Johnson says, and he might have said in the north of England also.

In the north of England, persons thus imposed upon, [made April fools,] are called April *gaucks*. A *gauck* or *gauck* is properly a cuckoo; and is used here metaphorically, in vulgar language, for a fool. The cuckoo is, indeed, every where a name of contempt. *Gauks*, in the Teutonic is rendered *stultus*, fool; whence also our northern word a *gale* or *gauly*. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

**GA'WKY.\*** *n. s.* A stupid, half-witted, or awkward person. See **GAWK**.

**GA'WKY.\*** *adj.* Awkward; ungainly; still so used in the north of England.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gauly*.

*Pennant, Tour in Sco. d.*  
**To GAWM.** See **To GAUM**.

**GAWN.\*** *n. s.* [*corrupted for gallan*.] A small tub or lading vessel. A provincial word.

**GA'WNTREE.\*** *n. s.* [*Scottish*.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

**GAY.\*** *adj.* [*gay*, *Fr. gae*, Celt. *gae*, Icel. joy, mirth; *gáa*, Greek.

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic.

Smooth face the waves, the seaplys, gently play;  
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay. *Pope*.  
K'n rival wit did Voiture's fate deplore,  
And *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope*.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*.

Ye have respect to him that weareth the *gay*. *Rav. vi. 9.*

*James, li. 3.*

3. SPECIOUS.

Neither your *fyne* disguising, nor your painted colours, nor your *gay* rhetoric, nor witty inventions, can so hide and cover the truth that it shall not appear.

*Mrs. Cosmore, Answer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 354.*

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetoric. That hath so well been taught her *dazzling* face. *Milton, Comus.*

**GAY.\*** *n. s.* [*from the adjective*.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts as emblem, as they do upon gay and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales. *L'Estrange.*

**GA'YETY.\*** *n. s.* [*gayeté*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* your youth requires.

To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham*.

3. Finery; show.

**GA'YLY.†** *adv.* See **GAILY**.

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.

Scot thou how *gayly* in young master goes,  
Vaunting himself upon his rising toes? *J. Hall, Sat. iii. 7.*

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn  
With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn. *Gay*.  
Like some fair flow'r, that early spring supplies,  
That *gayly* blooms, but e'en in blossoming dies. *Pope*.

**GA'YNESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in use. Dr. Johnson says, and he gives no example; but the first of the following he has applied to *gayety*, unjustifiably converting the poet's *gayness* to that word.

Our *gayness* and our guilt are all besmirch'd  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.*

Delicacy of fare, softness of lodging, *gayness* of attire. *J. Hall, Epist. Dec. li. Ep. 10.*

The Creator — is willing mankind should serve themselves off his creatures' various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, warmth, inclosures, beauties, and colours; not only to please and please in, but also curiosity and necessity and plainness in, and *gayness*. *J. Hall, Sat. ii. 99.*

**GA'YOMIE.\*** *adj.* [*from gay*.] Full of gayety.

And, sterd with heat of *gayome* youth, did vent,  
With warlike troops, the Norman coast to enter. *Mor. for Mag. p. 653.*

**To GAZE.†** *v. n.* [*ἀγάζεσθαι*, or rather *gazein*, to see, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — Or perhaps the Heb. *chazan*, to see.] To look intently and earnestly; with eagerness.

What seest thou there? King Henry's deadien,  
Inch'd with all the honours of the world:  
If so, *gaze* on. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

From some east her modest eyes below;  
At some her *gazing* glances roving free. *Fairfax*.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou shalt not by those things that are precious in her, but by those eyes will gaze an eagle blind. *Shakespeare, Tit. li. 3.*

High stations tumble, but not bliss create;  
None think the great unhappy, but the great.  
Fools gaze and envy; Envy darts a sting,  
Which makes a wain as writhed as a king. *Young*.

**To GAZE.†** *v. a.* To view steadfastly.

Strait toward heav'n my wondering eyes I turn'd,  
And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton, P. L.*

## Appal'd I gaze'd

The godlike presence; for 'aft'ward his brow  
Displeas'd, temper'd it with mild cooers,  
Look'd down reluctant on me.

*Abnside, Pleas. of Imag. B. ii.*

GAZE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Intenz regard; look of engerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lightn'd with her beauty's beams,  
And thereby ill'd with happy influence,  
And lifted up above the world's gaze,  
To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spenser.*  
Do but once a wild and wanton heed,  
If any air of music touch their ears,  
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest stand,  
By the sweet power of music. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*  
Not a mouth.

'Fore your queen died, she was more worth such  
gazes

Than what you look on now. *Shaksp. Wint. Telo.*  
With sweet gaze.

Or upon admition, him behold,  
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd  
Worlds. *Milton, P. L.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connection as to  
our understanding, snars out of sight, and leaves  
his readers at a gaze. *Dryden, Preface to Virg.*  
After having stood at gaze before this gaze, he  
discovered an inscription. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die

Betsey'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;  
Made of my enemies the *seem* and gaze;  
To grin in brazen frowns, under tann'd  
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton, S. A.*  
GAZEFUL. *adj.* [gaze and full.] Look-  
ing intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear.  
The ravish'd hearts of *gaze*ful men might rear  
To admiration of that heavenly light.

GAZEHOUD. n. s. [gaze and hound; *canis*  
*agaster*]; Skinner. A hound that pur-  
sues not by the scent, but by the eye.

Seest thou the gazehound? how with glance severe  
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer!  
*Tickle.*

GAZE' L. n. s. An Arabian deer.

Wild gazels are caught by sending into the herd  
one already taken and tam'd with a noose so  
fasten'd to his horns, as to entangle the animal  
that first approaches to oppose him.

*Goldsmith, Nat. Hist.*

GAZEMENT. n. s. [from gaze.] View.

Then forth he brought his snowy Fortinella—  
Cover'd of from people's gaze with a veil. *Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 17.*

GAZER. n. s. [from gaze.] He that gazes;  
one that looks intently with engerness or  
admiration.

In her cheeks the vermilion red did show,  
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;  
The which ambrosial odours from them three,  
And *gazes* sense with double pleasure fed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I'll play more gazers than the basilisk.

*Shakspere, Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;  
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*  
His learned ideas give him a transcendental dis-  
light; and yet, at the same time, discover the  
blemishes which the common gaze never observed.  
*Watts, Logic.*

GAZET. n. s. [Ital. *gazetta*.] A Venetian  
halfpenny. See GAZETTE.

Since you have said the word, I am content,  
But will not give a *gaze* less.

GAZETTE. n. s. [Gazetta is a Venetian  
halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of

which the first was published at Venice.  
Dr. Johnson. — It was a kind of literary  
newspaper, in single sheets, published at  
Venice in the sixteenth century, which  
was sold for a *gazet*. The *foglio d' avvisi*,  
from the circumstance of its price, has  
given the name of *gazette* to newspapers  
in many countries. At first, we used, in  
the plural, *gazetti*. Our *gazettes* began  
to be regularly printed in 1665. A paper of  
news; a paper of public intelligence.  
It is accented indifferently on the first  
or last syllable. Dr. Johnson says; but  
the most ancient and correct accentuation  
is on the last.

O, I shall be the fable of all feasts,  
The scepter of the *gaze*, sibyls' tale,  
And, which is worst, ev'n talk for ordinaries.

*B. Jonson, Fac.*

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,  
And the *gazette*, or Gallo-Belgicus.

I am glad to hear from abroad in the High  
Dutch *gazette*, that there is a treaty of ex-  
change in hand between Prince Rupert and  
Prince Casimir of Poland. *Wotton, Rem. p. 579.*  
And sometimes when the loss is small,  
And danger grows, they challenge all;  
Print out additions to their feasts,  
And encumbers in *gazettes*. *Hudibras.*

As English gentlemen, without geography,  
cannot well understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*  
The scepter of the *gaze* is mentioned in it that  
does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.

*Addison, Guardian.*

All, but truth, falls dead-born from the  
press;  
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

To GAZE. v. n. [from the noun.] To  
insert in a *gazette*. A common word in  
conversation; as the dissolution of part-  
nership is *gazetted*; his promotion is  
*gazetted*.

GAZETTE. n. s. [from *gazette*.]  
1. A writer of news.

Mount now, to Gallo-Belgicus appeat  
As deep a statesman as a *gazetteer*. *Donne, Verses on Cuyart the Traveller.*

2. An officer appointed to publish news  
by authority, whom Steele calls the  
lowest minister of state.

Saith is no more: I feel it die:  
No gazetter more innocent than I. *Pope.*

3. A newspaper.

Glasses and bottles, pipes, and *gazetteers*,  
As if the table, ev'n it itself was drunk,  
Lie a wet broken scene. *Thomson, Autumn.*

They have drawn through columns of *gaze-  
ters* and advertisers for a century together.  
*Burke on the State of the Nation.*

GAZINGSTOCK. n. s. [gaze and stock.]

1. A person gazed at with scorn and ab-  
horrence.

I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make  
thee vile, and will set thee as a *gazing-stock*. *Naham, iii. 6.*

Ye were made a *gazing-stock* both by reproaches  
and afflictions. *Ileb. x. 33.*

Those things are offences to us, by making us  
*gazingstocks* to others, and objects of their scorn  
and derision. *Reg.*

2. Any object gazed at.

Every eye that is transported, and every heart  
that is fired with that immodest *gazingstock*, are so  
many spoils and trophies of their temptations.

*Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 247.*

GAZON. n. s. [French.] In fortification,  
pieces of fresh earth covered with grass,  
cut in form of a wedge, about a foot  
long and half a foot thick, to line para-  
pets and the traverses of galleries.

*Harria.*

GE. [Saxon.] A particle often prefixed  
to Saxon verbs, participles, and verbal  
nouns.

This prepositional [prefix] was of our ancestors  
very much used, and is yet exceedingly used in  
the Low Dutch; where, according to their usual  
manner of pronouncing with aspiration, they use  
to put an *h* to it, and so make it *gh*. We have  
since altered it from *ge* to *y*; which yet we seldom  
use in prose, and sometimes in poetry for the en-  
crasement of syllables; as when we say, *geworden*,  
*gepleet*, *geyerd*, *geyerd*, and the like.

*Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.*

To GEAL. v. n. [old Fr. *geler*, "to con-  
geal with cold." Northgrave.] To con-  
geal. It is still a northern word, mean-  
ing to be benumbed with cold. See  
also GEALABLE.

Receiving the dew of heaven into the *gaping*  
shell, it (the mother-pearl) forms little grains or  
seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then  
grow hard, and good, as it were.

*Parthenia Sacra, (1635.) p. 190.*

GEAR. n. s. [Sax. *gearn*, to prepare,  
to make ready; *gearp*, provision, appar-  
atus. Often written *geer*.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements, dress; ha-  
bit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *geer*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When he found her bound, strip from her *geer*,  
And vile tormentors ready saw in place, *Faifair.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the  
street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again.

*Addison, Guardian.*

To me some radiant nymph appear  
In all her glitt'ring birthday *geer*.  
You think some goddess from the sky  
Descended ready cut and dry. *Suff.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen  
draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to  
Theoclus;  
His scourge reach'd, and his horse made fresh;  
then took her angry run  
At king Eumelus, brake his *geers*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

The frauds he learn'd in his fantastick years  
Made him unseemly in his lawful *geers*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff.

They burn frankincense, and other sweet sa-  
vours; and light also a great number of wax can-  
dles and tapers; not supposing that *gear* to be as  
any thing available to the divine nature.

*Robinson, Tr. of More; Utopia, li. 11.*

If Fortune be a woman, she is a good wench  
for this *gear*. *Shakspere, Merch. of Ven.*

Wet! Do you have tobacco?  
Rog. Surly I love it, but it loves not me; yet  
with your reverence I'll be bold.

Wet. Pray light it, Sir. — How do you like it?  
Rog. I promise you, it is notable stinking *gear*  
indeed. *Beaumont and Fl. Scorpious Lady.*

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches; as,  
he has *gear* enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

She rides before the wao to order the horses to  
their *geers*. *Bamford, No. 155.*

6. A general word for business, things, or  
matters.

That to Sir Calidore was easy *geere*. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. li. 6.*

I will remedy this gear ere long.  
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.

Shakespeare, *K. Hen. VI.* P. II.

Why, hear you curse? how comes this gear to  
pass?

B. Jonson, *Magn. Lady.*

When once her eye

Hath met the virtue of this magic dust,  
I shall appear some harmless villager,  
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear.

Milton, *Comus.*

To GEAR.† v. a. [from the noun.] To  
dress; as, "anugly geared, i. e. neatly  
dressed. North." Ray, and Grose.

GE'ARON.† adj. [A word which I find only  
in Spenser, Dr. Johnson says; without  
offering any etymology, and with the  
definition only of *wonderful*, applied to  
his single example from Moth. Hub-  
berd's Tale. It is in our old lexico-  
graphy, as well as in Spenser, for *rare*.  
See Sherwood's Dict. And, according  
to Groat, it is an Essex word for *scarce*,  
*hard to procure*. It is apparently the  
Goth. *geis*; *usgerison*, to be amazed,  
to wonder.] Rare; uncommon; won-  
derful.

The lady, hearkning to his senseful speech,  
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor *geison*.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. iv. 37.

It to teaches seem'd strange and *geison*.  
Spenser, *Heb. Tale.*

Such as this age, in which all good is *geison*.  
Spenser, *Via. of the World's Vanity.*

It was frosty winter's season,  
And faire Flora's wealth was *geison*.

Grove, *Philomet. Sec. Ode.*

GREAT. n. s. [corrupted from *jet*.] The  
hole through which the metal runs into  
the mold. Maxon, *Mech. Ezer.*

GE'ERISH.† See GIBBERISH. A  
GE'CK. n. s. [Sax. *geac*, a cuckoo; *geck*,  
German, a fool; *geaf*, Scottish.] A  
bubble easily imposed upon. Hauser.  
Obsolete.

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble  
heart and brain with needless jealousy, and  
to become the geck and scorn o' th' other's villainy?

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprinted,  
And made the most notorious geck and gull  
That e'er invention play'd on?

Shakespeare, *Tit. Night.*

To GECK.† v. a. [from the noun; or from  
the Teut. *ghecken*, to deceive.] To cheat;  
to trick.

GECK.† A term used by wagoners to  
their horses when they would have them  
go faster. Dr. Johnson.—It is a sort  
of abbreviation of *geho*, which seems to  
be a word of great antiquity in the same  
sense.

A learned friend, whose communi-  
cations I have frequently had occasion  
to acknowledge in the course of this  
work, says, the exclamation *geho*, *geho*,  
which carmen use to their horses, is  
probably of great antiquity. It is not  
peculiar to this country; as I have  
heard it used in France. In the story  
of the milkmaid who kicked down her  
pail, and with all her hopes of getting  
rich, as related in a very ancient collec-  
tion of apophthegms, entitled *Dialogus*,  
*Creuturarium*, printed at Gouda, in 1480,

is the following passage: Et cum sic  
glorietur, et cogitaret cum quanta  
gloria duceretur ad illum virum, super  
equum dicendo *gio, gio*, cepit pede  
percutere terram, quasi pingeret equum  
calcaribus." Brand, *Popular Antiquities*.

To GEL.† v. n. [from the old form of *go* in  
*gie* or *gee*.] To fit; to suit; as, they  
agree or go together. A northern ex-  
pression. Wilbraham's *Ches. Gloss.* and  
*Craven Dial.*

GEER.† See GEAR.

GESE. The plural of *goose*.

GEHE'NNA. n. s. [Gr. *γέεννα*, from the  
Hebrew *gehinnom*, the valley of Hinnom,  
called also Tophet; old Fr. *gehenne*,  
torture, torment, and also hell.] Properly,  
a place in a valley where the Israelites  
erected abominable altars,  
there sacrificing their children in fire to  
the idol Moloch; notwithstanding it is  
usually taken for hell. Bullock.

First, Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with  
blood

(Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears;  
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud,  
Their children's cries unheard, that pass'd through  
fire

To his grim idol — His grove  
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence  
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.  
Milton, *P. L.*

GE'HO.† See GEE.

GELABLE.† adj. [old Fr. *gelable*, from  
*gelu*, Latin.] That may be congealed  
or concreted into a jelly.

GELATINE.† } adj. [*gelatus*, Latin. Dr.  
GELATINOUS. } Johnson.—Adopted per-  
haps from the old Fr. *gelatine*, "an ex-  
cellent white broth made of the fish  
saigre." Cotgrave.] Formed into a  
jelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive.

This pellucid gelatinous substance is an excre-  
ment cast off from the shells of fish that inhabit  
the ocean.

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully  
up in that spermatick gelatine matter, in which  
they are deposited. Derham.

To GELD.† v. a. pteer. *gelded* or *gelt*;  
part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, Ger-  
man; *geld-fac*, castrated cattle, Iceland.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power  
of generation.

Gold bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall.

Lord Say hath gelded the commonwealth, and  
made it an enuch. Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up  
With like advantage on the other side,  
Gilding the opposed continent as much  
As on the other side it takes from you.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or  
liable to objection.

For they, by his authentick copy know,  
Both how to *geld* and to adulterate it.

Beaumont's *Psyche*, (1651,) ix. 196.

They were diligent enough to make sure work,  
and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they  
took away the very machinical of it.

Dryden, *Pref. to Cromwell.*

GE'LD. n. s. [Sax. *geld*, compensation.]  
In our old customs, tribute; and also a  
fine or compensation for delinquency.

GE'LDER. n. s. [from *geld*.] One that  
performs the act of castration.

Gold laser with *gelders*, as many one do,  
And look of a dozen to geld away two. Tassie.

No sow *gelder* did blow his horn  
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. Hudibras.

GE'LDER-ROSE. n. s. [I suppose brought  
from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like  
those of the maple-tree: the flowers con-  
sist of one leaf, in a circular rose form.

Miller.

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cut-  
tings.

GE'LDING. n. s. [from *geld*.] Any animal  
castrated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses,  
bulls, or rams than females; yet artificially, that  
is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there  
are fewer.

The lord lieutenant may chase out one of the  
best horses, and take of the best *geldings*, for  
which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the  
horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*.

Temple.

GE'LDID.† adj. [*gelidus*, Lat.] Extremely  
cold.

If she find some life

Yet lurking close, she bites his *gelid* lips.

Morison, *Trag. of Sophomora.*

From the deep ooze and *gelid* caverns ro'd,  
They frounce. Thomson, *Spring*

GELIDITY. n. s. [from *gelid*.] Extreme  
cold.

Dict.

GE'LDINESS. n. s. [from *gelid*.] Extreme  
cold.

Dict.

GELLY.† n. s. [*geleé*, French; *gelatus*,  
Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity;  
glue; glucy substance.

My best blood turn

To an infected *gelly*. Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale.*

The topers of the best *gellies*,  
The sun and moon, became like wazen globes,  
The shooting stars and all in purple *gellies*,  
And chaos is at hand.

Dryden and Lee, *Edipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moder-  
ate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are re-  
solvable again into *gellies*.

Arbutnot, on *Aliments*.

GELT. n. s. [from *geld*.] A castrated  
animal; gelding. Not used.

The sprayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable.

Morison.

GELT. n. s. [corrupted for the sake of  
rhyme from *gelt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,

Emboss with a bugle about the belt.

Spenser, *Shep. Col.*

GELTY. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. Morison, *Harsh.*

GEM.† n. s. Sax. *gemma*; Icel. *gem*; Fr.  
*gemma*; Lat. *gemma*.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever  
kind.

Love his fancy drew;

And so to take the gem Uricus sought. Sidney.

I saw his bleeding rings,

Their precious *gems* ore lost, became his guide,

Led him, leag'd for him, saw'd him from despair.

Shakespeare.

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or  
well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and  
to give the lustre where it ought.

Poetschorn on *Drawing*.

Stones of small worth may be seen by day;  
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. Cowley.

The kinds of all *gems*, when pure, wholly di-  
aphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine mat.

ter; but we find the diaphanous of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter.

Woodward.

## 2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem  
A swelling knot is raised, called a gem;  
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows.

Deidam.

Embolden'd not they come,  
And swell the gems, and hurl the narrow room.

Dryden.

To GEM.† v. a. [*gemmo*, Lat. *gemmer*, old Fr. to adorn, as with jewels or buds.

—She who in her life-time was cotein'd,  
Ev'n in her very funerals in *gemm'd*.

Lockhart, *Lac. Poet.* p. 101.

To GEM v. n. [*gemmo*, Lat.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread  
Their branches, bung with copious fruit;  
Or *gemm'd*  
Their blossoms.

Milton, *P. L.*

GEMEL. n. s. [*Lat. gemellus*; Fr. *gemma*, *gemelle*.] A pair; two things of a sort. It is still an heraldic term.

The quadun doth never double; or, to use a word of heraldry, never bringing forth *gemels*.

Dryden, *Barons' Wars*, Pref.

GEMEL Ring \* n. s. This is the old expression for what, in later times, has been written *gimnal* and *gimbal* ring. It was also called a *gemow* ring; i. e. "double or twins, because they be rings with two or more links." Minshew. "So, according to the older authority of Huolot, "a gemol or gemmow ring."

A garland of bays and rosemary, a *gimnal* ring, with one link hanging. *Brewer*, *Com. of Lingua*, li. 4.

GEMELLI/TARGUES. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins.

Dict.

To GEMINATE. v. a. [*gemino*, Latin.] To double.

Dict.

GEMINATION. n. s. [*from geminate*.] Repetition; reduplication.

If the will be in the sense, and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it.

Bacon, *Talk. of the Cid. of Good and Evil*.

That *gemination*, after the manner of the Hebrews, is that much emphasis, and fortifies the signification of which.

Bp. Sanderon on *Promiss. Oaths*, i. § 13.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shows not to have been causeless, fear him.

Bayle.

GEMINI. n. s. pl. [Latin.] The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiac.

In *Gemini* that noble power is shewn,  
That twins their hearts, and doth of two make one.

B. Jonson, *Masques*.

GEMINUS. n. s. [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have graced upon that knoll friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons.

Shakespeare.

A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you.

Congreve.

GEMINOUS. *adj.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptised these *geminous* births, and double consecrations, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

GEMMARY. *adj.* [*from gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and grammar affection is its translucency; as for transparency, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

GENEALOUS. *adj.* [*gemmaus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmaus* matter itself.

Woodward.

2. Resembling gems.

THE GEMMOSITY. n. s. [*from gem*.] The quality of being a jewel.

Dict.

GEMMY. *adj.* [*from gem*.] Resembling gems.

The fitting cloud against the summit dash'd,  
And, by the sun illum'd, pouring bright

A *gemmy* shower. Thomson, *1. Idyll*, p. 11.

GENOTHE.† n. s. [Sax. *genoth*.] A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GENUDER.† n. s. [*genus*, Latin; *gender*, French.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, in the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will.

Shakespeare, *Othello*.

The other motive,  
Why to a publick court I might not go,

Is the great love the general *gender* bare me.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

2. A sex.

Set and *gender* are qualities which belong to substances, but cannot belong to the qualities of substances. A. Smith, on the *Form. of Languages*.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.

Clark.

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral gender, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean.

Arbuthnot.

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the noun into the masculine *gender*.

Brown.

To GENDER.† v. a. [old Fr. *gender*.]

1. To beget.

Abraham *gendered* Isaac. *Wicliffe*, St. Matt. i. 2.

Hath the rain a father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew? out of whose womb came the ice? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath *gendered* it?

Job, xxxviii. 28, 29.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife.

2 Tim. li. 28.

To GENDER. v. n. To copulate; to breed.

To *gender* in. *Shakespeare*, *Othello*.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.

Lev. xix. 19.

GENEALOGICAL.† *adj.* [*from genealogy*.]

Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a porcio with a *genealogical* tree of the house of Cecil painted on the walls.

Gough, *Topograph. under Throldby*.

GENEALOGIST.† n. s. [*genealogia*, Gr. *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the follow may not be a despicable addition to those repositories.

Walpole.

GENEALOGY.† n. s. [*genealogia*, old Fr. *Contrage*; from the Gr. *γενος* and *λογος*.] History of the succession of

families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients traced such lines in several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*.

Burnet, *Theory*.

GEN'ERABLE.† *adj.* [*from genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

Cockeram, and Bullokar.

Others say, that the forms of particular words are *generable* and *corruptible*.

Hentley, *Serm. G.*

GEN'ERAL.† *adj.* [*General*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

Thou thyself hast been a libertine; — And all the embossed shores, and wooded evils,

That thou with licence of free foot hast caught, Wouldstst thou disgorge into the general world.

Shakespeare, *As you like it*.

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions.

Watts on the *Mind*.

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it.

Locke.

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular.

Wicliffe.

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Now would we design him burial of his men, Till be disbursed at St. Colmeki's ale,

Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Not fail'd they to express how much they praise'd, That for the *general* sake he desip'd

His own.

Milton, *P. L.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.

Spratt.

7. Having relation to all.

From the wall of Paradise upspring,  
Into his other *gen'ral* sine gave prospect large

Into his wider empire neighbor'd round.

Milton, *P. L.*

8. Extensive; though not universal.

Common; usual.

You will rather show our *gen'ral* faults

How you can frown.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

10. Compensative.

I have been bold,  
(For that I knew it the most *gen'ral* way.)

To them to use your signet and your name.

Shakespeare, *Tim. of Athens*.

11. General is appended to several offices: as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General*.

GEN'ERAL.† n. s.

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else. In *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end.

Norris.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *general*.

Locke.

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the false, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shown that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads.

Addison.

An history painter paints man in *general*; a portrait painter, a particular man, and consequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business, Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the general Take hold on me; for my particular grief Injuncts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. The vulgar. Not now in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the general; but it was as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Undervaluing many particulars (which they truly esteemed) as rather to be consented to than that the general should suffer.

4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A general is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*  
The generals on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Adison on the War.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows, And with a gen'ral's love of conquest glows. *Adison.*

5. A particular beat of the drum; probably from the preceding word. It is the signal of marching.

GENERALISMO, *n. s.* [generalissime, French, from general.] Addition, having termed Agamemnon *generalissimo* of the Grecian expedition, (Tatter, 152.) is reproved by bishop Hurd with this reflection on the word: "Instead of this cant and ludicrous term, he should have used the more noble one of *general*, or *commander in chief*." *Adison's Works*, edit. Hurd, vol. ii. 337. The examples from Clarendon and Brown, given by Dr. Johnson, might have served as a charge. The authorities of Sir Henry Wotton, Henry More, and South, which I add, further shew the serious manner in which the word is used.] The supreme commander.

Privili had passed through all the principal charges of the state in the civil way; and had lastly in the military been *generalissimo*.

Wotton, *Elect. of the Duke of Venice.*  
The officers of the generalissimo of the world, that are as the eyes and ears of the great king, in the seeing and hearing all things. *More, Conj. Cath. p. 185.*

Ingratitude—a sin of an universal comprehension; and, as I may so speak, the *generalissimo* of sins, having an influence upon the particular sins and irregularities of our practice. *South, Sermon, ix. 118.*

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon.*  
Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERALITY, *n. s.* [generalité, French; from general.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such generalities as, every way offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest content. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacious and disobedience. *Ayliffe, Perseus.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Keble, Poet.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; in all, that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Adison.*  
They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgement, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires.

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandering without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GENERALIZATION, *n. s.* [from generalis, Lat.] The act of reducing to a genus.

The original invention of such words would require a yet greater effort of abstraction, and *generalization*, than that of nouns subjective. *A. Smith on the Form of Languages.*

TO GENERALIZE, *v. a.* [generalis, Lat.] To reduce to a genus.

Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner *generalized*. *Rid.*

GENERALLY, *adv.* [from general.]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be generally touched with so many giddy fancies as be hath *generally* to his whole sex withal. *Shakespeare.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untied. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Adison, Guardian.*  
Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

Generally speaking, persons designed for long life, though in the former years they were small eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with their age. *Blackmore.*

GENERALNESS, *n. s.* [from general.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, retired springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, act themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GENERALSHIP, *n. s.* [from general.] Conduct of him who commands an army; and applied also, generally, to good or bad management.

Cicero laughs, in one of his letters, at his *generalship*. *Bolingbroke, Lett. on Hist.*

This is looked upon in no other light, but as an awful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Berne.*

GENERALTY, *n. s.* [from general.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a *generality* and include in their *generality* all the several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GENERANT, *n. s.* [generans, Lat.] The begetting, or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*; whether it be

immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glenville, Script.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by its heat. *Key.*

TO GENERATE, *v. a.* [genero, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seed, being tame, *generate* others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each Soul living, each that creep, which plentifully The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milt. P. L.*

Or find some other way to *generate* mankind. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

GENERATION, *n. s.* [from generate; generation, Fr.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; so, so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*; but then the dilation of them, without any new sealings, shows they cannot be impressions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell His *generation*, and their rising birth. *Milt. P. L.*

Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milt. P. L.*  
If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as to many heads of families whom they represent. *Tenney.*

2. A family; a race.

'Tis a dog.  
— Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakespeare, Timon.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythians, Or he that makes his *generation* mean, To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled. *St. Matt. xxiv. 34.*

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Gen.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*. *Raleigh, Essay.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed as an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three years, twenty-five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmat.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hosier.*

GENERATIVE, *adj.* [generatíf, French, from genero, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh, Hist.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.



If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

GENÉRATOR. *n. s.* [*generateur*, Fr. from *genero*, Lat.]

1. The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered.

*Hutton, Vulg. Err.*

2. The person who begets.

Adam hath not only fallen from his Creator, but we ourselves from Adam, our primary generator.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. l. 38.*

GENÉRICAL. *adj.* [*generique*, French; GENÉRIK. } from *genus*, Latin.]

That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus; but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and honest assumption, requires a *generic* description quadrate to both.

*Harvey on Consumption.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generic* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape.

*Watts, Logic.*

GENÉRICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.

These have all the essential characters of shells, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied.

*H. Wood.*

GENÉROSITY. *n. s.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.]

1. High birth.

To break the heart of *generosity*. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is?

*Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have passed by such a fault as this.

*Locke.*

GENÉROUS. *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *generosus*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

Let her not be poor, how *generous* soever; for a man can buy nothing in the market with *generosity*.

*Id. Burleigh, Precepts to his Son.*

Your dinner, and the *generous* islands By you invited, do attend your person.

*Shakspere, Othello.*

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind, Pure to the last recesses of the mind.

*Dryden.*

That *gen'rous* boldness to defend An innocent or absent friend.

*Bentley.*

The *gen'rous* critic flann'd the poet's fire, And taught the world with reason to admire.

*Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learned than good.

With manners *generous* as his noble blood.

*Pope.*

The *gen'rous* god will with gold refine, And ripens spirits as he ripens mines.

*Pope.*

His *gen'rous* spouse, Thereo, heav'nly fair, Nurs'd the young stranger with a mother's care.

*Pope.*

I pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*.

*Pope.*

delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own.

*Law.*

5. It is use of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay, Till the whole carcass he devour,

As if his *gen'rous* hunger understood That he can never want plenty of food, He only sucks the tasteless blood.

*Cowley.*

His op'ning bounds, and now he hears their cries: A *gen'rous* pack.

*Addison.*

6. Liberal; munificent.

When from his rest the young companion bore The cup the *gen'rous* landlord own'd before,

And paid profusely with the precious bowl, The stinted kindness of this churlish soul.

Fast by the margin of her native flood, Whose wondrous waters are well known to fam'd;

Fair as the bordering flowers the princesse stroom, And rich in bounty as the *gen'rous* stream.

*Hoy on Pharaoh's Daughter.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm even in this *generous* wine, was copious.

*Hog.*

Those who in southern climes complain, From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,

Must own that pain is well repaid, By *gen'rous* wines beneath a shade.

*Swift.*

GENÉROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

But all the gods our ruin have foretold, Yet *generously* he does his arms withhold.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENÉROUNES. *n. s.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.

The whole Ethnick religion was nothing but a perpetual banishment of all true *generosities* and freedom of mind.

*Spencer on Poet. (1665), p. 92.*

It is possible to conceive that the overflowing *generosities* of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles?

*Collier on Kindness.*

GENESIS. *n. s.* [*Gr. γένεσις; genesis*, Fr.] Generation; the first book of

Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

The first (book of Moses) is called *Genesis*, because it contains the history of the creation of the world, with which it begins; and the genealogy of the patriarchs down to the death of Joseph, where it ends.

*Patrick on Geneva.*

GENET. *n. s.* [French. The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. Dr. Johnson.]

The original word is the Spanish *ginet*, "a light horseman, that rideth a *la ginet*," called a *ginet*." Minshew, Span. Dict.

Our word is often written *jenet*, and sometimes *gennet*. A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes.

*Shakspere, Othello.*

The king of Navarre escaped by the swiftness of a Spanish *genet*: which race, for their winged speed, the poets feigned to be begot of the wind.

*Fuller, Holy War, p. 180.*

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind.

He shews his statue too, where placed on Ray, The *genet* underneath him seems to fly.

*Dryden, Jun.*

GENÉT. *n. s.* [*genette*, old Fr. *ginet*, Spanish. Our word is sometimes writ-

ten *ginet*.] An animal of the weasel kind; "a beast almost of the bigness of a cat, breeding in Spain. There are two colours of them, black and gray; the fur of the black is most esteemed." Bullokar.

GENETHIACAL. *adj.* [old Fr. *genethiaque*, from the Gr. γενεθιακή.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was sighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethiacal* epimerisms, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities.

*Hawth. Fac. Ferret.*

The *genethiacal* astrologers have other signs, more subtle, though perhaps not much more certain.

*Ferrand, Lucé Melanch. p. 149.*

GENETHIACKS. *n. s. pl.* [from γενεθιακή.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHIATICK. *n. s.* [*γενεθιακή*.] One who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the *genethiacks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person.

*Dramatic.*

GENÉVA. *n. s.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops.

At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt and the coarsest spirit.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

It is now a common word for the fiery liquid called *gin*. See *Gin*.

Gen' him sleep: 'Tis a sign he has ta'en his liquor; and if you meet An officer preaching of sobriety,

Unless he read it in *Genes* print, Lay him by the heels.

*Mozing, Duke of Milan.*

GENÉVAINISM. *n. s.* [from *Genève*.] Strict Calvinism.

The publick doctrine of the Church of England is not very likely to have been, or to be, upon the party of a faction, that hath so long had a schism on foot against it, to bring in *Genéva* into church and state wholly, totally, were it possible.

*Montaigne, App. to Cesi. p. 72.*

GENÉVOIS. *n. s. pl.* People of *Genève*; now written *Geneve*.

The *Genévois* have been very much refined, or, as others will have it, corrupted by the conversation of the French Protestants.

*Addison on Italy.*

GENÉIAL. *adj.* [*genial*, old Fr. *genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem.

*Milton, P. L.*

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love, The bliss of men below and gods above!

*Dryden, Psk.*

2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.

Nor will the light of life continue long, But yields to double darkness night at hand; So much I feel thy *genial* spirits drop.

*Milton, S. A.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceeded from natural incapacity, and genial indisposition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. Gay; merry.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* arch-deacon (Walter de Maup) has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme.

*Warren, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. ii.*

GENIALLY, *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as adverse to others.

*Glamside, Scipio.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

The splendid sun *genially* warms the fertile earth. *Horris, Hermes, B. 2. ch. 5.*

To GENICULATE, *v. a.* [Lat. *geniculatus*.] To joint or knot. *Cockeram.*

GENICULATED, *adj.* [geniculatus, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some geniculated plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GENICULATION, *n. s.* [geniculatio, Lat.]

1. Knotness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

2. The act of kneeling.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, &c.

*Rp. Hall, Rem. p. 307.*

GENIE, *n. s.* [old Fr. *genie*.] Inclination; disposition; turn of mind.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c. did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers, &c. are reposed, in the end that he might advance his *genius* in antiquities.

*Life of A. Wood, p. 147.*

GENIO, *n. s.* [genio, Ital. *genius*, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some genius are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Towler.*

GENITALS, *n. s. Pl.* [genitalia, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation.

Hann is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the genitals of his father. *Brown.*

GENETING, *n. s.* [A corruption of *Janetion*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janetion*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janetion*. Dr. Johnson.—May not the word be just as well supposed to be borrowed from the old French *genin*, a kind of grape, from which a white wine was made; the apple perhaps resembling it in flavour? See *Lacombe* and *Roq.* in V. GENETIN.]

An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plums in fruit, *genietings*, and collins. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE, *adj.* [genitivus, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begetting, as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as, son of a father.

All relatives are said to reciprocate, or mutually infer each other; and therefore they are often expressed by this case, that is to say, the *genitive*.

*Horris, Herm. B. 2. ch. 4.*

The relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or different ending of the substantive. The case answers to the *genitive* case

in the Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the possessive case.

*Leath, Gramm.*

GENITOR, *n. s.* [Latin, *genitor*; old Fr. *geniteur*.] A sire; a father.

Profane legends—termed by their *genitors* and forefathers golden legends.

*Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616.) p. 12.*

Whosoever is generative, is from him which is the *genitor*.

*Peerson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

GENITURE, *n. s.* [old Fr. *geniture*.] Generation; birth.

He had the signifiers in his *geniture* fortune.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 7.*

This work, by merit first of fame secure, Is likewise happy in its *geniture*;

For, since 'tis born when Charles ascends the throne,

It shares at once his fortune and its own.

*Dryden, Ep. to Sir R. Howard.*

GENIUS, *n. s.* [Lat. *genie*, French. Dr. Johnson has given no instance of the plural number of this word. It is both *geni*, and *geniuses*; the former of which belongs to the first definition only; the latter, to any of the rest.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but be Whose being I do fear: and, under him, My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said

Antony was by Cesar. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal instruments Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

And as I awake, sweet music breathe, Sent to some spirit of the wood, Milton, II. Para.

Or th' unseen genius of the wood, Milton, II. Para.

And the tame demon that should guard my throne,

Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day; Let common guests respectfully give way.

What indeed are the *geni* of the Arabs, the peris of the Persians, but the elfs and fairies of England? *Hale on the Arabian Nights' Ent. p. 15.*

2. A man endowed with superior faculties. There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Adams.*

Among great *geniuses*, those few draw the admiration of all the world upon them, and stand up as the prodigies of mankind, who by mere strength of natural parts, and without any assistance of art or learning, have produced works that were the delight of their own times, and the wonder of posterity.

*Adams, Spect. No. 160.*

3. Mental power or faculties. The state and order does proclaim

The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the deal learning of the schools.

*Burnet, Theory, Pref.*

One science only will one *genius* fit; So vast is art, so narrow human wit.

*Pope on Criticism.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. Nature; disposition. Studious to please the *genius* of the times,

With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from

the narrowness of their understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them.

*Burnet, Theory, Pref.*

He takes the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENOSE, *n. s.* *x. pl.* The people of Genoa in Italy.

The *Genoses* are esteemed extremely cunning, industrious, and insured to hardship above the rest of the Italians.

*Addition on Italy.*

GENTE, *adj.* [gent, old French. Dr. Johnson.—This word, in the old romances, is a common epithet applied to ladies.

Chaucer's Sir Thopas, however, is distinguished by the same term, "fair and gent." In this sense, it appears to have been a Provençal word: "Gente, gentile, nobile, grazioso; venuta dal Provenzale." *Vocab. Della Crusca.*] Elegant; pretty; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused, Dr. Johnson says; but perhaps transformed, it may be added, into *janity*.

See JANTY.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage, Forewasted all, till Genusina *gen*

Pursuaded him to cease. *Spranger, F. Q.*

She that was noble, wise, as fair and gent, Cast how else might their harmless lives preserve.

*Faifus.*

GENTE-EL, *adj.* [gentil, French. Our word was at first *gentile*. "Other guests, that were bidden, *gentilely* alleged reasonable impediments." Martin, Mar.

of Priests, 1554. sign. i. l. 1. And this method of writing it continued till about the close of the seventeenth century.

Stillington and Fell both use *gentile* for *gentel*.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors.

*Shelf to Goy.*

Their poets have no notion of *gentel* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry.

*Addition on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So spruce that he can never be *gentel*. *Towler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so *gentel*, and so constant at all places of pleasure and expense.

*Lau.*

GENTE-ELLY, *adv.* [from *gentel*. See the etymology of *gentel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be *gentel* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists.

*Glamside, Scipio. Pref.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *gentel*.

*Smith.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

She is not handsome, being very sickly, but seems lively, and *gentel* shaped.

*Steinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 39.*

GENTE-ELNESS, *n. s.* [from *gentel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a *genius* full of *gentleness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses.

*Dryden, Duffen.*

Parnegiano has dignified the *gentleness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo.

*Rognid.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, *n. s.* [gentiane, French; gentiana, Latin. The name is said to be

taken from that of *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who is reported to have first discovered the properties of this plant.] Felwort or badmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a fætid and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*  
It is fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with gentian roots.

*Wiennan, Surgery.*

**GENTIANELLA. n. s.** A kind of blue colour.

**GENTILE. n. s.** [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.  
Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the gentile.

*Rom. ii. 2.*

*Gentiles* or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot  
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;  
That ladies and gentiles, for whom we do serve,  
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve.

*Twain.*

**GENTILE. adj.** [*Latin, gentilis*.] Belonging to a nation; as the British, Irish, German, &c. are *gentile* adjectives.

**GENTILESSE. n. s.** [*French*.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding clothes undresses  
Her complaisance and gentleness. *Hudibras.*

**GENTILISH. adj.** [*from Gentile*.] Heathenism; pagan.

Not fling the tongue of Scripture to a *Gentilish* idiom. *Milton, Tractation.*

**GENTILISM. n. s.** [*gentilisme*, French; *from gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillingfleet.*

This was one of those fæntasms, which abused the minds of men in the darkness of *gentilism*.

*Spenser on Prof. p. 174.*

He that if he had been born of beauteous parents, or put out to nurse to an Indian, would have sucked in as much of *gentilism*.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 511.*

The Greeks, in the time of sickness and mourning for the dead, retain not only ceremonies by us accounted superstitions, but also savouring somewhat of ancient *gentilism*.

*Ricant, Gr. Ch. p. 293.*

**GENTILITIOUS. adj.** [*Gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.  
That an unsavoury odour in *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this temper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

**GENTILITY. n. s.** [*gentilité*, French *from gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.  
'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever show  
By courteous the fruit of true gentility.

*Sir J. Harrington.*

I have read Shakespeare at Lincoln's Inn, and have published my *Canons of Criticism*; and for this I am to be degraded of my gentility!

*Edwards's Can. of Crit. Pref.*

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

A dangerous law against *gentility*.

*Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

*Gentility* here does not signify that rank of people called *gentry*, but what the French express by *gentillesse*, i. e. *elegantia*, *aristocras*.

*Threshold on Shakespeare.*  
All the men of quality (began) to speak the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high strain of *gentility*.

*Horris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

3. *Gentry*; the class of persons well born.

Gentry must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Devises on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to enjoy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

To **GENTILIZE. v. n.** [*from Gentile*; *Fr. gentiler*.] To live like a heathen.

*Sherwood.*

This is not my conjecture, but drawn from God's known denunciation against the *gentilizing* Israelites. *Milton, Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.*

**GENTLE. adj.** [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.  
They entering and killing all of the gentle and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of gentle blood, part shed in honour's cause,  
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Befitting a gentleman; genteel; graceful. See **GENTLENESS**.

For all so soon as life did me admit  
Into this world, and shew'd heaven's light,  
From mother's pay I taken was unfit,  
And straight deliver'd to a fairy knight.

To be upbrought in gentle there, and martial might. *Spenser, F. Q. l. ix. 3.*

3. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakespeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,  
Go I to fight. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

A virtuous and a good man, revered in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. *2 Mac. v. 12.*

The *gentle* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wise; for, had she been deny'd,  
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:  
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;

All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Asterbury.*

4. Soothing; pacific.

And though this sense first *gentle* music found,  
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Darwin.*

**GENTLE. n. s.**

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Not out of use.

*Gentles*, do not reprove;  
If you pardon, we will mend;  
Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? *Gentle*, methinks you frown. *Shakespeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.  
He will in the three hot months bite as a flag-worm, or as a green *gentle*. *Walton, Angler.*

To **GENTLE. v. a.** To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,  
This day shall *gentle* his condition.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

**GENTLEFOLK. n. s.** [*gentle and folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

*Gentlefolk* will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Sest.*

**GENTLEMAN. n. s.** [*gentilhomme*, *Fr. gentilhomme*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical. Dr. Johnson.—Tyrwhitt and Morin are of the same opinion; the latter of whom refers to Cicero, viz. "*Gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem sunt nomine ab ingenuis oriundi*." Topic. § 6. Dame Juliana Berners, in her treatise on coat-armour, (1486,) quaintly says that "Cain became a *gentleman* through his father and mother's blessing!"

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the gentlemen and the peasants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,  
But young and brave, and of a family  
Ancient and noble. *Olney, Orphan.*

You say a long descended race  
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree  
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me.

*Dryden.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire out some mean-born *gentleman*,  
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence's daughter. *Shakespeare.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance: sometimes ironical.

The same *gentleman* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

You see among men, who are honoured with the common appellation of *gentlemen*, so many contradictions to that character, that it is the utmost ill-fortune to bear it. *Taylor, No. 66.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman usher*, Madam, my lord is gone.

Let be call'd before us *Shakespeare.*

That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. It is used of any man however high. The earl of Hereford was reputed then in England the most valiant *gentleman*.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and his familiar. *Shakespeare.*

**GENTLEMANLIKE. adj.** [*gentleman* and *GENTLEMANLY*.] *likewise* Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but ensureth *gentle* to his weapon, and to the gentlemanly trade of stealing!

*Shenar on Ireland.*

Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall see in a Summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shakespeare.*  
You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities.

*Shaks. As you like it.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more gentlemanly person of the two.

*Swift.*

**GENTLEMANLINESS.** *n. s.* [from *gentlemanly*.] Behaviour of a gentleman.

*Shervood.*

**GENTLEMANSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *gentleman*.] Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman.  
His fine gentlemanship did him no good.

*Id. Halfour.*

He treated me in a gentlemanlike manner: It should rather be gentlemanly; otherwise it is a reflection, as if his gentlemanship was affected, or mine was doubtful.

*Pope, Anecd. Eng. Language.*

**GENTLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

*Gentleness* and gentility are the same thing; and if they are not the same words, they come from one and the same original; from whence likewise is deduced the word *gentleman*.

*Pope, Anecd. Eng. Language.*

2. Gentlemanly conduct; elegance of behaviour. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

I thought you lord of more true gentleness.

*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dr.*

I love measure i' the feet, and number i' the voice; they are *gentlenesses*, that sometimes draw no less than the face.

*B. Jonson, Epitaph.*

3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

*My lord Sebastian.*

The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness*.

*Shakespeare.*

Your brave and haughty sons of all, Was stateful and unmonarchical;  
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd.

A dull and slavish virtue seem'd.

*Corley.*

Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve

Visits the herds.

*Milton, Comus.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Orontod family.

*Dryden, Fals. Deeds.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness*.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy.

*Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart depreciable in a man.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The mean men, they murmur and grudge, and say, the gentlemen have all, and there never were so many gentlemen and so little *gentleness*.

*B. Gifford, Sermon before K. Edw. VI. p. 41.*

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee.

*Shakespeare.*

**GENTLESHIP.** *n. s.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleness* in their hat than in their head.

*Lockam, Schoolmaster.*

**GENTLEWOMAN.** *n. s.* [*gentle* and *woman*.] See **GENTLEMAN**.

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewoman* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people.

*Alfred, Dec. of the World.*

Duth this air Protheus  
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*?

*Shakespeare.*  
*Gentlewomen* may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeding.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter.

To be her mistress' mistress. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the Nereids,  
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,  
And made their bends adornings.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcast look.

*Dryden.*

**GENTLEWOMANLIKE.** *adj.* [from *gentlewoman*.] Becoming a *gentlewoman*.

*Shervood.*

**GENTLY.** *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made.

*Dryden.*

The mischief that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of.

*Lodge.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,  
When most struck home, being *gently* varied.

*Crane.*

A noble cunning. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

A sort of great bat, as mee like asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so *gently* made as not to awake them.

*Greaves, Muscum.*

**GENTOO.** *n. s.* [The word *Gentoo* has been, and is still equally, mistaken to signify, in the proper sense of the term, the professors of the braminiel religion; whereas *Gent*, or *Gentoo*, means animal in general, and in its more confined sense, mankind; but is never, in the Sanscrit dialect, nor even in the modern jargon of Bengal, appropriated particularly to such as follow the dictates of Brahmin. The four great tribes have each their own separate appellation; but they have no common or collective term that comprehends the whole nation under the idea affixed by Europeans to the word *Gentoo*. Possibly the Portuguese, on their first arrival in India, hearing the word frequently in the mouths of the natives as applied to mankind in general, might adopt it for the domestic appellation of the Indians themselves; perhaps also their bigotry might force from the word *Gentoo* a fanciful allusion to *Gentile*, a Pagan. Hallied, Code of Gentoo Laws, Pref. p. xxi.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

Since the age of Tamerlane, Mahometanism has been universally the religion of the government of India. The *Gentoo*, however, are still said to exceed in number the Mahometans in the proportion of ten to one. — The religious creed of the *Gentoo* is a system of the most barbarous idolatry.

*Professor White, Sermon. 2.*

I allude to that most cruel custom, by which the wife of the *Gentoo* is induced to burn herself on the pile which consumes the ashes of her husband.

*Professor White, Sermon. 2.*

**GENTRY.** *n. s.* [*gentle*, *gentry*, from *gentle*. Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Lat. *gens*, *gentis*, a race, a family. Chaucer, however, uses *genteric* for *gentility*.]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman, Clerk-like experience'd, which no less adorns Our *gentry* than our parents' noble name, Io whose success we are gentle.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse.

*Silvius.*

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too fast.

*Bacon, Orat. Italian.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry  
A satire, and the *gentry* buy.

*Swift.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,  
By turns are call'd by surname and by love.

*Prior.*

4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Shew us so much *gentry* and good will,  
As to extend your time with us a-while.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**GENTLEFLECTION.** *n. s.* [*gentleflexion*, Fr.; *genu* and *flecto*, Lat.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Boots and shoes are so long snouted, that one can hardly kneel in *Gentleflexion*, where all *genuflection* and postures of devotion and decency are quite out of use.

*Hewell, Lett. (1646), iii. 2.*

Here use all the rights of adoration, *genuflections*, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted.

*Stillingfleet.*

**GENUINE.** *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones.

*Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have no great influence to make men religious, that where any of these, the real, together with the true and genuine effects of them are supposed to be.

*Tillotson.*

A sudden darkness covers all;  
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.

*Dryden.*

**GENUINELY.** *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analyse compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire.

*Boyle.*

**GENUINENESS.** *n. s.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

To shew how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis, will not only explain these verses, but exceedingly set out the fitness and *genuineness* of the hypothesis itself.

*Merr, Song of the Soul, (1647), Notes, p. 414.*

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable.

*Boyle.*

**GENUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as, *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures; so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and latterly, fly.

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be surmised reducible into a species of another genus.

*Horrey on Conspicuous.*

**GEOCENTRIC.** *adj.* [*γῆ* and *κέντρον*; *geo-centrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*

**GEODESIA.** *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *μέτρον*; *geodesie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine of art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

*Harris.*

**GEODETIAC.** *adj.* [from *geodesia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

**GEODES.** *n. s.* [Greek, *γῆ* and *δῆς*, from *γῆ*, the earth.] Earth-stone.

**GEOGRAPHIC.** *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *γράφω*; *geographic*, Fr.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by geographers.

*Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old geographers.

*Addison.*

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove, And gaze a meet geographer by love.

*Tickell.*

**GEOGRAPHICAL.** *adj.* [*geographie*, Fr.; from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

**GEOGRAPHICALLY.** *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; she geographically describes it to him.

*Brown on the Odyssey.*

**GEOGRAPHY.** *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *γράφω*; *geographie*, Fr.] Geography, in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations.

*Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but geography makes slight account thereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

According to ancient Fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatic, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in geography.

*Johnson on Coar.*

**GEOLOGY.** *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

**GEOLOGICAL.** *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *λόγος*.] A cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**GEOMANCY.** *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *μαντία*; *geomance*, French.] This word is used by

Chaucer. Sometimes it is written *geomancy*. "I have seen some notes of his — on Cattan's *Geomantie*," Aubrey's Lett. and Anec. ii. 473.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy.

*Aschaff.*

He therefore sent out all his senses, To bring him intelligence; Which vulgar, out of ignorance, Mistake for falling in a trance; But those that trade in geomancy, Affirm to be the strength of fancy.

*Hudibras.*

**GEOMANICK.** *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two geomantick figures were display'd } Above his head, a warrior and a maid; } One when direct, and one when retrograde. } *Dryden.*

**GEOMETRIC.** *n. s.* [*γεωμετρικ*; *geometric*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

The plane of many-sided squares, That want be drawn out by geometers.

*Sp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.*

He discerns presently, by your judgement of algebra, what a geometer you are like to prove.

*Watts, Correct. of Hobbis, § 1.*

He became one of the chief geometers of his age.

*Watts.*

**GEOMETRAL.** *adj.* [*geometral*, Fr. from *geometria*.] Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

**GEOMETRICALLY.** *adv.* [*geometrically*, Fr. from *geometria*.] Pertaining to geometry.

**GEOMETRICAL.** *adj.* [*geometrical*, Fr. from *geometria*.] Pertaining to geometry.

**GEOMETRICK.** *n. s.* [*geometrick*, Fr. from *geometria*.] Pertaining to geometry.

**1. Pertaining to geometry.** A geometrical scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason.

*More against Alcibi.*

This mathematical discipline, by the help of geometrical principles, doth teach to contrive several powers.

*Wilkins.*

**2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.** Must men take the measure of God just by the same geometrical proportions that he did, that gather'd the insight and bigness of Hercules by his foot?

*Stillingfleet.*

Does not this wise philosopher assert, That the vast orb, which casts so far his beams, Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?

That the dimensions of his glorious face Two geometrick feet does scarce surpass? *Blackmore.*

**3. Disposed according to geometry.** Geometrick jasper seemeth to affinity with the lapis sanguinalis described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of lapis cruciformis.

*Grew, Muscum.*

**GEOMETRICALLY.** *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible geometrically to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens.

*Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most geometrically, according to the strictest rules of mechanics.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**GEOMETRICIAN.** *n. s.* [*γεωμετρικ*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, geometers would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof.

*Brown.*

How easily does an expert geometrician, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles!

*Watts on the Mind.*

**TO GEOMETRIZE.** *v. n.* [*γεωμετρίω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtain good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figure, and yet confined herself to geometrical.

*Dryden.*

**GEOMETRY.** *n. s.* [*γεωμετρία*; *geometrie*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it; but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice.

*Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more geometry than in all the artificial engines in the world.

*Ray on the Creation.*

Him also for my censor I disdain, Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain; Who counts geometry and numbers toys, And with his foot the sacred dust destroys.

*Dryden, Pers.*

**GEOPONICAL.** *adj.* [*γῆ* and *πόνος*; *geoponique*, Fr.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors geponical, or such as have treated de re rustica.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**GEOPOONICKS.** *n. s.* plural. [*γῆ* and *πόνος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

The study of *geoponics* has always been of esteem in the world; and the writings of Virgil, Constantine, Theophrastus, Varro, Columella, and Palladius, as classical learning to us, we have amongst us. *Letters (Plat to Charlett)*, vol. i. p. 73.

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*. *Evelyn, Acet. Del.*

**GEORGIC.** *n. s.* [*Γεωργία*, Lat.]

**1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.**

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman; Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**2. A brown loaf.** Of this sense I know not the original. Dr. Johnson — Cowel, under *pauis militarius*, writes, "hard basket, brown *george* camp bread, coarse and black." Mr. Bagshaw thinks that the figure of St. George might be stamped upon such bread.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid, On a brown *george*, with lousy swabbers, fed.

*Dryden, Pers.*

**3. GEORGE Noble.** A gold coin, current at six shillings and eight pence, in the reign of king Henry VIII.

The gold coins of Henry the Eighth, were sovereigns, half sovereigns, rials, half and quarters, angels, angelets, and quarter angels, groats, half-pence, pence, crowns of the double rose, and half-crowns.

*Leake on Eng. Coins.*

**GEORGICAL.** *adj.* See **GEORICK.** In the Hist. of the Royal Society, *georgical* is applied to a list of persons skilled in the doctrine of agriculture, Vol. i. p. 407.

**GEORICK.** *n. s.* [*γεωργικ*; *georgique*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

*Addison.*

*Georgicks* are books speaking of husbandry and tillage.

*Cockeram, and Bullock.*

Much less ought the low phrasms and terms of art, that are adapted to husbandry, have any place in such a work as the *Georgicks*, which is not to appear in the natural simplicity and nakedness of its subject, but in the pleasantest diction that poetry can bestow upon it. *Addison on Virgil's Georgicks.*

The pleasures of imagination, the essay on the *Georgicks*, and his [Addison's] last papers in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, and models of language.

*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

**GE'ORICK.** *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I parse the Mantuan *georgick* strains, And learn the labours of Italian vays.

*Gay, Rural Sports.*

**GEORGIUM SIDUS.** *n. s.* [Latin:] called after his majesty king George III. Of the planets.

The *Georgium Sidus* is attended by two moons.

*Adams.*

The *Georgium Sidus* was discovered by Dr. Herschel in the year 1781.

*Ibid.*

**GE'OSCOPY.** *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] A kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground or soil, gained by viewing and considering it. *Chambers.*

**GEOTICK.** *adj.* [from *γῆ*.] Belonging to the earth: terrestrial. *Dict.*

**GERANIUM.** *n. s.* [*geranium*, Fr. *geranium*, Gr. from *γῆρας*, a crane; the plant is called *cranesbill*.] Its characters are these: the flower hath a permanent empalement, composed of five small oval leaves, and five oval or heart-shaped petals, spreading open, which are in some species equal, and in others the upper two are much larger than the three lower. It has ten stamina, alternately longer than each other, but shorter than the petals, and terminated by oblong summits. In the bottom of the flower is situated a five-cornered germen, which is permanent. The flower is succeeded by five seeds, each being wrapped up in the husk of the beak, where they are twisted together at the point, so as to form the resemblance of a stork's beak. There are forty-three species. *Miller.*

**GERENT.** *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

**GERFALCON.** *n. s.* [*Germ. geirfalk*; low Lat. *gyrofalco*, from *gyrare*, to turn round, and *falco*; so named from the circular flights he makes, as some think; others, from the *Germ. gier*, a vulture, and *falke*, a falcon.] A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

You must not hope to find your *ger-falcon* there, which is the noble hawk.

*Sir T. Brown, of Hawks, Miscell. p. 118.*

**GERKIN.** *n. s.* See **GIERKIN.**

**GERM.** *n. s.* [*germe*, old Fr. *germen*, Lat.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germ* or treading of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**GERMAN.** *n. s.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin German, the famous Amphidius.

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant, Thyself thy message do to german dawn.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be sold by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert german to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life.

*Shakespeare, Zim.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and genets for Germans.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

**GERMAN.** *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are german to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the langman.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

**GERMAN.** *n. s.* [Lat. *Germanus*, from *Germania*.]

1. A native of Germany.

German, and Scythians, and Sarmatians, north Beyond Danubius to the Taurick pool.

*Milton, P. R.*

The bluest honest humour of the Germans sounds better in the raughness of the High Dutch, than it would in a politer tongue.

*Addison, Spect.*

Father Boubours makes it a question, whether a German can be a wit.

*Addison, Freeholder, No. 30.*

2. The language of the Germans.

Do you learn German yet, to read, write, and speak it?

*Id. Chesterfield.*

**GERMAN.** *n. s.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Relating to the customs, language, or people of Germany.

A woman that is like a German clock, Still a repairing; ever out of frame; And never going aright.

*Shakespeare, Love's Lab.*

**GERMANDER.** *n. s.* [*germandree*, French; *Chamædrys*, Latin.] A plant.

Little heaps, in the nature of mole-hills, should be set, some with wild thyme, some with pinks, some with germander, that give a good flower to the eye.

*Bacon, Ess. of Gardens.*

**GERMANISM.** *n. s.* [from *German*.] An idiom of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all sorts but Anglicisms.

*Id. Chesterfield.*

**GERMANITY.** *n. s.* [from *german*.] Brotherhood.

*Cockeram.*

**GERMIN.** *n. s.* [*germen*, Lat.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope Their heads to their foundations; though the treasures

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Of oysters' germins tumble all together, Even till destruction sicken; answer me To what I ask you.

*Id. Shalokio thunder.*

Strike that the thick roundness of 't' world; Crack Nature's mould, all germins spill at once That make ungrateful man.

*Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

**GERMINANT.** *adj.* [*germinans*, Lat.] Sprouting; branching.

Prophecies are not fulfilled punctually, at once, but have springing, and germinant accomplishment throughout many ages.

*Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. 2.*

**To GERMINATE.** *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcies, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and germinate, as we see in chrysalis trials.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would germinate, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth.

*Woodward.*

**To GERMINATE.** *v. n.* To cause to sprout.

The tree of goodness which is set by fear, strengthened by faith, watered by grace, germinated by godliness, will was green by hope, will fructify by love, will build by learning.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**GERMINATION.** *n. s.* [*germination*, French, from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of germination, we shall handle the subject of plants generally.

*Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of germination; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the sponte nascentes.

*Watson.*

There is but little similitude between a tedious humidity and plantal germination.

*Glanville, Scrup.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no germination.

*Bentley, Serm.*

**To GERMINATE.** See **To GERM.**

**GEROCOMY.** *n. s.* [*gerocomie*, Fr. from *γῆρας*, an old man, and *κομῆν*, to take care of.] That part of medicine, which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in old age.

**GEROCOMICAL.** *adj.* Pertaining to that part of medicine, which concerns old age.

It is my earnest desire, that physicians would study the *gerocomical* part of physic more than they do.

*Smith, Fort. of Old Age, (1666), p. 257.*

**GERSE.** *n. s.* [*Teut. gers, gara, gras*.] Grass. Craven Dialect.

**GERUND.** *n. s.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

There be belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs certain vowels called *gerunds*; which have both the active and passive signification.

*Lilly.*

The particle with the proposition before it, and still retaining its government, answers to what is called in Latin the *gerund*.

*Lowth.*

**GE'LING.** *n. s.* In the north of England, a gosling; formed from *geese*, as the other is from *goose*.

**GEST.** *n. s.* [*geste*, old French; *chanson de geste*, chanson historique, dans laquelle on célébrait les hauts faits des guerriers; la geste, l'histoire.] Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom. From the Lat. *gesta, res gestæ*.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who fair them quies, as him beseeched ben, And goodly gain discourse of what a noble ger.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

You use to sharpen and wet your understanding in the execution of high deeds and *gests*; in which you have employed much time.

*Id. Sonnets, Serm. p. 122.*

The Acts of the Apostles, which contain the perogations and *gests* of St. Paul, are a great manner-key to open his Epistles.

*Id. Sonnets, Serm. p. 122.*

2. Show; representation.

*Gests* should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages young and old.

*Id. Sonnets, Serm. p. 122.*

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [*Give, Fr. a bed, and lodging place, from the Lat. jacer.*]

I'll give you my commission,  
To let him there a month, behind the *get*.

*Prefix'd for* 's parting. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

1. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete. Hammond writes it *gest*, in the present sense; if it be not an error of the press.

The constant stage and post in our *gests* to heaven. *Hammond, Works, iv. 485.*

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

- GESTATION.† *n. s.* [*gestatio, Latin.*]  
Our word is pronounced unusual and uncouth by Heylin, in 1656. Yet it appears in the vocabulary of Cockeram, many years before that date, with the general sense of "a bearing, a carrying." The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

- GESTATORY.\* *adj.* [*Lat. gestatorius.*] Capable of being worn or carried.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c.

*Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 90.*

- GE'STICK.\* *adj.* [*from gest.*] Legendary; historical.

Dames of ancient days

Have led their children through the miryful maze;  
And the grey grandaunt, skill'd in *gestick* lore,  
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.

*Goldsmith, Traveller.*

- To GESTICULATE.† *v. n.* [*gesticulator, Latin; gesticular, Fr.*] To play antic tricks; to sliew postures. *Dict.*

Their bands, eyes, *gesticulating* severally, and after each other; swarming round, and now and then conforming themselves to a *Donick* silliness. *Dr. Herbert, Tron. p. 305.*

They [the Spaniards] talk loudly, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal if not superior eagerness.

*Swinburne, Tour through Spain, Let. 42.*

- To GESTICULATE.\* *v. a.* To act; to imitate.

If I knew any man so vile

To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,  
Or what their virile apes *gesticulate*,  
I should not then much muse their shreds were  
lik'd. *B. Jonson, Apol. Dialogue.*

- GESTICULATION.† *n. s.* [*gesticulatio, Latin; gesticulation, Fr. from gesticulate.*]  
Antick tricks; various postures.

The wanton *gesticulations* of a virgin, in a wild assembly of gallants warned with wine, could be no other than rigid and unbecomingly.

*Sp. Hall, Contempt. B. 4.*

They leap forth below, a mistress leading them; and with antic *gesticulation* and action, after the manner of the old pantomime, they dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their con-

fused affections, in the scenical persons and habits of the four European nations. *E. Jonson, Masquer.*

Minimil and fantastical *gesticulations*.

*Dr. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 29.*

- GESTICULATOR.\* *n. s.* [*Lat. gesticulator.*]

One that shews postures or tricks.

If King Alfred really went into the Danish camp as a spy, he took upon him the character of a mimic, a dancer, a *gesticulator*, a jack-pudding.

*Page.*

- GESTICULATORY.\* *adj.* [*from gesticulate.*]

Representing in an antick manner.

No bishop shall permit plays or sports, undoubtedly mimical and *gesticulatory* entertainments, to be exhibited in his presence.

*Warton, Hist. E. P.*

- GE'STOUR.\* *n. s.* [*from gest.*] A narrator.

Obsolete.

*Gestours* for to tellen tales.

*Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*

The proper business of a *gestour* was to recite tales or *gests*; which was only one of the branches of the minstrel's profession. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

- GE'STURE. *n. s.* [*gero, gestum, Latin; geste, Fr.*]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Shakspeare.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we sit down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*

One might interpret. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*

Humble and reverent *gestures* in our approaches

To God express the inward reverence of our souls.

*Whole Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,

In *every gesture* dignity and love! *Milton, P. L.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gestures*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive.

*Addison, Spect.*

- To (GE'STURE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disagreeeth it; it is not orderly read,

nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hooker.*

He undertook to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, so the duke's manner was, that none should discern him.

*Watson.*

- To GE'T.† *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *get*

part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*, and anciently *get*. [*Sax. zecan, zentan; Norm. Fr. get, hath begotten.* Kelham.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the conquest, well hast thou it got.

*Spenker, Shig. Ctd.*

Of that which was our father's had he gotten

all his glory. *Gen. xxxi. 1.*

We got our bread with the peril of our lives.

*Lam. v. 9.*

David got him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians.

*2 Sam. vii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could

get tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical.

*Boyle.*

Such a conscience, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to get the utmost and circumscribed information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence.

*South.*

He insensibly got a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature,

which was much more the effect of use and practice.

*Locke.*

The man who lives upon aims, gets him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority.

*Addison, Spect.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat

Whatever stranger she could get,

Unless his ready wit discom'd it.

The subtle riddle she propos'd.

*Addison, Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only.

The word *get* is variously used: we say to get money, to get in, to get off, to get ready, to get a stomach, and to get a cold.

*Watts, Logick.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such lovels and scatterings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact.

*Spenker on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat, Out from his trembling hand his weapon got.

*Doniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;

The heart you got returns no more.

*Waller.*

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost

All that which Henry the fifth had gotten.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He got his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword.

*Mal. iii. 2.*

To get the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him.

*2 Mac. v. 6.*

Aurist held that course to have drawn the gales with his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way into his gallees to have gotten a victory.

*Knollys, Hist. of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterite.

Then facing thee, by fire he made thee bright;

Nay, thou hast got the life of man.

*Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of us; they'll none of us; sure they are bastards to the English, the French never got them.

*Shakspeare.*

Women with study's arts they vex:

Ye gods destroy that impious sex;

And if there must be some 't invoke

Your pow'r's, and make your altars smoke,

Come down yourselves, and, in their place,

Get a more just and noble race.

*Waller.*

Children they got on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers got 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay till they get a better generation.

*Dryden.*

Has no shan, but who has kill'd?

A father, right to get a child?

*Prior.*

Let every married man, that's grave and wise,

Take a tartuff of known affinity;

Who shall so settle lasting reformation;

First get a son, then give him education.

*Denham.*

The gods of day, descending from above,

Mixt with the day, and get the queen of love.

*Granville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one-fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one-fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not get it.

*Locke.*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage.

If they get ground and vantage of the king,

Then join you with them like a rob of steel.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no riches, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches, but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it.

*Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to get it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer get more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to get one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*  
Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may get it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South.*

12. To put into any state.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they get down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;  
For, get you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare.*

He who attempts to get another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*  
Before your eyes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to get them a little into heart. *Morimer.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will be tempt thee, and smiling upon thee get out thy secrets. *Ecclus. xii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he got into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having got out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian.*

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.

Get you to-bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
Aries, get thee out from this land. *Gen. xxxi. 13.*

Let them join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. *Ex. i. 10.*

He with all speed got himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega. *Kneller, Hist.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly got off the land again. *Kneller.*  
The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to get them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is got by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They would be glad to get out those which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

18. To GET off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to get his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

19. To GET over. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in

thinking or acting. Dr. Johnson makes this sense neuter.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to get over them. *Addison.*

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy for perpetually railing their wormen. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and got over some of those disputes. *Swift.*

20. To GET up. To prepare; to make fit. A colloquial expression: as, the entertainment was got up at a great expense.

To GET. C. N.

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalanx was entrapp'd, and saw round about him, but could not get out. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge. More likely to fall in than to get o'er. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The stranger shall get up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deut. xxviii. 43.*

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to get from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot get to sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for sheriffs, and were fit, should get out of the bill. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

He got away into the Christians, and hardly escaped. *Kneller.*

He would be at their backs before they could get out of Armenia. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and gets above his anger. *Deborah.*

The latent air is got away in bubbles. *Boyle.*  
There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may get between, and so disjoint them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that got through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of despondency of getting through so great a task. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would get in, because no air could get out. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led! I could get out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*

So have I seen some fearful haw maintain A course, till tir'd before the dog she lay; Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain, Past pow'r to kill, as she got away. *Dryden, Ann. Mirak.*

The more oily and light part of this mass would get above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet, Theory.*

Having got through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the getting out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good.

If, having got into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I got up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody get upon his back but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent, Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent; Eating their way, and undermining all, Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

When Alma noon, in diff'rent ages, Has finish'd her ascending stages, Into the head at length she gets, And there in publick grandeur sits, To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolved to break through all measures to get away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are get among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to get in at the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose As leaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense: So high he's mounted in his airy hopes, That now the wind is got into his head, And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden, Spem. Franc.*

A child runs to overtake and get up to the top of his shaver, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, fawning, and balls one get among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, get to between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to set; The sootier, and easier carriage to get. *Tuxen.*

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to get up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Kneller.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from getting into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all got into the castle. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

A knot of ladies, got together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and get between the king and Worcester. *Clerendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to get quit of them. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more get quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wade, Prep. for Death.*  
There is a sort of men who pretend to direct themselves of partiality on both sides, and to get above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of the virtuous is the happiest end of life, so the next felicity is in get rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing out, like all unthinking men, Bathes and gets dirty; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*



9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,  
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

10. To GET off. To escape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, get off. *Bacon, War with Spain.*  
What'er thou dost, deliver not thy word;  
With that thou may'st get off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. To GET up. To rise from repose.

Sheep will get up betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

12. To GET up. To rise from a seat.

13. To remove from a place.

Get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numb. xvi.*

14. To get, in all its significations, both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterite compound, which often implies mere possession, as, he has got a good estate, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say the lady has got black eyes, merely meaning that she has them.

GETTER. *n. s.* [from get.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

Them that ought to have been the most comfortors of the poor, those have we seen in be the most greedy getters and purveyors for their misbegotten heirs. *Martin, Murr. of Priests, (1554), sign. B. b. 4.*

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a getter of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

GETTING. *n. s.* [from get.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding. *Prov. iv. 7.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not desire small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty gettings. *Bacon.*

The meaner families return a small share of their gettings, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW. *n. s.* [gezax, Saxon; joyau, French. Dr. Johnson.—What we write

gewgaw is written, in the Anglo-Saxon, gezax. It is the past participle of the verb *gezaxan*; and means any such trifling thing as is given away or presented to any one. Instead of *gewgawes* it is sometimes written *gigawes* and *gewaundes*. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Parley, ii. 266.—I have given the whole of Mr. Tooke's assertion, which he applies equally to *gaud*, that I might not be thought to misrepresent his meaning. But neither *gaud*, nor *gewgaw*, seems to have any connection with the Saxon verb to give. See GAUD. Is it necessary that a trifle, a bauble, must be that which is given away? Surely the Saxon *gezax* is not thus to be explained; though that word is certainly used for trifles. See Manning's edit. of Lye, where, under that word, *gezaxpæc* is also cited in the sense of trifling, unprofitable, or low discourse; and under

*gezax*, which is base, low, &c. *gezaxpæc* occurs with the same meaning, and with that also of derision. We may deduce *gezax* therefore from *zap*, and thus account for trifles being named *gezax*. But as to the termination of *gewgaw* being sometimes *gewgaud*, that only serves more strongly to shew that *give* has nothing to do with the word. Nor may the French *gaude*, or the northern word for a trifle, be here overpassed. The Icel. *gaud*, Seneius says, was the name of a pagan deity, which, after the introduction of Christianity, came to signify among them, things of no value; whence *godit*, puppets, the play-things of little girls. One is tempted almost to pronounce the word formed of *gild* and *gaud*. Cotgrave, under *babole*, writes it *guigaw*; Skelton, *gigaw*; and Beaumont and Fletcher once, *gewgaud*. At other times *gewgaw*; and once, with an accompaniment not unfavourable to *gild* and *gaud*. [Gewgaws and gilded puppets. Four Plays in One.] A shewy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

It is for children to cry for the falling of their house of cards, or the miscarriage of that painted *gewgaw*, which the next shower would have defaced. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation, § 5.*

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot, Discov. of the World.*

Profer that which providence has pronounced to be the stuff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange.*

As children, when they throw one toy away, Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread About his temples, drown'd his narrow head, And would have crush'd it. *Dryden, Jan.*

Some loose the bands, Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws For gawgawery and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Philips.*

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a topsoph. *Aldrich, Guardian.*

GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Felician. *Law, Serious Call.*

GHA'STFUL. *adj.* [zar, and galle, Sax.]

1. Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.

Here will I dwell apart, In ghastral grove therefore, till my last sleep Do close mine eyes; — Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound Is sign of dreary death. *Spenker, Ship. Cal.*

2. Dreadful; frightful.

I tell ye lie, so ghastral grew my name, That's alone discomfited an host. *Mrs. for May, p. 315.*

GHA'STULLY.\* *adj.* [from ghastral.] Frightfully.

He often stares ghastral, raves aloud, &c. *Pope, Narrative of Dr. R. Norris.*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from ghastral.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [zar, or ghost, and like.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day? — O, I have past a miserable night, So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams, So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Early quickly discovered in court Soliman's changed countenance upon the great basins, and began now to shew her ghastly face. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

Death

Grief's horrible a ghastly smile, to bear His famine should be fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigure'd by all the ghastly horrors of death, were still seen assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hal-lalululs of thrones, principalitys, and powers. *Boyle.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks, So wild, so ghastly, as if some ghost had met him, All pale and speechless. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

I did not for these ghastly visions vend;

Their sudden coming does me ill portend. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods Didst not; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their sight, Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail. *Milton, P. L.*

I who make the triumph of to-day, May of to-morrow's pump one part appear, Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on a bier! *Prior.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from zar, Saxon.]

Ghastliness; horror of look. Not used.

Look you pale, mistress? Do you perceive the ghastness of the eye? *Shakespeare, Othello.*

GHE'RKIN. *n. s.* [from gurche, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Ghe*ss is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed. Dr. Johnson.—It has prevailed indeed; but *ghess* is the word in our old lexicography, and is also used by Spenser. See Sherwood's Dict. To GHESE.] To conjecture.

In such luxurious plenitude of all pleasure, It seem'd a second paradise I ghesse. *Spenker, P. Q. iv. c. 23.*

GHOST. *n. s.* [zar, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Yes not his ghost? O, let him pass! He hailes him, That would upon the rack of this rough world Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Often did I strive To yield the *ghast*; but still the evasive frown Kept in my soul. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Where the bodies of the dead have been out of the reach of their surviving enemies, they have thought it highly obnoxious to their *ghosts*, to take their representations preserved in their pictures and affix them to the cross. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harry rose, And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes, To see this fleet among unequal foes, By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Men dieth, and wasteth away; yea, man perish  
up the ghost. Job, xiv, 10.

Their shadows seem  
A canopy most fatal, under which  
Our sorry lives ready to give up the ghost.

Shakespeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

I believe in the Holy Ghost. *Apostles' Creed.*  
The name of *ghost* or *gast* in the ancient Saxon language signifieth a spirit; and, in that appellation of the Spirit of God, his [the Holy Ghost's] nature principally is expressed.

Perron on the *Croast*, Art. 8.

To GHOST. v. n. [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.  
Eurypylus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted. *Sidney.*

To GHOST.† v. a. To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar

Who at Philipp's the good Brutus ghosted,  
There saw you labouring for him.

Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

Ask not with him in the poet "Larve hunc isopetris lœnissimus agens!" "what madnesse ghosts this old man, but what madnesse ghosts him all." *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

GHO'STLESS.\* adj. [ghost and less.] Without spirit; without life.

Works are the breath of faith; the proofs by which we may judge, whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is ghostless.

Dr. R. Clarke, *Serm.* (1637, p. 473.)

GHO'STLIKE.\* adj. [ghost and like.] Withered; having hollow, sad, or sunk-in eyes; wild-looking; ghastly; ghost-like. *Sherwood, and Cotgrave in F. Hæc.*

GHO'STLINESS. n. s. [from ghostly.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY.† adj. [from ghost.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our ghostly enemies.

Common Prayer.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in each kind so rarely known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid.

Hooker.

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our ghostly evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feelth.

Hooker.

To deny me the ghostly comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians.

King Charles.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my ghostly friar's close cell,  
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell.

Shakespeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

The ghostly father now hath done his thrift.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

3. Relating to apparitions of departed men.

To muse at last, amid the ghostly gloom  
Of graves and hoary vaults, and cloister'd cells;  
To walk with spectres through the midnight shade.

Alexander, *Pleas. of Image*, B. I.

GIAL'ALINA. n. s. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward, Met. For.*

VOL. II.

GI'ANBREK. n. s. [Jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel dispiteously entail'd,  
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,  
That a large purple stream adorn their gienbrek falls.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

GI'ANT.† n. s. [geant, French; ogant, Saxon; gigant was also our own word in the sixteenth century; gigas, Latin. Anciently also our word was geant; as in the poetry of Gower.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness. Several of the ancients translate the Hebrew word *niphlim*, Gen. vi. 4. (giants) by *giants*, violent men, who carried all before them by main force; who filled the world with rapines, and murders, and all manner of wickedness. *Sp. Patrick.*

Now does he feel his ale  
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe,  
Upon a dwarfish thief.

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high that giants may jet through,  
And keep their impious turbans on, without  
Good-morrow to the sun.

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

Woman's gentle brain  
Could not drop forth such giant-rude invention;  
Such Ethiop words. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,  
Giants of mighty bone, and bold empire!

Milton, *P. L.*

Those giants, those mighty men, and men of  
renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and  
strength of those giants remembered by Moses of  
his own time.

Religio, *Hæc.*

The giant's brothers, in their camp, have feard  
I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground.

Dryden, *Æn.*

By weary steps and slow  
The groping giant with a trunk of pine  
Exploit'd his way.

Addison.

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,  
Afflicts the chief to avenge his giant-son,  
Great Polyphemus of more than mortal might.

Pope.

GI'ANTESS. n. s. [from giant.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *gianteess*, and lie under mount  
Pelion.

I wad this subject to the cedar, she would be  
able to make head against that huge *gianteess*.

Hovell.

To GI'ANTIZE.\* v. n. [old Fr. *geantier*.] To play the giant.

Sherwood.

GI'ANTLIKE.† adj. [from giant and like.] GI'ANTLY. Gigantick; vast; bulky.

That proud Philistia — his giantly strength and  
stature. *Dr. Hall, Cures of Conscience.*

'Tis giant-like ambition.

Benson, and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

Single courage has often, without resource,  
overcome giantly difficulties. *Ducay of Pity.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and  
philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to,  
and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties,  
which, over their eyes, they pretend to have  
against Christianity; persuade but the covetous  
man not to deify his money, the proud man not to  
adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their  
giantlike objections against the Christian religion  
shall presently vanish and quit the field.

Sout.

GI'ANTRY.\* n. s. [old Fr. *geanterie*.] The  
race of giants. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

GI'ANTSHIP. n. s. [from giant-.] Quality  
or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen,  
Stalking with less unconcomable strides,  
And lower looks. *Milton, S. A.*

GIB.† n. s. Any old worn-out animal. Dr.  
Johnson says, from Sir Thomas Hammet,  
citing only the passage from Hamlet.  
It means a cat; and was a word of con-  
tempt in our old authors.

She is a tomcatish goby.

The devil and she be sb. *Shelton's Poems*, p. 126.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,  
Would from a paddock, from a hut, a gib,  
Such dear conceivings hide? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

And call me beldam, gib, witch, night mare, trot,  
*Dragon, Epist. of El. Coburn to D. Humphrey.*

To GIB.\* v. n. To act like a cat.

What caterwauling's here? what gibbing?  
*Benson, and Fl. Wildgoose Chase.*

GI'BERD.\* adj. [from gibber.] Having been  
caterwauling. See GIBCAT.

They have remained somewhat *giberd*, like  
gib'd cats. *Dalrymple, Arct. Changing.*

As *melancholy* as a *gib'd* cat. *Ray's Proverbs.*

To GI'BERB. v. n. [from jabber.] To speak  
inarticularly.

The shewed dead  
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

GI'BERISH.† n. s. [Derived by Skinner  
from *gabber*, French, to cheat; by others  
conjectured to be formed by corruption  
from *jabber*.] But, as it was anciently  
written *giberish*, it is probably derived  
from the chymical cant, and originally  
implied the jargon of Geber and his  
tribe. Dr. Johnson.—The manner of  
writing this word *giberish* or *giberish*,  
is found in Camden: "it would seem most  
strange and harsh Dutch, or *GERISH*,  
as women call it!" Rem. on Languages.  
ed. 1674, p. 30. This observation of  
Camden will hardly favour the chymical  
etymon. There is another variation,  
that of *giberidge*, or *gibbridge*, which is  
in the old dictionary of Sherwood, and  
in the Satires of Marston, 1599. This  
also is unfriendly to Geber and his tribe:  
and the oldest method of writing the  
word, which is *giberish*, and not *giberish*,  
will hardly be thought to be on their  
side. See the first of the examples. It  
means originally, perhaps, the *gabble* of  
the schoolmen; a "scholastick *giberish*,"  
as Goodman writes, Wint. Ev. Conf. P.  
iii. Moreover, see Lye, edit. Manning.  
Labban, to deride, to mock, whence  
perhaps our *gabble* and *giberish*. Thus  
Dr. Jamieson considers our word to be  
from *gabber* or *jabber*, whence *gibber*,  
and so *giberish*, if not rather from the  
Teut. *gaberadic*, trifles. But see *Tu*  
*GAB* and *TU GABERK*. Sørenius also  
thinks our *giberish* to be synonymous  
with *gibe*, a mock or joke. Bullokar pre-  
sents us with another substantive formed  
from it, viz. *giberishness*, which he calls  
"any kind of mad, broken, fustian lan-  
guage, *gibble-gabble*, canting, &c." edit.  
1656. The word has been formed both  
into a verb, and an adjective, which has  
escaped the notice of all our lexico-

c c

graphers.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gypsies; words without meaning.

What! methynke ye be clerkyshe,  
For ye speake good gibberish.

*Interlude of Youth, 1557.*

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very casual and significant, cry out straitway, that we speak no English, but gibberish.

*Epistle prefixed to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*  
Speaking gibberish, or pedlars' French, rather than Latin, or any other common language.

*Favours, Arctis, new Novels, (1615), p. 407.*  
A senseless gibberish, or a fustian language.

*Rp. Hamlet against Hobbes, p. 20.*  
Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this gibberish, that which the men had written sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian.

*GIBBERISH, n. s. [Canting; unintelligible; fustian.]*

A company of gibberish phrases.

*Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1615), p. 177.*  
Some contending for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of inquiry their gibberish laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery. *Milton, Truce of Kings and Magistrates.*  
*To GIBBERISH, v. n.* To prate idly or unintelligibly.

You understand not the state of "limbus patrum," nor the depth of the question, but scum [skin] upon the surface, and gibberish you would tell for what. *Montaigne, Ap. to Cæsar, (1625), p. 248.*

*GIBBET, n. s. [gibet, French.]*  
1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought  
Unto the gibbet, but he did adore  
That blessed pow'r which he had set at naught?

*Dryden.*

You scandal to the stock of verse, a ruse  
Able to bring the gibbet in disgrace. *Clovenail.*  
Hanna suffered death himself upon the very gibbet that he had provided for another.

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect gibbets in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beam.

*To GIBBET, v. n. [from the noun.]*  
1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll gibbet up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing hung traverse; as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that  
gibbets on the brewer's bucket. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*  
*GIBBIER, n. s. [French.]* Game; wild fowl.

These lapdogs are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and gibbier are tax-free. *Addition on Italy.*

*GIBBLE-GABBLE, n. s. [from gibble.]*  
Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech.

*Shewwood, and Cotgrave in V. Barragouin.*

Mad, broken, fustian language; gibble-gabble; canting; or such private-made words as beggars, gipsies, and such confederate rogues use one another. *Bulwer.*

*GIBBOSITY, n. s. [gibbosité, French, from gibbosus.]* Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

This way of description renders the face of the earth upon a plane in its own proper figure spherically, as upon the globe itself; the gibbosity only allowed for. *Gregory, Posthum. (1650), p. 305.*

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the interjacent water? *Bay.*

*GIBBOUS, adj. [gibbeus, French; gibbosus, Latin, from the Hebrew gib, prominent, eminent.]*

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a gibbous member.

A pointed finny rock, all bare and black,  
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back.

*Dryden.*  
The sea, by this access and recess, shutting the empty shells, wears away time, reducing those that are concave and gibbous to a flat.

*Woodward, Not. Hist.*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How came, in some countries, began and continue gibbous, or hunch-backed? *Brown.*

*GIBBOUSNESS, n. s. [from gibbous.]* Convexity; prominence.

To make this convexity of the earth discernible to the eye, suppose a man to be lifted up a great height in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon under one view; but then, again, because of the distance, the convexity and gibbousness would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular flat. *Hentley, Sermon.*

*GIBCAT, n. s. [gib and cat.]* A cat.

See GIBBED.

I am as unelancholy as a gibbet, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakspeare.*

*To GIBE, v. n. [gaber, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.]* To sneer; to join censurousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and gibe at our party. *Hooker.*

When we saw thy toy, and gibe, and greet,  
And pass the bounds of modest merry-making,  
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*

Why that's the way to choke a giding spirit,  
Whose influence is begot of that loose glee  
Which shallow laughing beavers give to fools. *Shakspeare.*

Thus with talents well enlaid  
To be scurrilous and rude,

When you perily raise your snout,  
Fleece and gibe, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

*To GIBE, v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting to Alexandria, you  
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts  
Did gibe my misive out of audience.

*Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Draw the beams as I describe them,  
From their features, while I gibe them. *Swift.*

*GIBE, n. s. [from the verb.]* Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the flocks, the gibes and notable scorns  
That dwell in every region of his face.

*Shakspeare, Othello.*  
The rich have still a gibe in store,  
And will be monstrous witty on the poor.

*Dryden, Jan.*  
If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little gibes every moment. *Spektator.*

But the deen, if this secret should come to his ears,  
Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers. *Swift.*

*GIBER, n. s. [from gibe.]* A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect giber of the table, than a necessary benefactor of the capital. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He is a giber, and our present business is of more serious consequence.

*B. Jonson, Catiline.*

*GIBELINES, n. s. pl.* The name of a faction in Italy, opposed to that of the Guelphs, in the thirteenth century. The reason of these names has been variously attempted to be explained.

Not content with endless quarrels,  
Against the wicked and their morals,  
The Gibelins, for want of Guelphs,  
Direct their rage upon themselves. *Hudibras, iii. 2.*

This would destroy all the records in the Tower, and Magna Charta, and the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity, and divide the whole kingdom into Guelphs and Gibelins.

*Rp. Parker, Rep. of Relicars. Translated, p. 205.*

*GIBINGLY, adv. [from gibe.]* Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance,  
Gibbing and ungraciously he did fashion  
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you.

*Shakspeare, Coriol.*

*GIBLET, n. s. [According to Minshew, from gibbet, gibel; according to Junius, more probably from gibbet, ganc, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—The word is the old French, gibet, gibelet, gibet, &c. i. e. gibet; Latin, caberium, Food. V. Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom.]* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

The liquorous palate of the glutton ranges through seas and lands for uncouth delicacies, kills thousands of creatures but for their tongues or giblets. *Rp. Hall, St. Paul's, Constat.*

I shall not like the table of a country justice, bespoken over with all manner of cheap salads, sliced beef, giblets, and petticoats, to fill up room.

*Brown, and Fl. Warton-Hatier.*

'Tis holiday; and shall be round the year:  
Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,  
To make him rich who judges me my meat?  
That he may roll at ease; and praiser'd high,  
When I am laid, my feet on giblet pie?

*Dryden, Pers.*

*GIBTAEFF, n. s.*

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. *Dict.*

*GIDDLILY, adv. [from giddy.]*

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam  
Giddily, and be every where but at home,  
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Denon.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,  
Tell her, I hold as giddily as fortune.

*Shakspeare, Tim. Night.*

*GIDDINESS, n. s. [from giddy.]*

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Magrims and giddiness are rather when we risk  
after long sitting, than while we sit.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a  
medicine against the giddiness of the brain; 'tis  
this will settle it.

*Holoday.*  
Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain,  
Begio with giddiness, and end in pain.

*Young.*  
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability;  
changeableness.

There be delight in giddiness, and count it a  
bondage to fix a belief.

*Bacon.*  
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its  
place.

The indigestion of Heaven rolling and turning us,  
till at length such a giddiness mixed upon gov-  
ernment, that it fell into the very dregs of secu-  
ries.

*South.*  
4. Frolic; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,  
Charitably war'd of thy sins, dost repent,  
Those vanities and giddinesses.

*Donne.*  
GIDDY. *adj.* [gib, Saxon.] I know not  
whether this word may not come from  
gad, to wander, to be in motion, gad,  
gid, giddy.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl,  
or sensation of circular motion, such as  
happens by disease or drunkenness.

Then rev'ling thus the Teutylus invade,  
By giddy heads, and staggering legs betray'd.

*Tate, Jan.*  
2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with  
celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel  
The giddy motion of the whirling mill.

*Pope.*  
3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; change-  
ful.

Our fancies are more giddy and uniform,  
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and woo,  
Than women's are. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*  
It may be goats and flies have their imagination  
more mutable and giddy, as small birds likewise  
have.

*Bacon.*  
Thanks to giddy chance, which never bears  
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,  
She cast us headlong from our high estate,  
And here in hope of thy return we wait.

*Dryden, Fab.*  
The giddy vulgar, as their fancies guide,  
With noise say nothing, and in parts divide.

*Dryden, Ru.*  
You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverse  
of Pope, who hath always lived a domestic life.

*Swift to Gay.*  
4. That which causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,  
The giddy precipice, and the dangerous flood.

*Prior*  
The vapors through mystic mazes guide their  
way.

Through all the giddy circle they pursue. *Pope.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious;  
wild.

Too many giddy, foolish hours are gone,  
And in fantastic measures danc'd away.

*Rose, Jane Shore.*  
How forcible are these giddy creatures, who,  
in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to  
a husband's bed.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*  
6. Tottering; unfix'd.

As we have pac'd along  
Upon the giddy footing of the batches,  
Methought that Giv'ner stumbled.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness;  
overcome by any overpowering intice-  
ment.

Art thou not giddy with the fashion too, that  
thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of  
the fashion? *Shakespeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,  
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;

Hearing applause and universal shout,  
Giddy in spirit, gaining still in doubt,

Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shak.*  
To GIDDY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
turn quick. Obsolete.

A sodine North-wind fetcht,  
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,

Our whole rowdours; and our course constrain  
To giddy round. *Chapman.*

To GIDDY. *v. a.* To make giddy; to  
render unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not  
moved when all things else are; not shaken with  
fear, not giddied with suspicion.

*Paradise, Sermon. (1657.) p. 423.*

GIDDYBRAINED. *adj.* [giddy and brain.]  
Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you sonecary, useless,  
giddybrained d'ee! *Grave, Pen. Port.*

GIDDYHEADED. *n. s.* [giddy and head.] One  
without due thought or judgement.

A company of giddyheads will take upon them  
to define how many shall be saved, and who  
damned to a parish; where they shall sit in bea-  
ven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set  
down when the world shall come to an end, what  
year, what month, what day.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 677.*

GIDDY-HEADED. *adj.* [giddy and head.]  
Without thought or caution; without  
steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy,  
By drawing forth heaven's scheme decry

What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,  
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear. *Jonson.*

That men are so misaffected, melancholy, giddy-  
headed, hear the testimony of Solomon.

*Burton on Melancholy.*

GIDDYPACED. *adj.* [giddy and pace.]  
Moving without regularity.

Of these most brisk and giddypaced times.

*Shakespeare.*

To GIVE. *v. a.* [the parent of our word  
guide; perhaps from the old Fr.  
guier, to conduct. See To GUIDE.] To  
direct; to guide. Obsolete.

And if that ye in cleare love me give,  
He will you love as me, for your cleanness,

And shew to you his joye and his brightness.

*Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.*

GIVE-EAGLE. *n. s.* [Sometimes it is written  
jer-eagle.] An eagle of a particular  
kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the  
pelican, and the give-eagle. *Lev. xi. 18.*

GIERFALCON. See GERFALCON.

GIF. *conj.* [Sax. gif, if; Goth. gar, q. d.  
gav, the same.] If. The word is used  
in the north of England. See If.

Of any good knight will fend this dame,  
Come forth, or else must die.

*Ballad of Sir Amour, Percy's Rel. ii. 1. 9.*

GIFT. *n. s.* [Sax. gifu.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something  
conferred without price.

They presented unto him gifts, gold, and  
frankincense and myrrh. *St. Mat. ii. 11.*

Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confess;  
But first take back my life, a gift that's less.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

2. The act of giving.

God also bestowing them witness both with signs  
and wonders, and with divers miracles and gifts  
[in the margin, distributions,] of the Holy Ghost. *Heb. ii. 4.*

Creator bounteous and benign  
Giver of all things good, but fairest this  
Of all thy gifts, nor everest. *Milton, P. L.*

These all things living gaze on, all things shine  
By gift. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give;  
For had the gift been theirs, it had not here  
Thus grown. *Milton, P. L.*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to  
that which comes to him by free gift. *South.*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with gifts to their  
hands, even gifts to the king of heaven. *Tob. xiii. 11.*

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not  
respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift  
doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut. xvi. 19.*

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift,  
To rain a shower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shaks.*

She was lovely to attract  
Tire love, not thy subjection, and her gifts  
Were such as made government well seem'd.  
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton, P. L.*

He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with  
any thing that gives him an opportunity of exert-  
ing his talents. *Adams.*

To GIFT. *v. a.* To endow with any  
faculty or power.

Am I better gifted than another? Thou art an  
ill judge of either, who enviest the gifts of both.

*Sp. Hall, Swan's Fairy Darts quoted, § 9.*

In those primitive times there were no women  
extraordinarily gifted by God's Spirit, who took  
upon them to preach and pray publicly.

*Sp. Hall, Rem. p. 237.*

If he be gifted with abilities of mind, that may  
raise him such an undertaking.

*Milton, Disc. and Disc. of Divorce.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence,  
to those who have it not under command; women,  
who are so liberally gifted by nature in this particu-  
lar, ought to study the rules of female oratory.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

GIFTED. *adj.* [In this form Dr. Johnson  
gives the word. But see To GIFT.]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,  
To grind in brass fetters, under gaze.

With my heaven-gifted strength. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers.

It is commonly used ironically, Dr.  
Johnson says; which is not the fact.

See To GIFT, and the examples under  
it.

Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hackett  
and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart and harangued  
the people to dispose them to an insurrection.

*Dryden.*

GIFTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from gifted, in its  
original sense.] The state of being  
endowed with extraordinary powers.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary  
invention, and not endued with the sublimest gift-  
edness of our separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek,  
or Good, good, good, &c.

*Richards, Grounds of Cont. of the Cler. p. 130.*

GIG-? *n. s.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in  
play.

Playthings, as tops, rigs, battledores, should be  
procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*gigga*, Icelandic.] A fiddle. Now out of use. See *Jig*.

3. A dart or harpoon. See *FIZGIG*.

At each end of the canoe stand an Indian with a *gig*, or pointed spear.

*Hist. of Virginia*, (1722.) p. 151.

4. A wanton girl. [old French, *gigue*.] See *GIGLOT*.

5. A ship's wherry.

6. A light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.

To *GIG*. v. a. [probably from the Lat. *gigno*, to beget.] To engender. A low word.

Our diamonds may have procured these diamonds, and so we are all three double; if so, I hope my goblet has *gigged* another golden goblet; and then they may carry double upon all four.

*Dryden*, *Amphitryon*.

GIGANTEAN.\* *adj.* [Lat. *giganteus*.] Like a giant; irresistible. A good word.

When the strong Fates with *giganteous* force Bear thee in iron arms, without remorse; Bear, and be borne.

*More*, *Philosoph. Poems*, (1647.) p. 318.

GIGANTICAL.\* *adj.* [Latin, *gigantes*.] Big; bulky.

In good earnest *gigantical* Cyclopes will transcend spheres.

*Burton*, *Anat. of Met.* p. 255.

GIGANTICK. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defied

With dart and jav'lin, spears, and sulphurous fire; On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds?

*Milton*, *P. L.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood; Though fame drugg'd him father of five sons, All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief.

*Milton*, *S. A.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems, By his broad shoulders and *gigantick* limbs.

*Dryden*, *Rn.*

The Cyclopes race in arms arose; A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes.

*Pope*, *Odyssey*.

GIGANTINE.\* *adj.* [old Fr. *gigantin*.] Giant-like.

*Bullock*.

To GIGGLE.† v. n. [*gichelen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—It may perhaps be referred to the Sax. *gæxl*, wanton.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity.

They began to *flee* and *giggle*, and to look at each other the shoulder.

*World of Wonder*, 1808, p. 289.

We should our precourt, joking, *giggling* race; True joy cooits is to gravity sad grace.

*Garrick*, *Epilogue*.

GIGGLE.\* n. s. [from the verb.] A kind of laugh.

A smile, a *giggle*, or a hum.

*Burrow*, *Serm.* i. 184.

GIGGLER.† n. s. [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A wild and valour in the brave complexion, That leads the van, and wallowers up the city; The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,

Or the first beacon, frights from his duties.

*Herbert*.

This particularly a set of *gigglers* thought the most necessary thing to be taken notice of in his whole discourse, and made it an occasion of mirth during the whole time of his sermon.

*Spectator*, No. 158.

I become weary and impatient of the derision of the *gigglers* of our sex.

*Tatler*, No. 510.

GIGLOT.\* n. s. [*gæxl*, Sax; *gægl*, Dutch.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. In the

north of England, a laughing girl. Sherwood calls *giglot* a *giggle* also.

The wife that gods not *giglot* wise

With every flirring gill,

But honestly doth keep at home,

Not set to gossip still.

*P. of Bullinger's Serm.* (1576.) p. 294.

Alway with those *giglots* too, and with the other confederate companion.

*Shakespeare*, *Men. for Men.*

A peevish *giglot*.

*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*.

GIGLOT.\* *adj.* Inconstant; giddy; light; wanton.

Young Talbot was not born

To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.

*Shakespeare*, *K. Hen. V.*

The fam'd Cassibelan, who was once at point (O *giglot* fortune!) to master Cæsar's sword.

*Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline*.

GIGLOT.† n. s. [French.] The hip; joint. It seems to mean in Chapman a joint for the spit, Dr. Johnson says; which is true, *giglot* de mouton, being an old French phrase of the kitchen, and still used by us. *Giglot* was also used for a slice.

The inwards slit,

They broil'd on coals, and ate; the rest, in *giglots* cut, they split.

*Chapman*.

Cut the slaves to *giglots*.

*Ben Jonson*, and *Fl. Double Marriage*.

To GILD. v. a. *pret. gilded*, or *gilt*. [*gilban*, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide,

As it some gilt or solemn temple were;

Many great golden pillars did uprear

The many roof.

*Shakespeare*.

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet.

*Shakespeare*, *K. John*.

And the *gilded* car of day

His glowing axle doth alay

In the steep Atlantic stream.

*Milton*, *Comus*.

Purchasing riches with our time and care, We lose our freedom in a *gilded* snare.

*Beacon*.

When Britain, looking with just disdain Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain,

And knowing well that empire must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin.

*Waller*.

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive; And love of o'clock after death survive.

*Pope*.

2. To cover with any yellow matter. Thou did'st drink

The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle, Which beasts would cough at.

*Shakespeare*, *Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To adorn with luster.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn, Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn.

*Pope*, *Mensins*.

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension and plays upon the surface of the soul.

*South*.

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace, I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.

*Shakespeare*, *Hen. IV.*

Yet, ah! th' imperfect piece moves more delight; 'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the sight.

*Dryden*, *Aurora*.

GILD.\* See GUILD.

GILDER. n. s. [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

*Gilders* use to have a piece of gold in their mouth to draw the spirits of the quicksilver.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

We have here a *gilder* with his awl and hammer.

*Bacon*.

2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings.

*Phil.*

I am bound

To Peria, and want *gilders* for my voyage.

*Shaks.*

GILDER. n. s. from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will sully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit.

*Bacon*, *Phys. Rem.*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with statues, *gilding*, and paint.

*Addison* on Italy.

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fryr engage.

And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave, Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave?

*Pope*.

GILL.† n. s. [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin. In sense four, and three following, it is spoken *gill*.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan, Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims, And seems a moving land; and at his *gills* Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.

*Milton*, *P. L.*

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*.

He hath two *gill-fins*; out behind the *gills*, and in most fishes, but before them.

*Waller*.

Till they, of farther passage quick bereft, Were in the mesh with *gills* entang'd left.

*King*, *Fishermen*.

2. The flaps that hang below the neck of a bowl.

The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the her both less.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

3. The flesh under the chin.

So many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont.

*Swift*.

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin; *jail*, old French.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; or, in some places, half a pint.

Every bottle must be *finced* with wine; some, out of mistaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the same; change the wine at every second bottle; a *gill* may be enough.

*Swift*.

5. A kind of measure among the tinners.

They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint.

*Carew*.

6. [From *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Judian*, or *Julian*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Ben Jonson. It seems to have been rather a contemptuous name, denoting a wanton; and may be from the Sax.

*gæxl*, *gæl*, lascivious, wanton; and such a woman is called, in our old lexicography, a *gill-flirt*. See Sherwood in *GILL*. Mr. Stevens has strangely imagined this word to be from *gill-flower*.

The wife that gods not *giglot* wise With every flirring gill,

But honestly doth keep at home, Not set to gossip still.

*P. of Bullinger's Serm.* (1576.) p. 294.

Scurry knave! I am none of thy gilt.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

You heard him take me up like a gilt-shirt.

*Ben Jonson, and Fl. An. of the Burn. Fest.*

I can, for I will,

Here at Burley o' th' Hill,

Give you all your fill,

Each Jack with his Gilt.

*B. Jonson, Cyprian.*

7. [*Chelidonium*]. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.

The lowly gilt, that never dares to climb.

*Shakespeare, Schoolmaster.*

8. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

9. A fissure in a hill. [*Icel. gild*, a cleft, a rift of mountains; whence, any fissure.]

The canary birds, which they bring to us in England, breed in the "tarances," or *gilds*, which the water huts fretted away in the mountains, betwixt places very cold.

*Relation of Tournefort, in Syon's Hist. R. S. p. 306.*

10. In the north of England, a place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks, a rivulet running between them. *Ray*.

You may continue along this gilt, and passing by one of the village and its church for half a mile, it leads to an opening between two hills covered with fir woods.

*Gray, Letters.*

11. In some parts of the south of England, a rivulet or brook.

*Grove.*

A'LLHOUSE. *n. s.* [*gill* and *house*.]

A house where gill is sold.

Three shall each alehouse, three each gillhouse

mourn,

And answering ginsbops' sourer sighs return.

*Pope.*

GILLIAN. *n. s.* See the sixth meaning of GILL. A wanton.

Thou tookst one up at every word I spoke,

As I had been a markin', a flirt gillian.

*Ben Jonson, and Fl. The Chances.*

GILLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giroflée*, Fr. Gaven Douglas writes the word *jere-flour*; and our old lexicographers, Huolett and Barret, *gilever* and *gilefer*. I think I have somewhere seen it also *gierfer*.]

*Gilly flowers*, or rather *July flowers*, so called from the month they blow in,

may be reduced to these sorts: red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

In July come gillyflowers of all varieties. Bacon.

Fair is the gillyflower of gardens sweet,

Fair is the maygold, for potage meet.

*Gay, Pastorals.*

GILSE. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

In the north of England, a young salmon.

GILT. *n. s.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter.

Now obsolete.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,

With rainy marching in the painful field.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume,

they mockt thee for too much curiosity; in thy rage thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary.

*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which see.

Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way.

*Pope.*

GILTHEAD. *n. s.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A sea fish.

The gilthead that doth clive [cleave] Sicilian sea, is brought unto the board alive.

*Hobart on Providence, p. 380.*

He maketh him to die of a surfeit of giltheads, (a fish, called auratus, or aureola.)

*Fuller, Holy War, p. 151.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. s.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM.† *adj.* [An old word. Welsh, *gwymp*, beautiful. Lye.] Neat; spruce; well dressed. Hence the modern expression *jenny*, i. e. *gimmy*. See also GIMP. Gaven Douglas uses *gin*.

GI'MBAL, or GI'MBOL. \* See GEMEL and GIMMAL.

GI'MCRACK.† *n. s.* [Supposed by Skinner to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*, Dr. Johnson.—It is more probably from *gin* and *crack*, a smart youth, a spruce fellow. See the 13th sense of CRACK. See also GIMP. *Gimcrack* appears to have been first applied to the person, which has escaped the notice of Skinner and Johnson; and to have been used in a contemptuous sense, as it now sometimes is. Afterwards the word came to signify any trifling contrivance.] A slight or trivial machinery.

*Lady, I pity you:*

You are a handsome and a sweet young lady,

And ought to have a handsome man yoked to you,

An understanding too! This is a *gimcrack*!

*Ben Jonson, and Fl. Elder Brother.*

For though these *gimcracks* were away,

However, more reduced and plain,

The watch would still a watch remain;

But if the horal orbit ceased,

The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. Prior.

What's the meaning of all those trigrams and

*gimcracks*? Jumping over my master's bedges,

and running your lios cross his grounds?

*Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Hall.*

GI'MLET. *n. s.* [*gibelet*, *gimbelet*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit.

*Mamm.*

GI'MMAL.† *n. s.* [Supposed by Skinner and Ainsworth to be derived from *gemella*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by *geometry*.] Some little quaint device or piece of machinery.

*Hanner.*

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device

their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on.

Else they could not hold out so as they do.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Some of their Italian friars have confessed withal, that their fashion is, when all their *gimmals* are in tune for a miracle, to enjoin some sely old woman in her confessions, to say her devotions before the altar, where the image prepared to play a miracle doth stand.

*Sir E. Stanley, State of Religion.*

GI'MMAL Ring. \* See GEMEL.

GI'MMER.† *n. s.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magic.

*More, Divine Dialogues.*

Who knows not how the famous Kenish idol moved her eyes, and hands, by those secret *gimmers*, which way every puppet-play can imitate?

*By. Hist. to Sir D. Harvey, Dec. 1. Epist. 6.*

Here lay a wheel, there the balance; here one *gimmer*, there another.

*By. Hall, Select*

*Thoughts, § 9.*

GI'MMER-LAMB. \* *n. s.* An ewe-lamb. *Gimmer* is also a two-year old female sheep. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett. Of uncertain etymology.

GIMP. \* *adj.* [Welsh, *gwymp*, pretty; Lat. *comptus*, neat.] Nice; spruce; trim. In the north of England, it is applied to women, and denotes slinness or elegance of shape. And in vulgar language, a *gimcrack* is a spruce girl. Gaven Douglas applies the word to flowers; "*gimp* gilliflowers," Virg. *Æn.* 12.

GIMP.† *n. s.* [probably from *gimp*, old Eng. neat, spruce, though indeed it is pronounced with *g* hard. See GIMP and GIMCRACK.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

He walk'd the place,

Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace.

*Forrest, Elegy to an Old Beauty.*

GIN.† *n. s.*

1. A trap; a snare. [from *engine*, Dr. Johnson.—Lye considers it as descended from the *Icel. ginn*, to deceive; but *gin*, for *engine*, is very old in our language. Barret, in his *Alv.* 1580, defines a snare "*a ginne or engine*."] As the day begins,

With twenty gins we will the small birds take,

And pasture make. Sidney.

For a gin, and for a snare, to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

*Jerem. viii. 14.*

I know thee, through treason and deceitful gin,

Had slain sir Mordant. Spenser, F. Q.

So strives the woodcock with the gin;

So doth the coney struggle in the net.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If those, who have but sense, can shun

The engines that have them annoy'd;

Little for me had reason done,

If I could out thy *gins* avoid.

*Ben Jonson, Forest.*

I know thy traile,

Through dewy to my cast, thy *gins* and toils;

No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd.

*Milton, S. A.*

He made a planetary gin,

Which run would run the wife o'w heads in,

And come on purpose to be taken,

Without th' expense of cheese and bacon.

*Hudibras.*

Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,

And ankle free from iron *gins*. Hudibras.

2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. [from *engine*.]

Typographers' joints were stretched on a *gin*.

*Spenser.*

3. In mechanics, a machine for raising great weights.

4. A pump worked by rotatory sails. [from *engine*.]

The delts would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any dits or saughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry.

*Ray.*

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and

black, formed by water dripping on the outside of the gin pump of Mostyn coasts.

5. [Contracted from GINNEY, which see.]  
The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,  
And hurls the thunder of our laws on gin. *Pope.*  
Gin shops sourer sights return. *Pope.*

- To GIN, \* v. a. [from the noun.] To catch in a trap.

So, so, the woodcock's gins'd.

*Boswell, and Fl. Nic. Falour.*

- To GIN, \* v. n. [Sax. *ginnan*.] To begin. This is the origin of our *begin*; which Mr. Mason, with others, has inaccurately considered as a mere poetical abbreviation.

The majesty of his schal *gynne* to be destroyed,  
When all Asia and the world worshipeth.

*Wicliffe, Acts, xix.*

When thine horns new *ginn* to spring.

*Chaucer, Tr. and Criss, v. 657.*

Our play

Leaps o'er the vault and listings of those broils,  
*Ginning* in the middle.

*Shakespeare, Tr. and Criss, Prod.*

- GIN, \* conj. [Sax. *gin*.] Gin is no other than the participle *ginn*, *ginn*, *gin*. Mr. Horne Tooker. But see GIFT.]

*Grass.*

- GING, \* n. s. [an old word for gang.] A company. See GANG.

To be auditors in the galleys, there to employ  
and exercise their turbulent, seditious, litigious,  
routinous, larsh and quarrelous talent upon  
the *ging*, *svabbers*, and *beccallers*.

*Tr. of Beccallers, (1636.) p. 60.*

I would not willingly  
See or be seen to any *ging*.

*B. Jonson, New Inn, (1631.)*

Proceeding further, I am met with a whole  
*ging* of words and phrases not mine.

*Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

- GIN'GER, † n. s. [Sax. *ginger*; Lat. *zingiber*, *gingiber*; Ital. *gingero*; Gr. *zingyphos*, an Arabian plant; *gingerfel*, Pers. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 316. Chaucer writes it *gingiber*, Rom. R. 1369. \* Gilofre, and licorice, *gingiber*, &c.]

The flower consists of five leaves,  
shaped somewhat like those of the iris;  
these are produced in the head or club,  
each coming out of a separate leafy  
scale. The ovary becomes a triangular  
fruit, having three cells which contain  
seeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous  
kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular;  
of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste,  
though aromatic, and of a very agree-  
able smell. The Indians eat both the  
young shoots of the leaves and the roots  
themselves. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

Or wafting *ginger* round the streets to go,  
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.

*Pope, Dunciad.*

- GIN'GERBREAD, n. s. [*ginger* and *bread*.]  
A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made  
of dough, like that of bread or biscuit,  
sweetened with treacle, and flavoured  
with ginger and some other aromatic  
seeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An I had but one penny in the world, thou  
should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*.

*Shakespeare, Lear's Lab. Lost.*

Her currents there and gooseberries were spread,  
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*.

*King, Cookery.*

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three  
weeks' frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a  
fire upon Thamus. *Beef.*

- GIN'GERLY, † adv. [I know not whence  
derived. Dr. Johnson.—Serenus de-  
rives it from the Icel. *ganger*, walking.  
Su. *gaengra*, to go step by step. It ap-  
pears to have been very common; and  
among good writers, though Dr. John-  
son has cited only Shakespeare; nor is it  
yet disused.] Cautiously; nicely.

Go she never so *gingerly*, her honesty is gone  
away. *Shelton, Poems, p. 48.*

What is that you

Took up so *gingerly*? *Shaks, Two Gent. of Ver.*  
Has it a corn? or does it walk on compass?

It breeds so *gingerly*? *Boswell, and Fl. Mort. Mod.*

We must make use of that rotten staff of nature,  
as far as its strength will bear, and that very *gingerly*  
too; never daring to lean or lay our whole  
weight upon it. *Hammond, Works, li. 600.*

He came to him with a soft pace, treading *gingerly*,  
(as we speak,) after a nice and delicate man-  
ner. *Patrick on 1 Sam. xlv. 32.*

He walks like a benighted traveller in a danger-  
ous road, and is fain to feel out his steps, and to  
tread *gingerly* and cautiously. *Scott, Works, li. 28.*

Pray observe how *gingerly* he translates "temper-  
ance," moderate in the enjoyment of pleasure!  
Whereas temperance, according to Tully, consists  
in the neglecting and despising of pleasure.

*Bentley, Phil. Ligu. § 44.*

- GI'NGERNESS, n. s. Niceness; tenderness. *Dic.*

- GI'NGIVAL, adj. [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belong-  
ing to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their  
prolusion between D and T, so to sweeten it,  
they make the occlus appulse, especially the *gingi-  
val*, softer than we do, giving a little of perversi-  
ness. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

- To GING'LE, † v. n. [Dr. Johnson offers  
no etymology. It is probably the Teut.  
*kincken*, to ring; German, *klingen*.  
Casaubon would derive it from the  
*xyrologos*, to move quickly, to shake.]

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; i. to ut-  
ter a sharp noise in quick succession.

Did this tale here

Of knighthood ask no other ornaments  
Than other countries glittering slow, poor pride,  
A *gingling* spur, a fester, a white hand,  
A frizzled hair, powder'd perfumes, and lust,  
Drinking sweet wines, surfeits and ignorance,  
Rashly and easily would I venture on't.

*Boswell, and Fl. An. of Melan.*

The foot grows black that was with dirt em-  
brown'd,  
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence sound.

*Gay, Trivia.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,  
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,  
And *gingling* down the backstairs told the crew,  
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope, Epist.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods  
or cadence.

Those petty secretaries—who by their various  
kind of *gingling* fancies in serving God, &c.

*Hovell, Instruct. For. Tron. (1642.) p. 227.*

- To GING'LE, v. a. To shake so that a  
sharp shrill clattering noise should be  
made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;  
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

- GI'NGLE, † n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

Many of their fancies, which amongst themselves  
they hold to be strong lines, and quintessential staff,  
being turned to another tongue, become flat, and  
prove attentions but mere gins.

*Hovell, Instruct. For. Tron. p. 158.*

2. Affection in the sound of periods.

GIN'GLYMOID, adj. *γινγλυμοειδής*, a hinge, and  
*αἰώδης* Resembling a *ginglymus*; ap-  
proaching to a *ginglymus*.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum,  
and on the other end is joined to the incus by a  
double or *ginglymo* joint. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

- GI'NGLYMUS, n. s. A mutual indenting of  
two bones into each other's cavity, in the  
manner of a hinge; of which the elbow  
is an instance. *Wicseman.*

GINNET, n. s. [*ginn*]. A nag; a mule;  
a degenerated breed. Hence, accord-  
ing to some, but, I believe, erroneously,  
a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for  
*ginnet*.

GI'NGENG, n. s. [I suppose *Chinese*.] A  
root brought lately into Europe, of a  
brownish colour on the outside, and  
somewhat yellowish within; and so pure  
and fine, that it seems almost transparent.  
It is of a very agreeable and aromatic  
smell, though not very strong. Its taste  
is acid and aromatic, and has some-  
what bitter in it. We have it from  
China and America. The Chinese value  
this root at three times its weight in  
silver. *Hill.*

- To GIP, v. a. To take out the guts of  
herrings. *Bailey.*

- GI'PON, \* SEE JUPPON.

GI'PSY, † n. s. [Corrupted from *Egyptian*,  
for when they first appeared in  
Europe, they declared, and perhaps  
truly, that they were driven from Egypt  
by the Turks. They are now mingled  
with all nations. Dr. Johnson.—“The  
received opinion sets them down for  
*Egyptians*, and makes them out to be the  
descendants of those vagabond votaries  
of Isis, who appeared to have exercised  
in ancient Rome pretty much the same  
profession as that followed by the  
present *gipsies*, viz. fortune-telling, strolling  
up and down, and pilfering.” Swin-  
burne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 29.—  
“The *Gipsies*, as it should seem by some  
striking proofs derived from their lan-  
guage, came originally from *Hindustan*,  
where they are supposed to have been  
of the lowest class of Indians, namely  
*Paria*, or, as they are called in *Hindostan*,  
*Sudras*. They are thought to have  
migrated about A. D. 1408, or 1409,  
when Timur Beg ravaged India for the  
purpose of spreading the Mahometan  
religion.—They must certainly have  
been in Egypt before they reached us,  
otherwise it is incomprehensible how  
the report arose that they were *Egyptians*.” Brand, Pop. Antiquities. See  
also the adjective *GI'PSY*.—Their first  
appearance in Europe was in the fif-  
teenth century. Our old lexicography

demominates them "counterfeit Egyptians."]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

I perceive him to be more ignorant in his art of divining than any *gypsy*. *Milton, Apol. for Scurrilous.*

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his appetite is told him, shuts himself up in the pantry with an old gyp for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantick gyp once, the house he haunts, And in wild phrases speaks dissembled truths. *Prior, Henry and Emma.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie  
Spells, philtres, globes, and spheres of palmistry;  
A sigil in his hand the gyp bears.  
In all other a prophetic sieve and sheers. *Addison.*

I, near you stile, three sallow gypsies met;  
Upon my hand they cast a poring look;  
Bid me beware, and thrice their hands they shook. *Gay.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Leads, to his lady was but a kitchen-wench;  
Eldo a dowry. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Cleopatra a gyp; Helen and Hero biddings and harlots. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the gyp, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;  
The gyp knows her power't, and flies. *Prior.*

- G'IPSY. \* adj.

1. Denoting the language spoken by the Gypsies.

It seems to be well proved in this learned work [A Dissertation on the Gipsies, &c. written in German by H. M. G. Grellman, translated into English by M. Rapier, Esq. 1787.] that these gipsies came originally from Hindostan. A very copious catalogue is given of Gipsy and Hindostan words collated, by which it appears that every third Gipsy word is likewise an Hindostan one, or still more, that out of every thirty Gipsy words, eleven or twelve are constantly of Hindostan. This agreement will appear uncommonly great, if we recollect that the above words have only been learned from the Gipsies within these very few years, consequently after a separation of four complete centuries from Hindostan, their supposed native country. *Broad, Popular Antiquities.*

2. Denoting any jargon or cant.

The regicide directory on the day, which in their gyp jargon they call the 5th of Pluviose, closes us with eluding our declarations. *Burke.*

- G'IPSYISM. \* n. s. [from gypsy.] The state of a gipsy.

The companion of his [the tinker's] travels is some fool, sun-burnt gypsy, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsime, [gipsyism], and is turned pollard. *Overbury, Character. dign. 1, 2.*

- G'RANDOLE. \* n. s. [French; from the Ital. *grandola*; a kind of firework; "ruota composta di fuochi lavorati, che gira, appiccandosi il fuoco." Della Crusca. Vocab.] A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier. Modern.

- G'IRASOLE. n. s. [girasole, Fr.]

1. The herb turnsole.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD.† v. a. pret. girded, or girt. *Gyban, Sax. garta, Icel. gurtan, Germ.*

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their loads, and girded their loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 3.*

2. To put on as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Suff.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He girt his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 25.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms  
Girt on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milton, P. L.*

No, let us rise at once, gird on our swords,  
And, at the head of our remaining troops,  
Attack the foe. *Addison, Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,  
When now the sword is girded to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

To invest, then, and set your knee against my foot;  
And in regard of that duty done,  
I gird thee with the valiant word of York. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The son appear'd,  
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I girded thee about with fice linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Exod. vi. 10.*

Tysiphone keeps the ward,  
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

Those, with what skill they had, together sow'd,  
To gird the waist; vain covering, if it bide  
Their guilt, and drugged shame! *Milton, P. L.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles. *Milton, P. R.*

8. To enclose; to encircle.

That Nyctean isle,  
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham  
Laid Amalthes, and her feed on  
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rheas' eye. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to gird the gods. *Shakespeare.*

TO GIRDL.† v. n. [Of this word in this sense I know not the original: it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *girdle* or *cut*. Dr. Johnson.

— It is most probably from the Saxon *gyrd*, a staff, whence a hit or blow, first in the literal sense; then, in the figurative, for a stroke of wit or sarcasm.

The Teut. *gorden* is actively, to strike, smite, or beat. So Chaucer uses it. Chaucer accordingly notices the verb *gird*, "to strike." To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me: the brain of this foolishly compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laugh more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and girding reproaches from them. Thou camest to save. *Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

We, that are brothers of the blade, know how to put up harder and more girding repartees than this with patience and philosophy.

*Rp. Parker, Repr. of Release. Temp. p. 51.*

- GIRD.† n. s. A twitch; a pang: it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.

This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson means his etymology of the verb. But neither his de-

inition nor his etymology of this word will be generally received. We may refer to the Sax. *gyrd*, in the sense of a stroke or blow, and so define the word, a taunt, a reproach, a sneer.

Curculio may chafe ill at his heart ache, ere any be offered with his girdle. *Greene, Gyn. of Abuse, (1579.)*

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly gird for shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

All the sharp quips, and witty girds, wherewith Martial doth whet and embellish the conclusions of his [epigrams]. *Florio, Trans. of Montaigne, (1615.) p. 298.*

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful girds and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tidals.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to set against the checks and girds of it when he doth amiss. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference.*

- G'IRDLER. n. s. [from gird.]

1. In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The girders are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back girder need not be so strong as the front girder. *Mason, Mech. Exp.*

2. A satirist.

We great girdlers call it a short saying of sharp wit with a bitter sense in a sweet coat. *Lillo, Alceas. and Company.*

- G'IRDLING. \* n. s. [from gird.] A covering. Instead of a stomacher, a girding of sackcloth. *Isaiah, xli. 24.*

G'IRDLER. n. s. [Dybbel, Saxon; *girdur*, Goth. Dr. Johnson has cited four lines from Marlow's Passionate Shepherd, in which he ascribes to Shakespeare; in which, however, the word is not *girdle*, but *girle*.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

Moses — girded them with girdles. *Levit. vii. 13.*

The same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins. *St. Matt. iii. 4.*

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their girdle. *Brown, Falc. Err.*

On him his mantle, girdle, sword, and bow.  
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cavely.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the girdle of these walls  
Are now confined two mighty monarchies. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

3. The zodiac.

Great breasts in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, do refrigerate. *Becon.*

4. A round iron plate for baking. Northumberland. *Pegge.*

- TO GIRDL.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle blades, girdling one another  
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,  
That as a waist do girdle you about. *Shakespeare, A. John.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,  
That girdst in those wolves! *Shakespeare, Times.*



But call you these true spirits ill affected,  
That whilst the wars were, serv'd like walls and  
ribs  
To girle in the kingdom?

*Reum. and Fl. The Captain.*

GIR'DLEBELT. *n. s.* [*girle* and *belt*.] The  
belt that encircles the waist.  
Nor did his eyes less longingly behold  
The girlebelt, with nails of burnish'd gold.

*Dryden, Æn.*

GIR'DLER.† *n. s.* [from *girle*.] A maker  
of girldes. *Hulot.*  
Talk with the girlder or the mill'ner.

*Reum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

GIRE. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle de-  
scribed by any thing in motion. See  
GYRE.

GIRL.† *n. s.* [About the etymology of  
this word there is much question: Meric  
Casaubon, as is his custom, derives it  
from *gyra* of the same signification;  
Minsheu from *gerrula*, Latin, a prattler,  
or *gircella*, Italian, a weathercock; Junius  
thinks that it comes from *herlodes*,  
Welsh, from which, says he, *harlot* is  
very easily deduced. Skinner imagines  
that the Saxons, who used ceopl for a  
man, might likewise have ceopla for a  
woman, though no such word is now  
found. Dr. Hickes derives it most prob-  
ably from the Icelandic *karlinna*, a  
woman. So far Dr. Johnson.—*Girl*  
was formerly an appellation common to  
both sexes. Serenius says, that from  
the Su. Goth. *karl*, a man, many etymo-  
logists deduce our word *girl*. "The young  
*gyrlas* of the diocese," in the Prologue  
to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, may be  
the young men or the young women,  
the appellation, as already noticed,  
being common to both. See Mr. Tyr-  
whitt's Notes on Chaucer. See also  
Pilkington's Remarks upon several Pas-  
sages of Scripture, 1759, p. 35. "In  
old English, the word *gyrl* is exactly  
expressive of the Hebrew *יָרֵב*, and  
means a young person of either sex."]

1. A young woman, or female child.  
In those usel'd days was my wife a *gyrl*. *Shaks.*  
I will love thee ne'er or less, my *gyrl*. *Shakespeare.*  
The fool Amphimachus, to feed brought gold to  
be his wracke,  
Proude *gyrl* like, that doth ever bear her dowre  
upon her back.  
A weather-beaten lover, but once known,  
Is sport for every *gyrl* to practice on. *Dan.*  
Tragedy should blush as much to stoop  
To the low mimic follies of a farce,  
As a grave castron would to dance with *gyrls*.

*Reacomm.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;  
But oh! a *gyrl*, like her, must be divided. *Dryden.*  
2. Among sportsmen, a rebeck of two  
years age. *Bullockar, and Chambers.*  
GIRLHOOD.† *n. s.* [*gyrl* and *hood*.] The  
state of a *gyrl*. A proper word; but, I  
believe, of modern usage.

I regret that it is not in my power to collect  
more anecdotes of Dr. Johnson's infancy. My  
mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle  
at Warwick, consequently was absent from a home  
in the school-boy days of the great man.

*Miss Seward to Mr. Bonelli, (1785), Lett. i. 38.*

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *gyrl*.] Suiting a  
*gyrl*; youthful.

In her *gyrlish* age she kept sheep on the moor.

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *gyrlish*.] In a  
*gyrlish* manner.

TO GIRN.† *v. n.* It seems to be a cor-  
ruption of *grin*. It is still used in Scot-  
land, and is applied to a crabbed, capti-  
ous, or peevish person. Dr. Johnson.  
— It is also used in the north of Eng-  
land for *grin*; and our old dictionaries  
refer *grin* to *grin*. See Barret and  
Sherwood. And see TO GRIN.

They make amicks faces, *grin*, mow and mope

like an ape.

*By. Harcourt, Declaration of Popish Impostures.*

It has been always found an excellent way of

girting at the government in scripture-phrase.

*South, Sermon. ii. 118.*

GIRN.† *n. s.* A corruption of the substan-  
tive *grin*. See TO GIRN.

This is at least a *gyrl* of fortune, if

Not a fair smile.

*Danvers, Wits.*

GIRN-OCK. *n. s.* [*acus major*.] A kind of

fish.

GIRT.† The part. pass. of *gird*.

Having your loins *girt* about with truth.

*Ephes. vi. 14.*

The soul may deem herself too straitly *girt* up.

*Merr. Conf. Cabb. p. 238.*

TO GIRT.† *v. a.* [*lcel. gyrt*; Germ.  
*gürten*. See TO GIRN.] To gird; to  
encompass; to encircle. Not proper.  
In the broad ocean, undulating wide  
Beneath the radiant line that *girts* the globe.

*Thomson.*

GIRT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. German,  
*gyrt*.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen  
is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *gyrt*;

And here, alas! hath laid him to the dirt.

*Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of

the *gyrt*, which *gyrt* hath a bolster in the middle,

and the ends are tacked firmly together.

*Warman, Surgery.*

3. The compass measured by the *gyrtle*,

or enclosing bandage.

You shall see a pigny in stature as big as a

giant in the *gyrt*. *Hammond, Works, iv. 677.*

GIRTN. *n. s.* [from *gyrt*.]

1. A band by which the saddle is fixed  
upon the horse.

Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *gyrtle* brake;

For now on the ground, now for his sake.

The law is found. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,

Along the high celestial road;

The steed oppress'd, would break his *gyrt*,

To raise the lumber from the earth.

Minotaur galls on alone;

The roads are with his fell'w'ers strown;

This breaks a *gyrt*, and that a bone.

2. The compass measured by the *gyrtle*,

or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least

three yards in the *gyrt*.

*Addison, Firebricks.*

TO GIRTN. *v. a.* To bind with a *gyrt*.

TO GISE GROUND.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *gisier*.

It is a contraction of *agist*. See TO

AGIST.] Is when the owner of it does

not feed it with his own stock, but

takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GIV'LE. Among the English Saxons, *giva*,  
signifies a pledge; thus, *Fredegise* is a

pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious  
pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*.

*Gibson's Camden.*

GITH. *n. s.* [*nigella*.] An herb called  
Guinea pepper.

GI'TERN.† *n. s.* [properly *cithern*, or  
*cithern*. See CITHERN. Lat. *cithara*;  
old Fr. *giterne*, whence *giterne* and  
*guittern*.] A kind of harp; a guitar;  
a rebeck, according to our old dictio-  
naries.

The *gittern* and the kit the wandering foliars

like. *Dryden, Polyd. S. 4.*

Then your qualities;

As playing on a *gittern*, or a jew's-trump.

*Reum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.*

TO GI'TERN.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
play on the *gittern*. This verb is used  
by Chaucer.

The first church, beginning, may relate the  
course of the city; each evening every one, with  
mistress or Gaymeade, *gitering* along the streets,  
or solacing on the banks of Jordan.

*Milton, Plans for Tragedies on Scripture Subjects.*

TO GIVE.† *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass.  
*given*. Saxon, *giban*; German, *gib*; Goth.  
*giben*, Germ. *gifu*, Su. Goth. *gifu*,  
[eland.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price  
or reward; not to sell.

I had a master that gave me all I could ask, but

thought fit to take one thing from me again.

*Temple.*

While tradesmen starve, these Philonels are gay;

For gen'rous lords had rather give than pay.

*Young.*

Half useless doom'd to live,

Pray'r and advice are all I have to give. *Harte.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by  
hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.  
The woman whom I did give to be with me,  
she gave me the ure, and I gave it. *Gen. iii. 12.*

They were eating and drinking, marrying and

giving in marriage. *St. Matt. xxiv. 38.*

These bills were printed out only every week,

but also a general account of the whole year was

given in upon the Thursday before Christmas.

*Grant, Bills of Mortality.*

We shall give an account of these phenomena.

*Burnet.*

Aristotle advises poets to put things evil

wisely and impossible into their poems, nor

give them licence to run into wildness. *Boome.*

3. To put into one's possession; to con-  
sign; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.

*St. Matt. xiv.*

Nature gives us many children and friends,

to take them away; but takes none away to give

them us again. *Temple.*

Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm,

and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*

If the agreement of men first gave a sceptre into

any one's hands, or put a crown on his head,

that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke.*

4. To pay as price or reward, or in ex-  
change.

All that a man hath will he give for his life.

*Job, ii. 4.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,

If you did know for whom I gave the ring,

And would conceive for what I gave the ring,

And how unwillingly I left the ring,

You would abate the strength of your displeasure.

*Shakespeare.*

He would give his nuts for a piece of meat,

and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a

sparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner what time he was drowny, and seemed to give small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal: the king, somewhat affraid, said, to whom do you appeal? the prisoner answered, from Philip, when he gave no ear, to Philip, when he shall give ear.

*Diogenes, Apollonius.*  
Constantia accused herself for having so tamely given an ear to the proposal.

6. To quit; to yield as due.  
Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man.

7. To confer; to impart.  
I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself.  
What beauties I lose in some places, I give to others which had them not originally.

8. To expose; to yield without retention.  
All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;  
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.

9. To grant to allow.  
'Tis given me once again to behold my friend.

10. To yield; not to deny.  
He has not given Luther fairer play.

11. To afford; to supply.  
This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and gave them courage to all adventures.

12. To empower; to commission.  
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;  
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine.

13. To enable.  
God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers, and hath given the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard.

14. To pay.  
The applause and approbation I give to both your speeches.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.  
So you would be the first that gave this sentence, And he that suffers.

16. To exhibit; to show.  
This instance gives the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.  
The number of men being divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four men a piece.

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.  
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As we desire to give no offence ourselves, so neither shall we take any at the difference of judgement in others.

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.  
In oranges the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more.

20. To add; to apply.  
The Helots, of the other side, wanting their gates, gave themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies.

21. To resign; to yield up.  
Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we give ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death.

22. To conclude; to suppose.  
The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given, To ducan on evil, or to work my downfall.

23. To give away.  
To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

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If ere the sun be set  
I see you not, give me for dead.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?

All gave you lost on far Cyclopean ground.

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61. To Give away.  
To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it.

*Addison, Spect.*

28. To GIVE over. To addict; to attach to.

Zelmae, governor said direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee.

*Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had given themselves out to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down.

*Gren, Comed.*

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much over to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or to the world.

*Temple.*

29. To GIVE over. To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and given over, I will endeavour to prescribe to you.

*Suckling.*

'Tis not amiss, ere y' are giv'n o'er,  
To try one desperate medicine more;  
And where your case can be no worse,

*It is better.*

The desperate'st is the wisest course.

*It is better.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had given her over, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction.

*Addison, Spect.*

Her conduct was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having given her over.

*Arbuthnot.*

Yet this false comfort never gives him o'er,  
That whilst he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can soar.

*Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover;  
But all agree to give me over.

*Seyf.*

30. To GIVE over. To abandon.

That the Edomites should give over the villages of the Jews which they held. *I Esdr. ix. 50.*  
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to give it over.

*Hoad.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk.

*Knollys.*

Sleep hath forsook and giv'n me o'er  
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure.

*Milton, S. A.*

The cause for which we fought and swore  
So boldly, shall we now give o'er?

*Hudibras.*

31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ.

*Hobbes.*

It is given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,  
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Is, by a forged process of my death,  
Rankly abused.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

One that gives out himself princely Florizel,  
Son of Polixenes, with his princely

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

It hath been given out, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

He gave out general summings for the assembly of his council for the wars.

*Knollys, Hist.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies.

*Addison.*

32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance.

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

To seal her father's eyes up close as oak.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

33. To GIVE a person his own. To rebuke; to chide a person according to his demerits.

Aristotle has made it the business of almost thirty stanzas — not only to praise that precious part of the creation, but also to make a sharp retort on their enemies; to give no mankind their own, and to tell them plainly that from their envy it proceeds that the virtue and great actions of women are purposely concealed.

*Dryden, Pref. to Falsht's Dial. concern. Women.*

34. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would give him up, if they saw him shrink.

*Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and given up  
For certain drops of salt your city Rome.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The sun, breaking out by his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to give up the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all.

*André, Hist.*

He found the lord Hapton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the giving up of Arundel-castle.

*Clarendon.*

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.

*By. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll en give it up, and go and fret myself.

*Collier against Despair.*

I can give up to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals.

*Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause.

*Dryden.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other, notwithstanding, have, by common consent, given up their pretences to their natural right.

*Locke.*

If they give them up to their reasons, then they with them give up all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty.

*Locke.*

We should see him give up again to the common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniences of life.

*Locke.*

Julia's surrender, since his father's death, would give up Africa into Caesar's hands, And make him lord of half the burning zone.

*Addison, Cato.*

Learn to be honest men, give up your leaders, And pardon shall descend on all the rest.

*Addison, Cato.*

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not give up to him the church lands.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

He saw the celestial duties acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately gave up a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success.

*Addison, Spect.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would give up the question when he had the better, I am never asked, says he, to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions.

*Addison, Spect.*

He is every brought to give up the clearest evidence.

*Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be given up also, as a groundless conceit.

*Hendley.*

Have the physicians give 'n up all their pretences? Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's? *Rever.*

*Rever.*

These people were obliged to demand peace, and give up to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily.

*Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and given up a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart.

*Watts.*

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure.

*Watts.*

35. To GIVE up. To abandon.

If any give up to believe lies, some must be led up to tell them.

*Sidney, Hist.*

Our minds naturally give themselves up to every diversion which they are most accustomed to;

and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman.

*Addison, Guardian.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature given up to the ambition of fame.

*Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to give up my whole application to Homer.

*Pope.*

Few men, who, through misfortunes, choose not to drown, should not, however, give up neatness.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

36. To GIVE up. To deliver.

And Joseph gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king.

*1 Sam. xii. 9.*

His accounts were confused, and he could not then give them up.

*Seyf.*

37. To GIVE up. To yield; to not resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, gave way to the common good.

*Cervantes, Sura. of Cervantes.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility give way.

*Collier.*

Scarcely had he spoken when the cloud gave way; The mist flew upward, and dissolv'd in day.

*Dryden, Æn.*

His golden helm gives way with stony blows, Battered and flat, and beaten to his bones.

*Dryden, Æn.*

38. The word give is used with great laxity; the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To GIVE, &c.

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase uncouth French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun; The enemy goes on with fury led.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Hannibal gave upon the Romans.

*Hume, Rom. Hist.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards give again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biscuits, sweetmeats, and salt.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,  
Like season'd timber, never gives;  
But though the whole world turn to coal,

*Herbert.*

Then chiefly lives. Unless it is kept in a hock-house, it will so give again, that it will be little better than raw mail.

*Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large coats in, open them once, and spread them. Hay is apt to give in the cock.

*Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground,  
Then nimble shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;  
Now back he gives, then rushes on again.

*Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

4. To GIVE back. To retire.

Tuorio, give back, or else embrace thy death.

*Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

5. To GIVE in. To go back; to give way. Not in use. Dr. Johnson says, citing an example from Hayward. It is surely still used for to yield to superior strength.

In the mean time, what doth St. Paul? Doth he give in?

*By. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to give in.

*Hayward.*

6. To GIVE in to. [A French phrase.]

To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medallists; the poets, however, have sometimes given in to it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explanation of it.

*Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator to give in these general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. Pope.

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else giving in with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. Swift.

7. To GIVE off. To cease; to forbear.  
The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we gave off as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind. Locke.

8. To GIVE over. To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must give over, and stand upon such particulars only as they can show we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. Hooker.

Neither hath Christ, through union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; lest, by being born a man, we should think he hath given over to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. Hooker.

Give not over so; to him again; intreat him; kneel down before him, hang upon his gown; You are too cold. Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*.

The state of human actions are so variable, that to try things off, and never to give over, doth wonders. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Demetrius, king of Macedonia, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then give over to be king. Bacon, *Apophthegms*.

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse Met over, and to shameful silence brought, Yet, gives not over, though desperate of success. Milton, *P. R.*

Shall we kindle all this flame Only to put it out again?  
And must we now give over?  
And only end where we began?  
In vain this mischief we have done, If we can do no more. Denham.

It could be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. Addison.

He cooled again, and was forced to give over for the same reason. Swift.

9. To GIVE out. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one. Acts, viii. 9.

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a false that he cunningly gave out how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. Bacon.

I have not will give out you are now going to quit your school. Swift.

10. To GIVE out. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they, Like moles within us, leave and cast about;  
And till they're filled and clutch their prey;  
They never cool, much less give out. Herbert.  
Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,  
That for twenty denials you would not give out. Swift.

GIVER, n. s. [from give.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

Well we may afford Our gifts their own gifts. Milton, *P. L.*

By the how fairly is the giver now Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost. Long since. Milton, *P. R.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;  
The gift the guilty giver doth accuse. Dryden, *Aurengzebe*.

Both gifts destructive to the giver prove;  
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. Pope.

GIVES, † n. s. pl. Fetters or shackles for the feet. See GIVE. For the word is

used in the singular, though Dr. Johnson notices it only in the plural number.

GI'VING. n. s. [from To give.]

1. The act of bestowing any thing.

Constant at church and change, his gains were sure;  
His gifts rare, save farthings to the poor. Pope.

2. The act of alleging what is not real.

His givings out were of an infinite distance From his true meant design. Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*.

GI'ZARD. n. s. [gésier, French; gigeria, Latin.] It is sometimes called gizzera.

1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the gizzard. More.

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glands distilling in there, and thence transferred into the gizzard, or muscular stomach. Ray.

They nestle near the throne,  
By their high crops and corny gizzards known. Dryden.

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind; as, he frets his gizzard, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm,  
Their spiritual gizzards are too warm;  
Which puts the overheated sots In fevers still. Hudibras.

Satisfaction and restitution lie so curiously hard upon the gizzards of our publicans, that their blood is not half so lean to them as the treasure in their coffers. L'Entrée.

To GLA'BREATE. v. a. [Lat. glabro.] To make plain or smooth. Not in use.

Cockerm.

GLA'BILITY. n. s. [from glaber, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. Dict.

GLA'BROUS. † adj. [Lat. glaber.] Smooth, like baldness.

French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid, glabrous, and smooth. Evelyn, i. iv. § 1.

GLA'CIAL. adj. [glacial, French; glaciolis, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLACIATE. v. n. [glacies, Lat. glacier, Fr.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION. † n. s. [from glaciare.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in ball, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. Brown, *Ful. Err.*  
A violent motion of water is a preservative against glaciation. Dr. Robinson, *Calm Vent.* of Brown's *Vulg. Err.* p. 120.

GLA'CIOUS. adj. [glacio, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into glaucous bodies. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

GLA'CIS. n. s. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. Harris.

GLAD.† adj. [glæt, glab, Saxon; glad, Danish; from the icel. glæda, to exhilarate, glad, gladdie, I have made glad. The comparative gladder, and superlative gladdest, are not often used; nor has Dr. Johnson given any example of

them. But they are now shewn to exist.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart. 1 Kings, vii. 66.

'Twas the most duteous wench, the best companion,

When I was pleas'd, the happiest and the gladdest, The modestest sweet nature dwell within her. Beaumont and Fl. *Loyal Subject*.

Glad we return'd to up the coasts of light. Milton, *P. L.*

The witty adder blithe and glad. Milton, *P. L.*

Thither they Hasted with glad precipitance. Milton, *P. L.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. Isaiah, lix. v.

Then first adorn'd With their bright luminaries, that set and rose, Glad ev'ning and glad morn crown'd the fourth day. Milton, *P. L.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally, sometimes at or with before the cause of gladness; perhaps of it is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and at or with when it is some accident befalling himself or another.

I am glad to see your lordship. Shakspeare, *Ham. IV.*

He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much glad of it. Shakspeare, *Much Ado*.

He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished. Proverbs.

Lean. I think he's her servant. — From. I'm glad on't.

Lean. She's a good woman. From. I am gladder still. Beaumont and Fl. *Wit without Money*.

He glad Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue, His fraudulent temptation thus began. Milton, *P. L.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be glad of my repentance.

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood; The Trojan glad with sight of hostile blood; His fauchion drew. Dryden, *Æn.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clasp the door. Pope.

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Some very red, and some a glad light green. Chaucer, *Flower and Leaf*.

Her conversation More glad to me than to a miser money is. Sidney.

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers: Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! Pope, *Messiah*.

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be glad to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks how they know it. Locke.

To GLAD.† v. a. [Sax. glaban.] This verb is one of our oldest. To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

Tell us twich twine as may our better glads, Chaucer, *Nonnes Priests Prol.*

Like to a flower that feels no heat of sunne, Which may her feeble leaves with comfort glade. Spenser, *F. Q. vi. s. 44*.

Your presence glads our days. Shakspeare, *Pericles*.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour Of th' icy north; from front-bound Alps heads His admanition fetters fall; green vigour Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Libyan sands. Crassus.

Heaven smil'd, and gladdened was the heart of man.  
*Dryden, Fob.*

*It glads me*  
To see so many virtues thus united,  
To restore justice, and detest oppression. *Owe.*  
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man.  
*Pope.*

If justice Philip's costly head  
Some fine Philis's rhymes disburthen,  
They shall like Persian tales be read,  
And glad both labors and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLAD, \* v. n. To be glad; to rejoice;  
Woe is useless this neuter verb; but it is  
now wholly obsolete.

*Gladd's thou in such sort?*  
I call my wish back. *Massey, Virgin Martyr.*

To GLAD'DEN, v. a. [from *glad*.] To  
cheer; to delight; to make glad; to ex-  
ultate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!  
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,  
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him.

A kind of vital heat in the soul ebbeth and  
gladdens her, when she does not attend to it.  
*Addison, Spect.*

GLADDER † n. s. [from *glad*.] This sub-  
stantive is from Chaucer; as Dryden has  
literally copied the whole line, in which  
it occurs, from him.] One that makes  
glad; one that gladdens; one that ex-  
ultates.

Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron, —  
Hare pipe, goddess. *Dryden, Fob.*

GLADE † n. s. [Dr. Johnson strangely  
imagines it to be from the Sax. *glædan*,  
to be hot or to shine; Mr. H. Tooker  
from *ge-hlādan*, to cover, part. *ge-hlād*,  
whence the English *glade*, applied to a  
spot covered or hidden with trees or  
boughs. — It seems, however, to be still  
connected with the Icel. *hlād*, a way, a  
passage. Barret thus describes what a  
*glade* is, Alv. 1580. "To make a glade  
in the midst of a wood; to loppe or cut  
away boughs where they let the light."]  
A lawn or opening in a wood. It is  
taken for an avenue through a wood,  
whether open or shaded, and has there-  
fore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flann'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;  
But far within, as in a hollow glade,  
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful  
shade. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade  
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade.

*Spenser, Huld. Tale.*  
I laid me down  
And listened to the words she sung; for then,  
Through a small glade cut by the fishermen,  
I saw it was your daughter.

*Brown, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*  
O might I here  
In solitude live savage, in some glade,  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,  
And brown as evening. *Milton, P. L.*

When say, favour'd of high Jove,  
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,  
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star,  
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convey.

*Milton, Comus.*  
For noonday's heat are closer arbores made,  
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ning arched.

*Dryden, State of Innocence.*  
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,  
Thine trees arise that shun each other's shades.

By the heroes' armed shades,  
Gl'ring through the gloomy glades;  
Hs the youths that dy'd for love,  
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,  
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!  
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife!

*Pope, St. Cecilia's Day.*  
She smil'd, array'd  
With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and glade,  
New dress and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLAD'DEN, † n. s. [from *gladius*, Latin, a  
GLAD'DEN, † sword.] Swordgrass: a general  
name of plants that rise with a broad  
blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLAD'DEN, † adj. [glad and fall.] Full of  
joy and gladness. Not in use.  
There leave we them in pleasure and repast,  
Spending their joyous days and playfull nights.

*Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 40.*  
GLAD'DEN, † n. s. [glad and fullness.]  
Joy; gladness. Obsolete.  
And there him rests in riotous suffiance  
Of all his gladdfulness, and kingly joviance.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
GLADIATOR † n. s. [Latin; *gladiat-*  
teur, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prize-  
fighter.

They had several delishtome shews to exal-  
tate the people; gladiators; combats of men with  
themselves; with wild beasts, &c.  
*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 569.*

Then whilst his foe such gladiator foils,  
The sabbat, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Dean.*  
Beside, in gratitude for such high matters,  
Know I have yow'd two hundred gladiators.

*Dryden, Pers.*  
Writers—have given too great pomp and mag-  
nificence to the exploits of the ancient bear-  
garder; and made their gladiators, by fabulous  
tradition, greater than Gorman and others of  
Great Britain! *Tatler, No. 31.*

GLADIATORY, † adj. [Lat. *gladiatorius*;  
old French, *gladiatoire*.] Belonging to  
prizefighters or swordplayers.

The Romans did use themselves into their  
gladiatory fights and bloody spectacles, till ac-  
quaintance with wounds and blood might make  
them less fear it in the wars.

*Rp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 27.*  
At Rome there were usually those gladiatory  
sports; bloody, sword-killing sports; they killed  
men in sport. *Dr. Westfield, Scen. (1646), p. 77.*

GLADIATORIAL, † adj. [Lat. *gladiatorius*.]  
Relating to prizefighters.

Consider only the shocking carnage made in  
the human species by the exposure of infants, the  
gladiatorial shews, and the exceedingly cruel usage  
of slaves, allowed and practised by the ancient  
Pagans. *Rp. Fortius, Scen. i. xiii.*

GLADIATURE, † n. s. [Lat. *gladiatura*.]  
Fencing; swordplay.

In their antiphetical gladiatures, the lives  
of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.  
*Gaydon on D. Quix. p. 271.*

GLADLY, † adv. [Sax. *glædlice*.] Joyfully;  
with gaitety; with nerriment; with  
triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;  
But not one follower. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
You are going to set us array'd; and 'tis an ad-  
vantage every body will gladly see you engross  
the glory of.

*Milton to Pope.*  
GLADNESS, † n. s. [Sax. *glædnes*.] Cheer-  
fulness; joy; exultation.

The Jews had light, and gladness, and joy, and  
bonour. *Father, viii. 16.*  
And thou shalt have joy and gladness; and  
many shall rejoice at his birth.

*St. Luke, i. 14.*

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew  
In every heart, which fear had kept before;  
The standing streets with so much joy they view,  
That with less grief the peris'd they deplore.

*Dryden.*  
GLADSHIP, † n. s. [from *glad*.] State of  
gladness. Obsolete.  
And such a sorrow hath to him take,  
That gladship be hath all forsake.

*Gower, Conf. Am. b. i.*  
GLAD'SOME, † adj. [from *glad*.]  
1. Pleased; gay; delighted.  
The highest angels to and fro descend,  
From highest heaven in gladness company.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
The gladstome ghosts in circling tortues attend.  
And with unwear'd eyes behold their friend.

*Dryden.*  
2. Causing joy; having an appearance  
of gaitety. In this sense it is used by  
Chaucer.

Swiche thing is gladsum, as it thinketh me,  
And of swiche thing were goodly for to telle,  
*Chaucer, Nonnes Priests Pro.*

Figurative expressions of some white and glad-  
sum days shortly to succeed.  
*Spenser on Poet. p. 155.*

Each morn they wak'd use with a sprightly by;  
Of opening heav'n they sung and gladsume day.

*Prior.*  
GLAD'SOME, † adv. [from *gladsume*.]  
With gaitety and delight.  
I remembered myself by and by,  
And beheld the sunne shine so gladsumely.

*Poissant Pastourel, f. c. d. sign. A. i. b.*  
GLAD'SOMENESS, † n. s. [from *gladsume*.]  
Gaitety; shewiness; delight.

GLAZI, † n. s. [Glap, Saxon, amber; *glaz*,  
Danish, glass; *glaz*, Icel. *glaz*, French;  
*glaz*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.  
Unlekked lime, chalk, and glaze of an ey.  
*Chaucer, Chan. Troas. Tale.*

Take the glaze of eggs, and strain it as short as  
water. *Venician on Drawing.*

2. Any viscous transparent matter, like  
the white of an egg.  
Her lewde lippes twayne,  
They slaver, men sayne,  
Lyke a rogeye raine.

*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, p. 124.*  
Blood, purple, shiny glaze,  
That in his body so abundant were.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 109.*  
I found the tongue black and dry, with a black  
glaze on the teeth. *Fordyce on the Rock, Acad. p. 11.*

To GLAZE, v. a. [*glazier*, French; from  
the noun.] To smear with the white of  
an egg. This word is still used by the  
bookbinders.

GLAZE, † See GLAZE.  
GLANCE, † n. s. [*glantz*, German, glitter;  
*glanz*, Icel. and Goth. splendour; from  
glad, light; *glaz*, to shine.]

1. A sudden flash of light or splendour.  
His off ring soon propitious fire from heav'n  
Consum'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam;  
The other's not; for his was not sincere.

*Milton, P. L.*  
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.  
The aspects which procure here are not gazings,  
but sudden glances and dartings of the eyes.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
There are of those sort of beauties which last  
but for a moment; some particularity of a violent  
passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance  
of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity.

*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

Boldly the look'd, like one of high degree;  
Yet never seem'd to rest a glance on me;  
To which I only joy'd, for truth to say,  
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*  
3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.  
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects  
with one glance. *Watts on the Mind.*

TO GLANCE, v. n. [from the noun.]  
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.  
He double blows about him fiercely laid,  
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,  
As sparkles from the anvil use,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Spenser.*

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings  
fly,  
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rever.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.  
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;  
But as the jest did glance away from me,  
'Tis ten to one it nam'd you two outright. *Shadpeare.*

3. To strike in an oblique direction.  
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,  
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,  
And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye;  
to play the eye.  
O'd' sudden up they rise and dance,  
Then sit again, and sigh and glance;  
Then dance again, and kiss. *Swickling.*

Mighty dulness crowd'd,  
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant  
round;  
And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,  
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope, Dunciad.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.  
How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,  
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,  
Knowing I know thy love to Thebes? *Shakspeare.*  
Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying  
themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do  
not. *Bacon.*

I have never glanced upon the late designed  
prosecution of his holiness and his attendants, not  
withstanding it might have afforded matter to  
many ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*  
He had written verses, wherein he glanced at  
a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

TO GLANCE, v. a. To move nimbly; to  
shoot obliquely.  
Glancing an eye of pity on his loaves,  
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

GLANCING, n. s. [from glance.] Censure  
by oblique hints.  
By this upbraiding to me the borderlines, as by  
other suspicious glancings in his look, he would  
seem privily to point me out to his readers as one,  
whose custom of life were not honest but licentious. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymachus.*

GLANCINGLY, adv. [from glance.] In an  
oblique broken manner; transiently.  
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something to  
this kind, but brokenly and glancingly, intending  
chiefly a discourse of his own voyages. *Hutchinson on Providence.*

GLAND, n. s. [glans, Latin; gland,  
French; *Gland*, Gr. *glandos*, Dor.  
whence, by contraction, the Lat. *glans*,  
*glandis*.]  
All the glands of a human body are  
reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate  
and conglomerate. A conglobate gland  
is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a  
fine skin, by which it is separated from

all the other parts, only admitting an  
artery and nerve to pass in, and giving  
way to a vein and excretory canal to  
come out: of this sort are the glands  
in the brain, the labial glands, and  
testes. A conglomerate gland is com-  
posed of many little conglobate glands,  
all tied together, and wrapt up in the  
common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*  
The stomach begu'd deep in the body of the glands. *Wicmann.*

The glands, which o'er the body spread,  
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,  
Involv'd and twisted with the arterial duct,  
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm.*

GLANDERED, n. s. [from glanders.]  
Having the distemper called the gland-  
ers.  
Being drunk in plenty, it [tar-water] hath  
recovered even a glandered horse, that was thought  
 incurable. *By Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

GLANDERS, n. s. [from gland.] In a  
horse is the running of corrupt matter  
from the nose, which differs in colour  
according to the degree of the ma-  
lignity, being white, yellow, green, or  
black. *Farrier's Dict.*  
His horse is possess'd with the glanders, and like  
to lose in the chine. *Shakspeare, Tem. of the Shrove.*

GLANDIFEROUS, adj. [glans and fero,  
Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns,  
or fruit like acorns.  
The beech is of two sorts, and numbered  
among the glandiferous trees. *Mortimer, Herb.*

GLANDULAR, n. s. [Fr. *glandulaire*.]  
Pertaining to the glands. The modern  
word for glandulous.

GLANDULE, n. s. [glandula, Latin;  
glandule, Fr.] A small gland serving  
to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several glands to sepa-  
rate this juice from the blood, and no less than  
four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth,  
which are called ductus salivales. *Roy.*

GLANDULOSITY, n. s. [from glandulous.]  
A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain  
white and oval glandulosity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLANDULOUS, adj. [glandulosus, Latin;  
glandulosus, Fr. from glandule.] Per-  
taining to the glands; subsisting in the  
glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts offi-  
cial unto generation, but glandulous substances,  
that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Such constitutions must be subject to glandulous  
tumours and ruptures of the lymphatics.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TO GLARE, v. n. [glaren, Dutch.]  
1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into  
the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into  
a glaring light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and  
the sight confused. *Bacon.*

His glaring eyes with anger's venom swell,  
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*  
He is every where about conceits of epigram-  
matic wit, and gross hyperboles; he maintains  
majesty the midst of plainness; he shines,  
but glares not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cæsar stands reveal'd to sight;  
The cavern glares with new admitted light. *Dryden, Æn.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye  
Beholds this man in a false glaring light,  
Which conquest and success have thrown upon  
him. *Addison.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,  
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakspeare, Macb.*  
Look, how pale he glares! *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
Now friends no more, our walking hand in  
hand;

But when they met, they made a surly stand,  
And glar'd like angry lions as they pass'd,  
And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden, P. L.*

3. To shine ostentatiously; or with too  
much laboured lustre.

The most glaring and notorious passages are  
none of the finest or most correct. *Fisher on the Classics.*

TO GLARE, v. a. To shoot such splen-  
dour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit to shine ruin'd, and every eye  
Glaz'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire  
Among th' accurs'd, that wistful'd all their strength. *Milton, P. L.*

GLARE, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such  
as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a glare,  
From far, and seem'd to shaw the freezing air. *Dryden, Fob.*

I have griev'd to see a person of quality giving  
by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning,  
and looking like a spectre amidst a glare of flam-  
beaux. *Addison, Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,  
And screen'd in shades from day's detected glare,  
She sighs for love. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,  
A lion now he stalks with fiery glare. *Milton, P. L.*

GLARE, n. s. Any viscous, transparent  
matter. See GLAIR.

GLAREOUS, adj. [glarius, Fr. glaucosus,  
Lat. from glair.] Consisting of viscous  
transparent matter, like the white of an  
egg.

There is a glaucous liquor contained in the  
bowels of infants, and many other animals, when  
they are born, which it is necessary to carry off.  
*Gregory's Comparative View, (1767), p. 23.*

GLARING, adj. Applied to any thing  
notorious; as, a glaring crime.

GLARINGLY, adv. [from glaring.] Evidently;  
notoriously.

I know not whether the brick-lust men in their  
marital liveries, and the talow-chandlers in their  
sky-coloured frocks, are not too glaringly obtrusive  
for a royal eye to bear. *The Student, n. 229.*

The passions, necessarily suscitating a violent  
agitation in the soul, declare themselves gloriously  
to the aspect.

*Philosoph. Lett. upon Physic. (1751), p. 161.*

GLASS, n. s. [glaz, glaz, Saxon; *glas*,  
Dutch, as Pezron imagines from *glæs*,  
British, green. In Erse it is called  
*klann*, and this primarily signifies clean  
or clear, being so denominated from its  
transparency. To this may be added the  
Icel. *glas*, and *glia*, to shine; Goth.  
*glaz*, light, *glaz*, to shine. The Cornish  
*glaz* is both green and sky-coloured.]

1. An artificial substance made by infusing  
fixed salts and flint or sand together,  
with a vehement fire.

The word glass consists from the Belgick and  
High Dutch; *glass* from the verb *glancan*, which

signification amongst them to shone; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles.

*Procton on Draining.*  
Glass is thought so compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtiler chemical spirits cannot pervade it.

*Boyle.*  
Show's of grandiose rain, by sudden burst  
Dislodging murderous bowels, fragments of steel  
And stones, and glass, and nitrous grain adust.

*Philips.*

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

*I'll see no more.*  
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glass,  
Which shows me many more. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

3. A looking glass; a mirror.

*The glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils.* *Isaiah, iii. 23.*  
That was the mark and glass, copy and look,  
That fashion'd others. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,  
With twinkling glasses to betray  
The larks that in the meadow light.

*Dryden, Horace.*

4. An HUNT GLASS. A glass used in mounting time by the flux of sand.

*Were my wife's liver*  
Infected as her life, she would not live.  
*The running of one glass.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royal self did live, no more his  
noble sonne,  
The Golden Meleager now, their glasses all were  
run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup of glass used to drink in. [old Fr. *glas*, "verre à boire. Ce mot est  
Celibue, Almand, et Anglais." *La-*

*combe.*]  
To this last costly treasury,  
That swallow'd too much treasure, and like a glass  
Did break 't' his rising. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

*When thy heart*  
Dilates with fervent joy, and eager soul  
Prompts to pursue the sparkling glass, bourse  
'Tis time to shun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one glass more will not  
make him drunk, that one glass hath disabled him  
from wall discerning his present condition.

*Sp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*  
The first glass may pass for health, the second  
for good humour, the third for our friends; but  
the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perspective glass.

*The moon whose orb*  
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Like those who survey the moon by glasses, I  
tell of a shining world above, but not relate the  
glories of the place. *Dryden.*

9. A glass that shews the weight of the air.

A state weather-glass, that, by the rising and  
falling of a certain magical liquid, presages all  
changes and revolutions in government, as the  
common glass does those of the weather.

*Zitler, No. 214.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.

*Get thee glass eyes;*  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou dost not. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Glass bottles are more fit for this second finding  
than those of wood. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

TO GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent, as in  
a glass or mirror. Not in use.  
*Methods I am partaker of thy passion,*  
And in thy case do glass mine own debility.

*Sidney, Arc. b. ii.*

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,  
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;  
Who tendering their own worth, from whence  
they were glass,

Did point out to buy them, along as you past.

*Shakspeare.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie  
in the small cavities, perhaps glazed over by a  
vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been  
long kept in fusion.

*GLASSBLOWER.\* n. s. [glass and blow.]*  
One whose business is to blow or fashion  
glass.

*GLASSFUL.\* n. s. [glass and full.]* As much  
as is usually taken at once in a glass.

*His majesty drank a small glassful of claret*  
wine. *Sp. T. Herbert, Memo. of K. Ch. I. p. 133.*

*GLASSFURNACE. n. s. [glass and furnace.]*  
A furnace in which glass is made by  
liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the  
glowing heat of a glassfurnace be barely a wan-  
dering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by  
putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be  
awakened into a certainty that it is something  
more than bare imagination.

*GLASSGAZING. adj. [glass and gazing.]*  
Finnical; often contemplating himself in  
a mirror.

*A whoreson, glassgazing, finical rogue.*  
*Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

*GLASSGRINDER. n. s. [glass and grinder.]*  
One whose trade is to polish and grind  
glass.

*The glassgrinders complain of the trouble they*  
meet with. *Boyle.*

*GLASSHOUSE. n. s. [glass and house.]*  
A house where glass is manufactured.

*I remember to have met with an old Roman*  
mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half  
vitrified, and prepared at the glasshouses.

*Addison on Italy.*  
*GLASSINESS.\* n. s. [from glassy.]*  
1. The making of glass.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*  
2. Smoothness, like glass.

*Gum may give the silk a glassiness.*  
*Sir W. Polity, in Spent's Hist. R. S. p. 294.*

*GLASSLIKE.\* adj. [glass and like.]* Clear;  
resembling glass.

*By example most we sin'd before,*  
And glasslike clearness mix'd with frailty bore.

*Dryden, Astron. Reduc.*  
*GLASSMAN. n. s. [glass and man.]* One  
who sells glass.

*The profit of glasses consists only in a small*  
present made by the glassman.

*Swift, Direct. to Servants.*  
*GLASSMETAL. n. s. [glass and metal.]* Glass  
in fusion.

*Let prof be made of the incorporating of*  
copper or brass with glassmetal. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

*GLASSWORK. n. s. [glass and work.]* Manu-  
factory of glass.

*The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture,*  
in equal portions, of stones brought from Paria,  
and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in  
a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by  
the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they  
crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell  
them to the Venetians for their glassworks.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
*GLASSWORT. n. s. [salsicornia, or saltwort.]*  
It hath an apetalous flower, wanting  
the empalement; for the stamina, or  
chives, and the embryos grow on the  
extreme part of the leaves: these em-

bryoes afterward become pods or blad-  
ders, which for the most part contain  
one seed. The inhabitants near the  
sea-coast cut the stems, and, having  
dried them in the sun, they burn them  
for their ashes, which are used in  
making of glass and soap. These herbs  
are by the country people called kelp.

From the ashes of these plants is ex-  
tracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali,  
by the chemists.

*Miller.*  
For the fine glass we use the purest of the  
finest sand, and the ashes of chalk, or glasswort;  
and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes  
of bracks or other plants.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
*GLASSY. adj. [from glass.]*

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

*In the valley near the mountain of Carmel in Judea*  
there is a sand, which is to others, hath most  
affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals  
find it in turn to a glassy substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness, or  
lustre, or brittleness.

*Man! proud man!*  
Drest in a little brief authority,  
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:  
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,  
As makes the angels weep. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

*There is a willow grows aslant a brook,*  
That shows his hoary leaves in the glassy stream.

*Shakspeare.*  
The magnet attracted the shining or glassy  
powder brought from the Indies, usually em-  
ployed in writing-dust. *Brown.*

*Whose wounds produc'd the glassy ice? Who*  
brave.

The heavy frosts that fall on Winter's head?  
*Sidney.*

*The glassy deep.* *Dryden, Æn.*  
*GLASSY THORN. n. s.* A species  
of MEDLAR.

This species of thorn produces some  
bunches of flowers in winter, and  
flowers again in the spring. *Miller.*

*GLAUCOMATA. n. s. [γλαυκός, Gr. glau-*  
come, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which  
changes the crystalline humour into a  
greyish colour, without detriment of  
sight, and therein differs from what is  
commonly understood by suffusion.

*Quincy.*  
The glaucoma is no other disease than the cata-  
ract. *Sharp.*

The difference has been eagerly contended for  
between a glaucoma and a cataract, though in-  
deed latterly the contest has been more violent.

*The Student, (1790), t. 341.*  
*GLAUCOUS.\* adj. [glaucus, Lat. γλαυκός,*  
Gr.] Grey, or blue.

The leaves are small, of a glaucous colour.

*Ray, Rem. p. 192.*  
The Eak glides over a bottom covered with  
mosses or coloured stones, that reflect through the  
pure water tints glaucous green, or myrrhineous.

*Brown, Voyage to the Hebrides.*  
*GLAIVE. n. s. [glaiive, French; glaif, a*  
hook, Welsh; probably from the Latin  
gladius, and uses it in the sense of a lance.

*And Cotgrave defines glaive "a lance,*  
or horseman's staffe." A broad sword;  
a falchion; a lance.

*Ho, — laying both his hands upon his glaive,*  
With dreadful strokes let drive at him so sore.

*Spenser, F. Q. iv. lit. 27.*

**Achilles** pressing through the *Phrygian glines*.  
*Spenar, Hymn on Love.*  
 Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well try'd,  
 Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong.  
 But each a glave had pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*  
 Behold from yonder hill the foe appears,  
 Bows, bills, glances, arrows, shields, and spears,  
 Like a dark wood to come.

*Beacon, and Fl. Mod. Lover.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and glaves,  
 Gave chase to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras.*  
**TO GLAVER.** † v. n. [*glaftr*, Welsh, flatter; zhippe, a flatterer, a buffoon, from *glipian* or *glipian*, to play the buffoon. *Glaver* is used in *Cheshire for flatter*. But it is not a low word, as Dr. Johnson asserts it is; as it can boast much higher authority than that of the solitary example, given by him, from *L'Estrange*; and may be adopted from the Lat. *glaber*, smooth.] To flatter; to wheedle.

The writer of that *glistering gloss* upon Pope *Bonifacius* bull.

*Fuite against Allen*, (1586,) p. 512.  
 Some slavish, glaving, flattering parasite, or hanger-on.

*South, Ser. vi.*, p. 110.  
 Kingdoms have their disempowers, intermissions, and peroxysms, as well as natural light; and a *glowering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician. *L'Estrange.*

**GLAVERER.** \* n. s. [from *glaver*.] A flatterer.

These *glawers* gone, my self to rest I laid,  
 And doubting nothing soundly fell asleep.

**GLAYMORE.** \* n. s. [*Gael. claidhamh*, a sword, and *more*, great.] It is generally pronounced *glaymore*. Dr. Jamieson.—It may perhaps be referred to the Lat. *gladius*.] A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the highlanders of Scotland.

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target.

**TO GLAZE.** † v. n. [*To glaze*, only accidentally varied. Dr. Johnson.—Chaucer uses *glaze*, for "to put glass into windows." Our old lexicographer gives "to glass or glaze a window." See *Sherwood's Dict.*]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hang'd, and glaz'd with crystalline glass. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glaiser*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,  
 Divides one thing entire to many objects.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may glaze and brandish the weapons, yet it is sound reason that carries the stroke home. *Greene, Counc. Rec.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden, Dryden.*  
**GLAZEN.** \* adj. [from *glaze*; Sax. *glæpan*, glazing.] Resembling glass.

A *glazen sea* mynial with  
*Wicliffe, Rev. x.* 2.

Old *glazen-eyes*,  
 He hath not reach'd his despair yet.

*B. Jonson, Fuz.*

**GLAZIER.** n. s. [corrupted from *glassier*, or *glazier*, of *glass*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbets, the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*.

*Mason, Mech. Ecce.*

The detestable *glazier*, strong returns the bound,  
 And giaging sashes on the penhouse round.

*Gay, Trivia.*

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,  
 Perform'd the carpenter's and glazier's part.

*Harte.*

**GLEAD.** \* See **GLEDE**.

**GLEAM.** † n. s. [Sax. *glæm*, gleam; "the past participle of *ge-leoman*, to shine." Mr. H. Tuke. But see also **TO GLIMPE**.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen  
 Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome gleam;  
 And conquerors bodic'd with his green,  
 Along At banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenar.*

At last a gleam  
 Of dawning light turn'd slitherward in haste  
 His travel'd steps.

*Milton, P. L.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,  
 A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,  
 Bending to look on me.

*Milton, P. L.*

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;  
 Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.

*Dryden, Aurengzeb.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun  
 Plays on their shining armor and burnish'd helmets,  
 And covers all the field with gleams of fire.

*Addison, Cato.*

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,  
 And floating forests paint the waves with green.

*Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,  
 But dreadful gleams,  
 Fires that glow.

*Pope, St. Cecilia's Day.*

**TO GLEAM.** † v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation.

The field of iron cast a gleaming brown.  
 Observant of approaching day,  
 The meek-y'd morn appears, mother of dew,  
 At first faint gleaming in the dappled east.

*Thomson, Summer.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,  
 And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,  
 Or gleam in lengthen'd vistas through the trees.

*Thomson.*

**GLEAMING.** \* n. s. [from *gleam*.] A sudden shoot of light.

Farwell, ye gleamings of departed peace!  
 Shine out your last! *Thomson, Spring.*

**GLEAMY.** adj. [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In broken arms, that cast a gleamy ray,  
 Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.

*Pope.*

**TO GLEAN.** † v. a. [*Glaner*, French, as Skinner thinks, from *gratum*; or, as others think, from *glans*, an acorn; "primitus enim glans: pro frugibus erant." Nicot, and Junius. *Glanier*, i. e. glaner, vient de glans, dont on a *glanée*, glander, et glaner, ramasser du gland; signification, qu'on a dans la suite adaptée à l'action de ramasser le grain resté dans un champ moissonné

mot est très ancien dans notre langue." *Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom.*]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. *Ruth, ii.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;  
 He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd.

*Dryden.*

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to glean, was a secondary offering to God himself.

*Nelson.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,  
 To glean Palemon's fields. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

*Gather*

So much as from occasions you may glean,  
 If sought, to us unknown, adds to him thus.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

That goodness  
 Of pleasing all the land's wealth into one,  
 Into your own hands, card'nal, by extorting.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men.

*Judges, xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,  
 When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shaly plain,

Fled from his well-known face with wond'ring fear;  
 As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear  
 Drove headlong to their ships, and glen'd the routed rear.

*Dryden, Aen.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to glean what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together.

*Lace.*

**GLEAN.** n. s. [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;  
 The gleams of yellow thyme distend his thighs:  
 He spoils the sallow.

*Dryden, Virg.*

**GLEANNER.** n. s. [from *glean*.] One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,  
 Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,  
 Should his heart own a gleaner in the field.

*Thomson.*

1. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner in the city is an arrant statesman.

*Lace.*

**GLEANING.** n. s. [from *glean*.] The act of gleaming or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the gleaming of grapes when the vintage is done.

*Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich man's harvest.

*Atterbury.*

**GLEBE.** † n. s. [*Glebe*, old French; *gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Like this the moory plots, delights in sedge bowers;  
 The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers.

*Dryden.*

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,  
 With herds the pastures through'd, with flocks the hills.

*Milton, P. L.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;  
 If of y'ous blooms the bearing branches load,

*Wicliffe, Rev. x.* 2.



The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,  
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.  
*Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,  
Till the glad summons of a genial ray  
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day.  
*Garth.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one is land, commonly called the *glebe*; another is tithes, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people.  
*Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court.  
*Ascham, Forerun.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*.  
*South.*

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps, in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds  
In as full bloom, and by a fatal hand,  
Soddy diff'nd to our virtuous's holy land,  
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,  
And choke the hedges and harvest of the year.  
*Prior.*

GLEDE. *v. n.* [Sax. *glēda*; Su. Goth. *glada*.] Screens in. And so our word was sometimes also written *glade*. But some think it derived from *glide*, because the kite *glides* easily through the air with very little motion of his wings. "*Glade*, or *glad*, is a kite in the north of England." Grose.] A kind of hawk.

You shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture.  
*Dout.*

Not a *glad*, not a vulture, not a falcon, not an eagle, not any bird of prey or rapine.  
*By. Hall, Henric of the Church.*

GLEEF. *v. n.* [Sax. *glif*, music; whence *gle*, *gle*, glad, mirth, joy. Thus in our oldest lexicography, *glee* is *minstrelsy*, *lute*, music. Pr. Parv. Chaucer uses *glee* for music. We have thus revived the word in modern times, though Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it, to signify a piece of light vocal music for more than one voice, a kind of catch.]

1. Joy; merriment; gaiety. It anciently signified music played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth house, and by her takes the knight,  
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

Many wayfower make themselves *glee*, by teasing the inhabitants; who again forewell not to budge them with perfume. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Is blousculda dead? Farewell thy *glee*!  
No blousculda is now re-er'd for me.

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;  
Each burly-headed outcast, and day-light free.  
*Hicrie.*

2. A song, sung in parts; a species of catch.

Airs of the most modern cast, fritted into divisions or even loaded with parts as much in sequence as in a catch or a *glee*.

*Mason on Church Music, p. 229.*  
Who has not seen the advertisements promising a reward to him, who should produce the best catch, canon, or *glee*?

*By. Percy, Ess. on the Eng. Minstrel.*

TO GLEE, or GLE. *v. n.* [Teut. *glugen*, to look awake. But Dr. Jamieson prefers the Icel. *glee*, to be purblind.] To squint. This word is in our old dictionaries, and is still used in the north of England.

GLEED. *v. n.* [Jleb, Sax. from *glopan*, to glow; Su. Goth. *glæd*.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement, and without any example. The word is one of our oldest.

Piping hot out of the *glede*, Chaucer, *Mil. Tale*.  
His armour glyteryche as did a *glede*.

In heart he brent as any *glede*.  
*Lyfgate, Hist. of Troy.*

There is veene  
Fair Hinnu fall in burning red *glodes* down,  
And from the soll great Troy, Neptunus' town.  
*Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

When I stir up those embers to the bottom,  
There are found some living *glodes*, which do both contain fire, and are apt to propagate it.

*By. Hall, Occas. Modit.*  
GLEEFUL. *adj.* [glee and full.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,  
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast?

*Shakespeare, Tit. Andronicus.*  
Nor lacks he *gleeful* tales, whilst round the nutbrown bowl dais thou.

GLEEK. *v. n.* [Sax. *glæc*.] Dr. Johnson notices no other meaning of this word, and gives the following example of the present, which however carries an allusion to the next sense.

1. Musick. [Sax. *glæc*.] Dr. Johnson notices no other meaning of this word, and gives the following example of the present, which however carries an allusion to the next sense.

Musician. What will you give us?  
Peter. No money on my faith; but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*  
2. A seoff; a joke. [Sax. *glæc*, mirth, jocularity.]

Now where's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his *gleeks*?

What, art a murt? *Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.*  
Here Juno, here; but say, I do espy  
A pretty catch coming from T'allen's eye.

*Beaumont, and F. M. in the Mill.*  
3. A game at cards. [old French, *glie*, "nom d'un jeu de cartes." Lacombe, and Roquefort.]

Let her hear up to-day,  
Laugh, and keep company, at *gleek* or crimp.

*By. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*  
A lady once requesting a gentleman to play at *gleeks*, was refused, but civilly, and upon three reasons: the first, whereof, in answer, said the gentleman, is, I have no money. Her ladyship knew that was so material and sufficient, that she desired him to keep the two other reasons to himself.

*Gayton, on D. Quin, p. 14.*  
TO GLEEK. *v. n.* [from the Sax. *glæc*, sport. In the north of England, to *gleek* is still to deceive.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon; to practise deceits.

I can *gleek* upon occasion.  
*Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to foul or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

GLEEMAN. *n. s.* [Sax. *glæman*, *glæman*, *gleekman*, *gleekman*.] A musician; a minstrel.

Blagebride — a conynge musician, called of the Britons god of *glenes*.

*Fadgyn, Chron. (1553), fol. xxii.*  
The Anglo-Saxon harpers and *glenes* were the immediate successors and imitators of the Scandinavian scalds.

*By. Percy on the Eng. Minstrel.*  
Their national love of verse and minstrel was so strongly predominated, that in the place of their old scalds a new rank of poets arose, called *glenes* or harpers.

*Watson, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. I.*  
TO GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word; it may be of the same race with *glen* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place. Dr. Johnson. — It seems to be the Icel. *glæna*, Fris. *glion*, to shine; Gr. *γλίσσειν*, a star, light.

Those who labour  
The sweaty groves, who edge the crooked scythe,  
Bend suborn steel, and harden *gleaming* armour,  
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.  
*Prior.*

GLEESOME. *adj.* [from *glee*.] Full of merriment; joyous.

*Glenes* hunters, pleased with their sport,  
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for it.  
*W. Browne.*

GLEET. *v. n.* [It is written by Skinner *glit*, and derived from *gliban*, Saxon, to run softly. Dr. Johnson. — It is rather from the Icel. *glat*, *glæta*, moisture, humour, liquor, from *glæc*, *glætt*, glassy.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*.  
*Huicman, Surgery.*

TO GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone; this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops.  
*Huicman, Surgery.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, till they hit against the mountainous parts of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.

*Chryse, Phil. Prime.*  
GLEET. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly sanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting.  
*Huicman.*

GLEN. *n. s.* [Gael. *glenn*; Welsh *glyn*; Sax. *glen*, *glene*.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,  
And woe the widow's daughter of the *glen*.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Can silent *glens* have charms for thee?  
The lonely cot, and russet gown?

*By. Percy, Song.*  
Rough *glens*, and sudden waterfalls.  
*T. Watson, Ode VII.*

GLENE. *n. s.* [Fr. *glene*; Gr. *glène*.] In anatomy, the cavity or socket of the eye; and also any shallow cavity of bones, into which some other bone is received.

TO GLENT. *v. n.* [Icel. *glenta*, divaricare.] To start aside; to look aside. A northern word. Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697, and Craven Dial.

GLEW.† *n. s.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See *GLUE*.

To *GLEW*.\* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to unite. See *To GLUE*.

The nobleness of your heart will beat the hearts of your people to you. *Arch. Lond. Ser. p. 225.*

GLEW'ER.\* *n. s.* [from *glue*.] One who gluweth papers, parchments, or other thing. See *GLUE*. *Huloet*.

GLEW'NESS.\* *n. s.* [from *gluey*.] Adhesive quality; viscosness. *Sherwood*.

GLEW'ISH.\* *adj.* [from *glue*.] Partaking of the nature of glue; viscos; adhesive; as, "glewish matter." *Huloet*.

GLEW'V.\* *adj.* [from *glue*.] Adhesive; viscos; glutinous.

They bring no natural stones hewen out of the rock, but artfully made of pure sand by some *gluey* and unctuous matter knit and incorporated together. *Hobbes on Providence, p. 207.*

A kind of pitch, which is described by authors as a very *gluey* thing. *Patrick on Gen. xl. 3.*

GLIB.† *adj.* [from *glis*, Gr. *Skinner*. By others, from the Lat. *levit*, smooth, slippery. But is it more probably from the Latin *glaber*, smooth?]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being glib and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them. *Burnet, Theory.*

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slid as glib as a birdcatcher's gin. *Ardenham*.

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art To speak and purpose not, since what I will intend, I'll do before I speak. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke*.

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains; Three genuine tokens of Swift's remain:

And then, to make them pass the *glibber*, Revis'd by Tibbald, More, and Clibber. *Swift*.

Be sure he's a fine spoken man; Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift*.

GLIB.† *n. s.* ["In Terconell the hair of their [the Irish] head grows so long and curled, that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glis*; the women, *glibbins*." Gainsford's Glory of England, 1618, p. 151.] The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glis*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Whom when she saw in wretched weeds dis- guis'd,

With hairy glib deform'd, and meager face, — She knew him not. *Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 12.*

To *GLIB*.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To castrate. This is the only sense of the word which Dr. Johnson notices.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see, To bring false generations: they are coheirs,

And I had rather glib myself than they Should not produce fair issue. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. To make smooth or glib.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which being once *glided* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth.

*Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 20.*

I undertook that office, and the tongue of All his flattering prophets *glid'd* with lies To his destruction. *Milton, P. R.*

GLI'BLV.† *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Wine so choice, or so delicious, that it went down *glidly*. *Patrick on Eccles. vi. 5.*

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glidly* into a detraction.

*Gen. of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNES.\* *n. s.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold The rock. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving.

*Gen. of the Tongue.*

To *GLIDE*. *v. n.* [*gliban*, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusty valleys, *glide* The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax*.

Broke by the jutting land on either side, In double streams the briny waters *glide*. *Dryden, Æn.*

Just before the confines of the wood, The *gliding* Lethæ leads her silent flood. *Dryden, Æn.*

Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove? In those fair fields where sacred *glis* glides, Or else where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope*.

2. To pass on without change of step. Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate The mystic wonders of your silent state. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs May *glid* it in a week, why may not I *Glide* thither in a day? *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales, *Glide* under the green wave. *Milton, P. L.*

He trembled every limb, and felt a smart As if cold steel had *glid* through his heart. *Dryden, Fab.*

All things are bebold as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear. *Dryden*.

GLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself, Who, with her head gimbled in threats, approach'd The opening of his mouth; but suddenly Spring Orlando, it untuck'd itself, And with indentured *glides* did slip away Into a bush. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

GLI'DER.† *n. s.* [from *glide*.]

1. That which glides.

The glance into my heart did *glide*; Hye, ho, the *glider*; Therewith my soul was sharply *glide*, Such wounds soon waxen wide. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. In the north of England, a share.

GLIFF.\* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Icel. *glia*, to shine. See *GLANCE*.] A transient view; a glimpse; still used in the north of England.

GLIKE. *n. s.* [*glix*, Saxon; See *GLEEK*.] A sneer; a scoff; a fount. Not now in use.

To *GLIME*.\* *v. n.* "Glimps and *glimes*, signifies to look cunningly." Praise of Yorksh. Ale. To look out at the corner

of the eye; to glance slyly. Brockett's N. C. Words.

To *GLIMMER*.† *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish; to shine; *glimra*, Goth. to shine; *glimbra*, Icel. the same, from *glimbr*, splendour; *glimma*, Teut. to glow, to flame: from the Goth. *gla*, light. See *GLEAM*.]

1. To shine faintly.

The West yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shakespeare*.

The truth appears so naked on my side, That any purblind eye may find it out. — And on my side it is so well appear'd, So clear, so shining, and so evident, That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Shakespeare*.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray *Glimmers* upon the pure and native day. *Cowley*.

Oh in *glimmering* bowers and glades He met her. *Milton, II. Psa.*

See't thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild, The seat of desolation, void of light, Save what the *glimmering* of these livid flames Caste pale and dreadful? *Milton, P. L.*

The sacred influence Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n Shouts far into the bosom of dim night A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton, P. L.*

Through those sad shades this chaos in my soul, Some seeds of light at length began to roll;

The rising motion of an infant ray Shot *glim'ring* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior*.

Oft by the winds, extinct the signal lies; Or smother'd in the *glim'ring* sockets lies. *Gray, Trivia*.

When yore morning *glimmed* o'er the dales, He drove to pasture all the lusty mule. *Pope, Odyssey*.

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLIMMER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

I yet bask my night of life some memory, My wasteful lamps seem fading *glimmers* left. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and *glimmering*, were an inducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the name of *mica* and *glimmer*. *Hoodward on Fossils*.

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; tale, cat'spaw, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Hoodward*.

GLIMMERING.\* *n. s.* [from *glimmer*.] Faint or imperfect view.

On the way the laggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* of what they were. *Wotton*.

The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift*.

I cannot see a *glimmering* of distinction. *Burke on the Popery Laws*.

To *GLIMPSE*.\* *v. n.* [from *glimmer*; to be not as other world than that; if creature uses it substantively. "Ye have some *glimping*, and no parist sight." March. Tale. However, it is to be referred, like *glimmer* and *gleam*, to the Goth. *gla*, light; while it also resembles the Gr. *glauos*, *glauos*, to shine, and Icel. *liomr*, light, from the same root.] To appear by glimpses.

Deformed shadows *glimping* in his sight. *Dryden, Barons' Wars, ii. 46.*

R E

GLIMPSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

## 1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in nature  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which returns  
Light back to them. *Milton, P. L.*

Thousands of things, which now either wholly  
escape our apprehensions, or which our short-  
sighted reason having got some faint glimpse of,  
we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

## 2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning glimmers they ran.  
*Milton, P. L.*  
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain  
desires;  
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fancies,  
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimmer was  
gone,  
My pride struck out new sparks of her own. *Dryden.*

## 3. Transitory lustre.

There no dear glimmer of the sun's lovely face  
Strikes through the solid darkness of the place. *Cowley.*  
Man he seems  
To all his lineaments, though in his face  
The glimmers of his Father's glory shine. *Milton, P. L.*

If I, celestial sire, in ought  
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,  
One glimmer of glory to my issue give;  
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden, Fae.*

## 4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting breath,  
Nee satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,  
If hap'ly be thy will that I should know  
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;  
From now, from instant now, great sire, dispel  
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

## 5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet  
Hasting this way, and now by glimmer discern  
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade.  
*Milton, P. L.*  
Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world,  
That we might have a taste or glimpse of his pre-  
sent justice. *Hawes.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as  
much as one glimmer as would require a long dis-  
course to lay before another, and make out in one  
entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I to? while here I was certain'd,  
No glimpse of godlike life remain'd.

*Dryden, Virg.*  
6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of.

*Shakespeare.*

To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [not from *glitten*,  
German, which Dr. Johnson adduces,  
but perhaps from *gleissen* in that lan-  
guage; though the Sax. *glīman* is  
to shine; and our own word was formerly  
*gliesen*. I find it in use nearly a century  
before the time of Thomson, from whom  
Dr. Johnson's earliest example is cited.]  
To shine, to sparkle with light.

How unpolished over this diamond be, yet if  
it do but glimmer, 'tis too precious to be cast away.  
*Hannford, Works, iv. 660.*

The blessing kind  
Eye the blank heaven, and next the gleaming earth,  
With looks of dumb desire. *Thomson, Winter.*  
The ladies' eyes glimmered with pleasure.  
*Richardson, Pamela.*

To GLITTER. *v. n.* [Teut. *glitteren*, *glit-  
teren*; Sw. *glittra*.] To shine; to be  
bright.

The wavy flame most in summer, and the bel-  
most glister brightest in the fairest sunshine.

*Spenner on Ireland.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glittering grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

The golden sun  
Gallops the zodiac in his glister'ing coach. *Shaksp.*  
All that glitters is not gold.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
You were more the eye and talk  
Of the court to-day, than all  
Else that glister'd in Whitehall.

*R. Jonson, Underwoods.*  
When the sun shews upon the shields of gold  
and brass, the mountains glistered thereby,  
shined like lamps of fire. *Mac. vi. 59.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces  
of it were of a pleasant reddish colour, and glistered  
prettily. *Boyle.*

GLITTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre;  
glitter. Dr. Janieson notices this word  
as a Scottish substantive, but says that  
he had never observed it as an English  
one. It, however, exists.

As fair Aurora in her morning gray,  
Deck'd with the ruddy glister of her love,  
Is fair Samela. *Greene, Descript. of Samela, Arcad. (1610.)*

GLISTER. *n. s.* [Properly written *clyster*,  
from *κλύω*.] See CLYSTER. It is written  
wrong, even by *Brown*.

Now enters Bush, with new state airs,  
His lordship's premier minister;  
And who, in all profound affairs,  
Is held as needful as his glister. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural glister, or one excretion  
whereby nature excludeth another; which descend-  
ing daily into the bowels, extimulates those parts,  
and excites them unto expulsion.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLITTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *To glitter*.]  
Brightly; splendidly. *Sherwood.*

GLIT. *v.* See GLEET.

To GLITTER. *v. n.* [Goth. *glitmanjan*;  
Icel. *glitra*; Sw. *glitra*.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Before the battle joins, from afar,  
The field yet glitters with the pomp of war.

*Dryden, Virg.*

Scarcely hadst thou time to unsheathe thy con-  
qu'ring blade.

It did but glitter, and the rebels fled. *Cromwell.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most glittering tempta-  
tions to discord, and on the other the dismal effects  
of it. *Dennis of Pietry.*

In glister'ing scenes, o'er her own heart, we've;  
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

GLITTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre;  
bright show; splendour.

Clad

With what permissive glory since his fall

Was left him, or false glister. *Milton, P. L.*

Flourish not too much upon the glister of fortune,  
for fear there should be too much alloy in it.

*Cotton on Pride.*

Take away this measure from our dress and  
habits, and all is turned into such point and glitter,  
and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to  
the wearer. *Law.*

GLITTERING. *Shining; sparkling.*  
A participle used by Chaucer and the old  
English poets. This participial termina-  
tion is still retained in Scotland.

Bells of glitterand gold. *Spenner, Shep. Cal.*

GLITTERING. *n. s.* [from *glitter*.] Lustre;

gleam.

Steel glasses are more resplendent than the like  
plates of brass, and so is the glittering of a blade.

*Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

GLITTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] Ra-  
diantly; with shining lustre. *Sherwood.*

To GLOAM. *v. n.* [perhaps from the  
Germ. *glam*, turbid.] To be sullen; to  
be melancholy. See To GLOOM.

Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all  
this gloaming. *Gomara Gorton's Noelle, (1551.)*

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch; *glora*,  
Cimbr.]

1. To aquint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare; as, "what a  
gloarand quean." Dr. Johnson.—It is  
also used, in the north of England, in  
the same sense; and it occurs in our old  
lexicography. "To gaze and glore." *Barret in V. GAZE.* See also the Lan-  
cashire and Westmoreland Dialects, and  
other northern vocabularies.

To GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive  
to be ignorantly written for *gloar*. Dr.  
Johnson.—It is not so; but may be  
from the Swedish *glutta*, "leviter vel  
furtin inspicere." *Serenius*; having in-  
deed the same origin as *gloar*, viz. *gloa*,  
Goth, to look attentively. To *gloat*, or  
*glore*, is in our old lexicography. See  
*Sherwood* and *Cole's Dict.*] To cast  
side glances, as a timorous lover, Dr.  
Johnson says; but it is rather to stare  
with admiration, eagerness, or desire.

Teach every gaze to unite in your behalf,  
And her delecting eyes to gloat for you.

*Rome, John Shere.*

Some praise his sleeves; and others gloat  
Upon his rich embroider'd coat. *Gay, Fables.*

GLOBARD. *n. s.* [from *globo*.] A glow-  
worm.

GLOBATED. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed  
in shape of a globe; spherical; spheri-  
cal.

GLOBE. *n. s.* [*globe*, French; *globus*,  
Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a  
body of which every part of the surface  
is at the same distance from the centre.

The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd,  
Finding his royal empire betray'd,  
Wept at his fall. *Sepmyer.*

Where God declares his intention to give do-  
minion, he meant that he would make a species  
of creatures that should have dominion over the  
other species of dissimilar globe. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions  
of the earth are geographically de-  
picted, or in which the constellations  
are laid down according to their places  
in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars  
Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye  
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleveland.*

These are the stars,

But raise thy thought from senses, nor think to  
find

Such figures there as are in globes design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round

A globe of fiery seraphim enclod'd,  
With bright imbratory, and horrent arms. *Milton, P. L.*

GLORE. *Amaranth, or everlasting flower. n. s.*

[*ama ranthoides*.] A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy*. n. s. A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*. n. s. A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*. n. s. [*heliolepis-ranunculus*]. A plant. *Müller*.

GLOBE *Thistle*. n. s. [*carduus orbiculatus*]. A plant. *Müller*.

To GLOBE\* v. a. [Lat. *globo*]. To gather round together.

Although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and globe itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbecoming motion, or any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself.

Milton, *Rosa* of Ch. Gen. li. 3.  
GLOBOSE\* *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which  
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more  
Than what this garden is to all the earth,  
And all the sea, from one entire globe  
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton, P. L.*

There flourish'd the moon  
Globe, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milt. P. L.*  
GLOBOSITY. n. s. [from *globosus*] Sphericity; sphericity.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, is seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, till at last it appears not at all: no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLOBOUS\* *adj.* [*globosus*, Lat.; *globosus*, French.] When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globeus*, when on the first *globous*: I have transferred hither a passage of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected. Dr. Johnson.—The word in the following passage of Milton is not *globeus*, as Dr. Johnson pretends, and as he has cited it; but is, in the poet's own edition of his immortal poem, *globous*. Spherical; round.

Having reduced [it] into a *globeus* form.  
*Gregory, Pastorum* (1650), p. 282.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far  
Than all this *globeus* earth in plain outspread,  
Such are the courts of God! *Milton, P. L.*  
The brazen instruments of death discharge  
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;  
Large globeus iron fly, of dreadful hiss,  
Singing the air. *Philips.*

GLOBULAR\* *adj.* [*globulus*, Latin.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Greer, *Cum. Sabra*.  
GLOBULARIA. n. s. [Latin; *globulaire*, French.] A fuscous flower. *Müller*.

GLOBULE. n. s. [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton, Optics.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastic, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globules*, cannot admit the greater without a disease. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLOBULOUS\* *adj.* [from *globulus*]. In form of a small sphere; round.  
The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

GLOB'NY\* *adj.* [from *globe*]. Orbicular; round. *Sherwood.*

Your hair, whose *globy* rings  
He flying curls, and crispeth with his wings. *B. Jonson, Elegy.*

One of the highest arcs, that human contemplation circling upwards can make from the glory sea whereon she stands.

*Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*  
GLOBE\* The old preterite of *To glide*.

Forth upon his way he glode,  
As sparkle out of brocade. *Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*

She glode forth as an adder doth  
Cover, Conf. Am. B. 5.  
Like sparks of fire that from the anvile glode. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 23.*

To GLOMERATE\* v. a. [*glomerare*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discontinuous particles are *conglobated*.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many glomerating dances, increases Indus.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 68.*  
GLOMERATION. n. s. [*glomeratio*, Latin.] 1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS\* *adj.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM\* n. s. [*gloomung*, Saxon, twilight. Dr. Johnson.—Rather perhaps from the German *glum*, turbid. Yet Mr. H. Tooke deduces *gloom* from the Sax. *gleoman*, to shine, the very reverse of its meaning. See his Div. of Purley, li. 373.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,  
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Mt. II Pica.*

In this seat,  
That we must change for heaven? This mournful *gloom*,  
For that celestial light? *Milton, P. L.*

The still night; not now, as ere man fell,  
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air  
Accompanied: with damps, and dreadful *gloom*. *Milton, P. L.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,  
Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom*. *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM\* v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight.

This sense is not now in use.  
His glistering armour made  
A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Scarcely had Phobus in the *glooming* East  
Yet harnessed his fiery-footed team. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

Through dreadful shades of *even glooming* night. *Spenser, Faerydy, (1607).*

3. To be melancholy; to be sullen. See To GLOAM. "To *gloom*, is to frown and be sullen." Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697.

4. To look darkly or dismally.

Here will the proud their long-drawn pomps display,  
There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way. *Goldsmith, Deserted Village.*

To GLOOM\* v. a. To fill with gloom, with darkness, or dismalness.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray,  
And wears our thoughts at banquet in the shroud. *Young, Night Thoughts, 2.*

Good heaven! what sorrow *glooms* d that parting day,  
That call'd them from their native walks away. *Goldsmith, Deserted Village.*

GLOOM'ILY\* *adv.* [from *gloom*]. 1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryden, Gloomily retir'd.*

The villain spider lives. *Thomson, Summer.*

GLOOMINESS\* n. s. [from *gloom*]. 1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

A day of darkness and *gloominess*, a day of clouds and thick darkness. *Isaiah, li. 5.*

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humours, and makes them grow sullen and unconquerable. *Coffier of the Spleen.*

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy. *Addison.*

GLOOM'NY\* *adj.* [from *gloom*]. 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without  
The growing miseries, which Adam saw  
Already in part, though hid in *gloomy* shade,  
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,  
Whom *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,  
Nor seating visits, nor the lightest moon. *Dryden, Fob.*

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Type, Letters.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,  
Herself a fairer flow'r fit, by *gloomy* Dis  
Was gather'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

And you, ye hopeless *gloomy*-minded tribe,  
You who, unconscious of those airy flights  
That reach impatient at immortal life,  
Against the prime enduring privilege  
Of being dare contend. *Thomson on Sir Isaac Newton.*

To GLO'PEN\* v. a. To surprise; to astonish. Common throughout the north. Westm. Chesh. and Craven Dialects. Supposed to be from the Icel. *glöpn*, stultus.

GLORE\* *adj.* [*claire*, a very fat fish; whence *hydre-feit*, extremely fat. Sere.]

nus. But see also **GLORE**. † Fat; as, "glor fat, very fat." Yorksh. Gloss. to the Praise of Yorkshire Ale. "Glor, fat." North. *Glar*, soft fat. Lancashire. Pegge.

**GLORIATION**. \* *n. s.* [old French, *gloriation*, Latin, *glorior*, from *glorior*, to glory; to boast.] Boast; triumph.

Mutual praises, *gloriation*, and congratulations.

*Rp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 338.*  
Suspicion, peremptory, dependency, triumph or *gloriation*. *Mors. Corp. Cato. p. 211.*

How were the Jews puffed up with that vain *gloriation*, that they were the sons of Abraham.

*Rp. Hall, Item. p. 141.*

**GLO'RIED**. *adj.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not now in use.

Old respect,

As I suppose, towards your once glorious friend,  
My son, now captive, rather hath inform'd  
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age  
Came lagging after. *Milton, s. 41.*

**GLO'RIIFICATION**. *n. s.* [*glorification*, Fr.; from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Rp. Taylor.*

To **GLO'RIFY**. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,  
Do glorify the banks that bound them in.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

Justice is their virtue: that alone  
Makes them sit sure, and glorifies the throne.

*Daniel.*

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is glorified when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.

*Hooker.*

This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,  
That we for thee may glorify the Lord.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

All nations shall glorify thy name. *Ps. lxxvi. 9.*  
Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to glorify God, as well as with our souls.

*Duty of Man.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most heartless of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and glorify. *Spencer on Ireland.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,  
But glorifies his pregnant pot,  
If by the way to him befall,  
Some odorous tincture, or medicinal. *Dunne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in himself, and shall straightway glorify him. *St. John, xiii. 32.*

Whom he justified then he also glorified. *Rom. viii. 30.*

The members of the church eternally being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally glorified, then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a glorified manner. *Attyff's Parergon.*

**GLO'RIOUS**. † *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glorious over the whole world. *Dan. iii. 22.*

He is glorious in respect of the brightness and splendour of his celestial body, still made more glorious and majestic by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of universal judgment. *Nelson.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,  
Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;  
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,  
He never defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,  
And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison, Cato.*

She must stand amongst the first servants of God, and be glorious amongst them that have fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing so glorious as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us like to God, then nothing can be so glorious in the use of our money, as to use it all in works of love and goodness. *Law.*

2. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious. Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*  
They that are glorious must needs be factious; for all unvary stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

We have now  
Received into our bosom and our grace  
A glorious lazy drone, grown fat with feeding  
On others' toil, but an industrious bee. *Messinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.*

**GLO'RIOUSLY**. † *adv.* [from *glorious*.]

1. Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. He hath triumphed gloriously. *Exod. xv. 1.*  
They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so gloriously in their works. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,  
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend. *Pope.*

2. Ostentatiously; boastingly.

I protest to you, signior, I speak it not gloriously, nor out of affection.

*R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

**GLO'RIOSUS**. \* *n. s.* [from *glorious*.] The state or quality of being glorious.

**GLO'RY**. † *n. s.* [old French, *glorie*, and *glor*; afterwards, *gloire*; from *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets, both English and Scottish, it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glor*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest. *St. Luke, ii. 14.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy glory. *Psalm lxxiii. 24.*  
Then enter into glory, and resume  
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high  
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

It is hardly possible for you to be weary and inconstant of his glory to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life. *Law.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no glory to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,  
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,  
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.

And with that word and warning soon was light,  
Each soldier longing for near coming glory. *Feifeis.*

Israel's bright sceptre far less glory brings,  
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the glory of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea? *Barnet.*

Your sex's glory 'tis to shine unknown,  
Of all applause, be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not array'd like one of these. *St. Matt. vi. 29.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,  
Returning, you adorn the town;  
And with a brave revenge do show  
Their glory went and came with you. *Wallis.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie  
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope, Winter.*

From opening skies may streaming glories shine,  
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures.

It is not a converging but a crowning glory, such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South, Sermon.*

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a glory upon the countenance. *Cotton of the Asper.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Ward, xv. 14.*

On death-beds some in conscious glory lie,  
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to contribute. *Sidney.*

To **GLO'RY**. *v. 2.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgement glorifying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whilom Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius latter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hodder.*

Let them look they glory vain mischief,  
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;  
For then my guiltless blood will cry against them. *Shakespeare.*

Your glorifying is not good. *Cor. v. 6.*

Thou hast seen mount Atlas  
While storms and tempests thunder on it brow,  
And oceans break their billows at its feet,  
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height.

This title of Freeholder is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison, Freeholder.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should *glory* in his prosperity.

*Richardson, Christian.*

To *GLOSS*.† v. n. [Sax. *gleran*, to *glōze*.] To flatter; to colloquy. See To *GLOZE*.

*GLO'SER*.\* n. s. [from *glose*.]

1. A commentator.

Sophisters, and doctors, and legends, and *glosses*.  
*Hp. of Chichester, Sermon*, (1376), sign. C. v.

2. A flatterer; a deceiver. See *GLOZER*.  
*GLOSS*.† n. s.

1. A scholium; a comment. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*; *Icel. gloss*; Fr. *glose*.]

They never bear sentence which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word presched, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach, With general voice, that souls can never die;  
'Tis not man's flattering *gloss*, but nature's speech,

Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill *glosses* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Hovell.*

All this, without a *gloss* or comment, He could finish in a moment. *Hudibras.*

In many places, he has perverted my meaning by his *glosses*, and interpreted my words into plainness and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden, Fob. Pref.*

They give the scandal, and the wise discern; Their *glosses* teach as age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short *glosses*, was Accurisy's method. *Baker on Learning.*

Industrious, cov'nants, arise, they draw, Large as the fields themselves, and larger far, Than civil ends with all their *glosses* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense, it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to *glaze*. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Goth. *gloa*, to shine; whence *glassa*, and thence our *glaze*, and *glass*.

His iron coat all o'er grown with rust, Was underneath enveloped with gold, Whose glittering *glaze* darken'd with filthy dust. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You are a sectary, That's the plain truth: your painted *glaze* discovers, To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shakespeare.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people, Which would be worn in their nextest *glaze*.

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel glasses are more resplendent than plates of brass. *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toss The virgin wore; the youths, worn coats, that cast a faint dim *glaze*, Like that of oil. *Chapman, Hind.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a *glaze* to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first *glaze* upon them. *Addison, Spect.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join, To fill the world with strange but vain conceits: One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin, Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer *glaze* than the naked truth does afford. *Hooker, Pref.*

He seems with forged guilt conceit To set a *glaze* upon his bad intent. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The common *glaze* Of theologians. *Milton, P. L.*

To *GLOSS*.† v. n. [*glosser*, from the noun. Dr. Johnson. — *Glosser*, in the sense of *comment*, is of no great use in the French language. V. Lacombe. "Glossé, noté, 1450." The Sax. *gleran*, is both to comment and to flatter.]

1. To comment.

Of a beautiful countenance; or, had beautiful eyes; — as Coaradas Pellicanus here *glosses*.

Thou detain'st Brivies in thy bands, By priestly *glazing* on the gods' commands. *Dryden, Fob.*

2. To make sly remarks. Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal, And laughing *glaz'd* that, Abra serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To *GLOSS*. v. a.

1. To explain by comment. In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws Assurances, big as *glaz'd* civil laws. *Dante, Poems*, p. 124.

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glazing* and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker, Sermon.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct? You have the heart to *glaze* the foulest cause? *Philips, Briton.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre. But thou, who lately of the common strain, Wert one of us, if still thou dost remain, The same ill habits, the same follies too, *Glaz'd* o'er only with a saintlike show, Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden, Pers.*

*GLOSSARIAL*.\* adj. [from *glossary*.] Relating to a glossary; as, a *glossarial* index, i. e. an index referring to words explained in a work, as in the late editions of Shakespeare.

*GLOSSARIST*.\* n. s. [from *glossary*.]

1. One who writes a gloss or commentary. This seems not to be proper.

The *glossary* I take to be Philip de Bergamo, a prior at Padua, who wrote a most elaborate normalization on Cato. *Warton, Hist. E. P. i.*, 169.

2. One who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

Mr. J. Kersey — with laudable industry has collected almost all the old words, I believe, which are to be found either in Spenser or Skinner, and has generally with much fidelity copied the interpretations assigned to them by those two *glossarists*. *Tyrrhiti, Tragic, Bentley Centur.*, p. 169.

*GLOSSARY*. n. s. [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *delectum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in quo *dei simulacrum delectum est*, and also in the old *glossaries*. *Stillingfleet.*

I could add another word to the *glossary*.

*GLOSSA'TOR*.\* n. s. [*glossatore*, French; from *gloss*.] A writer of *glosses*; a commentator. *Baker.*

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John *Bemars* his *glossator*. *Bayle, Rem.*, p. 298.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgement, and not to become an evidence; but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

All this is related by Aldred, the Saxon *glossator*, at the end of St. John's Gospel. *Warton, Hist. E. P. i.*, Diss. i.

*GLO'SSER*.† n. s. [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator. Neither the *glosses* upon the Alcoran, nor the most authentic legend of his life, take any notice thereof. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, (1675), p. 62.

2. A polisher.

*GLOSSINESS*. n. s. [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

*GLO'SSIST*.\* n. s. [from *gloss*.] A writer of *glosses*.

It was raised by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

*GLOSSO'GRAPHER*.† n. s. [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

The like whereto is found also in the canon law, and noted by the *glossographer*.

Some [words] I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living. *Blount, Anc. Ten. Pref.*

*GLOSSO'GRAPHY*. n. s. [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] The writing of commentaries.

*GLO'SSY*.† adj. [from *gloss*.]

1. Shining; smoothly polished. There came towards us a person of a place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water camelot, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire Shone with a *glossy* scarf. *Milton, P. L.*

His surcoat was a beak on his back; His hair hung long behind, a *glossy* raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home, For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. Specious.

That Lord Chesterfield must have been mortified by the lofty countenance, and polite yet keen satire, with which Johnson exhibited him to himself in this letter, it is impossible to doubt. He, however, with that glossy duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned. *Burwell, Life of Johnson.*

*GLO'TTIS*.\* n. s. [Gr. *γλῶττις*.] In anatomy, a cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice: it is in the form of a little tongue.

The *glottis*, — reckoned among the cavities before mentioned — is the principal instrument of modulation. *Smith, on Old Age*, p. 142.

Letting it pass promiscuously from the upper part of the *glottis*, along the roof of the mouth.

*GLOVE*.† n. s. [*glōffue*, Saxon, from *klōffue*, Danish, to divide; *klōffue*, Su. Goth. the same. This brings it near to

our own word *cleave*. Junius says that the *glove*, in Danish, is called *haand-kloffer*, because it splits and divides the hand. Others think it to be from the Gr. *καλύβω*, to hide or cover; or *κλύω*, the third or shell of any thing. The word is old in our language: "I wote these gyfte both goodle and *gloves*." Romance of The Sowdon of Babyloyne, written, according to Mr. Steevens, before the year 1375.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff I the wind; }  
For haste some left their masks behind. }  
Some could not stay their *gloves* to find. }

Dryden.

White gloves were on his hands, and on his head  
A wreath of laurel. Dryden.

TO GLOVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,

Weak'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,  
Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice  
crutch;

A scaly giantist now, with joints of steel,  
Must glee this hand. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The next he preys on is her palm,  
That ain't her of transpiring balm;  
So soft, 'tis air but once renewed;  
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. Cleveland.

GLOVER. n. s. [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a  
glover's paring knife? Shaks. Mer. W. of Windsor.

TO GLOVE.\* See TO GLOAR: which is in  
some places pronounced *glour* or *glower*.

TO GLOVE.† v. n. [A low word, of which  
I find no etymology. Dr. Johnson. —  
It is by no means a low word. Better  
writers than Chapman and Garth, whom  
Dr. Johnson cites, use it, both as a neu-  
ter and active verb. And it is, like  
*glour*, and *glow*, descended from the  
Goth. *gloa*, to behold.] To pout;  
to look sultry. It is still used in Scotland.  
She larks in midst of all her den, and streaks  
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her oaks,  
Where, *glowering* round her rock, to fish she falls.

Chapman.

That feast of love and heavenly-admired friend-  
ship, the seat of filial grace, became the subject of  
horror and *glowering* admiration, paginated about  
like a dreadful idol. Milton, Of Reform. B. 1.

*Glowering*, with sullen spirit, the fury shook  
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look.

Goth.

TO GLOVE.\* v. a. To gaze; to view at-  
tentively.

His majesty — knew full well — that who-  
ever attempted any thing for the publick, (es-  
pecially if it pertain to religion, and to the opening  
and clearing of the Word of God,) the same  
seteth himself upon a stage to be *glowed* upon  
by every evil eye.

Treatisers of the Bible to the Reader, 1611.

TO GLOW.† v. n. [Gloapen, Sax. *gloeyen*,  
Dutch, *gloa*, Icel. to shine; Gael, and  
Welsh, *glo*, a live coal.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without  
flame.

But silence lessenseth not my fire,  
But told it flames, and hidden it does glow,  
I will reveal what ye so much desire. Spenser, F. Q.

His goodly eyes.

That o'er the files and mountains of the war  
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn  
Their office upon a twinkling front.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to  
show her innocence, did take seven glowing iron  
one after another, in her bare hands, and had there-  
by no harm. Hakewill on Providence.

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd  
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire.

Milton, P. L.

2. To burn with vehement heat.  
Nor would you find it easy to compose  
The scorching steels, when from their nostrils flows  
The scuttled fire that in their entrails glows.

Addison, Critic.

How op'ning heav'n's their happy regions show,  
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance glow.

Smith.

Fires that glow,  
Shrieks of woe.

3. To feel heat of body.  
Did not his temples glow  
To the same sultry winds and scorching heats?

Addison, Cato.

The cord glides swiftly through his glowing  
hands.

Gay.

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.  
With a smile that *glow'd*  
Celestial ray red, love's proper hue.

Milton, P. L.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays.

Dryden.

A malicious joy,  
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your  
visage

A glowing pleasure. Dryden and Lee, Æthi-  
ops from the mingled strength of shade and light,  
A new creation rises to my sight;

Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,  
So warm with life his blended colours glow,  
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost.

Addison.

Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse.

Savage.

Fair ideas flow,  
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow.

Pope.

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,  
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,  
Can move the god.

Pope.

Each pleasing blount shall endless smiles  
bestow,  
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow.

Pope.

Here clearer stars glow round the frozen pole.

Pope.

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of  
fancy.

You strive in vain,  
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well  
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love.

Addison, Cato.

For'd compliments and formal bows  
Will show the rest just above sight;

The fire with which thy lover glows,  
Will settle into cold respect.

Prior.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire  
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire.

Prior.

Let the gay consciousness of a life well spent  
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,  
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face.

Pope.

With furies surrounded,  
Despairing, confounded,  
He trembles, he glows.

Pope.

Amidst Rhodope's snows,  
So peris all whose breasts ne'er learn'd to glow  
For other's good, or melt at other's woe.

Pope.

To praise is always hard,  
When real virtue fires the glowing bard.

Lewis.

6. To rage or burn as a passion.  
A fire which every windy passion blows;  
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.

Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,  
Love slowly burns, and long remains;  
It glows, and with a sullen heat,  
Like fire in logs, it warms long.

Shadwell.

TO GLOW. v. a. To make hot so as to  
shine. Not in use.

On each side her  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,  
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem  
To blow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.  
Shakespeare.

GLOW. n. s. [from the verb.]  
1. Shining heat.

2. Vehement passion.  
3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,  
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain.

Shakespeare.

A waving glow his bloomy beds displays,  
Blushing in bright diversities of day.

Pope.

Such as suppose that the great stile might hap-  
pily be blended with the ornamental, that the  
simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaele  
could unite with the glow and sparkle of a Paul, or  
Tintoret, are totally mistaken.

Raynolds.

TO GLOWER.\* See TO GLOOM.

GLOWINGLY.\* adv. [from the part. *glow-*  
*ing*.]

1. In a shining manner; brightly.  
A little storm there may be to alloy him; he  
would grow too rank else: a small eclipse to  
shadow him; but out he must break *glowingly*  
again, and with a greater lustre.

Beaumont and Fl. W. without Money.

2. With passion; with admiration, love, or  
desire.

GLOWWORM. n. s. [*glow* and *worm*.] A  
small creeping grub with a luminous  
tail.

The yellow bags steal from the humble bee,  
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,  
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes.

Shakespeare.

The glowworm shows the matins to be near,  
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. Shaks. Hamlet.

A great light-tapers crowd their waxen thighs,  
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes.

Shakespeare.

The glowworm shows the matins to be near,  
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. Shaks. Hamlet.

A great light-tapers crowd their waxen thighs,  
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes.

Shakespeare.

The man, who first upon the ground  
A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found  
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;  
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He held it dear, till by the springing day  
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away.

Walter.

TO GLOZE.† v. n. [Glozan, Saxon. One  
of our oldest words. Wicliffe and  
Chaucer use it in the sense of *flatter*;  
by whom it is written *glase*.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate;  
to flawn.

For he could well his glowing speeches frame,  
Spenser, F. Q. li. viii. 14.

Man will hearken to his glowing lies,  
And easily transgress. Milton, P. L.

So glad of the tempter, and his promiscuous  
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.

Milton, P. L.

A false *glazing* parasite would call his foolhardi-  
ness, valour, but then he may go on boldly, because  
blindly, and by mistaking himself for a lion, come  
to perish like an ass.

South.

Now for a glowing speech.  
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship.

Pindar.

2. To comment. This should be *glaze*.  
Which Salique land the French unjustly gave  
To be the realm of France. Shakespeare, Hen. I.

TO GLOZE.† v. a. To palliate by  
specious exposition. See TO GLOSS.  
But it is often pronounced and written,  
in this sense, *glaze*.

GLOZE. n. s. [from the verb.]  
1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these glores by.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss. Not used.

Precious cushions full of are shaken with a fever;  
If then a bodily ail in a bodily glare be not hidden,  
Shall such morning dew be an ease to the heat  
of a love's fire? *Sidney.*

GL'ZER.† n. s. [from *gloze*.] A flatterer;  
"a liar." *Hulot.*

Yet must I talk so sage and smooth, as though  
I were a *glozer*. *Gosse. Curzon's Needle, (1851).*  
I may not use the *glozer's* trade;

I cannot say the *gloze* is white,  
But needs must call a *spade* a *spade*.

*Gifford, Poets of Giltflowers, (1880).*

GL'ZING.† n. s. [from *gloze*.] Specious  
representation.

Your goodly *glazings* and time-serving collu-  
sions with the state are but like watermen on the  
Thames, looking one way, rowing another way.

*Manning, App. to Cæsar, p. 43.*

GLUE. n. s. [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glut*,  
Welsh.] A viscous body commonly  
made by boiling the skins of animals to  
a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter  
by which bodies are held one to an-  
other; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dy-  
and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry  
bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and  
liquors: so that, as it was said by one of the  
ancients, of earthly and watery substances, one is  
a *glue* to another. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The driest and most transparent *glue* is the best.  
*Moran.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,  
And through the parts excreting *glue* diffuse.

*Blackmore.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will  
make a sort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow

More than my body's parting with my soul:  
My love and fear *glue*'d me thus to thee.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glue*'th  
a posther together. *Eccles. xiii. 7.*

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so  
much in vogue among the Italians, that one often  
sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a  
circle of stars, *glue*'d to the canvas over the head of  
the figure. *Addison on Italy.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air,  
the flesh will *glue* together with its own native  
balm. *Dredman.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneous hard bodies which  
fully touch one another, stick together very  
strongly; and for explaining how this may be,  
some have invented hooked atoms, which is  
begging the question; and others tell us their bodies  
are *glue*'d together by rest; that is by an occult  
quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. To join; to unite; to invincate.

Those wounds to a honey-pot are sensual men  
plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when  
they are once *glue*'d to them, 'tis a very hard  
matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts  
do delude men's minds and clog their spirits; sink  
us down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and  
inferior things. *Tillotson.*

She curb'd a groan, that she had come;  
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:

Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glue*'d  
Her lips, and raising it, her speech renew'd.

*Dryden.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,  
And round thy phantom glow my claspings run.

*Pope.*

GLU'BOILER. n. s. [*glue* and *boil*.] One  
whose trade is to *glue* glue.

GLU'ER.† n. s. [from *glue*.] One who  
cements with glue. See also GL'WER.

GLU'ZY.† adj. See GLEWY, and GLUY.

GLU'YNESS.† See GLEWINES.

GLU'ISH.† adj. Partaking of the nature of  
*glue*. See also GLEWISH. *Sherwood.*

To GLUM.† v. n. [from *gloom*; formerly  
written *glomb*. Dr. Johnson notices only  
the adjective *glum*, which he calls a  
low cant word, and for the usage of  
which he cites the comparatively modern  
authority of the Guardian. For *glum* is  
both a verb, and a substantive, in our  
ancient writers.] To look sourly; to  
be sour of countenance. *Hulot.*

It is of Love, as of Fortune,  
Which whilom will on folk smile,  
And *glum* on him another while.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 4356.*

GLUM.† n. s. Sullenness of aspect; a  
frown.

She looked haughty, and gave on me a *glum*;  
There was among them no word then but mum.

*Shelton, Poems, p. 44.*

GLUM.† adj. Sullen; stubbornly grave.  
It is used, in some places, for melan-  
choly, dull; and, like the old adjective  
*glummy*, is adopted from *gloom*. See  
GLOOM.

Some when they hear a story, look *glum*, and  
cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

GLUM'MY.† adj. [from *glum*, i. e. *gloom*.]  
Dark; dismal for want of light.

Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to  
be feared, when the weather wasteth dark and  
*glummy*. *Knight, Trial of Truth, (1880), fol. 27.*

To GLUT. v. a. [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*,  
Lat. to swallow; γλῦν, Gr.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

Till cramm'd and gorg'd with high burst  
With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to  
sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so  
magnify the king and queen, as was enough to  
*glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*

Love breaks friendship, whose delights  
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Dendron.*

What way remove  
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,

He may look propitious on our tears,  
And hungry gaves no more be *glutted* with our  
spoils. *Dryden.*

No more, my friend;  
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden, Æn.*

The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,  
Coddem'd eternal changes to pursue,

Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass *glut* the grave.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,  
Turn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes.

*Dryden.*

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,  
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight

With one full prospect; but invites by many,  
To view at last the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to  
their *glutting* the market, and retelling too much  
of a bad commodity at once.

*Arbuthnot, Art of Politic Lying.*

5. To saturate.

The menses, being already *glutted*, could  
not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging food

Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail  
Of iron globes. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

No death

Shall be deced'd his *glut*; and with us two  
He forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton, P. L.*

Let him but see the one in balance against the  
other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in  
the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A great study and retirement in the first part  
of my life, came into this; and this will throw  
me again into study and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it  
receives little of it. *B. Jenon, Discoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bot-  
tom of the sea to the heads of springs, through  
certain subterranean conduits or channels, until  
they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means  
arrested in their passage. *Woodward.*

To GLUTINATE.† v. a. [*Lat. glutino*.]

To join with *glue*; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLUTINATION.† n. s. [from *glutinate*.]

The act of joining with *glue*. *Bailey.*

GLUTINATIVE.† adj. [from *glutinate*.]

Tenacious. See AGGLUTINATIVE and  
CONGLUTINATIVE.

GLUTINOSITY.† n. s. [Fr. *glutinosité*.]

Glutinousness; clamminess. *Cotgrave.*

GLUTINOUS.† adj. [*glutineux*, French;  
from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluy; viscous;  
tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and  
proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and  
yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth  
spirit in that substance, and the substance being  
*glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the  
spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the  
other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding,  
is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after  
some swelling, into shape and number. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,  
Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat,

Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be  
subdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLUTINOUSNESS.† [n. s. from *glutinous*.]

Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise  
from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction  
of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON.† n. s. [*glouton*, French;  
*gluto*, Lat. from *glutido*, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in  
eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and  
some *gluttons* have used to eat *catfish* baked.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,  
While the vile *glutton* gnaws on;

And, void of modesty and thought,  
She follows Bubo's endless drought. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony,  
that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat,

he would make as good an excuse for himself as  
the greedy and covetous tradesman, that  
should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Low.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair  
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;



All those free joys insatiably to prove,  
With which rich beauty fawns the glutton love.

*Conkey.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy.  
Their fatal arts so insidiously employ. *Granville.*  
5. A species of bear. *Pennant.*

To GLUTTON.\* v. a. [from the noun.] To load; to glut; to overfill.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,  
Glutton'd at last, return at home to pine.

To GLUTTON.\* v. n. [from glutton.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

*Sherwood.*

And again, of *vepi* the *glutton* *Zeus*—the material demons do strangely gluttonize upon the nidours and blood of sacrifices.

*Hallswell, Melanopora* (1691.) p. 107.

GLUTTONOUS.\* adj. [from glutton.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,

And take down th' interest in their *gluttonous* maws. *Shakespeare.*

The exceeding luxuriousness of this gluttonous age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdew, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Ralegh.*

*Well observe*

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence

Due nourishment, no gluttonous deligh.

*Milton, P. L.*

GLUTTONOUSLY.\* adv. [from gluttonous.] With the voracity of a glutton.

*Sherwood.*

GLUTTONY.\* n. s. [gluttonie, French; from glutton.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holmes.*

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts,  
On citron tables or Atlantic stone, *Milton, P. R.*

Well may they fear some miserable cud,  
Whom gluttony and want at once attend.

*Dryden, Juv.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, gluttony and laziness. *Arbutnot.*

GLUCY.\* adj. [from glue.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamic mixture, because it is a gley spongy matter. *Hiercy on Consumption.*

With gley was some new foundations lay  
Of virgin combs. *Dryden, Ann. Minch.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very gley or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grette. *Addison.*

GLYCOSIAN.\* v. a. [Fr. *glycosien*, *glycosien*, *glycosien*; v. a. *conique*; from the Lat. *glyconium*.] Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.

He (Watts) was a maker of verses from fifteen to fifty, and in his youth appears to have paid attention to Latin poetry. His verses to his brother, in the *glyconic* measure, written when he was seventeen, are remarkably easy and elegant. *Johnson, Life of Watts.*

GLYNN.\* n. s. [Irish; *glenn*, Norm. Fr. a valley; *glyn*, Cornish, a woody valley; *gleann*, *glyn*, pl. Erse; *glen*, Scottish. See *GLENN*.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did slay them up within those narrow corners and *glens* under the mountain-foot. *Smyser, State of Ireland.*

GLYPH.\* n. s. [Fr. *glyphe*; Gr. *γλυφω*; from *γλυφω*, to engrave.] In sculpture or architecture, any kind of ornamental cavity. *Chambers.*

GLYPHICK.\* n. s. [from *γλυφω*.] A picture or figure, by which a word was implied; usually *hieroglyphick*. See *HEROGLYPHICK*. But *glyphicks* is in the Hist. of Peru, p. 43.

GLYPHICK.\* n. s. [Fr. *glyptique*; Gr. *γλυφω*, from *γλυφω*, to engrave.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPHOGRAPHICK.\* adj. [*γλυφω*, and *γραφω*, Gr.] Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographic* bibliography.

*Brit. Crit.* vol. 10. 1797. Oct.

GLYPHOGRAPHY.\* n. s. [*γλυφω*, and *γραφω*; Fr. *glyptographie*.] A description of the art of engraving upon gems.

The general prolegomena are followed by the author's introduction to *glyptography*, (*l'étude des pierres gravées*), in which he shows himself to be a person who has not derived his information merely from the descriptions given by others, and from books of prints, but from the actual contemplation of the originals themselves.

*Brit. Crit.* vol. 10. 1797. Oct.

To GNAR.\* v. n. *gnar*, Sax.; *gnor*, To GNARL.\* v. n. *gnar*, Sax.; *gnor*, Goth. to murmur; *knurra*, Icel. the same.]

To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

He ran to rear his bristles strong,  
And fell *gnor*, until day's enemy

Did him appraise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from the side,  
And wolves are *gnorling* who shall gnaw thee first.

*Shakespeare.*

*Gnoring* sorrow hath less power to bite  
The man that mocks at it, and says it light.

The *gnoring* porter durst not whine for doubt;  
Still were the furies wale their sovereign spoke.

*Farfice.*

GNAR.\* n. s. A knot. See *GNARLED*.  
GNARLED.\* adj. [*gnar*, *war*, or *war*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with a stick. Dr. Johnson.—*GNAR*, as a hard knot of wood, is one of our oldest words. Chaucer uses it. It is also in our old lexicography. See *Bullukar* and *Cockermar*. It is from the Teut. *gnorric*. See likewise *KNARE*.] Knotty.

Meerciful heav'n!  
Thus rather with thy sharp and sultry bolt  
Split'st the unweildable and guarded oak,  
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Mens. for Mens.*

To GNASH.\* v. a. [*gnaschen*, Dutch; *gnasta*, Icelandic; and our own word at first was *gnast*. Wicliffe uses *gnastide* for *gnashed*; and nearly two centuries after him, bi-lup Fisher, in his Psalms:—  
“They *gnaste* with their teeth.”  
To strike together; to clash.

Laugh not with him, lest thou have sorrow with him, and lest thou *gnash* thy teeth in the end. *Eccles.* xxx. 10.

The weer, who could not yet his wrath assuage,  
Roll'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,  
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden, Virg.*

To GNASH.\* v. n.

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away. *Psalms* cxli. 10.

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great horn with it still did grind,  
And grimly *gnash'd*, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Psalms* xxv. 16.

Let her taste of most terrible punishments,  
To find himself not matches. *Milton, P. L.*

With boiling rage *Atrides* burn'd,  
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNASHING.\* n. s. [from *gnash*.] Collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

Let her taste of most terrible punishments,  
Sorrowful plagues, waylones, and *gnashings* of teeth. *Rule on the River* (1850.) P. iii.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *St. Matt.* viii. 12.

GNAT.\* n. s. [*gnæt*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect, the leech of film; Her wing of erick's bone, the host of film; Her wing, a small grey-coated gnat. *Shaks.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. *St. Matt.* xxiii. 24.

GNATFLOWER.\* n. s. [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNATHONICAL.\* adj. [Lat. *gnathonicus*.] Deceitful in words; flattering; like a smelliest or parasite.

*Bullukar*, and *Cockermar*.

GNATHONICALLY.\* adv. [from *gnathonic*.] Flatteringly; deceitfully.

*Cockermar*.

GNATSAPPER.\* n. s. [*gnat* and *snap*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsapper*. *Hawden on Providence.*

GNATWORM.\* n. s. [*gnat* and *worm*.] A small water insect produced of a gnat.

To GNAW.\* v. a. [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knagen*, Dutch; *gnaga*, Sw. Goth. *gnagen*, German; *naga*, Icel. *gnaw*, Gr.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow that would gnaw a man Like to a vermine, with his *gnaw* brain, And mummy an honest soul, even *gnaw* had slain. *Chapman.*

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is *gnaw*'d, as raw Young soldiers at their exercises *gnaw*. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your neither lip? Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

*Gnawing* with any teeth my bonds assunder, I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

Like rotten iron I fell, worn like a cloth.

*Gnaw* into rage by the devouring mouse. *Sunday.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse gnawed the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnaw.  
*Dryden.*

To GNAW. v. n. To exercise the teeth. It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty.  
*Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman; my bed shall be shrouded, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnaw'd at.  
*Shakespeare.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,  
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

GNAWER.† n. s. [from gnaw.] One that gnaws.

Plautus calls him (the backbiter) "onus nominis," a mouse (that is the gnawer, or eater up) of one's good name.

*Ep. Andrews on the Dec. (ed. 1650.) p. 507.*

To GNIABLE.\* See To NIBBLE. Gnidible, however, is the old orthography.

GNOFF.\* n. s. [perhaps of the same origin with chuff. See CHUFF.] Bullokar and Cockerham define a gnoff to be a churl.† A miser.

A rich gnoff, i. e. a rich grub, or miserable catfish, as I render it; which interpretation, to be proper and significant, I gather by the sense of that ancient proverb.

The catfish gnoff, and to his cue,  
My money is many, my incomes but few.  
*Comm. upon Chaucer's Mill. Tale, &c. (1665.) p. 8.*

GNOME.\* n. s. [Gr. γνῶμη.]  
1. A brief reflection, worthy to be remembered.

Gnome [in] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth, by an apt brevity, what in this our life ought to be done or not done.

*Proschon, Gloss. of Elog. (1577.) sign. V. iii.*

2. One of those invisible people, who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to fill it to the centre. [Fr. *gnome*. Vigenere calls them also *gnomons*; and some derive the word from the Gr. γνῶμη, one that takes cognizance of a thing.]

The graver prude sinks downward to a gnome,  
In search of mischief still on earth to roam.

*Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

The laughters gave out, that the *gnomes* and *nymphe*, disguised like ruffians, had shot him, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the caldæ; a crime not to be pardoned by these jealous spirits!

*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

GNOMICAL.\* adj. [Fr. *gnomique*, from γνῶμη, a sentence.] Sententious; containing maxims or reflections.

Adding this excellent, *gnomical*, and canonical conclusion.

*Conference at Hampton Court, (1603.) p. 44.*

GNOMOLOGICAL.\* adj. [from *gnomological*.] Pertaining to *gnomology*.  
*Ath.*

GNOMOLOG.\* n. s. [γνῶμη and λῶγος.] A collection of maxims and reflections.

Which art of powerful reclaiming wits men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies*.  
*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

GNOMON. n. s. [γνῶμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two

ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the north and south pole.

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day.  
*Brown.*

GNOMONICK.\* adj. [from *gnomon*.]  
GNOMONICAL.\* Pertaining to the art of dialling.

The *gnomonick* projection is also called the *horologigraphick* projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.  
*Chambers.*

GNOMONICKS. n. s. pl. [γνῶμονικαί.] A science which makes a part of the mathematics: it teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by its means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the shadow for this purpose.  
*Trevcan.*

GNOSTICISM.\* n. s. [from *Gnostick*.] The heresy of the Gnosticks.

Though it be indeed but a spice of the old abhorred Gnosticism.

*More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.*

GNOSTICK.\* n. s. [old French, *gnostique*, Greek γνῶστικός, from γινῶσκω, to know.] One of the earliest heretics.

I think that no man that reads it [the first Epistle of St. John] with attention, can doubt but that it is particularly designed against the impious sect of the Gnosticks; who, as the fathers tell us, sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination; from whence they had the name of Gnosticks; but notwithstanding this glittering pretence, they did all themselves in all manner of impious and vicious practices; "turning the grace of God into lasciviousness," as St. Jude speaks of them.  
*Tilston, Sermon. vol. i. s. 15.*

GNOSTICK.\* adj. Relating to the heresy of the Gnosticks.

The Nicolaitans, of whom mention is made in the Apocalypse of St. John, seem to have been of the Gnostick sect.  
*Percy, Key to the N. Test.*

To GO.† v. n. pret. I went; I have gone. [γὰν, Sax. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterite of the old verb *wend*. Dr. Johnson.—*Go, goen*, and *gon* are the ancient past participles of this verb. The Icelandic, *Su. Gothick*, and *Dan. ga*, to go, must be likewise observed in the etymology. Some refer to the Greek verb also, *πάω*, to go.]

1. To walk; to move step by step.

You know that love

Will creep in service where it cannot go. *Shaks.*  
After some months those musicks become calous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely.  
*Wicwam, Surgery.*

2. To move; not stand still.

Rise, let us be going. *St. Matt. xxi. 46.*

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared.  
*Hooker.*

4. To walk leisurely, not run.

Alas! must I go to him?  
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that going will scarce serve the turn. *Shaks.*

5. To march or walk a-foot.

I will only go through on my feet. *Nem. xx. 19.*

6. To travel; to journey.

From them I go

This uncouth errand solo.

*Milton, P. L.*

7. To proceed; to make a progress.  
Thus others with defamations wound,  
While they staid on; and so the jest goes round.  
*Dryden.*

8. To remove from place to place.  
I am in blood

Stopt in so far, that, should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shaks. Macb.*

9. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite of to come.

I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord

That I kiss nought but him. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

At once, good-night.

Stand not upon the order of your going,  
But go at once. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

And when she had so said, she went her way.

*St. John, xi. 28.*

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice, only you shall not go very far away.

*Ex. viii. 25.*

Colchester oysters are put into salt, where the sea goeth and cometh.

*Bacon, Nov. Hist.*

A young tall squire

Did from the camp at first before him go. *Cowley.*

Then I concur to let him go for Greece.

And with our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,

True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind.

*Pope, Odyssy.*

10. To move or press in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,

Go not for thy tything thyself to the vicar, *Tasso.*

She may go to bed when she list; all is as she will.

You did wish that I would make her turn;

Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet go on.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

I am glad to see your lordship about it; I beseege your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship goes abroad by advice.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The mourners go about the streets. *Ecc. xii. 5.*

The sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark upon them. *Isa. li. 6.*

Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp.

*Ex. xxiii. 27.*

The sun, which once did shine alone,

Hung down his head, and waded for night,

When he beheld twelve suns for one

Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,

As if they had been there as servants set,

To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,

And not pursue, but wait on his retreat.

*Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

Turn not children going, 'till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of.

*Locke.*

History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river.

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot.

*Swift, Disc. to the Footman.*

Those who come for gold will go off with power and brass, rather than return empty.

*Swift.*

11. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry.

*Jer. xxi. 4.*

Away, and with thee go, the worst of woes,

That seek't my friendship, and the gods thy foin.

*Chapman.*

He goeth in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men.

*Job, xxiv. 8.*

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantic islands.

*Temple.*

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek. xiv. 10.*

13. To proceed in moral operations.

If I had unwearily to go engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again gone over it.

*Digby on the Soul, Dedie.*

Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence.

*Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I hope, by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject.

*South.*

If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoy the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain.

*Tillotson.*

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way.

*Locke.*

I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them.

*Locke.*

We are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers.

*Locke.*

14. To take any road.

I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand nor to the left. *Deut. ii. 37.*

Who shall learn thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou dost?

*Jer. xv. 3.*

His horses go about

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace.

*Temple.*

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit Would lift where most trade of danger rang;

Yet did you say forth. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

We be not able to go up against the people, for they are stronger than we.

*Numb. xiii. 31.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light.

*1 Sam. xiv. 36.*

Thou art not able to go against this Philistine to fight with him.

*1 Sam. xiii. 53.*

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.

*Mic. vi. 8.*

16. To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion.

*1 Mac. ii. 22.*

The regard of the public state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty.

*Road.*

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state.

*Bacon.*

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.

*Dryden, Farg.*

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expenses to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world.

*Locke.*

Ques. we all go into your opinion.

*Addison.*

17. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself countenanced by so many, like a revolute orator, he went not to deny, but to justify his cruel falsehood.

*Selwyn.*

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time.

*Bradley.*

18. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?

*1 Cor.*

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in a degenerate age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth.

*Locke.*

To shift; to pass life not quite well. Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without.

*Locke.*

Clothes they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it.

*Locke.*

20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. This sense is only in the participles going and gone.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth, I suffer'd much extremity for love.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To be in party or design. They with the vanquish'd prince and party, And leave their temples empty to the foe.

*Dryd.*

23. To escape. Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Diodorus and Scipio, whom he besought with much craft to let him go with his life.

*2 Mac. xii. 24.*

24. To tend to any act. There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him

In parcels as I did, would have gone near To fall in love with him.

*Shakep. As you like it.*

25. To be uttered. His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles.

*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

26. To be talked of; to be known. It has the greatest town in the island that is placed under the name of Annapolis, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil.

*Add. on li.*

27. To pass; to be received. Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman.

*Sedgwick.*

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul.

*1 Sam. xvii. 12.*

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much.

*Cotton.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value.

*Locke.*

28. To move by mechanism. This pope is decrepit, and the bell goes for him.

*Bacon.*

Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain.

*Orway.*

'Tis with our judgements as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

*Pope.*

29. To be motion from whatever cause. The maid sisters, hand in hand,

Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, about.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Clit and washed money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hindered up.

*Wallers.*

30. To move in any direction. Doctor, he is a cure of souls, and you a cure of the hair of your professions.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

31. To flow; to pass; to have a course. To god I am, whose yellow water flows

Around these fields, and fattens as it goes,

*Dryden, En.*

Tyber my name.

32. To have any tendency.

*Athenians, know.*

Against right reason all your counsels go: This is not fair, not probable that, Nor t'other question proper for debate.

*Dryden, Pers.*

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was besuiling an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to this: half shares: you should go your ways, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver.

*L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon between a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the legacy.

*L'Estrange.*

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude heareth away, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to go by, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise.

*Hobbes.*

We are to go by another measure. The principles I have went on, I see no reason to alter.

*Locke.*

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable.

*Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant. Great bellied women, That had not half a week to go.

*Shakep. Hen. VIII.*

The fruit she goes with, I pray that it good time she may find.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months.

*Bacon.*

Some do with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks, and the whelps of these are not till twelve days.

*Brown.*

And with second births she goes.

*Milton, Ep. M. of W.*

And calls Lucina to her throes.

36. To pass; not to remain. She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him.

*Judges, xvi. 18.*

Whence our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for them.

*Locke.*

37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained. Then be let me go.

And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd, He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Let go the hand of that arch heretic.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

38. To be expended. Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use.

*Fetion on the Cicero.*

39. To be in order of time or place. We must require further what is the connection of that sentence with that that go before it, and those which follow it.

*Watts, Logick.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree. Can anything man perceive that I am conscious of as another, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience.

*Locke.*

41. To extend to consequences. It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them.

*L'Estrange.*

42. To reach by effects. Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now.

*Watts.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow.

44. To spread ; to be dispersed ; to reach.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous fow  
In manuels cut, to make it farther go. *Tate, Jew.*

45. To have influence ; to be of weight ; to be of value.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses  
to go far with me upon all new inventions or ex-  
periments ; which is, that the best trial of them is  
by time, and observing whether they live or no.

*Temple.*  
'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the govern-  
ment of a sober man's life, not to put any thing  
to hazard that may be secured by industry, con-  
sideration, or circum-spection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice  
goes for nothing, being either not applied, or pass-  
ing for libel and slander. *Seyfi.*

46. To be rated one with another ; to be  
considered with regard to greater or less  
worth.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of  
man enough. *Arbutnot.*

47. To contribute ; to conduce ; to con-  
cur ; to be an ingredient.

The medicines which go to the ornaments are so  
strong, that if they were new inventions, they would  
kill those that use them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

More parts of their greater wheels go to the mak-  
ing one part of their lives. *Glanville, Serpents.*

There goes a great many qualifications to the  
completing this relation : there is no small share  
of honour and conscience and sufficiency required.

*Cutler of Friendship.*  
I give the sex their revenge, by laying together  
the many vicious characters that prevail in the  
male world, and shewing the different ingredients  
that go to the making up of such different humours  
and constitutions. *Addison.*

Something better and greater than high birth  
and quality must go towards acquiring those de-  
monstrations of publick esteem and love.

48. To fall out ; to terminate ; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your  
right,

Or else it must go wrong with you and me.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault.

P'ith boldness of your speech, *Swamp, Twin-Tale.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare  
unto him how things go with thee. *Job, x. 8.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried  
by duel between two champions, the victory shall  
go on the one side ; and yet, if it be tried by the  
gros, it would go on the other side. *Lucan.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that  
if a minister had a cause depending in the courts,  
it was ten to one but it went against him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father,  
exactly foreseeing how things would go, went over,  
like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me,  
you must pay me the reward. *Watts, Legick.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is im-  
personal.

It shall go ill with him that is left in his taber-  
nacle. *Job, xx.*

He called his name Beriah, because it went evil  
with his house. *1 Chron. vi. 25.*

50. To proceed in train or consequence.

How goes the night, boy ?

—The moon is down ; I have not heard the  
clock ;

And she goes down at twelve. *Shakespeare, Much.*

I had hope,

When violence was used, and war on earth,  
All would have then gone well. *Milton, P. L.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as going  
on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. To Go about. To attempt ; to endea-  
vour ; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,

It is thy business that I go about. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

I lost him ; but so found, as well I saw  
He could not lose himself, but went about

His father's business. *Milton, P. R.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar  
misits to them, who concurred only with them as  
they saw them like to prevail in what they went  
about. *Cicero.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they  
cannot reform their lives, and root out their old  
vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endea-  
vour, or go about it. *South.*

Either my look is plainly enough written to be  
rightly understood by those who pursue it with  
attention and indifference or else I have writ  
mine so obscurely that it is in vain to go about to  
mend it. *Locke.*

They never go about, as in former times, to hide  
or palliate their vices ; but expose them freely to  
view. *Swift.*

52. To Go aside. To err ; to deviate from  
the right.

If any man's wife go aside, and commit a  
trespass against him. *Numb. v. 12.*

53. To Go between. To interpose ; to  
mediate between two.

I did go between them, as I said ; but more than  
that, he loved her ; for, indeed, he was mad for  
her. *Shakespeare.*

54. To Go by. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardiness to chide.

That laps'd in time and passion, let's go by  
To important acting of your dread command ?

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

So much the more our career's excellent,

Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes  
her

As she liv'd that us. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

What's that to us ? The time goes by ; away.

*Shakespeare.*

55. To Go by. To find or get in the con-  
clusion.

In argument with men a woman ever

Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton, S. A.*

He's sure to go by the worse that contends with  
an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estr.*

56. To Go by. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one  
can accurately judge of the size and form of a  
stone ; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and  
violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to  
go by. *Sharp, Surgery.*

57. To Go down. To be swallowed ; to  
be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible,  
but it goes down whole with him for truth and  
carnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily go down in its own natural  
form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will go down. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings  
to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance,  
who often mould them into the systems that do  
not only go down very well in the coffee-house, but  
are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. To Go in and out. To do the business  
of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy  
coming in. *Pi.*

59. To Go in and out. To be at liberty.

He shall go in and out, and find pasture.

*St. John, x. 9.*

60. To Go off. To die ; to go out of life ;  
to decess.

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd :

Some must go off, and yet, by them I see  
So greets a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shaks. Mac.*

In this manner he went off, not like a man that  
departed out of life, but one that returned to his  
abode. *Tulzer.*

61. To Go off. To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,  
Will not go off until they hear you speak.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

62. To Go off. To fire.

As a goose

In death contracts her talons close,  
So did the knight, and with one claw

The trick of his pistol draw :  
The gun went off. *Hudibras, i. ill.*

63. To Go on. To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,

Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,  
And prais'd it so to daring, as he would

Go on upon the gods. *Sh. Jonson, Catiline.*

64. To Go on. To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but  
was fain to go on in his story. *Saturny.*

He that decries only that the work of God and  
religion shall go on, is pleased with it, whoever is  
the instrument. *Bay, Taylor.*

I have received many threats of ill fits by these  
motions ; if they go on, the only position I have  
dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the soul as going on from strength  
to strength, to consider that she is to shine for-  
ever with new accessions of glory, and brightness to  
all eternity, is agreeable.

Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you  
have undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy  
in the beginning of the disease ; but when the  
expectoration goes on successfully, not so proper,  
because it sometimes suppresseth it.

*Arbutnot on Dint.*

I have already handled some abuses during the  
late management, and in convenient time shall go  
on with care of a. *Swift.*

When we have found that design impracticable,  
we should not have gone on in so expensive a  
management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a  
manner, with such frequent blots and inter-  
lineations, that they are hardly able to go on  
without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary  
explicatives. *Swift.*

I wish you health to go on with that noble work.

*Bp. Berkeley.*

65. To Go over. To revolt ; to betake  
himself to another party.

In the charge of religion, men of ordinary  
understandings don't so much consider the prin-  
ciples as the practice of those to whom they go  
over. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim,  
was used to follow, is now gone over to money.

*Swift.*

66. To Go out. To go upon any ex-  
pedition.

You need not have prick'd me : there are other  
men fitter to go out than I. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

67. To Go out. To be extinguished.

Think't thou the fiery fever will go out,  
With titles blown from adulation ? *Shaks. Hen. F.*

Spirit of wine burned till it go out of itself, will  
burn no more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as  
constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great  
production ; and if it goes out for an hour, perhaps  
the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about ;  
And all her early fires again go out.

*Drigden, Aeneas.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and  
the flame rather go out than be smothered.

*Cutler of Friendship.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,  
And life itself goes out by this displeasure.

*Addison, Cato.*

And at her felt approach and secret might,  
Art after art goes out, and all is night.

*Poet. V. Punic.*

68. *To Go out.* To proceed formally; still an academical phrase; as, to *go out* grand compounder.

Now heaven be praised, Silvio;

Thy all-destroying arrows and thy bow  
Thou hast plied so well about these woods, that  
now

Thou art gone out thy arts-master.

*Finamore, Past. Fido, p. 146.*

69. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.

To excite Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it.

*Silvery.*

If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all your time there.

*Silvery.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands.

*Bacon.*

His much feared earl of Arundel had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking.

*Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through* with it.

*South, Scen.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expense.

*Addison on the War.*

70. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo. I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation.

*Arbutnot.*

71. *To Go upon.* To take as a principle. This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers.

*Addison.*

72. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general notion is motion or progression. It commonly expresses passage from a place, in opposition to come. This is often observable even in figurative expressions. We say, the words that *go before* and that *come after*: to-day *goes away*, and to-morrow *comes*.

*Go to!* *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the three poetical examples. It is sometimes also a phrase of exhortation or encouragement, as in the example from Genesis; and of preparation required, as in that from the book of Kings.

They said to one another, *Go to*, let us make bricks, &c. And they said, *Go to*, let us build us a city and tower, whose top may reach unto heaven.

*Gen. xi. 3, 4.*

One went in, and told his lord, saying, Thus and thus said the maid that is the maid of Israel. And the king of Syria said, *Go to*, go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel.

*St. Jerom. ix. 13, 14.*

*Go to now*, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow.

*St. James. i. 15, 16.*

*Go to them*, Othobart recovered soon Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might In medicine.

*Go to, go to*, thou art a foolish fellow! *Silvery.* Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like these: *Go to*; you'll teach your tongue another tale.

*Bow.*

*Go-by.* *n. s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect.

*Collins on Pride.*

*Go-cart.* *n. s.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are tried in *go-carts*, to keep their steps from sliding.

When members knit, and legs grow stronger, Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

*GOAD.* *n. s.* [*Sax.* *gobe*, *zabe*, *yab*; *Icel.* *gadda*, to prick.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

How can we get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the *goad*, that driven oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Ecclus. xxxviii. 25.*

O! in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

*To GOAD.* *v. a.* [*Icel.* *gadda*.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.
2. To incite; to stimulate; to incite; to drive forward.

Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on To sin in loving virtue. *Shaks. Mens. for Mens.*

*Goaded* with most sharp occasions, Which lay nice manners by, I put you to The use of your own virtues. *Shaks. All's well.*

Of all that breathe the various progeny, Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

*GOAL.* *n. s.* [*Gaul.* *fr.* a long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields, Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal* With rapid wheels. *Milton, P. L.*

And the slope sun his upward beam Shouts against the dusky pole, Pacing toward the *goal*. *Milton, Commas.*

2. The starting post. Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start, The youthful charioteers with heaving heart Rush to the race? *Dryden, Virg.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several *goal*; But heaven's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone, Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown; Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*; 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes improperly written for *goal*, or *jail*.

*To GOAN.* See *To GAUM*.

*GOAR.* *v. s.* [*goror*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — *Geir*, *Icel.* a shred. "Goor of a cloth, *lacinia*."] Prompt. Parv.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it, according to Skinner; but rather a slip of cloth or linen, inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place.

A *goar-coat* was, in the time of queen Elizabeth, a gown or petticoat so cut, as to be very broad at the bottom, and narrow at the upper end; as may be

observed in the pictures of that period. See *Suppl.* to *Grose's Gloss.*

A scint she wored, barred all of silk, A barne-cloth eke as white as morwe milk Upon her lendes, full of many a gore.

*Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

*GO'ARISH.* *adj.* [*from goar*.] Patched; mean; doggerel.

May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the garrulous Latin they write in their bonds; and may they write that false, and lose their dates.

*Brown, and F. Philaster.*

*GOAT.* *n. s.* [*Gae.* *Sax.* and Scottish; *gait*, *Icel.* *gaitin*, *Goth.* See the 5th sense of *GATE*.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Call of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shaks. Macbeth.* We Cyclops care not for your *goat-fed* Jove, Nor other bluest ones; we are better farre.

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper mills upon goats, eagles, or dolphins. *Peuchan.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove, The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love, Are *goat*'d with light; the nursing *goat*'s repaid With heaven, and duty rain'd the pious maid. *Creech.*

*GOAT'BEARD.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *beard*; *barba capri*.] A plant.

*GOAT'CHAPER.* *n. s.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

*GOAT'FISH.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *fish*.] The name of a fish, caught in the Mediterranean; called also by some *caper*.

*GOAT'THERD.* *n. s.* [*gac* and *hyph*, *Saxon*, a feeder or tender.] One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not thine same *goatherd* proud, That sits on yonder bank, Whose straying herd themselves doth shroud Among the bushes rank? *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack. *Watson.*

*GOAT'TISH.* *adj.* [*from goat*.] Resembling a goat in any quality; as, rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the change of a star. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and taste unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Aethiops.*

*GOAT'TMARJORAM.* *n. s.* The same with *GOAT'SBEARD*.

*GOAT'TMILK.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *milk*.] This is more properly two words.

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, asses and *goatmilk* may be necessary. *Wicam, Surgery.*

*GOAT'MILKER.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *milk*.] A kind of owl so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

*GOAT'S RUE.* *n. s.* [*Galega*.] A plant.

*Goat's Rue* has the reputation of being a great alexipharnic and sudorific: the Italians eat it raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

*GOAT'SKIN.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *skin*.]

Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine; With water one, and one with sable wine. *Pope, Odysseus.*

GOA'TRUCKER.\* *n. s.* [*goat and sucker*.] A name by which the bird *caprimulgus* is called in some parts of England.

GOA'THORN. *n. s.* [*goat and thorn*.] An herb.

GOA'T. *n. s.* [*goat*, old Fr.]

1. A quantity; a lump; a low word, but still in use in the North. Craven Dialect.

Doat think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gab* of money? *L'Esrange.*

2. A mouthful, in some parts of England; whence a *gab-string* also for a *bridle*, and *gab-stick* for a *spoon*. [Irish, *gab*. See *GAB*.]

GO'BLET.\* *n. s.* [from *gab*, the mouth. See *GAB*.] Old Fr. *gab*, a gulph; *goblet*, to swallow.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once; originally a mouth, a small quantity of any thing.

A little sour-dow speirith all the *goblet*. *Wiccliffe, Galat. v. 9.*

He seide, he hadde a *goblet* of the saye. That seide Peter hadde. Chaucer, C. T. Prol. Therewith alle spew'd out of her filthy maw A flood of poison, horrible and black, Full of great lumps of flesh and *goblets* raw. *Spenser, F. Q.*

By devillish policy art thou grown a great, And, like ambitious Sylla, everg'd With *goblets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The cooks, slicing it into little *goblets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sauvage, Travels.*

The giant *gor'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood, Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den, Belching raw *goblets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd With purple wine and crudd'd grease confus'd. *Addison.*

To GO'BLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *goblets* up both together. *L'Esrange.*

GO'BLET.\* *adv.* [from *goblet*.] In pieces. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

To GO'BLE.\* *v. a.* [from *gab*; whence *gaber*, to swallow, old Fr. See *GAB* and *GOR*.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Esrange.*

The time too precious now to waste, And supper *gobled* up in haste, Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

To GO'BLE.\* *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat, as the turkey does. Dr. Johnson confounds this word with the verb active.

Of last year's corn in barn great store; Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.* As a male turkey struggling on the green— Urg'd by endking wrath he *gobbling* goes. *Croble.*

GO'BLEOUT.\* *n. s.* [*gobble and gut*.] A greedy devourer. A low expression.

*Sherwood.* GO'BLE.\* *n. s.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO'BETWEEN.\* *n. s.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill sense.

Even as you came into me, her assistant, or go-between, parted from me: I say, I shall be with her between ten and eleven.

*Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.* They only are the intermediaries, or the go-betweens, of this trim devised mummery.

*Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.* The broker has his countenance ready to laugh with the merchant, though the abuse is to fall on himself, because he knows that, as a *go-between*, he shall find his account in being in the good graces of a man of wealth. *Tatler, No. 225.*

GO'BLETT.\* *n. s.* [*Goblet*, Fr.; from the Gr. *gobletos*, a sort of cup; Lat. *cupellum*; hence *cupellet*, as it were; and so *gobellet*, *goblet*.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

Like a round *goblet*, which wanteth not liquor. *Claudian, vii. 2.*

My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd; But free from surfeit our repose is found. *Denk.* Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught! Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GO'BLIN.\* *n. s.* [French, *gobelin*, which Spenser has once retained; writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gibelines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elfe* and *goblin* in *Guelph* and *Gibeline*, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other; but it appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and much older than those fictions. *Elif wilkon* are phantoms of the night; and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *Goboldi*, from which *gobelin* might be derived. Dr. Johnson.—The word is probably from the Gr. *gobolus*, a kind of demon, according to the scholiast on the *Plutus* of Aristophanes; or whist also the low Latin *gobelinus*. "Dæmon enim, quem de Diane phano expulit, adhuc in eadem urbe degit, et in variis frequentior formis apparet nemi neminem lædit. Hunc vulgus *gobelinum* appellat." *Orderic Vitalis*, lib. 5. p. 556. Du Cange represents the goblin as delighting more in mockery than mischief. V. *GOBELINUS*.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd, Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shakespeare.*

Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton, P. L.* Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elicol, who overcame The wicked *goblines* in bloody field; But Elicol was of most renowned fame, Who of all crystal did Panthe build. *Spenser, F. Q.* Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews With aged cramps. *Shakespeare, Tempest.* Mean time the village roses up the fire, While well attest'd, and as well believ'd, Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomson.*

GOD. *n. s.* [*Job*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *St. John, iv. 24.*

God above.

Deal between thee and me. *Shakespeare, Macb.* All the churches of God are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ ruleth in them all. *Peters.* The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immutable, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Greer, Cosm. Sacra.*

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 20.*

As flies to wanton boys we are to the gods; They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.* Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre waves The fragrant north, and Hyperborean seas, And Scythian colds, and Thracian winter coasts, Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryden.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly. *Phil.*

I am not Licio, But one that scorns to live in this disguise, For such a one as leaves a gentleman, And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.* To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man, Lord's above the measure of a father; Nay, *godled* me, indeed. *Shakespeare, Coriol.* GOD'S PENNY.\* An old expression for an earnest-penny; and used in the north of England.

Young Lo. Come, strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings.

Merc. There's a God's penny for thee. *Bonum, and El. Scornful Lady.*

GO'BCHILD. *n. s.* [*god and child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER.\* *n. s.* [*god and daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

How doth my cousin, your bedfellow! and your fairest daughter, and mine, my god-daughter Ellen? *Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.*

GO'DDESS. *n. s.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddesses*, hear a father! *Shakespeare.*

A woman I forswore; but I will prove Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee: My vow was earthly, thou a heavenly love. *Shaks.* I long have waited in the temple inn, Bullit to the gracious goddess Clemency! But rev'rence thou the poor's. *Dryden, Fab.*

From his seat the *goddess* born arose, And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden, Fab.* When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

Modesty withheld the *goddess'* train. *Pope, Odyssey.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE.\* *adj.* [*goddess and like*.] Resembling a goddess. Mr. Malone

thinks this epithet not common, and Dr. Johnson has cited only an example from Pope. The following examples will prove the frequency and the propriety of its use.

Your high self,

The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd  
With a swain's wearing; and, now, poor lowly maid,  
Most goddess-like prank'd up. *Shaks. W. of T.*  
More goddess-like than wife-like. *Shaks. Cymb.*  
She sings like one immortal, and she dances  
As goddess-like to her admired lays. *Shaks. Peric.*  
In comely garments, like some virgin maid  
Of Dan's troupe, she trimm'd was array'd.  
Save, goddess-like, her globe-like head around  
With verdant wreath of sacred bay was crown'd.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 782.*

With goddess-like domestic forth she went.

*Milton, P. L.*

She — Della's self

In gait surpass'd and goddess-like deport.

*Milton, P. L.*

Th' a female voices from the shore I heard;  
A unaid amidst them goddess-like appear'd.

*Pope, Ode on*

**GODFATHER** † *n. s.* [*god and father*, Sax. *godesfaþer*. See also *GODMOTHER*.] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the  
honour as to stand godf. ther to his child.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

**GODHEAD** † *n. s.* [*from god*.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true God.

The Godhead of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is all one; the glory equal, the majesty coeternal. *Athanas. Creed.*

Be content;

Your low-laid son our godhead will uplift.

*Shakspeare, Cymb.*

At the holy mount

Of heaven's high-seated top, the imperial throne  
Of Godhead, sit'd for ever firm and sure,

The final pow'r arriv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

So may thy godhead be confess'd,

As the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.

*Acts, xiv. 29.*

Were your goddesses in borrow of men, men

would forsake the gods. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,

The nymphs and native goddesses yet unknown.

*Dryden, En.*

**GODLESS** † *adj.* [*Sax. *godels**.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hosier.*

My lords, he bade me say, that you may know

How much he scorns, and (as good princes ought)

Defies base, indirect, and *godless* treacheries.

*Brewin, and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

That *godless* crew

Rebellers. *Milton, P. L.*

For faults not his, but guilt and crimes

Of false men, and of rebellious times,

Him his ungrateful country sent,

Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

**GODLESSNESS** † *n. s.* [*from *godless**.] The state of being wicked.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profane; to a lawless course of *godlessness*. *Bp. Hall, Rom. p. 87.*

**GO-DLIKE** † *adj.* [*god and like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest brought,  
And thus the godlike angel answer'd mild.

*Milton, P. L.*

Musing and much revolving in his breast,  
How best the mighty work he might begin

Of saviour to mankind, and which way first

Polish his godlike office new mature. *Milt. P. R.*

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Lubbock.*

**GODLILY** † *adv.* [*from *godly**.] This is the true word, though the repetition of the syllable is certainly harsh. See the adverb *GODLY*.] Righteously; piously.

Enjoining them upon the severest penalties to live *godlily*, boldly, and righteously in this present world. *Hen. Wharton, Sermon (1697), l. 114.*

**GODLING** † *n. s.* [*from *god**.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

The puny godlings of inferior race.

Whose humble statues are coexistent with brasses.

*Dryden, Jun.*

He preserved a young plump *godling* called Bacchus, after the death of his mother Semle.

*Gaston on D. Quix. p. 241.*

**GODLINESS** † *n. s.* [*from *godly**.]

1. Piety to God.

Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience *godliness*, and to *godliness* brotherly kindness. *2 Pet. i. 5, 6, 7.*

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hosier.*

**GODLY** † *adj.* [*Sax. *godelic**.]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man croucheth, for the faithful fall among the children of men. *Ps. xli. 1.*

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity. *Perron.*

**GODLY** † *adv.* Piously; righteously. By the repetition it should be *godlily*, but the harshness of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul toucheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hosier.*

**GODLYHEAD** † *n. s.* [*from *godly**.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word, Dr. Johnson says, citing an example from Spenser, in which, however, the true word is *goodghend*. See *GOODLYHEAD*.

**GODMOTHER** † *n. s.* [*god and mother*, Sax. *godesmoþer*.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

There shall be for every male child to be baptized two godfathers and one *godmother*; and for every female, two *godmothers*, and one *godfather*.

*Rubric, Comm. Prayer.*

The duchess of Norfolk, *godmother*, bearing the child (the princess Elizabeth) richly habited in a mantle; the marchioness of Dorset, the other *godmother*, and ladies. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VIII.*

**GODSHIP** † *n. s.* [*from *god**.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. Perhaps not used in a serious sense. Discouraging largely on this theme, O'er hills and dales their *godships* canna. *Prior.*

Venus  
Trudg'd it away to Jove's high court,  
And there his *godship* did entreat  
To look out for his best receipt.

*Singh, ed. Horret. p. 95.*

**GODSIE** † See *GOSPIR*.

**GODSMITH** † *n. s.* [*god and smith*.] A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size,  
That *godsmiths* could produce, or priests divine.

*Depley, Aps. and Apsit.*

**GODSON** † *n. s.* [*god and son*, Sax. *gods-sonu*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?  
He whom my father named? your Edgus?

*Shakspeare.*

**GODWARD** † *adv.* To Godward is toward God. So we read, *Had Arethusa tenus, for hactenus Arethusa*.

And such trust have we through Christ to Godward.

*2 Cor.*

What the eye of a bat is to the sun, the same is all human understanding to Godward.

*Hawth. Lett. ii. 11.*

**GODWIT** † *n. s.* [*god, good, and wit*, an animal. Dr. Johnson. — From the Icel. *god, good, and veidr*, prey taken in hunting, or viat, food. Serenius.] A bird of particular delicacy.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd sal.

*Knott, banquets, godwits. B. Jonson, Alchemid.*

Not oracles nor *godwits* crown'd his baird.

*Conley.*

**GODYELD** † *adv.* [*corrupted from God*]

**GODYELD** † *shield or protect*.] A term of thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you,  
How you should lud *godlyd* us for your pains,  
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakspeare, Mac.*

**GOLTE** † *adj.* [*Sax. *godelpe*, yellow; Su.*

*Goth. gal*. This word must be pronounced *gold*; and is of the same family as *gold*. *Goel* or *gule* is used in Suffolk and Essex for yellow.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the farthest, dry season or wet,  
Hop-mosses will chosen let skillful gon wot,  
The *goaler* and younger, the better I love;  
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove.

*Tusser.*

**GOTES** † *part. pret. of go*; formerly so written, and indeed rightly.

**GOER** † *n. s.* [*from *go**.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africa both together,  
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick  
The *goer* back. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Such a man  
Might be a cup to these younger times:  
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate  
them.

But *goers* backward. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimate with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*. *Wotton.*

3. One that transacts business between two parties. In an ill sense. See GO-BETWEEN.

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name, call them all Pandars. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Crea.*

4. A term often applied to a horse; as, he is a good *goer*, a safe *goer*.

In the rough French horse brought to the door? They say he is a high *goer*. I shall soon try his mettle. *Brown, and El. Cypid's Revenge*

5. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast Adward his shoulders, his faire gowne greit With fitted shoon. *Chapman.*

GO'ETV.\* n. s. [Fr. *goëtic*; Gr. *γῆναι*, enchantment.] A kind of magic; an invocation of evil spirits.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the *gower*, which they called *magick* or *goety*.

*Hollywell, Melanor (1681), p. 51.*  
GOFF\* n. s. [old French, *goff*, rude, blockish, clownish.]

1. A foolish clown. North. Grose. Sometimes pronounced *goff*.

2. A game. See GOL.

3. A mow of hay or corn. Essex. Grose. Of uncertain etymology.

He was in his barn stacking up a *goff* of corn. *Fair, cited by Wood, Ath. Ox. i. 392.*

GO'FISH.\* adj. [from *goff*.] Foolish; imbecile.

Beware of *goffish* peep's speech, That dremen things, which that never were. *Chaucer, Tr. and Crea. iii. 585.*

GOH.\* n. s. [perhaps from the Goth. *goh*, the way. See AGON.] Haste; desire to go.

You have put me into such a *goh* of going, I would not stay for all the world. *Brown, and El. Wit without Money.*

TO GO'GGLE.\* v. n. [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology; Johnson derives it from the Lat. *coxæ*, having one eye only; and Wicliffe uses *gogil yghed* for *having one eye*, St. Mark, ix. 47. Serenius offers the Icel. *gagr*, prominent, which is not improbable, the meaning of *goggle* being not to look askant, which is the definition given of the word by Dr. Johnson; but rather to have full eyes, a kind of prominent look. See both the substantive and adjective.] To strain the eyes; to roll the eyes.

A huge giant stiffe and starke, All foule of limbe and lere, Two *goggling* eyes like fire.

*Sir Cuthbert, Percy's Rel. of Anc. Poetry.*  
Such sight have they that see *gibgoggling* eyes. *Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.*

Infam'd all over with disgrace, To be seen by her in such a place, Which made him hang his head, and scowl,

And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*  
Near sight, nor graine, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

GO'GGLE.\* n. s. [from the verb.] 1. A stare; a bold or strained look.

Do ye stare *goggles*? I hope to make winter boots of thy hide yet. *Brown, and El. X. of Malta.*  
Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous. *Lord Hailford.*

2. In the plural only, both blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, and

glasses worn by persons to defend the eyes from dust or the heat of the sun. Both these senses are modern, and rather vulgar.

GO'GGLE.\* adj. Staring; having full eyes.

Frowning he cotes — And looking on me with the *goggle* eye. *Mrs. for Mag. p. 427.*

Give him admonition to fore-see his safety-glittering grace, and his *goggle* eye. *H. Jenson, Postmaster.*

That rolls one *goggle* eye in its vast brow, Like a grim Cyclop. *Fenwick, Post. Fid. p. 113.*

GO'GGLE-EYED\* adj. [from *goggle* and *eye*. See the etym. of TO GO'GGLE.] Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Acham, Schoolmaster.*

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed, — bald, *goggle-eyed*, lean-eyed, or with staring eyes, heavy, dull, hollow-eyed, black or yellow about the eyes, or squint-eyed. *Barton, Anat. of Mch. p. 324.*

GO'GOLLE.\* adj. [from *goggle*.] Prominent; starting.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed. *Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 56.*

GO'ING.\* n. s. [from *go*.] 1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their tailors' tutors, No heretics burnt, but wench's suitors, Then comes the time, who lives to see's, That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

2. Pregnancy. The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*. *Green, Custom. Stern.*

3. Departure. Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Proceeding; series of conduct. In colloquial language we say, *going*-on.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. *Jab. xxxiv. 21.*

TO GO'KE.\* To stupify. See TO GOWK.

GO'LA.\* n. s. The same with CYMATIUM.

In a corner the *gola*, or cymatum of the corner, the coping, the medallion or dentelle make a noble show. *Addison, Spect. No. 415.*

GOLD.\* n. s. [Saxon; *gold*, riches, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geol*, as Scaliger says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *golden*, and signifies in Latin *where*, in English to be of price or value; hence coueth their ordinary word *gold*, for money.]

Peacem on Drawing. Dr. Johnson. — Others, noticing the Icel. *gulde*, gold, consider *gul*, yellow, as the origin. See GOL.

Serenius and Wachter deduce it from the Icel. *gulde*, value, price.]

1. *Gold* is the most valuable of all metals, more malleable and ductile than any other, exceeding all in weight except platinum, and of a bright yellowish colour; assuming, when melted, that of a bluish-green.

*Gold* hath these natures: greatness of weight, cleanness of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness,

immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

As! Buckingham, how do I ply the touch, To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only try the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Lucas.*

The *gold* fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat, He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden, Tyr. Loe.*

2. Money. For us, the *gold* of France did not seduce, Although I did admit it as a motive

The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Thou that so stoutly hast resisted rage, Give us thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*; For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her. *Brown, Ann. Fl. 1.5. The Thief.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients *χρῆμα ἀπαιτι*; and "anionique moresque aureos educit in astra." Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*, A lad of life, an lap of fame. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

4. A flower. *Jalovic.*

That werel of yelow *g*-*g*des a gerlond. *Chaucer, A. Tale.*

The crimsin durrell flower, the bluebottle, and *gold*, Which, though eestein'd but weeds, yet for their dainty bevs

And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose use. *Drayton, Polyd. S. 15.*

GOLD OF PLEASURE.\* n. s. [mygymur.] A plant.

GOLDBEATEN.\* adj. [gold and beat.] Gilded; covered with gold.

In many gay garments that were *goldebeaten*. *Purser, Ploughmen's Creed.*

GOLDBEATER.\* n. s. [gold and beat.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gold.

Our *goldebeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Bogb.*

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN.\* n. s. The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldebeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GOLDBOUND.\* adj. [gold and bound.] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air, Thou other *goldebound* brow, is like the first. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

GOL'DEN.\* adj. [Sax. *golden*.] 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

The golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up. *Isa. xli. 5.*

O would that God that the inclusive *gold* Of golden metal, that must round my brow, Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain! *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*



Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,  
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,  
In golden armour glorious to behold;  
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold.

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet it is the golden sun gives out  
Through those fresh morning drops upon the rose;  
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright  
Through the transparent bloom of the deep. *Shaks.*  
The letter to be lovely born.

Than wear a golden sorrow. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*  
Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw  
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crusoe.*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,  
How'er she shines all golden to you now. *Dryden.*  
And see the guardian angel of the good,  
Beckoning soft on many a golden cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden rustling hath a gold coloured coat  
Under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow  
colour. *Morimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

Golden opinions I have bought  
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,  
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

That verse which they commonly call golden,  
has two substantives and two adjectives, with a  
verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*  
Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with  
others, as we would have others deal with us.

*Watts, Logic.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day,  
and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the  
golden world. *Shakspeare.*

GoLD'EN Number. n. s. The number,  
which shews the year of the moon's  
cycle.

This was invented, long before our Saviour's  
nativity, by Meton the Athenian, from whence it  
was styled the Metonic cycle; till afterwards it  
changed its name, being either from its great  
usefulness in ascertaining the moon's age, or else  
from its being written in letters of gold, called the  
golden number; though sometimes, for the first of  
these reasons, it is called the cycle of the moon.  
*Wheatley on the Common Prayer.*

GoLD'EN Rod. n. s. [irriga aurea.] A  
plant.

GoLD'EN Rule. n. s. In arithmetic, the  
Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion.

GoLD'EN Saxifrage. n. s. [chrysosplenium.]  
An herb.

GoLD'ENLY. adv. [from golden.] Delight-  
fully; splendidly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and  
report speaks goldenly of his profit.  
*Shakspeare, As you like it.*

GoLD'FINCH. n. s. [colymbus, SAXON.] A  
singing bird, so named from his golden  
colour. This is called in Staffordshire a  
proud taylor.

If singing birds they have linnetts, goldfinches,  
rushlocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and  
divers others. *Cervus.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride  
Of painted plumes, that hop'd from side to side.  
*Dryden.*

GoLD'FINDER. n. s. [gold and find.] One  
who finds gold. A term ludicrously  
applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that chafes at night,  
He suck'd his vitals through a quill;  
Unconscious it pass'd between his grinders,  
Or 't had been happy for goldfinders. *Swift.*

GoLDHAMMER. n. s. A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GoLD'ING. n. s. A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GoLDHIL'TED. adj. [Sax. zolhiltceb.]  
Having a golden hilt; a phrase applied  
to a sword.

GoLDLEAF. n. s. [Saxon, zolbleaf.]  
Beaten gold.

GoLDSEY. n. s. A sort of fish, otherwise  
called gilthead. *Dict.*

GoLDPLEASURE. n. s. An herb. *Dict.*

GoLDPROOF. adj. [gold and proof.]  
Able to resist the temptation of gold.

This is most strange: Art thou goldproof?  
There's for thee. *Heaven and Fl. Moid's Tragedy.*

GoLD'SIZE. n. s. A glue of a golden  
colour; glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your  
goldsize, and other colours. *Feachon on Drawing.*

GoLD'SMITH. n. s. [Sax. zolbrymð.]  
1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shaks.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for  
others in his hands.

They [bankers] were a tribe that had risen and  
grown up in Cromwell's time, and never were  
heard of before the late troubles, till when the  
whole trade of money had passed through the  
hands of the scrivners: they were for the most  
part goldsmiths, men known to be so rich, and of  
so good reputation, that all the money of the  
kingdom would be trusted or deposited in their  
hands. *Le. Cleveland, Left, II. 597.*

The goldsmith or scrivner, who takes all your  
fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand  
resolved to break the following day, does surely  
deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

Borrowed 300*l.* of a goldsmith upon my ticketh.  
*Spectator, vol. ix. (1715), No. 14.*

GoLD'LOCKS. n. s. [coma aurea, Latin.]  
A plant.

Fair ox-eye, goldlocks, and columbine.  
*B. Jonson, Masques.*

GOLF. n. s. [Dutch and Sw. kolf, a club;  
kolf is also a Dutch game played in an  
enclosed area with clubs and balls.] A  
game played with a ball and a club or  
bat; formerly called *bandy-ball*. It consists  
in driving the ball from one hole to  
another; and he who drives his ball into  
the hole with the fewest strokes, is  
the winner. It is a common game in  
Scotland: See Dr. Jamieson's Etym.  
Scot. Dict. in V. Golf. Strutt says,  
that it is also used in the north of  
England.

Golf was a fashionable game among the nobility  
at the commencement of the seventeenth  
century, and it was one of the exercises with  
which prince Henry, eldest son to James the first,  
occasionally amused himself.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes of the People of Eng-  
land.*

Golf and foot-ball appear to have been pro-  
hibited in Scotland by king James the second in  
1457. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

GOLL. n. s. [corrupted, as Skinner  
thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealban,  
to handle or manage. Dr. Johnson.—  
May it not be a more easy corruption of  
the Greek γάλα, (gualon), the palm of  
the hand?] Hands; paws; claws. Used  
in contempt.

They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden  
gills among them; and blind fortune, that saw  
not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence.

*Sidney.*

Make 'em hold up their spread galls.  
*B. Jonson, Festivities.*

With her  
To wash her hands in her or flour;  
And do you, in like manner, scour  
Your dirty galls. *Setton, Virg. B. 4.*

GoLD'EN. n. s. [Irish, gleire, plenty,  
a great deal; Gael. leor, go leor, enough;  
Shaw; gleore, Scottish; Jamieson in V.  
GLEORE.] Abundance. Still used in  
many parts of England. See also GLOZE.

GOM. n. s. [Goth. guma, Sax. yuma;  
Germ. gomo, a man.] A man. Obsolete.

I Gloton, quoth the gome, gylty me yelde,  
That I have trespassed with tong.

*P. Ploughman's Vision.*  
This term remained on the English stage till  
the time of Charles the first. It occurs in *The  
Widow*, which was acted in that reign with much  
applause.

*Rich. Say you, sir?—  
I'll try your ladyship, faith.—Lady, well met.  
Fren. I do not think so, sir.*

*Rich. A scornful groom.*

On which passage the commentator observes,  
(Old Pl. vol. xii. p. 245.) that Jucius in his Ety-  
mologicon says, that *gom* or *gome* signifies a man.  
Richards therefore means, that Francisco, in his  
assumed character of a woman, acts not with the  
softness and delicacy of a female, but with the  
scorn and laughings of a male.

*Whiter, Etymolog. Mag. p. 335.*

Go'MAN. n. s. [from gom.] A man,  
simply; not a Goodman, an householder,  
a master of a family, as Verstegan, Bai-  
ley, and others have asserted. Obsolete.

From this name for man under the form of *gom*,  
*gome*, *gomer*, &c. the etymologists have rightly  
derived *gomer*, which some have illy conceived  
to be quasi *gomer*. *Whiter.*

GoME. n. s. The black grease of a cart-  
wheel. Dr. Johnson thus gives this  
word, without any etymology, from Bai-  
ley. It is probably a corruption of  
*oom*. See *OOM*.

GoMPHO'SIS. n. s. [Gr. γήμωνις,  
from γήμος, a nail; old French, *gom-  
phose*. Cotgrave.] A particular form of  
articulation.

*Gomphosis* is the connexion of a tooth  
to its socket. *Wiseeman.*

GoNDOLA. n. s. [gondole, French;  
gondola, Ital. and low Lat. *navicula*;  
Græcobarbar. a kind of little vessel, "ex  
idiomate Italico, gondola." Meursius.

Some derive it from the Gr. *κίνη*, a sort  
of vase.] A boat much used in Venice;  
a small boat.

He saw did swim  
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,  
A little gondole, bedecked trim  
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spenner, F. Q.*

In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and  
his amorous Jessica. *Shakspeare.*

As with gondolas and men, his  
Good excellence the duke of Venice  
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. n. s. [Fr. *gondolier*, Cot-  
grave; *gondolieri*, Ital.] A boatman;  
one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,  
Transported with no worse nor better guard,  
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,  
To the gross calves of a lascivious Moor. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

GONE. part. preter. [from go. See To  
Go.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone of it, only by being put into broadlands. *Meton.*

The observer is much the bricker of the two, and, I think, farther gone of late in lies and impudence than his Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

## 2. Ruined; undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister: we are gone else. *Shaks. Hist. Tale.*

## 3. Past.

I'll tell thee the story of my life,  
And the particular accidents gone by,  
Since I came to this isle. *Shakespeare, Temp.*

## 4. Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas.

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and gone. *Holder.*

## 5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*  
A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite gone.

*Addison on Italy.*

**GONFALON.**† *n. s.* [*gonfalon*, Fr. *gonfalon*, *gonfalon*, *gonfalon*, Icelandic, from *gonn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag.

*Lye.* Dr. Johnson.—Our old word is *gonfalon*, which Chaucer uses. Milton introduced *gonfalon* into our language immediately from the Italian *gonfalon*, which is a chief standard, the name of the pope's standard, and often occurs in Ariosto. The *gonfalon* is described by the French as a little square flag, or pennon, at the end of a lance.] An ensign; a standard.

He that bare the ensigne  
Of worship, and the *gonfalon*.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1201.*  
Ten thousand thousand ensigns had advanc'd,  
Standards and gonfons, twist with gear,  
Stream in the air. *Milton, P. L.*

**GONFALONI.**† *n. s.* [old Fr. *gonfalonier*, and *gonfalonier*; Ital. *gonfaloniere*.]  
A chief standard-bearer.

Had she not [Florence] her private counsels debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation too provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier*?

*By. Wren, Monarchy Ascerted, (1689), ch. 10.*

## GONG.

*n. s.*  
1. A draught, or privy; a joke. [Sax. *ganz*, *ganz*, a passage.] Obsolete.

*Halcat.*  
A commune gang, whereas men purge their ordure.

*Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

2. An instrument of a circular form, made of brass, which the Asiatics strike with a large wooden mallet; the sound of which is heard at a great distance. It has been introduced into this country in some of the entertainments of the stage and of country fairs.

The Chinese believe that during eclipses of the sun and moon these celestial bodies are attacked by a great serpent, to drive away which they strike their gongs or brassen drums.

*Douce, Illustr. of Shakespeare, l. 29.*

**GONIO-METER.**† *n. s.* [Fr. *goniometre*, from the Gr. *gonia*, an angle, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring angles.

*Vol. II.*

**GONIOMETRICAL.**† *adj.* See **GONIOMETER.** *Goniometrical* lines are lines used for measuring or determining the quantity of angles. Such are sines, tangents, secants, &c. *Chambers.*

**GONORRHOEA.**† *n. s.* [*gonorrhoe* and *gonorrhoea*.]  
A morbid running of venereal humors.

Heavy mummy or stone mummy grown on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop gonorrhoea.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**GOOD.**† *adj.* comp. better, superl. best.  
[Job, Saxon; good, Dutch; gods, godin, gotha, Gothick; *guthi*, Greek. The Saxon is also written *goob* or *goobe*.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired. Not bad; not ill.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good. *Gen. i. 31.*

A universe of death! which God by curse  
Created evil; for evil only good. *Milton, P. L.*

Resolved  
From an ill cause to draw a good effect.

*Dryden, Fob.*  
Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*

The very foundation of poetry is good sense, if we may allow Horace to be a judge of the art. *Addison, Tattle, No. 240.*

Ah! 'twere no dire a thirst of glory boast,  
Nor in the crick let the man be lost!  
Good nature and good sense must ever join;  
To be human, to forgive divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is good a little to keep state: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think good, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*  
It was a good time to comply with the impetuosity of the gentlemen of Sussex. *Clerendun.*

3. Conducive to happiness.  
It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us without his direction. *By. Smalridge, Scen.*

4. Unhurt; undamaged.  
He also battered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for ains, that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.  
A man first builds a country seat,  
Then finds the walls not good to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary.  
The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent good for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.  
Eat thou honey, because it is good; and the honeycomb which is sweet. *Prov. xiv. 13.*

Of herbs and plants some are good to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. Complete; full.  
The Protestant subjects of the abbey made up a good third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.  
All quality, that is good for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier on Envy.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

## 10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to show how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good. *Atterbury.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Watson.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.  
Hail, am I sure she's wrong'd? 'Tis sure she's malice!  
Slave, snake it clear, make good your accusation. *Smith.*

13. With as preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; as good as, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb. xi.*

14. With as preceding. No worse.  
He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times as good as in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knox.*

The master will be as good as his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.  
If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.  
Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing else. *South.*

I make my way where e'er I see for my foe;  
But you, my lord, are good at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.  
(He) on the other side did so farre  
From making or grudging his good with her,  
That, all he could, he grac'd him with her. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 39.*

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Ps. cxxxiii. 1.*

Many good morrows to my noble lord!  
— Good morrow, Catesby, you are early stirring. *Shakespeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;  
Good e'en to you all, good e'en to you all. *Shakespeare, Curial.*

At my window bid good morrow. *Milton, L'Al.*  
Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace. *Addison.*

18. Honourable.  
They cast to build  
A city and tower, whose top may reach to heaven;  
And get themselves a name; and —  
Regardless whether good or evil fame. *Milton, P. L.*

Silence, the knave's reputation, the whore's good name,  
The only honour of the wishing dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

They may be of good comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac. ii. 26.*

There was but one who kept up his good humour to the Land's-end. *Addison, Tattle, No. 129.*

Quintus improves lust cheerfulness, enough to make me just as good humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*

20. Considerable; not small, though not very great.

A good while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts, vi. 7.*

The plant having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a good way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Mistle and pomegranate, if they be planted, though a good space one from the other, will meet.

*Preacher on Drivings.*  
The king had provided a good fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*  
We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthly particles, so as many of them might float in the air a good while, like exhalations before they fell down.

*Burnet, Theory.*  
They held a good share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate; with breeding.

If the critic has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and good breeding in his railway.

*Addison, Guardian.*  
Masking has been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word good breeding. *Addison, Spect.*

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and good breeding. *Swift.*

22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in good earnest, nor no further in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a good man; my meaning, in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
I'm call'd for now in haste by master Meer-craft.

To trust master Fitz-dottrel, a good man;  
I have enquir'd him, eighteen hundred a year, &c.  
*B. Jonson, Dev. in an Act.*

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious; applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a good man some would even dare to die.

*Rom. v. 7.*

The woman hath wrought a good work upon me.

*St. Mat.*

All man's works on me,  
Good or not good, ingrat my merit, these  
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.

*Milton, P. L.*

What reward  
Awaits the good, the rest what punishment.

*Milton, P. L.*

The only Son of light  
In a dark age, against example good,  
Against allurement.

*Milton, P. L.*

Such follow him, as shall be registered  
Part good, part bad, of bad the larger scroll.

*Milton, P. L.*

Grant the bad what happens they would,  
Oase they must want, which is to pass for good.

*Pope.*

Why drew Marcellus' good bishop purer  
breath,

*Pope.*

When nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death?  
Pope.

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than  
good,

With manners green 'tous as his noble blood. *Pope.*  
No farther intercourse with heav'n had he,  
But left good works to men of low degree.

*Harte.*

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed good will, now good will became the chief cause of liking her manners.

*Selden.*

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace,  
good will towards men.

*St. Luke, ii. 14.*

Without good nature man is but a better kind of vermin.

*Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;  
Good nature now and passion strive.

Which of the two should be above,  
And laws unto the other give.

*Locke.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little  
glory to God, hath no more good will for man.

*Locke.*

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,  
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,  
'Twould make the people think you were good  
natur'd.

*Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be good  
natur'd to others, is to lay early the true founda-  
tion of an honest man.

*Locke.*

Good sense and good nature are never separated,  
though the ignorant world has thought otherwise.

*Locke.*

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word  
which I would fain bring back to its original  
signification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of  
daily use.

*Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's good will towards men,  
this command of men's proportionable good will  
to one another, is not this the very body and sub-  
stance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's  
whole institution?

*Spratt.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing  
wings over every place, and to make every one  
sensible of his good will to mankind.

*Calamy, Serm.*

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will  
make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and  
wit make good natur'd.

*Addison, Tatler, No. 129.*

How could you cide the young good natur'd  
prince,

And drive him from you with so stern an air?

*Addison, Cato.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very good unto us, and we  
were not hurt.

*1 Sam. xiv. 15.*

Truly God is good to Israel, even so such as are  
of a clean heart.

*Psalms lxxiii. 1.*

You have good remembrance of us always,  
desiring greatly to see us, as we also to see you.

*1 Thes. iii. 6.*

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being  
referred to nothing else, but itself, nor made by  
any other original but the good liking and will of  
him that first made this combination.

*Locke.*

27. Companionable; sociable; merry.

Often used ironically.

If he be not fellow with the best king, thou  
shalt find [him] the best king of good fellows.

*Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.*

Even in the soul of some good fellowship.

*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Excellent sir, I know you use to sip  
Much of the Muses' fair good fellowship.

*Jordan's Poems.*

Though he did not draw the  
good fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well.

*Clarendon.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating,  
will prevent the custom of having the cup often  
at his nose; a dangerous beginning and prepara-  
tion to good fellowship.

*Locke.*

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a  
good fellow, in his youth.

*Arbuthnot.*

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of  
slight contempt, implying a kind of  
negative virtue or bare freedom from  
ill. Dr. Johnson says. Yet both the  
examples imply merely an husband.

See GOODMAN.

My good man, as far from jealousy as I am  
from giving him cause.

*Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

She had left the good man at home, and brought  
away her gallant.

*Addison, Spect.*

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other good women that love to do  
but little work, how handsome it is to loose them-  
selves in the sunshine, they that have been but a  
while in Ireland can well witness.

*Spratt on Ireland.*

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he in-  
tended, called unto us to follow him, which was  
both, bound by oath and willing by good will,  
obeyed.

*Steady.*

The good will of the oation to the present war  
has been since but too much experienced by the  
successes that have attended it.

*Temple.*

Good will, she said, my want of strength sup-  
plies;

And diligence shall give what age denies.

*Dryden, Fsk.*

31. In Good sooth. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my flames?  
They is themselves, good sooth, are too too light.

*Shakespeare.*

32. In Good time. Not too fast.

In good time, replies another, you have heard  
them dispute against a vacuum in the schools.

*Cotton on Human Reason.*

33. In Good time. Opportunely.

Pr. Fye, what a slug is Hastings, that he comes  
not.

To tell us whether they will come or no.

Back. And in good time here comes the sweat-  
ing lord.

*Shakespeare, K. Rich. III.*

34. In Good time. A colloquial expres-  
sion for time enough; as, we are in good  
time for the occasion.

35. Good [To make.] To keep; to main-  
tain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all  
making good the fight without any ground given.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He forced them to retire in spite of their dragoon-  
s, which were placed there to make good their  
retreat.

*Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper interest above others  
in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith,  
then to make good that claim, we are obliged above  
others to conform to the proper maxims and  
virtues that belong to this household.

*Spratt.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues;  
As honour made him first the danger choose,  
So still he makes it good on virtue's score.

*Dryden.*

36. Good [To make.] To confirm; to  
establish.

I farther will maintain  
Upon his life to make as his good.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

To make good this explication of the article, it  
will be necessary to prove that the church, which  
our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered,  
was to receive a constant and perpetual accession.

*Pearson.*

These propositions I shall endeavour to make  
good.

*Smolridge.*

37. Good [To make.] To perform.

While she so far extends her grace,  
She makes but good the promise of her face.

*Waller.*

38. Good [To make.] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to  
itself, to make good in one circumstance what it  
wants in another.

*L'Estrange.*

GOOD, n. s.

1. That which physically contributes to  
happiness; benefit; advantage; the con-  
trary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no good to us.

*Til. Andronicus.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me.

*Shakespeare, Mids. Night Dr.*

He wad' indifferently twist them, doing neither good nor harm.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Lore with fear the only God.

Merchful over all his works, with good

Still overcoming evil.

*Milton, P. L.*

God is also in sleep, and dreams advice,

Which he hath sent propitious, some great good

Pressaging.

*Milton, P. L.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,

Prescribing truth to wit, and good to will.

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of good: the lessening or loss of good is to be reckoned under the notion of evil.

This caution will have also this good in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do.

*Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us: or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other good, or absence of any evil.

*Locke.*

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,

And for the church's good defer thy pain.

Works may have more wit than does them good.

As bodies perish through excess of blood.

A thirst after truth, and a desire of good, are principles which still act with a great and universal force.

*Rogers.*

## 2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd

Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature

Unto the good, not ruin, of the state.

*B. Jonson, Catiline.*

## 3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die for good and all.

*L'Extrange.*

## 4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable: virtue; righteousness; piety; the contrary to wickedness.

Depart from evil, and do good.

*Psalm xxxiv.*

Not only carnal good from evil does not justify; but no good, no not e purposed good, can make evil good.

*Holyday.*

O nose, like one of us is man become,

To know both good and evil, since his taste

Of that defended fruit, but let him boast

His knowledge of good lost, and evil got,

Happier had it suffic'd him to have known

Good by itself, and evil not at all.

*Milton, P. L.*

Empty of all good, wherein consists

Woman's domestic honour, and chief praise.

*Milton, P. L.*

By good, I question not but good, morally so called, bonum honestum ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the good of goods, or pleasure, the bonum utile, or jucundum, hardly come into any account here.

*South.*

Nor holds this virtue a more deserving knight

For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,

Truth, honour, all that is compris'd in good.

*Dryden.*

## 5. Property. See GOODS. Not now in use.

Farewell my good, for it is all gone.

*Chaucer, Somn. Tale.*

Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, and shew'd all that I have prepared for the holy house, even three thousand talents of gold.

*1 Chron. xii. 3.*

## 6. That which is right and fit. See the second sense of the adjective.

In word and deed that shew'd great modesty,

And knew his good to all of each degree.

*Spenser, F. Q. i. c. 7.*

7. Good placed after *had*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and good is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See *GOOD*, adv.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he will be at good leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves.

*South.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had as good live in e wilderness as in a society.

*L'Extrange.*

*GOOD.† adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. Reasonably; as, *good cheap*. See *CHEAP*.

Victuals shall be at good cheap upon this, that they shall think themselves to be in good case.

*2 Esdr. xvi. 21.*

3. *As GOOD.* No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side, As good have grown there still e lifeless rib.

*Milton, P. L.*

Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not as good have been eating worms now as pigeons?

*L'Extrange.*

*GOOD. Interj.* Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

To *GOOD. v. a.* [Su. Goth. *gorda*.] To manure.

A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace: nature was like itself in it, in the world: God hath taken it from the barren downs, and gooded it.

*By. Hall, Fast Ser. (1698.)*

The husbandman looks out for a crop in the wild desert; but where he hath gooded, and plowed, and sowed, and sown, why should he not look for an harvest?

*By. Hall, Rem. p. 121.*

*GOOD-BE'EDING.\* n. s.* Elegance of manners derived from a good education.

See the nineteenth sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

*GOOD-BY.\* adv.* [a contraction of *God*, or *good be with you*.] A familiar way of bidding farewell. It should be written, properly, *good-b'ye*.

*GOOD-CONDITIONED. adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is good-conditioned.

*Sharp, Surgery.*

*GOOD-DEN.\* adv.* A form of wishing, a compliment, which has been generally considered a corruption of *good even*; but Mr. Pegge says that it is a contraction of *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of *day*. *Good-den* or *good-en*, however, is, in the provincial Glossary of Yorkshire words, the wish of a good evening.

The phrase *good den* is frequent in our old language.

*GOOD-E'VEN.\** See the seventeenth sense of the adjective *GOOD*, and *GOOD-DEN*.

*GOOD-FELLOW.† n. s.* A jolly companion.

See the twenty-seventh sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

*GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.† n. s.* Merry or jolly society. See the twenty-seventh sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

To *GOOD-FELLOW. v. a.* To make a jolly companion; to besot.

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be good-fellowed with a lug for being one: Some laugh at me for being sober; and I laugh at them for being drunk.

*Feltham, Rec. i. 84.*

*GOOD-HUMOUR.† n. s.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See the nineteenth sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

*GOOD-HUMOURED.† adj.* Cheerful. See the nineteenth sense of *GOOD*.

*GOOD-HUMOUREDLY.\* adv.* [from *good-humoured*.] In a cheerful way.

Johnson *good-humouredly* and sarcastically replied.

*Wagstaff, Mem. p. 27.*

*GOOD-MANNERS.\* n. s.* [good and manners.] Habitual propriety of manners; polite and correct behaviour, derived from a good education.

*Good-manners* is such a part of good sense, that they cannot be divided; but they which a fool calleth good-breeding is the most unmanly thing in the world.

*Lord Halifax.*

*GOOD-MORROW.†* See the seventeenth sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

*GOOD-NATURE.† n. s.* Kindness; habitual benevolence: the most pleasing quality that man or woman can possess. See the twenty-fifth sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

*GOOD-NATURED.† adj.* Habitually benevolent. See the twenty-fifth sense of *GOOD*.

*GOOD-NATUREDLY.\* adv.* [from *good-natured*.] In a kind, benevolent manner.

She very good-naturedly answered, she had received that palsy fellow we just parted from, merely because he had a superior share of ease and freedom!

*The Student, i. 114.*

They good-naturedly invited me to their party.

*Groves, Recoll. of Sheridan, p. 16.*

*GOOD-NOW. Interj.*

1. In good time; à la bonne heure. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

*Good-now*, at down, and tell me, he that knows, Why this same watch?

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

*Good-now, good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine!

*Dryden, Span. Friar.*

*GOOD-SENSE.† n. s.* See the first definition of the adjective *GOOD*.

*GOOD-SPEED.\* n. s.* [from *good and speed*. "And so good-speed me!" Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.] An old form of wishing success; success itself.

I know, down me I must;

And good-speed send me.

*Middleton's Witch.*

*GOOD-WILL.† n. s.*

1. Benevolence; kindness. See the twenty-fifth sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

2. Earnestness; heartiness. See the thirtieth sense of the adjective *GOOD*.

*GOO'DING.\* adj.* To go a gooding, is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new year, &c. to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of ever-greens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent, the custom is thus kept up; and in other countries

*gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival.

*GOO'LESS.\* adj.* [good and less.] Without goods or money.

G O 2

*Goodies for to ben it is no game.*

*Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

GOO'DLIHOOD. † See GOODLIHABD.

GOO'DLINES. *n. s.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hosker.*

GOO'DLY. *adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more goodly by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward grace. *Shakspeare, C. Lear.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Patience and sorrow strove Which should express her *goodliest*: you have seen Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears Were like a winter May. *Shakspeare, C. Lear.*

Here from gracious England have I offer Of *goodly* thousands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxviii. 18.*

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he. *1 Sam. ix. 2.*

Both younger than they were; of stature more; And all their fortunes, much *goodlier* than before. *Chapman.*

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the former wars. *Knollys.*

The *goodliest* man of men since born His sons, the fairest of her daughters live. *Milnes, P. L.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble son; *Fierce, goodly, valiant, beautiful, and young.* *Waller.*

Not long since walking in the field, My course and I, we there beheld A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me, I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new: O *goodly* order! work! O power divine!

Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view, Excel'd the rest in shape and outward show; Fair tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd, But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. Bulky; swelling; affectively turgid. Round as a globe, and liquid of every clime, *Goodly* and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; desirable; gay. England was a peacable kingdom, and but lately intruded to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor. *Spenner.*

We have many *goodly* days to see. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

GOO'DLY. *adv.* Excellently. Obsolete. These Alma, like a virgin queen most bright, Dost flourish in all beauty excellent;

And to her guests dost bounteous banquet light, Attended *goodly* well for health and for delight. *Spenner, F. G.*

GOO'DLYHEAD. † *n. s.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

For this, and many more such outrage, Craving your *goodlyhead* to assuage The rankerous rigour of his might. *Spenner, Eryp. Col. Feb.*

So be your *goodhead* do not disdain The base kindred of so simple swains. *Spenner, Shep. Cal. May.*

GOO'DMAN. † *n. s.* [good and man.]

1. A slight application of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.

—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come, I'll flesh ye. *Shakspeare, C. Lear.*

2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer. Nay, hear you, *goodman* deliver. *Shaks. Hamlet.* But see the sun-beams bright to labour war, And gild the slouch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gey, Pastoral.*

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green, Remembers he the trees has seen. *Sufft.*

3. A familiar term for husband. See the twenty-eighth sense of the adjective *Good*.

Let us solace ourselves with loves: for the *goodman* is not at home. *Prom. v. 11. 38.*

The vow she made unto her *goodman*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 69.*

4. The master of a family. *Huloet.* The *goodman* of this house was Dolon being. *Spenner, F. Q. v. 11. 38.*

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. *St. Matt. xiv. 43.*

The *goodman* himself must draw the liquor. *Purbeck, Pilgrim. (1617.) p. 222.*

GOO'DNESS. † *n. s.* [Sax. *gōbner, zōbner*.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical: kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved *goodness*, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney.*

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*. *Hosker.*

All *goodness* Is poison to thy stomach. — Yes, that *goodness*

Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one, Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion: The *goodness* of your intercepted packets

You writ to the pope against the king; your *goodness*, Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Parkins.*

There's no *goodness* in thy face. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There is a general, or natural *goodness* in creatures, and a more special or moral *goodness*.

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose. *Tillotson.*

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men. *Clarendon.*

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of things: one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke.*

GOODS. † *n. s.* [from *good*.]

1. Moveables in a house. That giv'it to such a guest As my poorer self, of all thy *goods* the best. *Chapman.*

2. Personal or moveable estate: formerly used in the singular number. See the fifth sense of the substantive *Good*. Cattle are called *goods* in some parts. See CATTLE.

That a will be said against you, To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements, Castles, and whatsoever. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

This bindeth nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and goods. *Letlie.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandise. Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva,

arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Ruteck, Embassy.*

Salute, that scorn'd all pow' and laws of men, Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*

GOO'DSHIP. † *n. s.* [from *good*.] Favour; kindness. Obsolete.

For the *goodship* of this dede They granten him a lustie mede. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

GOO'DY. † *n. s.* [corrupted from *goodwife*.] This is obvious from a passage in B. Jonson's *Magnetic Lady*: "Her mother *goodye* Polish has confess'd it." A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goodye*, sheep, then said the fox, not so; Unto the king so rash you may get go. *Synners, Huld. Tale.*

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd, That erst I saw when *goodye* Dobson dy'd. *Gey, Pastoral.*

Plain *goodye* would no longer down; 'Twas modern in her *grogan* gown. *Swift.*

GOO'DYSHIP. *n. s.* [from *goodye*.] The quality of *goodye*. Ludicrous.

The more shame for her *goodye*, To give so near a friend the slip. *Hudibras.*

GOO'DWIFE. † *n. s.* [good and wife.] The mistress of a family. *Huloet.*

Which is an ordinary passion among our *goodwives*; if their husband tarry out a day longer than his appointed time, or tarry half an hour, they take on presently with sighs and tears; he is either robbed or dead! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 161.*

By this bad chancelier the village cocke Bidden the *good-wife* for her maids to knocke. *Br. Brown.*

There is many a *goodwife* that understands very well all the intrigues of pepper, salt, and vinegar, who knows not any thing of the all-powerfulness of aqua-fortis! *Echard, Cr. Cons. of the Clergy, p. 66.*

It serves the maiden female crew. The ladies and the *good-wives* too. *Sir J. Suckling.*

GOODWOMAN. † *n. s.* [good and woman.] The mistress of a family in the lower walks of life.

She who neglected her kitchen-garden (for that was still the *goodwoman's* province) was never reputed a tolerable housewife. *Evelyn, Acetaria.*

*Goodye*, *good-woman*, *gossip*, *n*, *taunt*, *foreword*, Or *dance*, the sole additions the old dress had. *Shenstone, Schoolmistress.*

GOOSE. † *n. s.* plural *geese*. [For *Sax. goes*, Dutch; *gans*, Dan. and Icel.; *gus*, Russian. See also GANZA.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced town, Where go'st thou that goose look? *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Since I pluckt gear, play'd truant, and whipt too, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till last. *Shakspeare.*

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the goose and swan. *Pincham on Drawing.*

Now waterfowl does, nor the more wafeul geese, Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryden, Feb.*

2. A taylor's smothering iron. Come in, taylor: here you may rout your *goose*. *Shakspeare.*

GOOSEBERRY. † *n. s.* [goose and berry, because eaten with young geese as sauce. Dr. Johnson. — This may surely be termed a ludicrous etymology. Yet Mr. Pegge, noticing the Latin word for a gooseberry, viz. *grossula*, (and he might have added our northern word *grosier*,

says, it is certainly *big*, or *great*, in comparison with the currant or currant-berry, as they call it in Kent; *wherefore* it may be a corruption of *gooseberry*, which would be more easily received on account of its use as the *sauce* already named! Anonym. Cent. viii. 79.—I think the goose-sauce may be easily given up, if it be only observed that *goss* is another word in our language for *gorse*, or *furze*, which has prickles like the gooseberry-tree; *gorge*, Saxon, the blackberry bush; and thus *gooseberry* may be *goss berry* or thorn berry. See Goss.] A berry and tree. The species are, 1. The common gooseberry. 2. The red hairy gooseberry. 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry. *Miller*.

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Tracham*.

Upon a gooseberry bush a snail I found;  
For always snails nest sweetest fruit abound. *Gay*.

GOOSEBERRY *Fool*. See *Fool*.

GOOSECAP.† n. s. [from *goss* and *cap*.]  
A silly person.

Why what a goosecap would't thou make me!  
*Bosom*, and *Fl. Beggar's Bush*.

GOOSEFOOT. n. s. [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS. n. s. Clivers; an herb.  
*Goosegrass*, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clives are very subject to. *Mortimer*.

GOOSEQUILL. n. s. [*goose* and *quill*.]  
A pen made of the quill of a goose.

Yet think these Jews, with a goosequill, within  
four distinctions to reuote the crown from the  
heads of any king christened.

*Proc. against Garnet*, &c. (1606.) sign. F. l. b.  
Many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of goosequills.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

GO'PRISIT.† adj. [of uncertain etymology].  
Proud; testy; pettish; apt to take exceptions. North. *Ray*, and *Goss*.

GO'RBELLY.† n. s. [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to Skinner and Junius. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand* or *gorman's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man. *Skertwood*.

The belching gorgelly hath well nigh killed me  
*Brewer*, Com. of *Lingua*, v. 2.

GO'RBELLIED.† adj. [from *gorbally*. It is sometimes written *gorrel-bellied*; and in Derbyshire *gorrel-bellied* is spoken for *pot-bellied*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye, portlidded knaves, are you undone?  
No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were bere.

*Skakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Gorrel-bellied Beccas, gyant like,  
Bestrid a strong-beere barrel.

*Old Song of Tom of Bedlam*.

GORCE. n. s. [Norm. Fr. *gor*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear.

Obsolete. It occurs in the Statutes, 25 Edw. III. ch. 4.

GO'ACCOK. n. s. [perhaps from *gorse*, furze or heath.] The moor-cock, or red game; grouse.

GO'ACROW. n. s. [*gor* and *crow*.] The carrion crow.

Vulture, kite,  
Raven, and gowron, all my birds of prey,  
That think me turning carcase, now they come.

*H. Jonson, For.*  
GORD. n. s. An instrument of gaming, as appears from Beaumont and Fletcher.

*Warburton*.  
Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but  
gorls and ninespins. *Bosom*, and *Fl. Scourful Lady*.  
Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and  
Fulham holds. *Shakespeare*.

GO'RDIAN.† adj. [from *Gordius*, a Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended, that whoever should loose this knot, should be king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, without staying to untie it, cut it with his sword. The Latin nouns *gordianus*, or *gordian knot*, was hence adopted to express any difficult matter; and has passed into our language.] Intricate; difficult.

Turn him to any cause of policy,  
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,  
Familiar as his garter. *Shakespeare, A. Hen. V.*  
As slippery as the Gordian knot was hard.

The binding knot of the late Gordon conspiracy. *Proc. against Garnet*, &c. sign. S. s. 3.  
Strange power of home, with how strong-twisted arms.

And Gordian-tied knot, dost thou enchain me!  
*F. Fletcher, Pœnia*.

What power, what force, what mighty spell, if not  
Your learned hands can loose this Gordian knot?

*Milton, Vac. Ec.*  
Close the serpent's m.

Insinuating, wore with *Gordian* twine  
His braided train. *Milton, P. L.*

GORE.† n. s. [*gor*, Saxon, *gor*, Welsh, sanious matter; *gorr*, Swed. the same; *gar*, Goth. blood.]

1. Blood effused by the body.

A grisly wound,  
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore-blood  
thick.

That all her goodly garment stain'd around,  
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground.

*Shakespeare, F. Q.*  
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,  
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore.

Their veins, after forty days' burial, extended  
with blood, being opened with a lancet, have  
yielded a gore as plentiful, fresh, and thick, as that  
which issues from the vessels of young and sanguine persons.

*Richest, State of the Greek Church*, p. 278.

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact  
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,  
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton, P. L.*  
His horrid head and knotted tresses stood  
Stiff with his gore, and all his wounds ran blood.

*Donham*.  
3. Dirt; mud. The Saxon and Swedish words have also the same meaning. *Gor*

is used in the north of England for *miry* or *dirty*.

As a wove waloweth in the stynkyng *gorre* pytte,  
or in the piddell. *By. Fisher*, P. p. 18.

TO GORE. v. a. [*zheopian*, Sax.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no nobla eye profane a tear  
For me, if I be *gor'd* with *Mortimer's* spear.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;  
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar  
Commotion takes his brother swine to gore.

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,  
And poles with pointed steel their foes in huttie  
gore.

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some tom'd, some *gor'd*, some tramping down  
he kill'd. *Dryden*.

He idly butting, feigns  
His rival *gor'd* in ev'ry knotty trunk.

*Thomson, Spring*.

GORGE.† n. s. [*gorge*, Fr.]

1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they  
did not only deceive the sight with their figures,  
but the hearing with their songs, which the  
wasty instruments did make their *gorge* deliver.

*Sidney*.  
And now how abhorred in my imagination it  
is! my *gorge* rises at it. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself shovell,  
begin to leave the *gorge*, diarellish and albor the  
Moor. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

This mighty sail-winged monster, that menaces  
to swallow up the land, unless her bottomless  
*gorge* may be satiated with the blood of the king's  
daughter of the church.

*Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.  
Not in use.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,  
He sped up his *gorge*, that all did him detest.

*Syencer, F. Q.*  
3. A meal or gorgeful given unto birds,  
especially hawks.

*Cotgrave*.  
No lure will cause her stoop, she hawks full  
*gorge*.

*Watson, Sonnets*.  
Because the vultures had but small pickings,  
shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge*!

*Milton, Apol. for Smectonius*.

4. In architecture, a kind of concave  
moulding.

5. In fortification, the entrance of a basion,  
a ravelin, or other outwork.

TO GORGE. v. a. [*gorger*, Fr.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glutt'd, *gorge'd*, and full.  
*Shakespeare*.

He that makes his generation meases,  
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

*Gorge* with my bloody thy barbarous appetite.  
*Dryden*.

I desire that they will not *gorge* the lion either  
with *nonence* or *obscenity*.

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain  
On Africa's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,  
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia.

*Addison, Cato*.  
The giant, *gorge'd* with flesh, and wine, and  
blood,

Lay stretcht at length, and mooring in his den.  
*Addison*.

2. To swallow; as, the fish has *gorged* the  
hook.

TO GORGE. v. n. To feed.

The very garbage that draws together all the fowl of prey and ravin in the land, to coo and gorge upon the church.

*Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

GO'ROCK† adj. [from gorge.]

1. Having a gorge or throat.  
Look up a height, the shrill gorge'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare.*

2. In heraldry, denoting a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion or other animal.

GO'REFUL.\* n. s. [gorge and full.] A meal for birds. See the third sense of GORGE. Not now in use.

GORGEOUS† adj. [*gorgeias*, old Fr. Skinner.—Our own word at first was *gorgeious*.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent. The houses be curiously builded after a gorgeious and gallant sort.

*Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia*, li. 2. (1551.) They make themselves believe that they are faire and gorgeous.

*Outred, Tr. of Cope on Prov.* xi. 22. (1580.) O, that deceit should dwell

In such a gorgeous palace! *Shakespeare, Rom. & Jul.*  
As full of spirit as the month of May,  
And gorgeous as the sun at Midsummer.

He had them look upon themselves and upon their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies gorgeous and brave. *Hayward.*

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,  
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.

*Milton, P. L.*  
With gorgeous wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,

The two contending princes make their way. *Dryden, Virg.*

GO'ROUSLY† adv. [from gorgeous.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

They which are gorgeously apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings' courts.

*St. Luke*, vii. 25. *Trancl.* of 1578. Most precious stones, gorgeously and cunningly set in divers manners. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1. Crown'd with embroider'd bands, and gorgeously array'd

Will all thy enamel'd flowers of many a gouldy mead. *Dryden, Polyd.* S. 5. The duke, one solemn day, gorgeously clad in a suit all overspread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Watson, Life of D. of Buck.*

GO'ROUSNESS† n. s. [from gorgeous.] Splendour; magnificence; show. *Hulot.* They ought to be diligently admonished to fly gorgeousness and sumptuousness.

*Outred, Tr. of Cope on Prov.* xi. 22. (1580.) In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel.

*Knights, Treat of Truth*, (1580), fol. 7. What gorgeousness of shew with the vulgar and simple, what multitude of ceremonies with the superstitious! *Sir E. Sneyde, State of Religion.*

GO'RUE† n. s. [from gorge.] 1. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palsy fumbling on his gorget,  
Shakes in and out the river. *Shakspeare, Tr. & Cress.*  
He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

See how his gorget peers above his gown,  
To tell the people in what danger he was.

*St. Johnson.*  
About his neck a threefold gorget,  
As rough as treble leather target. *Hudibras.*

2. It is now a small convex ornament, gilt or of silver, worn by the officers of foot upon their breasts when on duty.

3. Formerly it was called for that part of the female dress used a ruff. It is out of the old lexicography, and is so used by Cleaveland in his poems; but is now obsolete; though Dr. Johnson explains *neckchief* by *gorget*. See *NECKERCHIEF*.

GOR'GON. n. s. [*γεργόν*, Gr.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

*Gorgons*, and *hydras*, and *chimeras* dire. *Milton, P. L.*  
Why didst thou not encounter me for slain,  
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face  
To stare me into statue? *Dryden.*

GOR'GONIAN.\* adj. Having the power of the gorgon to terrify or strike with horreur.

*Gorgonian* scolds, and harpyes. *B. Johnson, Epigr.* 154.

Medusa with *Gorgonian* terror guards  
The ford. *Milton, P. L.*

GO'R'NIAN.\* n. s. The female of the gorcock.

GO'R'ING.\* n. s. [from gorge.] Puncture; prick.

His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel  
The clinking lash, and *goring* of the steel. *Dryden, Æn.*

GO'R'MAND† n. s. [*gourmand*, French. See *GOURMAND*.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

The *gourmand's* paunch is fed. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599.) l. 4.

That great *gourmand*, fat Apicius. *R. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Many are made *gourmands* and gluttons by custom, that were not so by nature. *Locke.*

GO'R'MANDEK.\* n. s. [*gourmand*, French.] A great eater.

GO'R'MANDIZE.\* n. s. [from *gourmand*.] VORACIOUSNESS. See *GOURMANDIZE*.

TO GO'R'MANDIZE† v. n. [from *gourmand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

Make less thy body, hence, and more thy grace;  
Leave *gourmandizing*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.* P. 11.  
He that consumes the good fellow, commonly makes no conscience of gluttony, and *gourmandizing* at home. *Hawds, Lett.* li. 5.

No scene of it must pass without an eating and *gourmandizing* parasite.

*Hales, Sermon at the end of his Rem.* p. 29.

GORMANDIZ'ER† n. s. [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

Not fit that you should be the sheriff's tasters;  
If were enough, you being such *gourmandizers*,  
To make the sheriffs, benevolently, turn arant misers! *Cleveland, Poems*, &c. p. 119.

GO'R'EL-BELLIED.\* See *GORBELLIED*.

GOR'ET.\* n. s. [*gorret*, Sax.] FURZE; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

And for fair corn-ground are our fields surcloy'd  
With worthless *gorse*. *Spenser.*

I see thee breathing on the barren moor,  
That seems to bloom, although so bleak before;  
There if beneath the *gorse* the primrose spring,  
Or the pied daisy smile below the ling.

They shall new charms, at thy command, disclose.  
*Croft, Birth of Flattery.*

GO'RY. adj. [from gorge.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with racking malice met,  
Their gory sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.

*Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy gory locks at me?  
Thou canst not say I did it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids  
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare, Tril. and Cress.*

GO'SHAWK† n. s. [*gō*, goose, and *hawke*, a hawk. It is said to prey on wild geese.] A hawk of a large kind.  
Such dread his awful visage on them cast;  
So seem poor doves at *goshawks* sight afraid. *Fairfax.*

Here also are also eyeries of hawks, and sundry other birds; as, *goshawks*, *herons*, *hobbs*, &c. *Sir T. Herbert, Trans.* p. 383.

GO'SLING. n. s. [from goose.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were biped? says the goose to her gosling. *L'Étrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A karkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL† n. s. [*gōspēl*, Sax. God's or good tidings; *εὐαγγέλιον*, Greek; *soiset*, *skol*, *schach*, happy tidings, Euseb.]

1. The glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah; and hence the evangelical history of Christ.

What the word *evangelium* in Greek, which we render *gospel*, signifies among authors, is ordinarily known, viz. from *εὐ* and *αγγέλιον*, good news, or good tidings. Thus the angel speaks of the birth of Christ, *ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ* *δοκ* *κατα* *αυτου*, I bring you good tidings of great joy, i. e. very joyful good tidings. Only in this sacred use of it, there seems to be a metonymy, or figure very ordinary, whereby the word which signifies good news, is set to denote the history of their good news, the birth, and life, and resurrection of Christ, which all put together is that joyful news of good tidings.—And so this word *gospel*, or by *evangelium*, in Wickliffe's translation, and ever since, notes these good tidings; as first by an angel; and after that, by the apostles by word of mouth; so here in writing, by way of history also; and in brief signifies that blessed story of the birth, life, actions, precepts, and promises, death, and resurrection of Christ, which, of all other stories in the world, we Christians ought to look on with most joy, as an *evangelium* or good word, i. e. a *gospel*.

*Hammond on the Gospels*, Annot. 1.

2. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.

Thus may the gospel to the rising sun  
Be spread, and flourish where it first began. *Waller.*

All the decrees whereby Scripture treateth, are conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobatum.

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*? *Benley.*

3. Divinity; theology.

Help us to save free conscience from the paw  
Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw. *Milton, Sonnet to Cromwell.*

4. Any propagator of this political *gospel* are in hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked.

*Burke.*





**GOTE.** \* n. s. A water-passage; a channel for water. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dial. See **GUTTER**.  
**GOTH.** \* n. s. [Lat. *Gothus*; old French, *Goth*; Sax. *Lot*; from *Gothia*, or *Gothland*.]

1. One of the people in the northern parts of Europe, first called *Getes*, afterwards *Goths*.

There are considerable reasons to persuade us, that the *Getes* and *Goths*, who were of Armanian original, made their incursions out of the northern parts of Asia, through Sarmatia, into Scandia and other regions of Europe, where they settled themselves.

*Abdetti. Hist. l. 5. 307.*  
 Not very solicitous whether originally a *Goth* or a *Celt*.  
*Compellit. Lat. Hist. of Ireland, p. 72.*

The *Goths* [spoken of by Hickee, in his remarks on the *Mæso-Gothick language*] were those who inhabited *Mæssa*, not far from the northern borders of Greece, a tract of country now comprehended in Turkey; whose language, with different dialects, probably extended over all the north of Europe, nearly in the same latitude, from the coast of Norway to the Black Sea.

*Page, Anac. of the Eng. Language.*

2. One not civilized; one deficient in general knowledge; a barbarian.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.

*Addison, Spect. No. 62.*

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits?  
*Lord Chesterfield.*

**GO'THAMIST.** \* n. s. [from the old saying, "As wise as a man of *Gotham*;" a place in Nottinghamshire formerly, it is feigned, noted for some pleasant blunders; whence a man of *Gotham* denoted a simple person. See *Grose's Local Proverbs*.] One who is not wise.

As those who were in this case, even so the Romish writers have been defective in uttering of their meaning concerning the same speech of Christ, that they have merited, like to the former *Gothomists*, to be dismissed with laughter for speaking so foolishly.

*By. Morion. Duck. of Imputed. &c. (1633.) p. 123.*

**GO'THICAL.** \* adj. [old Fr. *gothique*, from *GO'THICK*.] *Goth.*

1. Respecting the country or language of the *Goths*.

In which box were certain scrolls of parchment written with *Gothical characters*, but containing Casilian verses, which comprehended many of his acts.  
*Shelton, Dion. Quir. iv. 24.*

Francis Junius published those precious fragments of the ancient Teutonic language, [the fragments of the *Mæso-Gothick* gospels,] under the name of *Uplia*, a *Gothick* bishop in *Mæssa*.

*M. Shelton, Tr. of Wotton's View of Hickee, p. 200.*

Dr. Hickee points out a very striking feature of resemblance in the similar pronunciation of *ge* when in contact, by observing that, in this situation, the first *g* had in the *Mæso-Gothick*, the sound of *n*, as it has in the *Greek*. This he exemplifies in the *Gothick verb* *gegan*, to go, which, he tells us, from such pronunciation produced the *Saxon verb* *gegan*.

*Page, Anac. of the Eng. Language.*

2. Denoting a particular kind of architecture, distinguished by the terms *ancient* and *modern*, the heavy or light; the former being that which the *Goths* brought with them from the north in the fifth century, which is very coarse and massive; the latter being introduced about the tenth century, which runs

into the other extreme of delicacy and lightness, and is sometimes called *arabesque*. See **ARABESQUE**.

There is nothing in this city [Sienna] so extraordinary as the cathedral, which can only be looked upon as one of the master-pieces of *Gothick architecture*.

*Addison on Italy.*

York-minster I look upon to be the criterion, according to which the beauties or defects of every *Gothic church* are to be estimated.

*Shelton, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.*

3. Rude; uncivilized.

Ab! rustic ruder than *Gothic*.  
*Congreve.*

**GO'THICK.** \* n. s. The *Gothick language*.

Besides *Wormius*, *Veretius*, and *Guldmann* Andree, there are very few that have professedly treated the ancient *Gothick*.

*Prof. to Struass's Sweet. and Eng. Dict. 3d ed. 1757.*

**GO'THICISM.** \* n. s. [from *Gothick*.]

1. A *Gothick idiom*.

This peculiarity Mr. Sibbald, the chronicler of the Scottish poetry, in his zeal for *Gothicism*, has endeavoured to derive from an unknown character (B) in the *Gothic Gospels* of *Uplifia*, which were written in the fourth century.

*Chalmers on the Language of Sir D. Lindsay.*

2. Conformity to *Gothick architecture*.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of *Starchitecture* in it, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in its style.

*Gray, Letters.*

3. The state of barbarians.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are come again.  
*Shelton.*

**TO GO'THICIZE.** \* v. a. [from *Gothick*.] To bring back to barbarism.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized*.  
*Strutt, Queen-Hall Hall.*

**GO'TTEN.** part. pass. of *get*.

Wisdom cannot be gotten for gold.

*Job, xlviii. 15.*

Few of them, when they are gotten into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it.

*Temple.*

**GOUD.** n. s. Woad; a plant.

*Dict.*

**GOVE.** n. s. A mow.

*Tusser.*

**TO GOVE.** v. n. To mow; to put in a gow, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair, Goe just in the barn, it is out of despair.  
*Tusser.*

**TO GOVERN.** v. a. [*gouverner*, French; *gubernō*, Latin.].

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then

It grows impossible to govern them. *Wallen.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though such turbulent and naughty spirits as you are, govern all things in times of peace.

*Downam.*

The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his counsels, designs, and actions.

*Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; govern her.

*Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax; as, *amo governs* the accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me,  
 And let this your lesson be,  
 In our language evermore  
 Words do that govern go before.

*Manger, Fr. Gram.*

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

**TO GOVERN.** v. n. To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,

Your wicked actions may be working now  
 To give bad counsel, that you still may govern.

*Dryden.*

**GOVERNABLE.** adj. [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe.

*Lodge.*

**GOVERNANCE.** n. s. [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the governance upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas.  
*1 Mac. ix. 31.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

He knew not, neither his own ill,  
 Till through wise handling, and fair governance,  
 I him reuced to a better will.  
 What! shall heavy Henry be a pupil still,  
 Under the surly Gloucester's governance?

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

He liked it to fall into mischance  
 That is regardless of his governance.

*Spenser, Muirpoems.*

**GOVERNANT.** † n. s. [*gouvernante*, Fr.].

A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

I saw Easy there dressed up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the quarrel of one of your noblemen's houses.

*Tr. of George's Via. p. 38.*

**GO'VERNES.** n. s. [*gouverneuse*, old Fr., from *gove*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the governess of floods,  
 Pale in her anger, washes all the air,  
 That rheumatic diseases do abound.

*Shakespeare.*

2. A tutress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old governess of *Dauid* is painted, which she suddenly saw the golden shewer.

His three younger children were taken from the governess in whose hands he put them.

*Clarendon.*

3. A tutress; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that serves governess of the life of man brings upon those souls she serves on.

*Mere against Atheism.*

**GOVERNMENT.** n. s. [*gouvernement*, Fr.].

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders, or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many.

*Temple.*

No government can do any act to limit itself: the supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be absolute.

*Lalcy.*

2. An established state of legal authority.

There they shall find  
 Their government, and their great senate above  
 Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws  
 ordain'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

While he survives, in concord and content  
 The commons live, by no divisions rent;  
 But the great monarch's death dissolves the government.

*Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of government, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one.

### 3. Administration of public affairs.

Safety and equal government are idios  
Which subjects make as happy as their kings.

Those governments which curb not evils, cause;  
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws.

### 4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;  
Though sometimes it shows greatness, courage, blood,

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,  
Defect of manners, want of government,  
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.

'Tis government that makes them seem so divine;  
The want thereof makes them abominable.

### 5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Their eyes' windows fall,  
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;  
Each part deriv'd of supple government,  
Stall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.

### 6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god  
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;  
But I then ward'd all with wary government.

### 7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR. *n. s.* [gouverneur, French.]  
1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a governor of the world by providence, all are partakers.

They begot in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and governor of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise.

### 2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the nations.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience; as, for instance, if my governor should command me to do a thing, of I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion.

### 3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord governor,  
Remains the censure of this belch'd villain.

### 4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Elkanah will I, where the young king is,  
Being ordain'd his special governor.

The great work of a governor is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom.

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their governors and courtiers.

### 5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth.

GOUGE. *n. s.* [French.] A chisel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

TO GOUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scoop out with a gouge or chisel.

In my next step 'long, 'hove there thousand pound,  
With'to that term; by gouging of 'em out  
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.

GOUGEERS. *† n. s.* [from gouge, French, a camp trull.] The French disease.

The gougeers shall devour them, flesh and fell,  
Shakespeare, *Ant. & Cleo.*

GOULAND. *n. s.* A flower.  
Pinks, goulands, king-cups, and sweet sopran-wine.

GOULARD. *n. s.* An extract of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, used as a remedy for inflammations, bruises, sprains, and the like.

GOURD. *† n. s.* [gourde, French.]  
1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped.

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,  
Each plant, and juicy gourd, will pluck such choice  
To entertain our angel-guest.

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions.

2. A bottle [from gourt, old French. Skinner.] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by Chaucer.

3. An instrument of gaming. See GORD.

GOULDINESS. *n. s.* [from gourd.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey.

GO'URMAND. *n. s.* [French. See GORMAND. Written also gurmard, and are also the derivatives, gurmardize.] A glutton; a greedy eater.

This gurmard sacrifices whole hockstombs to his paunch.

With difficulty I return to what remains of this ignoble task, for the disdain I have to change a period more with the filth and venom of this gurmard, swelled into a confinder.

TO GO'URMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from gurmard.] To play the glutton. See TO GORMANDIZE.

GO'URMANDIZE. *n. s.* [from gurmard.] Gluttony; voraciousness.

A tiger forth out of the wood did rise,  
That with fell claws, full of fierce gurmardize,  
And greedy mouth wide gaping like hell gate,  
Did roo at Pastorell, her to surprise.

Lacedemon, whence gurmardize, drunkenness, luxury, dissolution, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished.

Summary of Du Bartas, (1621,) P. ii. p. 54.

GO'URNET. *n. s.* [euculus.] A fish.

GOUT. *n. s.* [goutte, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The gout is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the lowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme.

One that's sick o' th' gout, had rather  
Grown so in perplexity, than be cur'd  
By the sure physician death.

This very 'ere' tend lecher, gille was with  
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout,  
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,  
And swinges his own vice in his soo.

2. A drop. [goutte, French; gutta, Latin.] Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still;  
And on thy blade, and dudgeon, gout of blood,  
Which was not so before.

GOUT. *n. s.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a gout for the like studies.

GOUT-SWOLLEN. *adj.* [gout and swollen.] Inflamed with the gout.

The best lies low —  
Quoth old Eudemus, when his gout-swollen fist  
Gropes for his double deucat in his chist.

GO'UTWORT. *n. s.* [gout and wort, podagrarica.] An herb.

GO'UTY. *adj.* [from gout.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

The sickly ladie, and the gouty peere,  
Still would I haunt, that love their life so deare.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,  
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found.

Most commonly a gouty constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extrinsecities, being delicate.

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood-spitting; one is the settlement of a gouty matter in the substance of the lungs.

3. Boggy; as, gouty land.

4. Swelled.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so gaily and monstrous.

GO'UTINESS. *n. s.* [from gout.] The pain of the gout.

GOWD. *n. s.* A gaud; a toy; whence gowdica, play-things. Used in the north of England. See GAUD.

GOWK. *n. s.* [Teut. gauch.] A foolish fellow; and also a cuckoo. See GAWK.

Such giddy-headed gowds.

To GOWK. *v. a.* [Teut. gauch, a fool; whence a goker, or gawky. See GAWK.] To stupefy.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were gaw'd!

To GOWL.\* v. n. [Icel. *goela*.] To howl, by Wicliffe, *Obsoleto*. See To HOWL, and To YELL.  
GOWN. n. s. [*gonna*, Ital; *gwen*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as gowns, long to the ground.

*Abbot, Description of the World.*

If ever I said a loose bodied gown, wear up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a gown.

*Shakespeare, Tum. of the Shrew.*

In length of train descends her sweeping gown, And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.

*Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new gown, till I see you dressed in it.

*Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish countries, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honied minister, scarcely to buy him a gown.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin gown the hero sat.

*Dryden, Æn.*

Yet not superior to her sex's care,  
The mode she fixes by the gown she wears;  
Of silks and china she's the last append;  
In these great points she leads the commonwealth.

*Young.*

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depend'd, and arms to gowns made yield;

Successful councils did him soon approve  
As fit for close intrigues as open field.

*Dryden.*

GO'WNED.† adj. [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round  
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely gown'd.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Well might the *gowned* Romans fear when Pompey fled. *Sp. Taylor, Scen.* (1651.) p. 215.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.

*Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. n. s. [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants  
Pore out his life amongst the lazy governance.

*Rome.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two,  
Be compos'd of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread.

*Swift.*

GO'WNSMAN.\* n. s. An academical phrase of modern times for a member of the university, at least of Oxford; formerly *gownman*.

These were all the *gownmen* that I knew above 80 years old in Oxford.

*Sp. Lloyd to Dr. Charlett, (1710), Arb. L. i. 208.*

If townsmen by our influence are so enlightened, what must we *gownmen* be ourselves!

*The Students, (1750.) l. 56.*

GO'ZZARD.\* n. s. [a corruption of *goose-herd*.] One who tends geese: used in the north of England, and perhaps elsewhere, Mr. Malone says: In Lincolnshire, Mr. Pegge says, but in the meaning of a fool.

GRAB.\* n. s. A vessel peculiar to the Malabar coast; having usually two masts, but sometimes three.

To GRABBLE. v. n. [probably corrupted from *grapple*.]

1. To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands grubbing in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails.

*Arminius, John Bull.*

2. To lie prostrate on the ground.

*Ainsworth.*

3. To grapple, in the west of England.

*Grose.*

GRACE.† n. s. [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *gracia*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to grace, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity.

*Sidney.*

O momentary grace of mortal men,

Which we more hunt for than the grace of God.

*Shakespeare.*

Such as were popular,

And well deserving, were advanced by grace.

*Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of grace I have lately passed?

*King Charles.*

Yet those remor'd,

Such grace shall one just man find in his sight,  
That he relicts, not to blot out mankind.

*Milton, P. L.*

He received all the graces and degrees, the procuratorship and the doctorship could be obtained there.

*Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's grace;  
Then either of you knights may will deserve

*Dryden, Fab.*

None of us, who now your grace implore,  
But held the rank of sovereign queen before.

*Dryden.*

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,  
That of her grace she gave her maid to know

*Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

In simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world.

*2 Cor. i. 12.*

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his grace, preserve us from falling into sin.

*Duty of Man.*

Preventive grace descending had remor'd  
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within the church, in the public profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other persons void of all saving grace, and hereafter to be damned.

*Puritan.*

How Van wants grace, who never wanted wit.

*Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held

His hand a while, and to their choice gave space  
Which they would prove, his valour or his grace.

*Waller.*

Bow and sue for grace,

*Milton, P. L.*

With suppliant knee.

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and grace,  
Would you be so kind as to go in my place.

*Pror.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies,  
To few great Jupiter imparts this grace.

*Dryd.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This foreheal, where your verse has laid  
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd.

*Pror.*

8. Behaviour, considered becoming.

The same words in Philoel  
One woman to another, so as  
body lie, might have had a be  
chance have found a gentler r  
Have I reason of good gra

9. Adventitious or artificial appearance.

One like only, with a stater  
Presum'd to claim the oak's of a  
And, looking round him with  
Spread his exalted boughs to w  
Her purple habit sits with a  
On her smooth shoulders, and

To write and speak correctl  
gains a favourable attention i  
say.

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that thing  
leavy should be thus bitten at i  
lush ended with graces, both c  
for better purposes.

To some kind of me  
Their graces serve them but as

*Shakspe*

In his own grace he doth ex  
More than in your advancement

The charming Lausus, full o  
To Turnus only second in the

Of many men, and features of

11. Embellishment; rec beauty.

When justice grows, there  
grace,

The which doth quench the bra

Set all things in their own pe  
As know that order is the great

The flow'r which lasts for litt  
A short-lived good, and an unce

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every ch

13. Ornament; flower; light

By their hands this grace of ki  
If hell and treason hold their p  
*Shak*

14. Single or particular virt

The king-becoming gr  
As justice, verity, temp'rance, su  
Devotion, patience, courage, fort  
I have no reliab of them.

*Shak*

The graces of his religion pre  
most useful discharge of every re

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the powerful grace  
In plants, herbs, stones, and their

16. The title of a duke or formerly of the king, mean as your goodnests, or your ch

Here come I from our princely  
To know your griefs; to tell you  
That he will give you audience.

High and mighty king, your g  
your nobles here present, may  
your ears.

*Shak*

According to the usual proc  
grace, and of the court, with del  
are overtaken with error in simpl  
yielded unto him a deliberate, p  
hearing, together with a satisfacti  
his main objection.

17. A short prayer said before meat. [From the first word i

red as decent or un-

silences's mouth, as from  
a better grace, and per-  
tuler receipt. *Sidney*  
of grace is what I do?

Temple,  
ificial beauty; please

statelier grace,  
oak's and cedar's place;  
to a monarch's ear,  
to wave in air. *Harv.*  
with such a grace,  
and so suits her face.

*Dryden, En.*  
correctly gives a grace, and  
attention to what one has to  
Locke.

nce.  
that things of principal ex-  
cellence are by men whom God  
ers, both of wit and learning.

ad of men,  
in but as enemies.  
*Shakspeare, As you like it.*  
doth exalt himself  
transcendent. *Shaks. F. Lear.*  
out, full of youthful fire,  
and in the grace

features of the face.  
*Dryden, En.*  
recommenda-

ows, there grows the grace  
ch the brand of bellum mean-

their own peculiar place.  
is the greatest grace. *Dryd.*  
lasts for little space,  
and an uncertain grace. *Dryden.*

and every charming grace.  
*Dryden.*  
wer; highest perfection.  
is grace of kings must die,  
and their promises.

*Shakspeare, Hen. V.*  
icular virtue,  
becoming grace, nobleness,  
emp grace, nobleness,  
courage, fortitude, Modest.

them. *Shakspeare, Modest.*  
the religion prepare him for  
age of every relation of life.  
*Bayly.*

cal.  
a powerful grace the line  
ations, and their true qualities.  
*Shakspeare.*

a duke or archbishop:  
king, meaning the same  
is, or your clemency.

is, or your clemency.  
to tell you from his grace,  
our audience. *Shaks. Hen. V.*  
my king, your grace, and how  
present, may be pleased to be

the usual proceedings of your  
court, with simplicity, there is  
an error in demerits, and full  
a deliberate, patient, and full  
with a satisfactory answer to it.  
*Bayly.*

ayer said before and after  
the first word of the Latin

prayer, "Gratias Tibi agimus." Wic-  
liffe uses *graces* for thanks, St. Mark,  
xiv.]

Your soldiers use him as the grace fore most,  
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.  
*Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Our excess of modesty makes us shamed in  
all the exercises of piety and devotion. This hu-  
mour prevails upon us daily; inasmuch, that at  
many well-brad tables the master of the house is  
so very modest a man that he has not the confi-  
dence to say *grace* at his own table; a custom  
which is not only practised by all the nations about  
us, but was never omitted by the heathens themselves.  
*Addison, Spect.* No. 458.

While grace is saying after me, do you and  
your brethren take the chairs from behind the  
company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your mistresses shall have  
place;  
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope.*

GRACEFUL. *n. s.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The  
cup or health drunk after *grace*.  
The *grace-cup* is drunk, the cloth away,  
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish;  
to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they  
grace with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,  
More daring, or more bold, is now alive,  
To grace this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Little of this great world can I speak,  
And therefore little shall I grace my cause,  
In speaking for myself. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate  
some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are  
well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheon  
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd. *Dryden.*

By both his parents of decent divine;  
Great Jove and Phœbus grac'd his noble line. *Pope.*

Though triumph were to generals only due,  
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.  
He writes  
How happily he lives, how well-belov'd,  
And daily graced by the emperor. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

He might at his pleasure grace or disgrace whom  
he would in court. *Kneller.*

Dispose all honours to the sword and gun,  
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden, Jus.*

3. To favour.  
Please it your highness  
To grace us with your royal company. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When the guests withdrew,  
Their courteous host, saluting all the crew,  
Regards pass'd her o'er, not *grac'd* with kind  
adieu. *Dryden.*

4. To supply with heavenly grace.  
*Grace* the disobedient. *Br. Ital.* it. 50.

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.]  
1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in use.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and  
best graced men that ever I saw, being of a middle  
age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.  
Epicurism and lust  
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,  
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Full of grace and virtue. Not now in  
use.

You have a holy father,  
A graceful gentleman, against whose person,  
So sacred as it is, I have done sin. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Beautiful with dignity.  
Amid the troops, and like the leading god,  
High o'er the rest in arms, the graceful Turnus  
rode. *Dryden.*

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;  
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet graceful ease, and sweetest voice of pride,  
Might hide her faults, if belies had faults to hide.  
*Pope.*

Graceful to sight, and elegant to thought,  
The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught.  
*Young.*

GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Ele-  
gantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art the rang'd,  
And gracefully her subject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking in the mode or manner of man, or  
of a beast; but walking gracefully implies a man-  
ner or mode superadded to that action. *Watts, Logic.*

GRACEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *graceful*.]  
Elegance of manner; dignity with  
beauty.

Petrarch's Tuscan gracefulfulness,  
Or Theban Fœdus's lofty strain,  
Hathwell on Providence, p. 256.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his  
breast,  
Did next in gracefulfulness, and beauty, stand  
*Dryden, Ovid.*

He executed with so much gracefulfulness  
and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation.  
*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

There is a secret gracefulfulness of youth  
which accompanies his writings, though the staidness and  
sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Ovid, Pref.*

He bears are amad's from whence  
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,  
Which, though her modesty would shroud,  
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;  
While gracefulfulness its art conceals,  
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Void of  
grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt;  
abandoned.

This graceful man, for furtherance of his guile,  
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenser.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,  
Will not so graceless be to be ingrate. *Shakspeare.*

In all manner of graceless and hopeless charac-  
ters, some are lost for want of advice, and others  
for want of heed. *J. Estrange.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way  
Betwixt the graceless villain and his prey. *Dryd.*

GRACELESSLY. *adv.* [from *graceless*.]  
Without elegance.

The French, in his whole language, hath not one  
word that hath his accent in the last syllable,  
saving two called antepenultimas; and little more  
hath the Spanish; and therefore very gracefully  
may they use *dactyls*. *Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way  
Betwixt the graceless villain and his prey. *Dryd.*

GRACELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *graceless*.]  
Want of grace; profligacy.

It were loathsome to run over what has been  
before said of our adversary's insolency and un-  
mannerliness, impudency and *gracelessness* against  
the Scriptures. *Dr. Fournier, Antiq. Tr. over Nov.* (1619), p. 165.

GRACES. *n. s.* Good graces for favour is  
seldom used in the singular.

Demand deliver'y of her heart,  
Her goods, and elastics, and good graces,  
And person, up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

He knows that, as a go-between  
his account in being in the good of  
wealth.

GRACILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, L.]  
small.

GRACILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, L.]

GRACILITY. *n. s.* [*gracilitas*,  
*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slender-  
ness; leanness.

GRACIOUS. *adj.* [*gracius*,  
1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason re-  
sults from the good and gracious  
be pleased, nor consequently were  
thing barbarous or cruel.

To be good and gracious, and  
ledge, are two of the most amiable

2. Favourable; kind.  
And the Lord was gracious un-  
compassion on them.

Unhail'd Ulysses' home  
In which I find receipt so graciously  
From now reveal

A gracious beam of light, from  
My tongue to sing, my head to touch

3. Acceptable; favoured.  
Doctrine is much more profit-  
by example than by rule.

He made us gracious before he  
so that they gave us food.

Goring, who was now genera-  
no more gracious to prince Ruy-  
had been.

4. Virtuous; good.  
Kings are no less unhappy  
being gracious, than they are in  
they have approved their virtues.

5. Excellent. Obsolete.  
The grievous abuse which has  
should rather cause men to study  
a thing may again be reduced to it

6. Gracious; becoming;  
solete, Dr. Johnson says the  
example from Camden  
usage of this word more  
the present sense; and it  
played, in our own time,  
ablest writers.

A brave child she bare by be-  
ful gracious, and fair for to be-  
Chaucer.

There was not such a gracious  
Being season'd with a gracious  
Shakspeare.

Our women's names are as  
their Rutilla, that is, red head.  
Sallust's expression would be  
compact: Cicero's more gracious

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracius*.]  
1. Kindly; with kind con-

His testimony he graciously was  
best of all my tragedies

He heard my vows, and grace  
My grounds to be restor'd, un-  
feed.

That majesty would but give  
to find a hardship of this nature  
consideration.

2. In a pleasing manner.  
GRACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from  
1. Mercifulness.

Their enemies shall laugh, who  
have cause to weep, unless the  
H H 2

vir up some worthy princes of renown, and reputation, with both sides to interpose their wisdom.  
*See E. Sandys, Study of Religion.*

2. Kind condescension and temper of this answer made no impression on them.  
*Clarendon.*

3. Possession of graces or good qualities. These derive their graciousness from the habits.  
*By. Barlow, Rem. p. 437.*

4. Pleasing manner. He possessed some science of graciousness and attraction which books had not taught.  
*Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.*

GRADATION. *n. s.* [gradation, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another. The desire of more and more rises by a natural gradation to most, and after that to all.  
*L'Entrance.*

2. Regular advance step by step. From thence, By cold gradation, and well balance'd form, We shall proceed with Angelo.  
*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

The palmist very elegantly expresses to us the several gradations by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety.  
*Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series. 'Tis the course of service; Preference goes by letter and affection, Not, as of old, gradation, where each second Stood heir to th' first.  
*Shakespeare, Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument. Certain it is, by a direct gradation of consequences from this principle of merit, that the several gradations by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety, are derived from the first degrees of nature.  
*South.*

GRADATORY. *n. s.* [gradatus, Latin.] Steps from the choicest into the church.  
*Ainsworth.*

GRADATORY. *adj.* [from gradation.] Proceeding step by step. Could we have seen his [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress, till they attain the direct excess of human depravity; could this gradatory apostasy have been shewn us; could the noble and useful moral, which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities [of time and place]?  
*Seward, Lett. iii. 243.*

GRADE. *n. s.* [French.] Rank; degree. This word is of modern introduction into our language. And yet the Sax. *græde*, *græd*, *ordo*, was in use. See GRADELY.

GRADELY. *adj.* Well; handsomely. Lancashire Dialect. Decently; orderly. Craven Dial. In Cheshire, the word is an adjective, denoting a decent, orderly, good sort of man; perhaps, Mr. Wilbraham says, from *gradus*, Latin. Others cite the Saxon *græde*, *græd*, *ordo*. See Craven Dial and Brockett's N. C. Words.

GRADIENT. *adj.* [gradients, Lat.] Walking; moving by steps. Amongst those gradient automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive.  
*Watts.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [gradual, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another. Of creatures animate with gradual life, Of growth, sense, reason, all sum'd up in man.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Men still suppose a gradual natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at greatest.  
*South.*

GRADUAL. *n. s.* [gradus, Latin.]

1. An order of steps. Before the gradual prostrate they ador'd, The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint impair'd.  
*Dryden.*

2. A gail; an ancient book of hymns or prayers. [Fr. *graduel*.] See GRAIL. GRADUALITY. *n. s.* [from gradual.] Regular progression. This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the graduality of opacity and light.  
*Brown.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from gradual.]

1. By degrees; in regular progression. When the moon paves over the faced stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not gradually, like that of the planets, but all at once.  
*Newton, Opticks.*

The Author of our being weans us gradually from our fondness of life the nearer we approach to wards the end of it.  
*Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear a great deal of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually.  
*Arbutnot.*

2. In degree. Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ from the fantastical reason of brutes.  
*Gree.*

TO GRADUATE. *v. a.* [graduatur, Fr.; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university. John Tregonwel, graduated a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service.  
*Cornwall, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a note as if the terms of architects, friezes, and cornices were enough to graduate a master of this art.  
*Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees. The places were mark'd where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he graduates his thermometers.  
*Dehrom.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical term. The tincture was capable to transmute or graduate as much silver as equalled in weight that gold.  
*Hogbe.*

4. To heighten; to improve. Not only virtuous is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and graduate their colours with salts.  
*Brown, Fals. Err.*

TO GRADUATE. *v. n.*

1. To take an academic degree; to become a graduate: as, he graduated at Oxford.

2. To proceed regularly, or by degrees. A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not graduate sufficiently into distant parts of the cave.  
*Gilpin.*

GRADUATE. *n. s.* [graduatur, Fr. *graduatus*, low Latin, from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academic degree. I know the arts And sciences do not directer make A graduate in our universities, Than his habitual gravity profess A man in court.  
*B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

An oath taken by Oxford graduates [was] that they should not profess at Stamford.  
*Selden on Drayton's Polyol. p. 5. S.*

Of graduates I dislike the learned rout, And choose a fensile doctor for the goat.  
*Bramston.*

GRADUATESHIP. *n. s.* [from graduate.] The state of a graduate. An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduateship.  
*Milton, Areopagitica.*

GRADUATION. *n. s.* [graduation, French; from graduate.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. The graduation of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole.  
*Cicero.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities. Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its graduation, that heated in iron, and often extinguished in oyl of mars or fire, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fasten'd in a wall.  
*Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees. The ministers are now reconciled to distinction; and as it must always happen, that some will excel others, have thought graduation a proper testimony of uncommon abilities or acquisitions.

GRAFF. *n. s.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAYV. Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the graff broad and deep.  
*Clarendon.*

GRAFF. *n. s.* [graff, Fr. Dr. John.]

GRAFF. *n. s.* son. — Rather from the Sax. *græfan*, as *Lye* long since observed, which signifies to dig, to excavate. So also Mr. H. Tooker, Div. of Purley, ii. 376. And see TO GRAFF. A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and graffs of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels.  
*Beigel.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the graff maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves.  
*Bacon, Not. Hist.*

'Tis usual now an inmate graff to see With insulence invade a foreign tree.  
*Dryden, Virg.*

If you connect the top with clay and horse dung, in the same manner as you do a graff, it will help to heal the wound.  
*Mortimer.*

Now the cleft rind inserted graff receives, And yields an offspring more than nature gives.  
*Pope.*

TO GRAFF. *v. a.* [graff, Fr. Dr. John.]

TO GRAFF. *v. n.* — It is the Saxon verb *græfan*, to dig; Goth. *graban*, the same; and Icelandic. *grafa*.

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another. His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant; I'll cut his barren branches to the stock, And graff you on to bear.  
*Dryden, Non Solus.*

With his pruning hook disjoin Unbearing branches from their head, And graff more happy in their stead.  
*Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. Now let me graff my pears, and prune the vine.  
*Dryden.*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. And they also, if they bid not still in unbelief, shall be graffed in; for God is able to graff them in again.  
*Romans, vi. 23.*

These are th' Italian names which fate will join  
Will, sure, and graft upon the Trojan line.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

4. To impregnate with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that  
will not  
Be grafted to your relish. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
The noble life doth want her proper limbs;  
Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is  
a new kind of graft upon the original quarrel,  
by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*  
May one kind grave unite each hapless name,  
And graft my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. v. n. To practise incision.

In March is good grafting the skilful do know,  
So long as the wind in the east do not blow;  
From moon being changed, till past be the prime,  
For grafting and cropping is very good time.

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to  
graft, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers  
boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great  
numbers of fruit; whereas, if you graft but upon  
one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

GRAFFER.† n. s. [from graft or graft.]  
GRAFTER.† One who propagates fruit  
by grafting. *Huolcot.*

Or that the grafter and waterer be notwary—  
without whose work there should be increase.

*Alp. Crooner, Anac. to H. Gardiner, p. 378.*  
I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful  
graffers of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail  
of having cherries borne by his graft the same year  
in which the incision is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL.† n. s. [grêle, Fr. from gracidia,  
Lat. Menage.] Small particles of any  
kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweaving was;  
And, lying down upon the sandy grass,  
Drunk of the stream as clear as crystal glass.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
The bottom yellow, like the golden groyle,  
That bright Pictolus washeth with his streams.  
*Spenser, Fa. of Belay.*

GRAIL.† n. s. [low Latin, graduale, gradale;  
old French, gred.] A book containing  
some of the offices of the Roman  
church.

The groyle is not ayd. *Lit. Fest. fol. 35.*  
Among the books they found there, were one  
hundred psalters, as many groyles, and forty missals,  
which undoubtedly belonged to the choir of the  
church. *Watson, Hist. Eng. Poet. vol. 1. Diss. 2.*

GRAIN.† n. s. [graine, French; granum,  
Latin; grano, Italian; have all the following  
significations. Dr. Joliuson.—  
Icel. and Norv. grain, corn, fruits of the  
earth; from the Su. Goto. gro, to germinate,  
to grow.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,  
And say which grain will grow, and which will not.  
*Shakespeare.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in  
two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
Let there pronounce the steep Tartarian death,  
Vagabond exile, staying, pent to linger  
But with a grain a day, I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had  
sixty grains in them, and some less than forty.  
*Motiver.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
Pales no longer swell'd the teeming grain,  
Nor Phlobus fed his oxen on the plain.

*Dryden, Pastorals.*  
'To a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered  
with weeds than grain.

As to the other grain, it is to be observed, as  
the wheat ripened very late, the barley got the start  
of it, and was ripe first. *Burke on the Stourcy.*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand grains  
That issue out of dust. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

By intelligences  
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when  
We see each grain of gravel. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physics  
twenty make a scruple, and in Troy  
weight twenty-four make a pennyweight;  
and so named because it is supposed  
of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose grains as  
they double, twice double in their value.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn;  
the weight whereof is therefore called a grain;  
which arithmetically, being multiplied, to scruples,  
drachms, ounces, and pounds.

The trial began about betwixt lead and gold,  
weighing severally seven drachms, in the air;  
the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms  
and forty-one grains, and alstoth of the weight in  
the air two drachms and nineteen grains: the  
balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His brain

Outweigh'd his rage but half a grain. *Hudibras.*

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little  
grain of the balance. *Wisd. xi. 22.*

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that  
neglects not to make use of any grain of grace.

*Hammond.*

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and  
submits by the good nature of others, of which he  
himself has not the least grain. *South.*

7. GRAIN of Allowance. Something in-  
dulged or remitted; something above or  
under the exact weight.

He whose very best actions must be seen with  
grains of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate,  
and forgiving.

*Addison.*

I would always give some grains of allowance to  
the sacred science of theology. *Watts on the Mind.*

The direction of the fibres of wood, or  
other fibrous matter. [from the Teut.  
grænen.]

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,  
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain  
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*

9. The body of the wood as modified by  
the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,  
Hard box, and linden of a softer grain. *Dryden.*

10. The body considered with respect to  
the form or direction of the constituent  
particles.

The tooth of a sea-bee, in the midst of the  
solider parts, contains a curled grain not to be  
found in ivory. *Brown.*

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a grain  
so fine, that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*

11. Died or stained substance.

Use the red roses flush up in her cheeks,  
Like the pure snow with goodly vermeil stain'd,  
And crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser, Epithalam.*

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flow'd,  
Livelier than Melibon, or the grain  
Of sars, worn by kings and heroes old.

*Milton, P. I.*  
Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,  
All in a robe of darkest grain,  
Flowing with majestic tress.

*Milton, Il Pens.*  
The third, his feet  
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,  
Sky-tinctur'd grain.

*Milton, P. I.*  
Temper; disposition; inclination; hu-  
mour from the direction of fibres. This  
and the next sense are adopted from the  
eighth.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what  
You rather must do than with what you should do,  
Made you against the grain to voice him counsel.  
*Shakespeare.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,  
I see, to argue 'gainst the grain. *Hudibras.*

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,  
Dimin their hopes of eating, and despair;  
Though much against the grain, forc'd to retire,  
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire.

*Dryden, Jan.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff  
and impatient of a superior, they lived but in con-  
cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not  
united in grace. *Hooker.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to  
roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances  
are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they  
continually fret and wear away the glass until it  
be polished; but be they never so small, they can  
wear away the glass no otherwise than by grinding  
and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances;  
and therefore polish it no otherwise than by giving  
its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the  
scratches and frettings of the surface become too  
small to be visible. *Newton, Opticks.*

15. A time; a spike.

A grain-staff is a quarter staff with a pair of  
short tines at the end, which they call graines.

*Roy, E. and South Country Words.*  
The bastowain struck with a pair of grain-staff  
of the cabin window a most beautiful fish, about  
ten pounds' weight. *White's Journal, p. 36.*

TO GRAIN.† v. n. [from the noun. Fr.  
grainier.] To yield fruit.

The lende began to cregne,  
Which whilom had ben bayereye.  
*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

TO GRAIN, or GRANE.† v. n. [Sax. gryn-  
nann.] To groan. Yorkshire dialect,  
and more conformable to the original  
word than groan.

GRAIN'D.† adj. [from grain.]

1. Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this grain'd face of mine be hid  
In sap consuming winter's drizled snow,  
Yet but my night's life some memory. *Shaks.*

2. Dyed in grain.

Thou turn'st thine eyes into my very soul;  
And there I see such black and grain'd spots,  
As will not leave their tinct. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Persons lightly dypt, not grain'd in generous  
honesty, are but pale in goodness.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 9.*

GRAIN'ING.† n. s. [from grain.] Indenta-  
tion.

It is called by some the unmill'd grains, as  
having no grainning upon the rim. *Leake.*

GRAINS. n. s. [without a singular.] The  
lunks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them grains their fill,  
Hunks, draf, to drink and swell.

*B. Jonson, New Jew.*

GRAINS of *Paradise*. *n. s.* [*cardamomum*, Latin.] An Indian spice.  
 GRA'INSTAFF.\* *n. s.* A quarter staff.  
 See the fifth sense of *grain*.

GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

To GRAITH.\* *v. a.* [*Sax. gæþian*.] To prepare; to make ready; to furnish with things suitable, in the north of England.

These clerks bet him well, and let him lie,  
 And grieve him, and take his horse anon,  
 And eke his mule, and on his way they gon.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*.

GRAITH.\* *n. s.* [*Sax. gæþe*; Germ. *gerath*.] Furniture; equipage; goods; riches. North.

GRAM.\* *adj.* [*Sax. gram*; old Fr. *grams*, "fâché, en colère." Lacombe.] Angry. In our old lexicography, *gram*. See GRIM and GRUM.

GRAM'NERY.\* *interj.* [contracted from *grand me mercy*, Dr. Johnson. — This is a mistake: it is the French *grand merci*, great thanks. Our old lexicography thus explains it: "*Gramercy* to thee: which is a manner of thanks giving among the vulgares." Huloet. Chaucer writes it after the original, "*Grand mercy*, lord, God thank it you, quoth she." Clerk's Tale.] An obsolete expression of obligation.

*Gramercy*, Mammon, said the gentle knight,  
 For so great grace, *Spenser, F. Q.*  
*Gramercy*, sir, said he; but mote I weet  
 What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Spenser*.

*Gramercy*, lovely Lucius, what's the news?  
*Shakespeare*.

We have our several psalms for several occasions, without *gramercy* to your liturgy.

Milton, *Animads.* *Rem. Defence*.

Madam, quoth he, *gramercy* for your care.

Dryden, *Cock and the Fox*.

GRAM'INEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAM'INIVOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were very chafed in the dissection of brutes, among which the *gramineous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharpe, Surgery*.

GRAMMAR.\* *n. s.* [*grammaire*, Fr. *grammatica*, Latin; *γραμματική*.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces serve his eloquence.

Felt, *Lift of Hammond*.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*.

Dryden, *DuFrenoy*.

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke*.

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to *grammar*.

*Fortius* of *usabile æquæ feminæ*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden*.

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

To speak and write without absurdity the language of one's country, is commendable in persons of all stations, and to some indispensably necessary; and to this purpose, I would recommend above all things the having a *grammar* of our mother tongue first taught in our schools, which would facilitate our youths learning their Latin and Greek *grammars*. *Talbot, No. 234*.

GRAMMAR School. *n. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

You had most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II*.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I cannot encourage. *Locke*.

To GRAMMAR.\* *v. n.* To discourse according to the rules of *grammar*.

I'll *grammar* with you,  
 And make a trial how I can decline you.

Brown, and Fl. *Loves Comedy*.

GRAMMAR'IAN. *n. s.* [*grammariæ*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches *grammar*; a philologist.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*.

Holder, *Elem. of Speech*.

They who have called him the father of *grammarians*, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden*.

GRAMMAT'ICAL. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to *grammar*.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules. *Sidney*.

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Holder*.

2. Taught by *grammar*.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden, DuFrenoy*.

GRAMMAT'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or science of *grammar*.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. *Watts*.

As *grammar* teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true.

Baker on Learning.

GRAMMATICASTER.\* *n. s.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

He telleth thee true, my noble onophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does! *B. Jonson, Postaster*.

There would not then be so many fustian and unworthy preachers in divinity, so many pettyfoggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physic, so many *grammaticasters* to country schools. *Watts*.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal trillings of the French *grammaticasters*. *Rymer*.

To GRAMMATICISE.\* *v. n.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] To act the grammarian.

*Grammaticising* pedantically, and criticising superfluously upon a few Greek particles.

*By Word on the Myst. of the Gospel*, (1673), p. 44.

To GRAMMATICISE.\* *v. a.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] To render *grammatical*.

I always said, *Shakespeare* had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English. *Johnson, Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

GRAMMATIC'ATION.\* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] Rule of *grammar*.

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary grammaticalities.

*Dalgarno, Didactical*, (Ox. 1680), p. 52.

GRAMMATIC'ICK.\* *adj.* [Lat. *grammaticus*.] Pertaining to *grammar*.

They having but newly left those *grammatical* flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with lamest construction.

Milton on Education.

We conclude, therefore, that what was thus inspired was the terms, and that *grammatical* congruity to the use of them, which is dependent thereon. *Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*.

GRAMMATICIST.\* *n. s.* [Lat. *grammatista*.] "Græci grammaticum a grammatis distinguunt; et illi in quidem absolute, hunc medicum, doctum existimant." V. Sueton. de *Gram. illustr.* cap. 4.] A grammaticaster.

The *grammaticist* has misled the grammarian, and both of them the philosopher.

H. Toke, *Div. of Poetry*, l. 328.

GRAM'PLET.\* *n. s.* [Fr. *grampele*.] A crab-fish. *Cotgrave*.

GRAM'PUS.\* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Fr. *grand* and *poison*, a large fish.] A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

Give me leave to name what fish we took; dolphins, porpoise, *grampus*, which Mr. Sunda thinks is the right dolphin, none else being of that opinion. *Bar T. Herket, Trav.* p. 384.

GRANA'DO.\* *n. s.* [Span. *granada* de fuego.] A grenade. See *GRENADE*.

GRANADIER.\* See *GRENADEIER*.

GRAN'AN.\* See *GRANNAN*.

GRAN'ARY. *n. s.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries. *Addison*.

The naked nations clothe,  
 And be the exhaustless treasury of a world.

Johnson, *Spring*.

GRAN'ATE.\* *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.] 1. A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise *GRANITE*.

2. The gem called a garnet. See *GARNET*.

GRAND.\* *adj.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so great a Lord. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown

To re-illumine a grand design. *Young*.

There is generally in nature something more grand, and august, than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. *Addison, Spect.* No. 414.

3. Principal; chief. Hence, in composition, *grand-juror*, *grand-master*, *grand-signior*, and the like.

What cause

Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,  
 Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off  
 From their Creator. *Milton, P. I.*

4. Eminent; superiour; very frequently in an ill sense.

Our grand foe Satan. *Milton, P. I.*

So climb this first *grand* thief into God's fold.

Milton, P. L.

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

Among colours, such as are soft or cheerful (except perhaps a strong red which is cheerful) are unfit to produce grand images.

Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. *n. s.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady Was father than his grandam, and as chaste As may be in the world.

Shakespeare, *Troil.* and *Cress.*

We have our forefathers and great grandams all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.

Dryden.

The tyroon best belies thy angel face; Too well thou shaw'st thy pedigree from stone; Thy grandam's was the first by Pyrrhus thrown.

Dryden.

2. An old withered woman.

The women

Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,

And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight.

Dryden.

GRANDCHILD. *† n. s.* [*grand* and *child*. There is something very absurd in this.

Grandfather is properly the great or greater father; but the case seems to be just the contrary with *grand-child*, who is the little or less child.

The French therefore express it much more sensibly than we do, by *petit fils*. Pegge.]

The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Caesar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would say that they were not his seed, but impostumes broken from him.

Bacon.

These hymns may work on future wit, and so May *grandchildren* of thy praises grow.

Donne.

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the *grand-child* of king James.

Clarendon.

Fair daughter, and thou son the *grandchild* both!

Milton, P. L.

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled, And tow'rd's the shore his little *grandchild* led.

Dryden.

GRANDDAUGHTER. *† n. s.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

This *granddaughter* of a man, who will be an overbearing glory to the nation, has now for some years with her husband kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop for their subsistence.

Dr. Newton, *Life of Milton.*

GRANDE. *† n. s.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.] At first our word was *grandy*. A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

To a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable *grandy*, 'tis not a venial sin; no, not a peccadillo! Burton, *dict.* of Med. To the Reader.

In this merry-scent, it is observable, three *grands* are met together; blessing, joy, and hope; and yet there is no strife for precedence.

Atop, *Lawi*, *Serm.* p. 83.

They had some sharper and some milder difference, which might easily happen in such an interview of *grands*, both relevant on the parts which they sway'd.

Watson.

When a prince or *grandee* manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things.

South.

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out viceroys for the *grandees*, and posts of honour for the noble families.

Addison.

GRANDESHIP. *\* n. s.* [*from grandee*.] The rank, or estate, of a *grandee*; a lordship.

I think the conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandships* centered in his person.

Swinsburne, *Trans. through Spain*, l. 42.

GRANDEVITY. *† n. s.* [*from grandaeus*, Latin.] Great age; length of life.

Dict.

Dr. More for his function and *grandevity* made hoolies Mr. Baxter so respectfully, and forbears all such juvenilities as he had used towards Eugenius. *Annot. on the Disc.* of Truth, (1683.) p. 185.

GRANDEVITY. *adj.* [*grandaeus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age.

Dict.

GRANDEUR. *† n. s.* [*French*.] 1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *grandeur*.

Swift.

2. Greatness, as opposed to minuteness.

Let a man try to conceive the different bulk of an animal, which is twenty, from another, which is a hundred times less than a mite; or to compare, in his thoughts, a length of a thousand diameters of the earth with that of a million; and he will quickly find that he has no different measures in his mind adjusted to such extraordinary degrees of *grandeur* or minuteness.

Addison, *Spect.* No. 420.

3. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

To want little is true *grandeur*; and very few things are great to a great mind. Tully, No. 170.

GRANDFATHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, and I were together, I would never come at sea. Why, said he, who did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, and I were as you, I would never come at bed.

Bacon.

Our *grandchildren* will use a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their *grandfathers* were rich and great.

Swift.

GRANDFICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great.

Dict.

GRANDILOQUENCE. *\* n. s.* [*Lat. grandis*, great, and *loquor*, to speak.] In our old lexicography, the word is *grandiloquy*. High, lofty, big speaking.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words, and enthusiastic *grandiloquies*.

More, *Myst.* of God, p. 371.

GRANDILOQUOUS. *\* adj.* [*Lat. grandiloquus*.] Using lofty words. Cockeram.

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail.

Dict.

GRANDITY. *n. s.* [*from grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence.

An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and brevity.

Cumden, *Rem.*

GRANDLY. *\* adv.* [*from grand*.] Sublimely; loftily.

I now saw what I never saw before, a prodigious sea, with immense billows, coming upon a vessel, so as that it seemed hardly possible to escape. There was something grandly horrible in the sight. Russell, *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 249.

GRANDMOTHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The mother of my father or mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice.

1 Tim. i. 5.

GRANDNESS. *\* n. s.* [*from grand*.] Greatness.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabric of the world, one needs only to bid him consider the sun. Walton, *Rel. of Nat.* § 7. 14.

GRANDSIRE. *n. s.* [*grand* and *sire*.] 1. Grandfather.

Think't thou, that I will leave my kingly throne, Wherein my *grandvire* and my father sat?

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

Thy *grandvire*, and his brother, to whom fate Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their names.

DeWan.

The wreaths his *grandvire* knew to reap By active toil and military sweat.

Prior.

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his *grandvire* cut to slumber?

Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

Above the portable, carv'd in cedar wood, Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandvires* stood.

Dryden.

So mimic ancient wits at best, As apes our *grandvires* in their doubtful dress.

Pope.

GRANDSON. *n. s.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store, Give much to you, and to his *grandsons* more.

Dryden.

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*, and, I believe, they have much less among princes.

Swift.

To GRANE. \* To groan. See To GRAIN.

GRANGE. *† n. s.* [*grange*, French; low Lat. *grangia*; probably from *grana gerendo*, the *grange* being in former times the place where the rents of monasteries were paid in grain, which was there stored up; the custody of which was assigned to one of the monks, who was called *grangarius*; and hence *grange* means simply a granary also, though Dr. Johnson takes no notice of the distinction.

The *grange*, in Lincolnshire, and other northern counties, signifies any lone house; and, in some places, bears with it the name of the village or town to which it is near.]

1. A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtue of it: nothing ever thrived on it, said he; — the trees were all blasted, the wine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose.

Johnson, *Discovers*.

It is only the poor *grange*.

The patrimony which my father left me, I would be tenant to.

Burton, and Fl. The Prophetess.



If the church was of their own foundation, they might choose, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must maintain a curate; and of this sort were their *grange* and *parishes*.

**2. A grannery.** [*Fr. grange, a barn.* *Cottgrave.*]

Methodist it was the sound  
Of riot and ill-manag'd merriment,  
Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe,  
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hind;  
When for their teeming flocks, and granges full,  
In wanton dance they praise the leucous Pan.

*Milton, Comus.*

**GRANITE.** *n. s.* [*granit, Fr. from granum, Lat.* because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of most elegant polish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opiques, porphyry, and the *granite*.

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Adanson on Italy.*

**GRANITIC.** *adj.* [*from granite.*] Consisting of granite.

Viewed at a distance, this enormous mass of stone has the appearance of a human figure; and its gigantic form has given rise to a variety of fables. On approaching it, we find that it consists of several ledges of granite, piled one upon another in the rudest manner. We, however, were hewn down to this *granitic* goal, we shall meet deities at every step.

*Pochelet, Hist. of Devonsh. vol. I. P. I.*

**GRANIVOROUS.** *adj.* [*granum and voro, Lat.*] Eating grain; living upon grain. *Granivorous* birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of man discerns not without instruction. *Brewer.*

Parrot efforts a soft delectant nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**GRANISAM.** *n. s.* [*for grandam.*] Grandmother. Only used in ludicrous or low language. *Granny* is still the northern word.

Her mother goodwife Polish has confest'd it  
To *granams*. Keep, the nurse, how they did change  
The children in their cradles.

*H. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my *granam*.

*Bacon, and Fl. Loe's Progress.*

I stripped again, as to what find all said me, as to satisfy my *granam's* farther curiosity.

*Tatler, No. 15.*

Oh my kind *granam* told me, Tim, take warning.

*Gay.*

**GRANNY.** See GRANNAM.

**To GRANT.** *v. a.* [*from grantir, Fr.* Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as Minshew thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*. Dr. Johnson.

— It is directly from the old French verb, *granter*, or *grauunter*, to promise, to satisfy. V. Roquefort, Gloss. in V. GRANAETER. Probably from the Latin *gratum*, what is agreeable. Our word at first, like the French, was *grauunt*, and so continued to be late in the seventeenth century.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church.

*Hooder.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate *satis*, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones.

*Pearson.*

*Grant* that the states have firm'd, by their decree.

The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden, Æn.* Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire

A moment older than my rival fire,  
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man.

*Adams, Freesholder.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him.

*I Sam. xvii.*

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *grant*ed

repentance unto life. *Acts, xiii. 18.*

Didst thou not kill this king?

— I *grant* you.

— Dost grant me, budgehog? Then God *grant* me too.

Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed.

*Shapton, Rick. III.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;

The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

**GRANT.** *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Couriers juggle for a *grant*,

And when they break their friendship plead their wau.

*Dryden.*

3. [*In law.*] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. may be by such persons as cannot give by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed.

*Cowel.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some grant of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty.

*Spenner on Ireland.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman law, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*. *Dumant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage.

*Hooder.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before.

*Dryden.*

**GRANTABLE.** *adj.* [*from grant.*] That may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life.

*Adelfr. Parergon.*

I will require therefore in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.

*Hy. of London's (Sherlock) Charge, 1759, p. 6.*

**GRANTE.** *n. s.* [*from grant.*] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands.

*Swift.*

**GRANTOR.** *n. s.* [*from grant.*] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex pueria* shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office.

*Adelfr.*

**GRANULARY.** *adj.* [*from granule.*] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionally mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for gunpowder.

*Brown, Vols. Err.*

**To GRANULATE.** *v. n.* [*granuler, Fr. from granum, Latin.*] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar.

*Synui.*

**To GRANULATE.** *v. o.*

1. To break into small masses or granules. Most of the Schennissian ore is holds some gold, which they separate by melting the silver, then *granulating* it.

*Brown's Travels, p. 50.*

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were granulated with a multitude of granules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel.

*Ray.*

**GRANULATION.** *n. s.* [*granulation, Fr. from granule.*]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains; it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula.

*Sharp, Surgery.*

**GRANULE.** *n. s.* [*from granum, Latin.*] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow.

*Boyle on Colours.*

**GRANULOUS.** *adj.* [*from granule.*] Full of little grains.

**GRAPE.** *n. s.* [*grappe, French; krappe, Dutch.*] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger.

*Lev. xii. 10.*

Anacron, for thy sake

I of the grape no mention make;  
Ere my Anacron by thee fell.

Cursed plant, I lov'd thee well.

Here are the vines in early flow's decay'd,  
Here grapes discolour'd on the sunny side.

*Clay.*

*Pope, Ode.*

GRAPE Hysynth, or GRAPE Flower. *n. s.*  
A flower.

GRAPE SHOT. *n. s.* In artillery, a combination of small shot, put into a thick canvas bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, the diameter of which is equal to that of the ball which is adapted to the cannon.

*Chambers.*

To GRAPE. See TO GROPE.

GRAPELESS. *adj.* [*grape* and *less*.] Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape. The entertainment consisted of cold fish, lean chickens, rusty hams, raw venison, and grapeless wines.

*Jewins.*

GRAPESTONE. *n. s.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,

A fly, a grapestone, or a hair can kill.

*Prior.*

GRAPEPHICAL. *adj.* [*γρᾱφω*.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In this so graphically a description of the Son of God, clothed in all the pomp and majesty of his Father, the attitude is most observable: "His right foot was on the sea, and his left on the earth."

*Warburton, Sermon.*

GRAPEFULLY. *adv.* [*from graphically*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

After it, succeeded their third dance; than which a more numerous composition could not be seen; graphically disposed into letters, and honouring the name of the most sweet and ingenious prince, Charles duke of York.

*B. Jonson, Masque at Court.*

Very rhetorical delineations follow their miseries by this invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, graphically as in a map described.

*Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. p. 419.*

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and graphically described by Castelle.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GRAPEWICK. *adj.*

1. Graphical.

*He can*

Find all our atoms from a point t' a span;

Our closest creeks and corners; and can trace

Each line, as it were graphically, in the face.

*B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. Relating to engraving.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the grapewick art.

*Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 157.*

GRAPHOMETR. *n. s.* [*Gr. graphometres*, from the *Gr. γράφω*, to write, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A surveying instrument.

As for the bearings and distances, they are very different from those I have given, which answered in every part, almost as exactly as if I had surveyed a field with a graphometer.

*Drammond, Trac. (1749), p. 241.*

GRAPEWICK. *n. s.* [*grapple* and *grappin*, Fr. the grapple of a ship. Cotgrave.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

With grisly sound one goeth the grute gunne —  
In goth the grappinot so ful of crokes.

*Chaucer, Leg. of Chetivatre.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappelen*, German. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the M. Goth. *gripan*, to seize, to lay hold of any thing; Su. Goth. *gripan*; Sax. *gripan*.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

Your grace and I

Must grapple upon even terms no more.

*Deum. and Fil. Miti's Tragedy.*

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close.

*Milton on Education.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,

Meets ours, still to grapple with at last.

*Waller.*

Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings?

*South.*

Anteus here and stern Alcides strive,  
And both the grappling statues seem to live.

*Adrian.*

2. To contend in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,

To grapple with the house of Lancaster.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each

*feet.*

Two grappling Ætæas on the ocean meet,

And English fires with Belgian flames contend.

*Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,  
And leave your England as dead midnight still.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

That business

Grapples you to the heart and love of us.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For bipinnages, vessels for the transporting of  
horses, we are indicted to the Salaminians; for  
grappling hooks to Anacharis.

*Haydon.*

GRA'PPLE. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestler's hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus, strove  
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose  
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple join'd,  
Throttled at length in the air, expir'd & fell.

*Milton, P. B.*

Or did his genius

Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the grapple,  
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,  
To skulk behind my sword.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

2. Close fight.

In the grapple I boarded them: on the Incubator  
get clear of our ship, so I alone became their  
prisoner.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

1. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked grapples cast,  
Which with tenacious hold his foes embarr'd.

*Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*from grapple*.] Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,  
Him backward overbore, and down him stay'd  
With their rule hands and grisly grapplement.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

GRA'PPY. *adj.* [*Fr. grappuy*.]

1. Full of clusters of grapes. *Cotgrave.*

The grape clusters spread  
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.

*Adrian, Ovid.*

2. Made of the grape.

And on the marble altar's polished frame  
Pours forth the grape's stream.

*Gay, Ovid.*

GRA'SHOPPER. *n. s.* [*grass* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. The cicada of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs,  
The cover of the wheels of grashoppers.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Grashoppers eat up the green of whole countries.

*Bacon.*

While cicada is rendered a *grashopper*, we commonly think that which is so called among us to be the true cicada; whereas as we have elsewhere declared, there is a great mistake; for we have not the cicada in England, and indeed no proper word for that animal, which the French name *cigale*: That which we commonly call a *grashopper*, and the French *sauterelle*, being one kind of locust, so rendered in the plague of Egypt, and in old Saxon named *græthop*.

*Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 109.*

Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows  
crown'd,  
Disperse a grateful chincies all around;  
The *grashopper* avoids th' tainted air,  
Nor in the midst of summer ventures there.

*Adrian.*

The women were of such an enormous stature,  
that we appeared as *grashoppers* before them.

*Adrian, Spect.*

GRA'SIER. *n. s.* One who feeds cattle.

See GRAZIER.

He was by turns a fiddler and a farmer, a *grasier* and a poet, with equal success.

*Warren, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 390.*

TO GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could grasp  
water and bind the wind.

*Sidney.*

Grasp ten thousand thunders, which be sent  
Before him, such as in their souls indur'd  
Plagues.

*Milton, P. L.*

Kings, by grasping more than they could hold,  
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.

*Desham.*

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,  
I'll grasp my sceptre with my dying hand.

*Dryden, Ind. Emperor.*

2. To seize; to catch at.

This grasping of the militia of the kingdom into  
their own hands, was desired the summer before.

*Clarendon.*

For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,  
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time?

*Young.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavor to seize; to try at.

So audacious and exultant are the desires of men,  
that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme  
of perfect happiness with less.

*Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.

See, his face is black and full of blood;  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps  
And tugs'd for life.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

3. To gripe; to grenchon.

Like a miser 'midst his store,  
Who grasps and grasps will he can hold no more.

*Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his grasp  
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton.*  
This hand and sword have been acquainted well;  
It should have come before into my grasp,  
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*  
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may  
see it held something in his grasp formerly.  
*Addison on Italy.*

## 2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st  
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,  
And the rich ease to boot. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

## 5. Power of seizing.

Within the direful grasp  
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton, Comus.*  
They looked upon it as their own, and had it  
even within their grasp. *Clarendon.*

GRASPERS.† n. s. [from *grasp*.] One that  
grasps, seizes, or catches at. *Sherwood.*

GRASS.† n. s. [Græc. *Sax.* grass, Goth.  
*gras*, feel, from *gro*, to germinate, to  
sprout.] The common herbage of the  
field on which cattle feed; an herb with  
long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fast as the beifer at grass, and bell  
as bulls. *Jer. l. 11.*

The best being young, and only grass feed, was  
thin, light, and moist, and of a substance to  
endure the salt. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;  
But for a blooming nymph will pass,  
Just fifteen, coming summer's grass. *Swift.*

GRASS OF PARNASSUS. n. s. [*parnassia*,  
Latin.] A plant.

This plant is called *parnassia* from  
mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to  
grow; and because the cattle feed on it,  
it obtained the name of grass, though  
the plant has no resemblance to the  
grass kind. *Miller.*

TO GRASS. v. n. [from the noun.] To  
breed grass; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,  
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner for grass,  
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-GREEN.\* adj. [*grass* and *green*.]  
Green with grass.

He is dead and gone, lady,  
He is dead and gone;  
At his head a grass-green turf,  
At his heels a stone. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

He lay him to the fatal place,  
Where Margaret's body lay;  
And stretch'd him on the grass-green turf,  
That wrapt her breathless clay. *Mallet, William and Margaret.*

GRASS-GROWN.\* adj. [*grass* and *grown*.]  
Grown over with grass.

Desolating famine, who delights  
In grass-grown cities, and in desert fields.  
*Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.*

Desolation o'er the grass-green street  
Expands her raven wings.  
*Atteridge, Pleasures of Imagination, B. 2.*

If a friend my grass-green threshold find,  
O, how my lonely cot renews with glees!  
*Shakespeare, Eliza, 7.*

GRASS-LOT. n. s. [*grass* and *plot*.] A  
small level covered with short grass.

Here on this grass-plot, in this very place,  
Come and sport. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

The part of your garden next your house should  
be a parterre for flowers, or grass-plots bordered  
with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters,  
to adorn their walks and grass-plots. *Mentmore.*

GRASS-POLY. n. s. A species of WILLOW-  
WORT.

GRASSY-TION.\* n. s. [*Lat. grassatio*.] A  
ranging about to do wrong.

If in vice there be a perpetual grassation, there  
must be virtue a perpetual vigilance.  
*Fletcher, Reg. i. 8.*

GRASSLESS.\* adj. [*grass* and *less*.] Wanting  
grass.

The wint'ry snow had covered all their greens,  
Nought else upon the grassless ground but winter's  
waste was scene. *Mir. for Mag. p. 356.*

GRASSINESS. n. s. [from *grassy*.] The  
state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY. adj. [from *grass*.] Covered  
with grass; abounding with grass.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,  
Nor the rank grassy fens delights untidy'd. *Spenser.*

Their table was, and mossy seats had round.  
*Milton, P. l.*

To dew obnoxious, on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. n. s. [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near  
to one another, or crossing each other;  
such as are in cloysters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three  
reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim;  
or else you had looked through the grate, like a  
geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

Out at a little grate his eyes he cast  
Upon those lordling bills, and open plain. *Daniel.*

A fan has on it a nursery of lively black-eyed  
vestals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the  
grates. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires  
are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned  
grate consumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

TO GRATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
shut up with bars. *Sherwood.*

TO GRATE. v. a. [*grater*, Fr.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attri-  
tion of a rough body.

Therest the fiend his gnashing teeth did grate.  
*Spenser.*

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,  
And mighty states characterless are grated  
To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

At the parties of the party were not made to  
stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up  
and down, grate and fret the object material, and fill  
it full of little holes. *Newcomen, Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexa-  
tious.

Therest enraged, soon he ran upstairs,  
Grinding his teeth, and grating his great heart.  
*Spenser.*

They have been partial in the gospel, called  
and chosen out those softer and more gentle  
dictates which should less grate and disturb them.  
*Decay of Piety.*

Just resentment and hard usage can't  
Take it; unwilling word; and, grating as it is,  
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

This habit of writing and discouraging, wherein  
I unfortunately differ from almost the whole king-  
dom, and an apt to grate the ears of more than I  
could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship  
in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of aspe-  
rities or hard bodies.

The grating shock of wrathful iron arms.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

On a sudden open jar,  
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,  
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate  
Hard thunder, that the lowest bottom shook  
Of Erebus. *Milton, P. l.*

TO GRATE. v. n.

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend;  
to offend, as by oppression or im-  
portunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?  
Wist perhappeth been suborn'd to grate on you,  
That you should end this lawless bloody bout  
Of fang'd rebellion with a seal divine?  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I have grated upon my good friends for three  
reprieves for you, or else you had looked through  
the grate. *Shakespeare.*

Fardulizing is of great use; but the faculty  
must be so tenderly managed as not to grate upon  
the truth and reason of things. *L'Estrange.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men.  
*South.*

I never heard him make the least complaint,  
in a case that would have grated sorely on some men's  
patience, and have filled their lives with discontent.  
*Locks.*

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a  
rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp  
knife, because the edge of it may sometimes grate.  
*Hobbes.*

GRATE.\* adj. [Fr. *grate*, "grateful,"  
Cotgrave; Lat. *gratus*.] Agreeable.

Not now in use; but if *ingrate*, as Dr.  
Johnson asserts, be proper for what is  
unpleasant to the sense, *grate* for what  
is the contrary seems also to be proper.

It becomes grate and delicious enough by cus-  
tom. *St. Herbert, Truce, p. 311.*

GRATEFUL. adj. [*gratus*, Lat.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing  
to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A grateful mind  
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton, P. l.*

When some degree of wealth was given, he  
exerted all his strength in a return of grateful  
recognition to the author of it.

Years of service past,  
From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden, Feb.*

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; de-  
licious.

Whatever is ingrate at first, is made grateful  
by custom; but whatever is too pleasing at first,  
grows quickly to satiety. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and  
thirst, and refuse such means and drinks as are  
most grateful to his appetite, if he be persuaded  
that they will endanger his health. *Widius.*

This place is the more grateful to strangers in  
respect that it being a frontier town, and bordering  
upon divers nations, many languages are under-  
stood here. *Brown, Travels.*

Now golden floors on loaded branches shine,  
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine.  
*Pope.*

GRATEFULLY. adv. [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and  
repay benefits; with due sense of obli-  
gation.

He, as new wak'd, thus gratefully replied.  
*Milton, P. l.*

Enough remains for household charge beside,  
His wife and tender children to sustain,  
And gratefully to feed his dumb deserving train.  
*Dryden, Virg.*

In Cyprus ruled by men and gods obey'd,  
The lover's toll the gratefully repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual  
occurrence of something new, which may gratefully  
strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRATEFULNESS.† n. s. [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete. Dr. Johnson says, citing Sidney and Herbert. The authority of others, especially of Pope, might have been added to defend the usage of the word. Nor is it yet, perhaps, disused.

A Laccian knight having sometimes served him with more *gratefulness* than good courage defended him.

*Sidney.*  
Blessings beforehand, lies of *gratefulness*.  
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

I am pich'd so high.  
To such a growth of full prosperities,  
That, to conceal my fortunes, were an injury  
To *gratefulness*, and those more liberal favours  
By whom all glories prosper.

*Broom.* and *Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*  
He [Fenton] died poor, but content; leaving no debts, or legacies, except of a few pounds to Mr. Trumbull and my lady, in token of respect, *gratefulness*, and mutual esteem.

*Pope, Lett. to Broom.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

**GRAT'ER.** *n. s.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate*.]  
A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender hands touch a nettle,  
And it stings you for your pain;  
Grasp it like a man of mettle,  
And it soft as silk remains.  
So it is with common natures,  
Treat them gently, they rebel;  
But be rough as rusted spears,  
And the rugged edge will.

*A. Hill.*

**GRATIFICATION.** *n. s.* [*gratification*, Fr. *gratification*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.  
They are incapable of any design above the present gratification of their palates.

*South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.  
How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those gratifications in which he has been long used to place his happiness!

*Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.  
Calling drunkenness, good fellowship; pride, cunningness; rage, valour; bribery, gratification.

*Dr. Marten, Discharge, &c. (1655), p. 233.*

**GRATIFY.** *v. a.* [*from gratify*.] One who gratifies, or delights.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons amongst the heathens, who were great gratifiers of the natural life of man.

*Mare, Myst. of God, p. 169.*

To GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratifier*, old Fr.; *gratificator*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.  
You steer between the country and the court,  
Nor gratify what'er the great desire,  
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.

*Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to soothe.  
But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;  
For who would die to gratify a foe?

*Dryden, Fals.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;  
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide  
Echoing his glory, gratify his pride.

*Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be gratified with saucers rather than food.

*Tatler.*

At once they gratify their scent and taste,  
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast.

*Pope.*

A thousand little imperfections are very repaying to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding.

*Addison.*

3. To requite with a recompence; as,  
I'll gratify you for this trouble.

GRAT'ING. *n. s.* [*from grate*.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other; as, the iron gratings of a prison.

2. In a ship, gratings are small ledges of sawed plank on the upper deck.

GRAT'INGLY. *adv.* [*from grate*.] Harshly, offensively.

GRAT'IS. *adv.* [*Latin*.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and of late,  
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd?

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee.

The taking of use, though be judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lost still gratis both to friends and strangers.

*Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice gratis.

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it gratis by those universities.

*Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

GRATITUDE. *n. s.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

That our renowned Rome, whose gratitude  
Tow'rd's her deserving children is enroll'd,  
Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Suspicious thoughts his penative mind employ.  
A silent gratitude, and clouded joy.

*Harte.*

2. Desire to return benefits.  
The debt immense of endless gratitude.

*Milton, P. L.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

*South, Sermon.*

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the gratuitous blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry.

*L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.  
The second motive they had to introduce this gratuitous declination of soma, the same poet given us.

*Rey.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [*from gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.  
I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they gratuitously tack to matter; this is to sacrifice will and choice to these particles.

*Chapman, Phil. Prin.*

GRATUITY. *n. s.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuit*.]

1. A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small gratuity.

*Broom on the Odyssey.*

He used every way to prevent us with his alms, upon the score of some little gratuity we gave him.

*Swift.*

To GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulator*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus, And gratulate his safe return to Rome.

The people will accept whom he administers.

*Titus Andronicus.*

Whither away so fast?  
—No farther than the Tower,  
To gratulate the gentle prisoner there.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Every itself cannot but grateulate the church of England that is so furnished with learned bishops.

*Sir J. Harrington, Dr. View of the Church, p. 10.*

Since nature could behold no dire a crime,  
I grateulate at least any native crime.

That such a land, which such a monster bore,  
So far is distant from our Thracian shore.

*Dryden, Fals.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,  
Who this thy escape from rumour grateulate.

No less than if from prison, and descent,  
Do beg thy care unto thy sister state. *J. Brown.*

3. To reward. Not now in use.  
A thanks to every one; and to grateulate  
So great a service done at my desire,  
Ye shall have many floods higher and higher  
Than you have need for.

*Broom, and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

I could not chuse but grateulate your honest endeavours with this remembrance.

*Heywood, Apol. for Actors.*

GRATULATION. *n. s.* [*from gratulation*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the first gratulations wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him.

*Hooker.*

The earth  
Gave signs of gratulation, and each hill.

*Milton, P. L.*

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian desire, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance.

*South, Sermon.*

GRATULATORY. *adj.* [*from gratulation*.]

1. Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

After a short preamble gratulatory, and signifying his majesty's summons.

*Conference at Hampton Court, (1605), p. 23.*

There is a gratulatory gift, which we sendeth to another to testify their love and joy.

*Willm. Treat. of Solomon's Marriages, p. 31.*

2. Expressing thanks.  
They make a gratulatory oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.

*L. Addison, on the State of the Jews, p. 125.*

Formerly he had discovered any propitiatory sacrifice, content with gratulatory, after the Protestant way.

*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 24.*

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave.

*Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. s.*

1. The place in the ground in which the dead are repositied. [*græf*, *græf*, Sax. from *græpan*, to dig; *græfa*, Icel. *græban*, Goth. and thus the Germ. *grab*, a grave; and perhaps all may be referred to the Heb. *kaber*, a grave. Graves were formerly called by the English *pætz*.]

Now it is the time of night,  
That the graves, all gaping wide,  
Every one lets forth his spirit,  
In the church-way paths to glide.

*Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt not leave us in the loneliness here.

*Milton, P. L.*

To walk upon the graves of our dead masters, is our own security.

*Danvers, Sepulch.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all things.

fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common grave all the inhabitants of the earth.

Burnet.

They were wont once a year to meet at the graves of the martyrs; these solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths.

Nelson.

2. In the plural only, *graves* is a word used to signify the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles. It means also this refuse made into cakes as food for dogs.

3. [*gräf*, Germ. A count; low Lat. *gravius*, and *grapius*.] A ruler; usually in composition, as *landgrave*, *margrave*.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *n. s.* [*grave* and *clothes*.]

The dress of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unsound, That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-clothes* were unbound.

Spenser.

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-clothes*.

St. John, i. 44.

- GRAVE-DIGGER, *n. s.* [*grave* and *digger*.]

One who digs graves.

Shakespeare, who was a great copier of nature, whenever he introduces any artisans, or low characters, into his plays, never fails to dash them strongly with some distinguishing stain of humour; as may be seen more remarkably in the scene of the *grave-digger* in *Hamlet*.

Hamlet, Act. i. 1.

- GRAVE-MAKER, *n. s.* [*grave* and *maker*.]

A *grave-digger*.

When you are asked this question next, say a *grave-maker*; the houses that he makes last till doomsday.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

If you would hear more of this rare physician, and his feats, (for I am sick of him,) enquire of sad families, and merry *grave-makers*.

Witch, *Merry*, of Eng. p. 100.

- GRAVE-STONE, *n. s.* [*grave* and *stone*.]

The stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy *grave*; Lie where the light foam of the sea may best Thy *grave-stone* daily.

Shakespeare, *Timon*.

The *grave-stone* of Christ's tomb was sealed.

St. Paul, *1 Cor.* p. 132.

- To GRAVE, *v. a.* preter. *graved*; *pass.* *graven*.

1. To dig. [*Sax.* *grapan*. See *GRAVE*. This is the primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.] To *grave* is our northern expression for to break up ground with a spade.

He had *graven* and *dugged* up a pit.

Ps. vi. 16. *Coma. Prayer*.

2. To insculpt; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance. [*Sax.* *graven*; Dutch; *graver*, Fr.; *graver*, Gr.]

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*.

Milton, *P. L.*

Thy sun of duty left two words contain;

O! may they *grave* in thy heart remain;

Be humble and be just.

Prior.

3. To carve or form.

What *protruded* the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it?

Heb. ii. 18.

4. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.

The *graver*; can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours; by the degrees of the lights and shadows; 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects.

Dryden, *Du Fresnoy*.

5. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not now in use, but formerly common in this sense, among our writers, from Gower to Shakespeare.

There's more gold;

Do you damn others, and let this damn you;

And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare, Timon*.

6. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.

Ainsworth.

To GRAVE, *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it.

Ex. xxviii. 35.

GRAVE, *adj.* [*grave*, Fr.; *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To the more mature,

A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,

A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

We should have else desir'd

Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*

And prosperous, in this day's council.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of

matrices, or elegance and prettiness, as in your

lesser dogs, are modes of beauty.

More against *Athicism*.

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of *gravity*.

Dryden, *Fab. Pref.*

Youth on silent wings is flown;

*Graver* years come rolling on.

Prior.

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;

And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face.

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself.

Thomson.

They have as much reason to pretend to, and

as much necessity to aspire after, the highest

accomplishments of a Christian and solid virtue,

as the *grave* and wisest among Christian philosophers.

Lea.

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *graved* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness.

Grav, *Caual.*

3. Not showy; not tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, i. e. more acute pitch or tone, and both having some emphasis, i. e. more vigorous pronunciation.

Holder.

GRAVEL, *n. s.* [*gravier*, French; *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armoric.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

*Gravel* consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand.

Woodward.

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled,

it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers.

Sidney.

Proofs as clear as founts in July.

We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarters of stones.

More.

So deep, and yet so clear, was might behold

The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold.

Dryden.

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit.

Spectator.

*Gravel* walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer*.

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*; if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or trace with it.

Arbuthnot.

To GRAVEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss grows upon alleys, especially such as lie cold and upon the north, as in the streets of Paris; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*.

Bacon.

2. To stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this Island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground.

Cowden.

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter, you might take occasion to kiss.

Shakespeare.

The dissent itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp.

Hewell.

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity! And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemma! *Glenn, Sermon*.

Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*,

To put his nose, and would have *gravelled*.

Prior.

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELLE, *adj.* [from *gravel*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,

By the discarding of this pelleted storm,

Lie *gravelled*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

GRAVELLY, *adj.* [*graveleux*, French; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring-waters that will insalinate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and generally part of it.

Harvey on Consumption.

GRAVELLY, *adv.* [from *gravel*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st

Grimely in doubt whether to hold them wise.

Milton, *P. L.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravelly* what she would have her to do.

Swift.

Widom's above suggesting wiles;

The queue of learning *gravelly* carries.

-label="Text">

Swift.

A formal story was very *gravelly* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members.

Sayd.

It's not enough the blackhead scarce can read,

But must be wisely loud, and *gravelly* proud!

Young.

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVITY, *n. s.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

Youth no less becomes

The light and careless livid that it wears,

Than settled age his sables, and his weeds

Importing health and *gravity*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

But yet we were of counsel when too too much

Number makes long disputes and *gravelly* dull.

Denham.

**GRAVEOLENT.** *adj.* [*graveolens*, Lat.]  
Strong scented. *Dict.*  
**GRAVEUR.** *n. s.* [*graveur*, French: from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the graver dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Gravins, Dufren.*

2. The stile or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening gravers, I could not soften this. *Beylc.*

The tollsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,  
Some work the file, and some the graver guide. *Guy, Fren.*

**GRAVID.** *adj.* [*lat. gravidus*.] Pregnant. The word is old in our language.

A careful husband over his gravid associate.

*Sir T. Herbert, Tran. p. 35.*

**GRAVIDATED.** *part. adj.* [*gravidatus*, Lat.] Great with young.

Her womb is said to bear him, to have been gravidated, or great with child.

*Gravins, vol. ii. c. 84.*

**GRAVIDATION.** *n. s.* [*Latin, gravidatio*.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

As *er yurp* *Excu* expresseth a proper gravidation, so doth *er yurp* *Excu* a proper conception. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 3.*

**GRAVIDITY.** *n. s.* [*gravidus*, Lat.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women obstructed, have not always the fore-mentioned symptoms: in those the signs of gravidity and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**GRAVING.** *n. s.* [from *grave*.]

1. Carved work.

Skillful to work in gold: — also to grave any manner of graving, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*

2. Impression.

Later vices, oaths, or leaguers can never blot out those former gravings, or characters, which by just and lawful means were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*

To **GRAVITATE.** *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursued,  
That matter is with active force endued;  
That all in parts magnetick pow'r exert,  
And to each other gravitate, must. *Blackmore.*

That subtle matter is of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must gravitate jointly with that body. *Bowley.*

**GRAVITATION.** *n. s.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of gravitation, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,  
Shall gravitation cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

**GRAVITY.** *n. s.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *graviti*, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, acceler-

ating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unobtainable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold gravity, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative; absolute gravity, is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of gravity in one body above the specific gravity of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or gravity of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown, Fals. Err.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tony of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the deeper parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call gravity. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the gravity of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of gravity. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,  
But all be buried in his gravity. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and gravity of bearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd.

*Epigrams, Æn.*

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their gravity. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great gravity, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Law.*

**GRAY.** *n. s.* [*græu*, Cambro-Brit. *græu*, Germ. *crur*, blood, *Serenius*.] The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Most we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gray*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumption.*

There may be a stronger broath made of vegetables than of any gray soup. *Arbutnot on Alimentis.*

**GRAY.** *adj.* [*græu*, Saxon; *græu*, Danish; *græu*, Germ. and Dutch. Mr. H. Tooke thinks that it is from the Sax. *gegræpan*, to dye, to colour.]

They left me then, when the gray hooded even,  
Like a sad coxswain in palmer's weed, *Milton, Comus.*

Those gray and dan colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect white, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisley, and many others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become gray headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

anon  
Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The restoration of gray hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glennid, Requir.*

Gray headed infant! said in vain grown old! Lie charms restless? *Dryden, Juv.*

We most of us are grown gray headed in our dear master's service. *Addison, Spect.*

Her gray hairs beyond dyings damning looks unrudd, And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark, like the opening or close of day; of the colour of asher.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Camilla, that is, gray eyed. *Comden, Rem.*

The gray ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,  
Chequ'd with the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as the gray ey'd morning straks the skies,  
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay, Trivia.*

**GRAY.** *n. s.* A gray colour. The gray of the morning is common in many places for the break of day.

I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye;  
'Tis but the pale reflect of Cynthia's brow. *Shakspeare, Rom. Jul.*

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day  
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky gray. *Parnell.*

**GRAY.** *n. s.* [from its colour.] A badger. *Ainsworth.*

This fine  
Smooth hawson's cub, the young price of a gray. *B. Jonson, 2nd Shepherd.*

**GRAY.** *n. s.* A kind of salmon, having a gray back and sides: probably the same as the gile.

**GRAYBEARD.** *n. s.* [gray and beard.] An old man; in contempt.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.  
— Graybeard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*

Have I in conquest strait mine ear so far,  
To be afraid to tell graybeards the truth? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A dull relation of the acts of gray graybeards to a young price might grow tedious.

*Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 35.*

**GRAYFLY.** *n. s.* [gray and fly.] The trumpet-fly.

We drove afield, and both together heard  
What time the grayfly winds her sultry horn. *Milton, Lycidas.*

**GRAYISH.** *adj.* [from gray.] Approaching to a gray colour. *Sherwood.*

On either side did shine a grayish eye.  
Warner, *Albion's England.*

**GRAYLE.** See **GRAIL**.

**GRAYLING.** *n. s.* [*thymallus*.] The umber, a fish.

The grayling lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton, Angler.*

GRAYNESS.† *n. s.* [from gray.] The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*

TO GRAZE.† *v. n.* (Sax. *grarian*.)

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.  
The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes  
graze, and my lambs suck.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
(Once where you will, you shall not house with me.)  
*Shakespeare.*

Leaving in the fields his grazing cows,  
He sought himself some hospitable house.

*Dryden, Fob.*  
The more ignoble throng  
Attend their stately steps, and slowly graze along.

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into  
airs which are plain campaigns, but grazing, and  
not overgrown with heath.

The sewers must be kept so as the winter may  
not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground  
continueth the wet, whereby it will never grow to  
purpose that year.

A third sort of grazing ground is that near the  
sea, which is commonly very rich land.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was  
expressed, so the first perpetually grazed.

*Bacon on the War with Spain.*

4. [From *raser*, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English,  
That being dead, like to the bullets going;  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief;  
Killing in relays of mortality. *Shakspeare, Hen. F.*

A bullet grazes on any place, when it gently  
turns up the surface of what it strikes upon.

*Cowd, in F. Grass-Heath.*

The shot—  
Here'd Talgal's gaberline, and grazing  
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,  
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon;  
Who straight a surgeon cried, a surgeon!

*Hudibras, l. iii.*

TO GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to  
feed on grass.

Jacob graz'd his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakspeare.*  
O happy man, saith he, that lo! I see  
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,  
If he but know his good.

*Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as object bears, that grow  
The trodden herb, of object thoughts and low.

*Milton, P. L.*

Their steeds around,  
Free from their harness, graze the flow'ry ground.

*Dryden.*

Some graze their land till Christmas, and some  
longer.

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep  
His scaly flocks that graze the wat'ry deep.

*Dryden, Virg.*

The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant  
mead.

*Page.*

3. To supply with grass.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field  
or two to graze his cows, with a garden and  
orchard.

*Suyf.*

4. To strike lightly. [Fr. *raser*.]

Whom solid virtue  
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,  
Could neither graze, nor pierce. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

We still say, the skin is grazed, or slightly hurt.

*Cowd, in F. Grass-Heath.*

GRAYZER. *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One that  
grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops  
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf  
Sufficient: after them the cackling goose,  
Close grazer, finds wherewith to cuss her want.

*Philips.*

GRAYZER. *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One who  
feeds cattle.

All graziers prefer their cattle from meager  
pastures to better.

*Bacon.*  
Gentle peace, which fillst the husbandman's  
barns, the grazer's folds, and the tradesman's  
shop.

*Hovell.*  
His confusion increased when he found the  
alderman's father to be a grazer.

*Spectator.*  
Of agriculture, the desolation made in the  
country by engrossing graziers, and the great  
yearly importation of corn from England, are  
lamentable instances under what discouragement  
it lies.

GREASE. *n. s.* [*graisse*, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or  
unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten  
From the mouth-river's glibbet, throw  
Into the flame.

*Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of grease they use a coal upon  
brown paper.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thus hopit, with sacrifice of ocean slain,  
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain.

To give those flocks and herds, with large increase;  
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's grease;

*Dryden, Jur.*

A girdle, foul with grease, binds his obscene  
satire.

*Dryden.*

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and  
gourindness of the legs, which happens  
to a horse after a journey, or by standing  
long in the stable.

TO GREASE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

A treatise—never to be thumbed or greased  
by students, nor bound to circulating chains of  
darkness in a library. *Suyf, Tale of a Tub, l. 7.*

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store  
Of the great advocate that grinds the poor.

*Dryden, Pers.*

GRAYASILY.† *adv.* [from *greasy*.]

With an appearance, as if smeared with  
grease.

His sweaty neck did shine right greasy.

*Mortimer, Song of the Sower, l. ii. 77.*

2. Grossly; indelicately.

You talk greasily, your lips grow foul.

*Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

GRAYBINESS. *n. s.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness;  
fatness.

Upon the most of these stones, after they are  
cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of  
greasiness or unctuousness.

*Hovell.*

GRAYLY.† *adj.* [from *greasy*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy  
relics

Of her o'ercreant faith.

*Shakspeare.*

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble  
Govern'd their roaring throngs, and grumbled  
pity:

I could have hugg'd the gray rogues; they  
pleas'd me.

*Orvey.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned,  
and have a soft, greasy, well curled close wool.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky; in reproach.

Let's consult together against this greasy knight.

*Shakspeare.*

4. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

Chaste coils, when greasy Aristotle,  
For his rank lice, is sursum'd divine.

*Marston, Scavage of Vill. l. 2.*

GREAT.† *adj.* [near, Saxon; *groot*,  
Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to en-  
crease.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas, one of the twelve came, and with him a  
great multitude with swords and staves.

*St. Matt. xxvi. 47.*

All these cities were fenced with high walls,  
gates and bars, besides unwall'd towns a great  
many.

*Drut. iii. 5.*

Elemental air diffus'd  
In circuit to the uttermost convex  
Of this great round.

*Milton, P. L.*

And God created the great whales.

*Milton, P. L.*

A dangeon horrible, on all sides round,  
As one great furnace flam'd; to them, the P. L.

The tallest pine  
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast  
Of some great ammiral.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Having any quality in a higher degree.

There were they in great fear. *Psalm xiv. 5.*

Their power was great. *Milton, P. L.*

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven.

*Milton, P. L.*

Charms such as this, inimitably great,  
He only could express.

*Broomer.*

3. Having number or bulk, relative or  
comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the  
idea of greater is also clear, but it is but a com-  
parative idea.

*Lache.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a  
great while to come.

*1 Sam. vii. 19.*

5. Important; weighty.

Make sure  
Her favours to thee, and the great oath take  
With which the blessed gods assurance make.

*Chapman.*

Many  
Have broke their backs with laying manors on  
them.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

What is low raise and support,  
That to the height of this great argument  
I may assert eternal Providence,  
And vindicate the ways of God to men.

*Milton, P. L.*

On some great charge employ'd;  
He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep.

*Milton, P. L.*

By experience of this great event,  
In arms not worse.

*Milton, S. A.*

And summons read, the great consult began.

*Milton, P. L.*

And though this be a great truth, if it be im-  
partially considered, yet it is also a great paradox  
to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices.

*Tilston.*

6. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who com-  
mands you  
To render up the great seal presently.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

7. Venerable; adorable; awful.

Thou first art wont God's great authentic will,  
Interpreter, through highest heaven to bring.

*Milton, P. L.*

8. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Of high rank; of large power.

Then the king made Daniel a great man.

*Don. ii. 48.*

Such men as be be never at heart's ease,  
Whilst they behold a greater than themselves.

*Shakspeare, Ind. Cas.*

Worthiest by being good,

Far more than great or high. *Milton, P. L.*

The fantastic complaisance, which is paid to them, may blind the *great* from seeing themselves in a just light. *Tatler*, No. 196.

Of all the *great*, how few  
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true!

*Pope, Ode on St. John's Day.*

Misfortune made the throne her seat,  
And some could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rome*.

Despise the force of state,  
The sober follies of the wise and *great*. *Pope*.

The marble tomb, that rise on high,  
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie!

These, all the poor remains of state,  
Adorn the rich, or praise the *great*. *Farwell*.

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour, softening all her globe,  
Fermented the *great* mother to conceive.

*Milton*, P. L.

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in sight.

*Jer. i. 6.*

The *great* Creator thus replied. *Milton*, P. L.

The *great* Son returns'd

Victorious with his saints. *Milton*, P. L.

Fair angel, thy desire which tends to know  
The works of God, thereby to glorify

The *great* Work-master, leads to no excess  
That reaches blame. *Milton*, P. L.

*Great* are thy works, Jehovah, infinite  
Thy power! what thought can measure thee, or tongue

Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return,  
Than from the giant angels: Thee that day  
Thy thunders magnified, but to create  
Is *greater* than created to destroy. *Milton*, P. L.

The *great* luminary

Alone the vulgar convulsions thick,  
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,  
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L.

Here Caesar grac'd with both Minerva's arms,  
Caesar, the world's *great* master, and his own.

*Pope*.

Scipio,

*Great* in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. *Pope*.

12. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such *Dido* was; with such becoming state,  
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*.

*Dryden*, *Virg.*

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so,  
that it might seem that *great* mindedness was  
but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney*.

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon,

Nor *great* Alcino, such magnificence  
Equal'd in all his glories. *Milton*, P. L.

He disdain'd not to appear at *great* tables and  
festive entertainments. *Atterbury*.

15. Intellectually *great*; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,  
Answering his *great* idea. *Milton*, P. L.

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be  
won with words, nor the defendants to be discourag'd  
with *great* looks; wherefore he began to  
batter the walls. *Knollys*.

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word, Dr. Johnson says. It is used in this sense in Scotland, and Dr. Jamieson thinks it not the adjective *great* improperly used, but as immediately formed from the Saxon *grēd*, peace, *grēdian*, to agree, to be in a state of agreement.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon*.

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears.

Because he slew me not from the womb; or that my mother might have been my grave, and her womb always *great* with me. *Jerem. ix. 17.*

Their bellies *great*

With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sidney*.

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,  
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away.

*Mays*, *Virgil*.

19. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-grandchildren* tongue came out of Persia. *Comden*, *Rom.*

What we call *great-great-grandfather* they called *forthafader*. *Comden*, *Rom.*

Your *great* uncle, Edward the black prince of Wales. *Shakespeare*, *Hen. F.*

He has crack'd the league  
Between us and the emperor, the queen's *great* nephew. *Shakespeare*, *Hen. VIII.*

Their holiday-clothes go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison*.

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Bp. Taylor*, *Devotions*.

*GREAT*. n. s. [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,  
Let this by experience lead thee the way:

By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring at night,  
By day with dispatch. *Tupper*, *Husbandry*.

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh*, *Essay*.

He did at length so many slain forget,  
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryden*.

Carpenters build a house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Maron*, *Mech. Err.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentleman who is turned of sixty. *Addison*.

*GREATBELLED*. adj. [*great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming.

*Greatbelled* women,  
That had not half a week to go, like rams  
In the old time of war, would shake the press. *Shakespeare*.

A *greatbelled* woman, walking through the city  
In the daytime, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Williams*, *Math. Magic*.

*TO GREATEN*.† v. a. [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used, Dr. Johnson says; yet it is found in the writings of some of our best authors.

After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy  
little, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their giddy countries. *Raleigh*.

Whether doth he bend all his powers but to attain his own ends, to cross another's, to *greaten* himself, to supplant a rival? *Bp. Hall*, *Sermon on Mon.*

The popes are accustomed to do the like, in consideration of their nephews whom they would *greaten*. *Dryden*, *Dyn.* of the *Duchess of York*.

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to please and exalt him. *Bp. Ascham*.

*TO GREATEN*.\* v. n. To increase; to become large.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [is] *greaten*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit. *South*, *Serm.* x. 356.

*GREATHARTED*. adj. [*great* and *heart*.] High spirited; unaffected.

The earl, as *greatharted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Chaucer*.

*GREATLY*. adv. [from *great*.]

1. In a *great* degree.  
Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton*, P. L.

2. Nobly; illustriously.  
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,  
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst caprice. *Dryden*, *Ann. Mar.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.  
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,  
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,  
And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison*, *Cato*.

*GREATNESS*. n. s. [Sax. *grootnes*.] n.

1. Largeness of quantity or number.  
By *greatness* I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view, considered as one entire piece. *Addison*, *Spect.* No. 412.

2. Comparative quantity.  
We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of those sort of quantities. *Locke*.

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pains equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself, because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke*.

3. High degree of any quality.  
Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers*.

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.  
The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the greatest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they the wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney*.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare*.

So many  
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves.

I beg your *greatness* not to give the law  
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden*, *Bu.*

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms  
Of pow'r and future state;  
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden*.

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Suiff*.

5. Swelling pride; affected state.  
My lord would have you know that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon*.

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.  
*Greatness* of mind and nobleness their seat  
Build in her loveliest. *Milton*, P. L.

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.  
*Greatness* with Timon dwells in such a draught,  
As brings all Braggadocio before your thought. *Pope*.

*GREAVE*.† n. s.

1. A grove. [Sax. *græf*.] This is a very ancient form of our word *grove*.]

Phœbus — with his streamer drieth in the *groves*  
The silver droppings, hanging on the leaves. *Chaucer*, *Ru. Tote*.



She fled into that covert *grease*.

*Spenser, F. v. li. vi. 45.*

Some hid among the leaves,

Some in the taller trees, some in the lower *greases*.

*Dryden, Polyd. S. 13.*

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,

We'll lick the sirup leaves,

And tell the bees that there is gall

To that upon the *greases*.

*Dryden.*

2. A groove. [*Icel. groof, from graf, to dig.*]

Either fast closed in some hollow *grease*,

Or buried in the ground from jealousy.

*Spenser, F. v. iii. i. 42.*

GREAVE, *n. s.* [from *grece*, French.]

Armour for the legs; a sort of boots.

It wants the singular number.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs.

*1 Sam. xvii. 6.*

A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*,

And curesh such

*Chapman, Iliad.*

GRECIAN, *n. s.* [Latin, *Græcus*, from *Græcia*.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece.

The children also of Judah, and the children of Jerusalem, have ye sold unto the *Greecians*.

*Jer. iii. 6.*

For every false drop in her bewdy veins

A *Greecian's* life hath sunk.

*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

2. A Jew who understood or spoke Greek.

There arose a murmuring of the *Greecians* against the Hebrews.

*Acts, vi. 1.*

He—disputed against the *Greecians*.

*Acts, xv. 29.*

3. One skilled in the Greek language; as, he is a good *Greecian*. A colloquial expression.

GRECIAN, *adj.* Relating to country of Greece.

*The royal towers*

Of great Seleucia, built by *Greecian* kings,

*Milton, P. L.*

Look upon Greece under its free states, and you would think its inhabitants lived in different climates, and under different heavens from those at present; so different are the geniuses which are formed under Turkish slavery and *Greecian* liberty.

*Addison, Spect. No. 287.*

GRECIAN FIRE, *[Fr. feu Grægois.]* Wild-fire; fire which will burn within water.

TO GRECIANIZE, *v. n.* [from *Greecian*; *Fr. grecianizer*.] To play the *Greecian*; to speak Greek; to use phrases borrowed from the Greek.

*Cotgrave, in V. Grecizer.*

TO GRECISE, *v. a.* [*Fr. grecizer*.] To translate into Greek.

The name — is *grecized*, with many other German words.

*Warton, Hist. E. P.*

GRECIUM, *n. s.* [*græcismus*, Latin.] An edition of the Greek language.

This word was in use early in the seventeenth century. It is in the enlarged edition of Bullock's Expositor, 1635.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as *greecisms*, and sometimes barbarisms, into his poem.

*Addison, Spect.*

That the present Latin Dictys had a Greek original, now lost, appears from the numerous *greecisms* with which it abounds.

*Warton, Hist. E. P.*

Literal renderings of barbarisms and *greecisms* should be given in the margin.

*Apoc. xiv. 13. Rev. on the Tr. of the Bible, p. 378.*

GRE'DALIN, *n.* See GRIDELIN.

GREED, *n. s.*

1. Good will; favour; good graces. [*gré*, French; probably from the Lat. *gratia*, or *gratus*. Ital. "Prendi in grado"; and so our old phrase, "to take in *gree*," i. e. in good part, favourably; frequent in Spenser.]

And falling her before on lowly knee,  
To her makes present of his service need,  
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.

*Spenser, F. v.*

2. Rank; degree. [*Lat. gradus*.]

He is a shepherd great in *gree*.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

3. A step. [*Lat. gradus*; *Fr. grez*. Dr. Johnson gives *greer*, which he says is also written *grece* or *grice*, and is corrupted from *degrees*; and he defines it "a flight of steps." But the word, thus varied, seems to be nothing more than the plural of *gree*, a step; whence, in the north of England, *grees* are stairs, steps. *Greer* has been also used in the singular number, and *greecies* in the plural. See *GREER*.]

And when he sufficed, Paul stood in the *grez*,  
[on the stairs, present translation.]

*Wicliffe, Acts, xxi. 40.*

By many a *gree* ymade of martyrly *grez*.

*Lydgate, cited by Warton, H. E. p. ii. 89.*

TO GREED, *v. n.* [old *Fr. greer*.] To agree. It is common in our old poetry,

but in modern editions is printed with an elision *greed*, as if it were merely an abbreviation of *agree*.

Loquage — for free-men debates, free  
From hurt, all with their crevices they *greed*.

*Mr. for Mag. p. 116.*

We have *greed* so well together,  
That upon Sunday is the wedding day.

*Shakespeare, Tim. of the Shrew.*

The meane that *grees* with country matters and power.

*Greene, Farewell to Folly, (1617.)*

GREED, *n. s.* [a corruption of *greed*. See *GREED*.] A flight of steps.

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the choir, the lord archbishop, upon the *greed* of the choir, made a long oration.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

GREED, *n. s.* [*Sax. gærbiz*; Goth. *greddon*, to hunger; *Icel. graed*, voracity; probably from the *Gr. γράειν*, to devour.] Greediness. I find it used by Scottish writers; and Chaucer once mentions a "rich *grede*," meaning a greedy person, *Rom. R. 6002*.

Whose avarice and *greed* of gear is such, that they care not whom with they joine.

*Greene, Aust. of Humours, (Edinb. 1605.)*

His insatiable *greed* of money and power.

*Brace, Trac. iv. iii.*

GREEDILY, *adv.* [*Sax. gærblice*.]

1. Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

He coveteth *greedily* all the day long.

*Prov. xxi. 26.*

*Greedy* she ingord'd without restraint.

*Milton, P. L.*

He swallows it as *greedy*

As parched earth drinks rain, *Danah.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juice,  
Will hunger seek; and to prolong our breath,  
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence; with desire.

In the primitive church was the gospel *greedily* received of the universal world.

*Bible, Yet a Course, &c. (1543) fol. 90. b.*

They have gone in the way of Cain, and *ran greedily* after the error of Balaam for reward.

*St. Jude, ver. 11.*

GREEDINESS, *n. s.* [*Sax. gærbiznes*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Let not the *greediness* of the belly, nor lust of the flesh, take hold of me.

*Eccles. xiii. 6.*

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup.

*Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee.

*Shakespeare, Timon.*

I with the same *greediness* drink, *Danah.*

As water when I thirst, to swallow *Greed*.

GREEDY, *adj.* [*gærbiz*, *Sax. gæradig*, Dan. *greig*, Dutch. See also *GREED*.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

Ass lion that is *greedy* of his prey.

*Psalm xvii. 12.*

Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats.

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elia's eaters, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

*Greedy* to know, as is the mind of man, Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran.

*Parfleur.*

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain.

*Prov.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as prostrate of his will,  
Not half *greedy*, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,  
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.

*Dryden, Verg.*

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune!

*Law.*

GREEDY-GUT, *n. s.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give this word; and it is yet retained in low conversation.

GREEN, *n. s.* [*Lat. Græcius*.]

1. A native of Greece. [*Sax. Lijeca*; *Fr. Grec*.]

Titus, who was with me, being a *Green*.

*Gol. ii. 5.*

Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long Perple's the *Grecks* and Cytherea's son.

*Milton, P. L.*

He [Homer] makes his countrymen and favourites, the *Grecks*, move forward in a regular determined march, and in the depth of silence.

*Addison, Spect. No. 13.*

2. The Greek language.

Paul said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? who said, Canst thou speak *Grecks*?

*Acts, xxi. 37.*

When thou taught'st Cambridge, and King Edward *Green*.

*Milton, Sonnet.*

3. A term applied to a merry person, [supposed to be from the Lat. *greecor*, to play the Greek, to use their exercises; or, as some take it, to drink and revel as they used to do. Sherwood makes the phrase, "a merry *greck*," which he renders into the French *gale-bon-trappe*; and Cotgrave renders that by "a merrie *grig*." However, see *CRICK* and *GRIG*.]

She's a merry *greck* indeed.

*Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

GREEN, *adj.* Belonging to Greece; relating to that country.

In the *Greek* tongue he hath his name Apollon.

*Revel. ix. 11.*

I shall publish, very speedily, the translation of a little *Greek manuscript*. *Addition, Spect.* No. 257.

**GRE'EKISH.\*** *adj.* [*Sax.* *lispicize*.] Peculiar to Greece; pertaining to Greece.

He forthwith brought his own nation to the *Greekish* fashion. *2 Macc.* iv. 10.  
I'll beat his blood with *Greekish* wine to-night. *Shakespeare, Tr.* and *Creat.*

They allege their numbers, and the promise'd help of Anasarcus, a noble *Greekish* youth. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 1.

**GRE'ELING.\*** *n. s.* [*from Greek*.] An inferior *Greek* writer. A contemptuous word.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson, Discourses.*

**GREEKRO'SE.\*** *n. s.* [*lychnis*.] The flower campion.

Thy beauty, *Campion*, very much may claim;  
But of *Greek-rose* how didst thou gain thy name?  
*Tate, Tr. of Conely.*

**GREEN.†** *adj.* [*grun*, *German*; *groen*, *Dutch*. Dr. Johnson.—Our word is the Saxon adjective *grene*. Junius derives *green* from the verb *grōpan*, *from derer, virere*; Mr. H. Tooker represents it as the past participle of *grēnian*, *virere*.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of; there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*.

There are writers of great distinction, who have made it an argument for Providence, that the whole earth is covered with *green*, rather than with any other colour, as being such a mixture of light and shade, that it comforts and strengthens the eye, instead of weakening or grieving it. For this reason several painters have a *green* cloth hanging near them, to ease the eye upon, after too great an application to their colouring. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

*Groves far ever green.* *Addition, Spect.* No. 387.  
2. Pale; sickly; from whence we call the maid's disease the *green* sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is Sappho's *χλωρίτις* *velas*.

Was the hope drunk,  
Wherein you dress'd yourself? Hath it slept since  
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale  
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
There's never any of these damnable boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness. *Shakespeare, Hen. 1<sup>st</sup>.*  
Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd  
To death's remorseless arms the unhappy maid. *Garrat.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed; from trees in spring.

If I have any who maid of *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda de viriditate senectutis.* *Dryden.*

4. New; fresh; as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:  
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*

*Grifts are green*;  
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,  
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare, Hen. 1<sup>st</sup>.*

In a vault,  
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth,  
Lies fostering in his blood. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essays.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious topics, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fuel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Being an olive tree  
Which late he fell'd; and being *green*, must be made lighter for his manage.

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be attended, and therefore stone is more fragile than metal, and so dry wood is more fragile than *green*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disband'd parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*  
The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mertimer, Husb.*  
6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted. *Watts, Logic.*

7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.

My salad days,  
When I was *green* in judgement, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*

O charming youth, in the first opening page  
So many *green*, in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference  
Between the promise of his *greener* days,  
And these he masters now. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

If you would find *green* genes, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mertimer, Husb.*

Stubble *green* at Michaelmas are seen  
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King, Cookery.*

**GREEN.†** *n. s.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,  
That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*

But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;  
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the less you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton, Opticks.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts, Logic.*

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread  
In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakespeare.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,  
Where no print of step hath been,  
Follow me as I sing. *Milton, Arcades.*

The young Emilia, fairer to be seen  
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden, Fob.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths; herbs; plants.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden, Virg.*

The fragrant *green* I seek my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

The vineyard seems to have been a plantation distinct from the garden; as also the beds of *greens* mentioned afterwards at the extremity of the inclosure, in the nature and usual place of our kitchen garden. *Addition, Gard.* No. 175.

To **GREEN.†** *v. a.* [*Sax.* *grēnian*.] To make *green*. A low word.

Great spring before  
*Green*'d all the year; and fruits and blossoms bluish'd

In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson, Spring.*

**GREENHOUSE.** *n. s.* [*cytio genista*, Latin.] A shrub. *Miller.*

**GREENCLOTH.** *n. s.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Diet.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

**GRE'ENCOLOURED.\*** *adj.* [*green* and *colour*.] Pale; sickly.

At your foul name  
*Green-colour'd* maid would have turn'd red with shame. *Townesur, Revenger's Tragedy.*

**GRE'ENEYED.** *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with *green*.

Dreadful thoughts, and red-hot *greeneyed* despair,  
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealousy. *Shakespeare.*

**GRE'ENFINCH.** *n. s.* [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mertimer.*

**GRE'ENFISH.** *n. s.* [*caesulis*, Latin.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**GREENGAZE.** *n. s.* A species of plum.

**GREENHOUSE.\*** *n. s.* [*green* and *grocer*.] A retailer of *greens*, i. e. fruit and the productions of the kitchen garden. It is a word common in the metropolis, and perhaps in other large towns.

**GRE'ENHOOD.\*** *n. s.* [*green* and *hood*.] A state of immaturity; childishness.

In her is beauty withouten pride,  
Youthe, withouten *greend* or fall. *Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.*

**GRE'ENHORN.\*** *n. s.* [*from green*.] A raw youth, easily imposed upon, unacquainted with the world. A low expression.

**GRE'ENHOUSE.** *n. s.* [*green* and *house*.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a mistletoe cloth set in your *greenghouse*, kindly some charcoal.

*Boyle, Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenghouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenghouse*. *Spect.*

**GRE'ENISH.** *adj.* [*from green*.] Somewhat *green*; tending to *green*.

With goodly *greinish* looks, all loose, untied,  
As each had been a bride. *Spranger.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a greenish yellow.

Newton, *Optics*.

**GREENLY**, *adj.* [from *green*.] Of a green colour.

And make the greenly ground a drinking cup  
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up.

Gascoigne, *Jocasta*, (1577.)

**GREENLY**, *adv.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greenish colour.

2. Newly; freshly.

3. Immaturely.

We have done but greenly.

In hugger-mugger to enter him. *Shaksp.* *Ham.*

4. Wantily; timidly. Not in use.

Kate, I cannot look greenly, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation.

*Shakspere*, *K. Hen. V.*

**GREENNESS**, *n. s.* [*Græ. xrennytyre*.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, steadfastness of growth, continual greenness, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous.

*Bidney*.

In a meadow, though the moor grass and greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify.

*R. Jonson*.

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phantasy, can consider greenness by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself.

*Digby on Botany*.

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the greenness of his youth which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.

*Sidney*.

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person.

*Smith, Sermon*.

4. Newness.

**GREENSICKNESS**, *n. s.* [*green and sickness*.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the greensickness.

*Arbutnot*.

**GREENSICKNESSED**, *adj.* [from *greensickness*.] Having a sickly taste.

Thy works [Sir R. Steele's] will be a medicine of the mind, and cure all the greensickness appetites that will seize on the gay and young, without so friendly a cordial.

*By. Rundle*, in *Hildredley's Life by Butler*, p. 165.

**GREENSTALL**, *n. s.* [*green and stall*.] A stall on which fruit and greens are exposed to sale.

**GREENSWARD**, *n. s.* [*green and sword*.] **GREENSWOOD**, *n. s.* [of the same original with *swath*.] The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever ran on the greenwood. *Shakspere*, *Wint. Tale*.  
Dance them down on their own greensward.

*R. Jonson*, *Masques*.

The very greenness, as we call it.  
*Hammond*, *Works*, iv. 471.

After break their fast  
On greensward ground, a cool and grateful taste.

*Dryden*.

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin greensward, and sloughy undergrowth; which last turns all into bog.

*Swift*.

**GREENWEED**, *n. s.* [*green and weed*.] Dyers' weed.

**GREENWOOD**, *n. s.* [*green and wood*.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the greenwood shade.

*Faifan*.

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,  
That to the greenwood shade he took his way;  
For Cymon shunn'd the church. *Dryden*.

**GREENS**, *n. s.* [*Fr. græc*; *Lat. gradus*.] A stair. See *GREER*.

*Sherwood*.

Ascending from this picture by two or three greens or steps, until you come to the rails that compass in the high altar, you there behold that noble and most glorious inland floor.

*Kerpe*, *Monument*, *Westm.* (1683), p. 32.

**TO GREET**, *v. a.* [*grator*, *Lat.*; *grætan*, *Saxon*; *grit*, *Su. Goth.*; *græt*, *Saxon*, peace; "Gud groete ju," God bless you, Pomer. Germ. Serenius. So *greet* is explained in the margin of our present version of the Bible, "Ask him in my name of peace." 1 Sam. xxv. 5.]

1. To address at meeting.

Go to Nabal, and greet him in my name.

1 Sam. xiv. 5.

I think it meet, which in these places live,  
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,  
They would make strangers greet themselves.

*Donne*.

I would gladly go.

*Dryden*, *Æn.*

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner

You greet with present grace, and great prediction;  
To me you speak not. *Shakspere*, *Macbeth*.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,  
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,  
My body shall make good. *Shaksp.* *Rich. II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

All the brethren greet you. *Grete* you an another with an holy kiss. 1 Cor. xvi. 20.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you.

—God bless your grace with health and happy days.

*Shakspere*.

Now the herald lark  
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry  
The moon's approach, and greet her with his song.

*Milton*, *P. R.*

Once had the early matrons run  
To greet her of a lovely son. *Milton*, *Epit. M. W.*  
The sea's our own; and now all nations greet,  
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet.

*Waller*.

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:  
None greets; for none the greeting will return;  
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,  
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryd. Fsk.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from afar,  
Approach in haste to greet his victorie.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,

And sent great largess to your officers;  
This diamond he greets your wife withal,  
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shaksp.* *Macb.*

6. To meet, as those who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste

Is now urg'd on you.  
—We will greet the time. *Shaksp.* *K. Lear*.

**TO GREET**, *v. n.* To meet and salute.

There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,  
And sleep in peace. *Shakspere*.  
Such was that face on which I dwell'd with joy,  
Ere Grece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;  
But parting then for that detested shore,  
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more.

*Pope*, *Ode on*.

**TO GREET**, *v. n.* To weep; to lament.

See *TO GREET*.

**GREETER**, *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

**GREETING**, *n. s.* [*Sax. græcing*, *St. Luke*, xi. 43, *grætinga* on *repæcum*.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him  
Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,  
Can send his brother. *Shaksp.* *Wint. Tale*.

**GREZZE**, *n. s.* [Otherwise written *grece*. See *GREE*, *GREEK*, *GRESC*, *GRIEZE*, or *GRICE*.] A flight of steps; a step.

**GREFFIER**, *n. s.* [*Fr. greffier*; *Lat. graphiarium*; from the *Gr. γράφω*, to write.] A recorder; a registrar.

A short but memorable story the *greffier* of that town, though of different religion, reported to more ears than ours.

*By. Hall*, *Epiq.* Dec. 1. Ep. 5.

**GRE'GAL**, *adj.* [*Greg*, *gregis*, *Lat.*] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

**GREGA'RIAN**, *adj.* [*Lat. gregarius*.] Of the common sort; ordinary.

The *gregarius* soldier and crew of the army is well affected to him. *Houel*, *Leu.* (1646), lii. 1.

**GREGA'RIOUS**, *adj.* [*gregarius*, *Lat.*] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are gregarius.

*Hey on the Creation*.

Without intelligence, man is not social, he is only gregarius. *Johnson*, *Journ. West. Island*.

**GREGA'RIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *gregarius*.] In a flock, or company.

**GREGA'RIOUSNESS**, *n. s.* [from *gregarius*.] The state of being in herds or companies.

**GREGO'RIAN**, *adj.* [from a pope named *Gregory*.] Belonging to the style or method of computation instituted by pope Gregory in 1582; as, the *Gregorian* calendar.

**TO GREIT**, *v. n.* [*Goth. greitan*, to weep.] To cry; to lament. Pronounced *greit*, and common in our northern dialect.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what pangs thee greets?

*Spenser*, *Shep. Col. April*.

**TO GRAITH**, *v. n.* To prepare. See *TO GRAITH*.

**GRE'MIAL**, *adj.* [*gremium*, *Latin*.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

**GRENA'DE**, *n. s.* [*Fr. from pomeum granatum*, *Lat.*] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touch-hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.

*Harris*.

**GRENA'DIER**, *n. s.* [*grenadier*, *Fr. from grenade*.] A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment;

such men being [formerly] employed to throw grenades.

Peace alays the shepherd's fear  
Of wearing cap of greenade. *Gay, Pastors.*

**GRENAD.** *n. s.* See **GRENADE.**

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,  
Not all such mellow grenades can suffice.

You may as well try to quench a flaming fire  
Made with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed. *Watts.*

**GREUT.** *n. s.* A kind of fossilie body.

A sort of tin ore, with its greut; that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bayalls, and of a brown shining colour, immersed therein. *Greus, Muscum.*

**GREW.** The preterite of *grow*.

The pleasing task he fails not to renew;  
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it grew.

**GREY.** *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See **GRAY**.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spent at mid of his grey beard. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

Our green youth copies what grey sinners act;  
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

**GREYHOUND.** *n. s.* [*xuphunds*, Saxon.

Serenius calls the animal *xuphund*, from *xupan*, to seek. Caius de Canibus describes the name from the Lat. *gradus*, implying a dog of the first order, or degree. Minsheu from *Gracius*, as if the word were Greek-hound; the Greeks being the first, he says, who used such dogs for hunting. Blount calls them *gyre-hounds*. Mr. Pegge follows Blount's opinion; and observes, that "gyre-hound, according to Phillips, is the largest sort of falcon, next in size to the eagle. So, I conceive, the *greyhound* was originally *gyrehound*, as being the largest, tallest, and swiftest species of hound. The letter *r*, being transposed into the place of the *y*, will produce *gyre-hound*." Anecd. of the Engl. Lang. 2d edit. p. 350.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

First, may a trusty greyhound transform himself into a tiger? *Sidney.*

So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,  
A ha'n' need here from greedy greyhounds go.

*Sidney.*  
Th' impatient greyhound, slept from far,  
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare.

*Dryden.*

**GRICE.** *n. s.*

1. A little pig. [*Su. Goth. gryz*, the same. Formerly it meant a young wild boar. *Grise* in the north of England is used for swine.]

2. A step or gress.

No, not a *grise*;  
This a step to love. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*  
One showed how fruitfully that had watered his head, as he stood under the *grices*. *J. Bonum, Marquis at Court.*

**TO GRIDE.** *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not now in use.

His potent spear he thrust with potent arm,  
That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride. *Spenser, F. Q.*

So soon  
The griding sword, with discontinuous wound,  
Pass'd through him! *Milton, P. L.*

**GRIDELIN.** *n. s.* [*Fr. gris* in lin, gray of flax, q. d. gray with a purple hue. Our word is also written *greddine*. It was

probably a fashionable colour among the ladies.] Of a purplish colour.

The ladies dress'd in rich rymen were seen,  
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,  
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy griddine. *Dryden, Fob.*

His love fades, like my *greddine* petticoat.

**GRIDIRON.** *n. s.* [*grind*, islandic, a grate, and *iron*.] Dr. Johnson. — Rather, perhaps, from the *Su. Goth. grader*, to bake; as Dr. Jamieson also observes. A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*.

**GRIEF.** *n. s.* [*from griev*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the English. Dr. Johnson. — Our word is the *Fr. grief*, which may be from the Lat. *gravo*, to weigh down. *Grief* had formerly, for the plural, *grievs* or *grievs*.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past. I will instruct my sorrows to be proud; For *Grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *Swift.*  
The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for *grief*.

2. Grievance; harm. Not in use. Be cautious for redress of all these *grievs*, And I will set this foot of mine as far

As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare.*  
The king hath sent to know  
The nature of your *grievs*, and whereupon  
You conjure from the breast of civil peace  
Such bold hostility? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Pain; disease. Obsolete. He being at that time griped, sore, and having *grief* in his lower bellie.

*Treatise of Sundry Diseases, (1591.)*  
Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No. Honour has no skill in surgery then? No.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*  
**GRIEFVUL.** *adj.* [*grief* and *full*.] Full of sorrow or grief. Obsolete.

The day renders my *grievful* plaint.

*Suckville, Trag. of Coriolanus, (1601.)*  
Which when she sees with ghastly *grievful* eyes,  
Her heart does quake. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 40.*

**GRIEFLESS.** *adj.* [*grief* and *less*.] Sorrowless; without grief. *Hulcot.*

**GRIEFSHOT.** *n. s.* [*Grief* and *shot*.] Pierced with grief.

A discontented friend, *griefshot*  
With his unkindness. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

**GRIEVOUS.** *adj.* [*from griev*.] Lamentable.

There is a vice full *grievable*. *Cowley, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

**GRIEVOUSLY.** *n. s.* [*grievance*, old *Fr.*] 1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

Madam, I pity much your *grievance*. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

**TO GRIEVE.** *v. a.* [*griever*, *Fr.*; *griever*, Flemish; *gravis*, Lat.]

1. To afflict; to hurt. For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men.

Forty years long was I *griev'd* with this generation. *Psal.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart. *Gen. vi. 6.*

*Griev'd* at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe.*

2. To make sorrowful. When one man kills another, thinking that he killed a wild beast, if the same man remember afterwards that he hath done so, and is not grieved for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not grieving is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will. *Parkins.*

3. To lament. The beholders believed his [lord Stafford's] words, and grieved his destiny. *Bereby, Mem. p. 112.*

**TO GRIEVE.** *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has sometimes at and sometimes for before the cause of grief; perhaps at is proper before our misfortunes, and for before our faults.

Do not you *grieve* at this. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold The end of all thy offspring end so sad.

*Milton, P. L.*  
With equal mind what happens let us bear;  
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care. *Dryden, Fob.*

**GRIEVEN.** *n. s.* [*from griev*.] The person or circumstance which causes grief.

A *griever* and quencher of the Spirit, a more perfect piece of atheism. *Hammond, Works, i. 514.*

**GRIEVINGLY.** *adv.* [*from griev*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

*Grievingly*, I think,  
The peace between the French and us not values  
The cost that had conclude it. *Shakspeare, VIII.*

**GRIEVOUSLY.** *adj.* [*grievous*, old *Fr. gravis*, Lat.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. To the flesh, as the apostle himself *gratefully*, all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov. x. 1.*

2. Such as causes sorrow. To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Clarendon.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. He durst not disprove, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to.

4. Atrocious; heavy. It was a *grievous* fault, And *grievously* hath Caesar answer'd it. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Crying alas I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind so *grievous*, that they hasten God's judgements, and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinners. *Parkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language. He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick. *Shakespeare.*

**GRIEVOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain. *K K 2*

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,  
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

2. With discontent; with ill will.  
Gritus, perceiving how grievously the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt.

*Knots.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes grievously vexed.

*Hobbes.*

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be grievously annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIFFYOUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *grifious*.]

1. Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the grievousness of war.

*Is. xli. 15.*

That the grievousness of the penalty in many statutes be mitigated.

*Bacon, Prop. on the Laws of England.*

2. Atrociousness.

Deferring of time, or *grifuousness* of sinners, do not prejudice his grace.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 709.*

GRIFFIN. *† n. s.* [It should rather be

GRIFFON. } written *grifon*, or *grifphon*;  
Lat. *grifphus* and *gryps*; Gr. γρύψ; Icel. *grifpan* or *grifpan*; Goth. *griep*, from

*grifpan*, to seize; and so, in our old language, this fabled animal is termed the gripe. See *GRIPE*.] A fabled animal,

said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among those winged creatures, the griffin is the most ancient.

*Penshon on Blazoning.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconessus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations griffins defended the mines of gold.

*Brown.*

GRIFFONLIKE. *\* adj.* [*griffin* and *like*.]

Resembling the rapacity of a griffin.

Citations and processes to be served by a corporeality of griffinlike promoters and apparitors.

*Milnes, Of Reform. B. i.*

GRIOT. *n. s.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel. [Some derive this appellation from the Sax. *cecca*, the bank of a river, because these animals are fond of harbouring under it. But, from the contortions of this fish, the name may be a corruption of *crook*. Su. Goth. *krok*, *kroka*, to bend. And thus *Senecius* gives the Icelandic. "krokaell, anguilla contorta, a *krokaus*, Sax. *kroekas*, corrugari, item contorqueri."]

There be several sorts or kind of eels; as the silver eel, and green or greenish eel, with which the river of Thames abounds; and those are called *grige*.

*Watson, Angler, ch. 15.*

3. A merry creature. [supposed from *Greek*; the Lat. *graculus* denoting festive, Dr. Johnson says; rather denoting, trifling, silly. But see the third sense of *GRIPE*. *Grig* may be thus adopted from the old Fr. *Grigois*, which means *Greek*. Yet the French have not this

proverbial expression. "A merry *grig* or *Greek*" is, in that language, rendered *gale-bon-temps*. V. Cotgrave and Sherwood. Some pretend, that the origin of this expression is from the nimble and lively motion of the small eel. I find a "merry *cricke*," however, to be an expression of at least two centuries' date in our language, and of that word *grig* may be a corruption. See the third sense of *CRICK*.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,  
She laughs to see me pale;

And merry as a *grig* is grown,  
And brisk as loutie-ale.

*Swift.*

4. Health. Shropshire. *Grice.*

To GRILL. *† v. a.* [Fr. *griller*, from *gril*, a gridiron; *grille*, an iron grate.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILL. *\* adj.* [*gryl*, horridus. Pr. Parv. The Lat. *horridus* is used in a similar sense, "cold through fear;" and the Teut. *gronvel* is *horror*.] Causing to shake through cold. Obsolete.

They had sufficed cold full stronge  
In wetters grille, and dark to sight.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 75.*

GRILLADE. *n. s.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRILL. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it seems, to harass; to hurt; as we now say, to roast a man, for to tease him.

For while we wrangle here and jar,  
We're grilled all at Temple-bar.

*Hudibras.*

GRIM. *\* adj.* [Sax. *gum*, sour, savage, furious; *gumman*, to rage; Germ. *grimmi*, furious; *grimmen*, to rage; Su. Goth. *gram*, enraged, angry; all which, perhaps, may be referred to the Celt. *grim*, war, battle. "Nothing is so common through the whole compass of language, as to find a word, which was originally applied in an appropriate sense, afterwards converted into some other term with a different meaning, though with a kindred idea. — *Grim*, which originally meant war in the dialects of the Celtic, still continued among our ancient poets to be attached to the same subject, though from its accidental similarity to *grim*, in the sense of *ferocious-looking*, it was used as an epithet of fear, and oftentimes with a metaphorical application derived from the idea of a furious countenance or menacing form. — In a celebrated passage of Shakespeare we have the addition of the countenance, to which *grim* was imagined to belong, and the metaphorical imagery arising from this notion; *Grim-visag'd* War hath smooth'd his wrinkled brow." Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 368. See also GRIM-VISAGED.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,  
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,  
With change of fear to see the lion look so grim.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

*Grim* return yet remissive,  
Bound in those gloomy caves with aduminate chains.

*Dryden.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face  
Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Thy dear causes

Excite to the bleeding and the grim alarm  
Wounds the mortified mind. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,  
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage?

*Milton, P. L.*

Expert to turn the sway

Of battle, open when and where to close  
The ridges of grim war. *Milton, P. L.*

Here we have him in the grimmer dells of a  
revengeful judge. *South, Sermon viii. 204.*

Whether it would not be the grimest disposition  
that ever befel him, to be thrust out of the  
world with his sins about his ears.

*South, Sermon ix. 185.*

He that dares to die,

May laugh at the grim face of law and scorn,  
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant loom.

*Sophy.*

Their warthy looms would darken all our plains,  
Doubling the native horror of the war,  
And making death more grim. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait stood up to him  
Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding grave  
and grim,

This better check gave. *Chapman.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is  
but grim. *Shakespeare.*

GRIM-FACED. *\* adj.* [*grim* and *face*.]  
Having a stern countenance.

Like the grim-faced god of war.

*Macpherson, Mag. p. 962.*

GRIM-GRINKING. *\* adj.* [*grim* and *grim*.]  
Grinning horribly; as Milton expresses it,  
a ghastly smile.

Hateful divorce of love, (thus chides she Death),  
Grim-grinning ghost, earth's worm, what dost  
thou mean

To stifle beauty, and to steal his breath?

*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

He, grim-grinning king,  
Who calls us worms, and doth the best surprise,  
Late having deck'd up with beauty's rose his tomb,  
Disdains to crop a weed, and will not come.

*Dromond, Madrigal.*

GRIM-VISAGED. *\* adj.* [*grim* and *visage*.]  
Grin-faced. Apparently a favourite expression of our old poets; one of whom  
Gray has literally followed, in the fine  
application of it to Despair.

*Grim-visag'd* war hath smooth'd his wrinkled  
front.

Death-during pestilence did seem to slide,  
*Grim-visag'd*, like the graily denuded night.

*Mir, for Moe, p. 777.*

I, for my part, *grim-visag'd* goblin, do no more  
fear death than I fear my best bliss.

*Stafford's* Niebe, P. ii. p. 85.

*Grim-visag'd* Despair.

Yarrington, Two Tragedies in One, (1601.)  
*Grim-visag'd* comfortless Despair.

*Gray, Ode on Eton Coll.*

GRIMACE. *† n. s.* [French, from *grim*.  
Dr. Johnson. — *Screnius*, and *Lye* in  
his additions to Junius, refer the word  
to the Icel. *grima*, the skin of the face;  
but the former also says, that the Icel.  
*gryma*, a mask or hood, in which *grim*  
persons concealed the face so as not to be  
known, affords the best root of *grimace*.  
Bishop Hurd says, that *grimace*, in the  
time of Addison, meant, simply, such a  
turn of the countenance as expressed  
acquaintance or civility; but because  
this air of complaisance was assumed, or  
was taken by our surly countrymen to

be assumed, without meaning, the word came to be used, as it is now, in an ill sense, for any affected distortion of features. Addison's Works, edit. Hurd, vol. iii. p. 170. note.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insipience.

He had not spar'd to shew his pinches,  
Against th' harangues of politics,  
With smart remarks of leering faces,  
And annotations of grimaces! Hudibras.

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders. South, Sermon.

The buffoon acts, with grimaces and gambols, carried it from the whole field. L'Étrange.  
The French nation is addicted to grimace. Spectator.

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a visard, to avoid grimace,  
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. Granville.

GRIMALKIN. *n. s.* [*gris*, French, gray, and *malin*, or little *Moll.*] Gray little woman; the name of an old cat.

*Grimalkin*, to domestick vermin sworn  
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye  
Lies nightly brooding o'er a stinkey gap,  
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice  
Sure ruin. Phillips.

TO GRIME† *v. a.* [from the Icel. *gryma*, the mask, already noticed in *grimace*. See also Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. GRIMING. "Our peasants call him *grime*, whose face is covered with spots of dirt, as if he used this as a mask." Dns. Lex. Su. Goth. — Belg. *grimen*, to daub with spots.] To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.

My face I'll grime with filth,  
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. Shaks.

GRIME† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dirt deeply insinuated; sully blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept; for why? she swears: a man may go over shoes in the grime of it.

Callow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. Woodward on Fossils.

GRIMLY *adv.* [from *grim*.] Having a frightful or hideous look.

When it was grown to dark midnight,  
And all were fast asleep,  
In came Margaret's grimly ghost,  
And stood at William's feet. Beaumont and Fl. Ks. of the Burn. Poetic.

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GRIMLY *adv.* [from *grim*.] Having a frightful or hideous look.

We're landed in ill time: the skies look grimly,  
And threaten present blisters.

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.  
So Pluto, seiz'd of Prometheus, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;  
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,  
Nor cur'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. Addison, Cato.

2. Sourly; suddenly.

The sugars  
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look grimly,  
And dare not speak their knowledge. Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

GRIMNESS† *n. s.* [Sax. *grymness*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

The grimness of her visage disguised, yet will it be fearful enough. Sp. King, Thanks. Sermon. (1615), p. 26.

GRIM† *adj.* [from *grime*.] Dirty; cloudy.

Mince of grimy coal low bid.  
More, Song of the Soul, Inf. of Worlds. et. 75.

TO GRIN† *v. n.* [*grynian*, *grynian*, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch; *grina*, Su. Goth. undoubtedly of the same origin with *grind*, as we now say to *grind* the teeth; *grincer*, French. At first our own word was *gren*. "They *grynnyden* with teeth on hym." Wicliffe, Acts, vii. 54. See also TO GERN.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.  
Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!  
Come grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st. Shakspeare.

What valour wert it, when a curd dog grin,  
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,  
When he might spurn him with his foot away? Shakspeare.

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with pious moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth. Stillingfleet.

A lion's hide he wears;  
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;  
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. Dryden, Æn.

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;  
But grin'd their teeth, and cast a belicous view. Dryden.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth  
To grinning laughter and to frantic mirth.  
Fools grin on fools, and Stoiclike support,  
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. Young.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguinal.

I like not such grinning honour as sir Walter  
hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if not,  
honour comes unlock'd for, and there's an end. Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

GRIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.

He laughs at him; in's face too.  
— O you mistake him: 'twas an humble grin,  
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. Dryd.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a grin. Addison.

Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats  
of the weapons of men, that is, reason and argu-  
ment; and they would now attack our religion  
with the talents of a vile animal, that is, grin and grinace. Watts on the Mind.

What lords are those saluting with a grin?  
One is just out, and one is lately in. Young.

GRIN. *n. s.* [*gryne*, *gryn*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.

Like a rabbit that hasteth to his grin,  
Not knowing the peril.  
The grin shall take him by the heel, and the  
rabbit shall prevail against him. Job, xviii. 9.

TO GRIND† *v. a.* preter. I ground; part. pass. ground. [*grynban*, *grynban*, German, Saxon; *græna*, Icelandic; *grincer*, French. Our own word at first was *grint* or *grinat*. "There shall be weeping and *grynnyng* of teeth." Wicliffe, St. Luke, xiii. "Grynnyng of teeth." St. Matt. xiii. "Grin with his teeth." Chaucer, C. T.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whosoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. St. Matt. xii. 44.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the grinding. Shaks. Troil. and Cress.  
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn into living and rational meat? Bentley, Sermon.

2. To comminute by the teeth or grinders.

Fierce famine is your lot for this mischief,  
Reduc'd to grind the plates on which you feed. Dryden, Æn.

3. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with Time, Shaks thing, said I,  
Thy site is dull; what it, for shame:  
No marvel, sir, he did reply,  
If it at length deserve some blame;  
But where one man would have me grind it,  
Twenty to one too sharp do find it. Herbert.

Against a stump his truck the monster grinds,  
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. Dryden, Æn.

4. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,  
And count'nance stern, upstaring, gan to grind  
His grated teeth for great disdain. Spenser, F. & G.  
Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened,  
and grinding of one stone against another, make a  
shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth  
on edge. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That the stomach in animals grinds the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach. Arbuthnot on Dissection.

5. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour  
of furnishing the colony with necessities, may not  
grind them so as shall always keep them in  
poverty. Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

Another way the Egyptians have taken to grind  
the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium  
from themselves. Addison.

6. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly used for grinding, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain  
Of sudden shovelling and of grinding pains,  
My throws come thicker, and my cries increase. Dryden.

TO GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee  
Into the common prison, there to grind  
Among the slaves and slaves. Milton, S. A.

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,  
And smarry foam works o'er my grinding jaws. Revue.

GRINDER† *n. s.* [Sax. *grynbepe*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

Those manacles put upon him were exceedingly  
inconvenient for a grinder in a mill. Smith on Old Age, p. 113.

2. The instrument of grinding.

His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,  
And harder than the grinder's nether stone. Noddy.

Thy hands to exercise the pointed steel  
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form  
To the expected grinder. Phillips.

3. [*grynbo-cofay*.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

He the raging lioness comfortably,  
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;  
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; so they  
With the old hunter starve for want of prey.

Sandys.

The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molars*, are made flat and broad at top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind*, and commix the aliments.

Ray on the Creation.

Nature is at great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herbivorous animals, which do ruminate, have strong *grinders*, and chew much.

Arbutnot.

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide  
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* tried.

Dryden, *Jur.*

Both he brought; and bewisht his *grinders* caught.

Dryden.

GRINDSTONE. \* n. s. [from *grind* and GRINDSTONE. \* stone.] The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance  
Saw you never yet in France;  
And by the lead-men, for the rounce,  
That turn round like *grindstones*. R. Jonson.  
Literature in the *grindstone* to sharpen the  
coulers, and to whet their natural faculties.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Smiths that make hedges brighter then, yet  
 seldom file them; but grind them on a *grindstone*  
 till bright. Maron.

GRINDER. n. s. [from *grin*.] One that grins.

The frightful *grinder*

He the winner. Addison, *Spect.* No. 173.

GRINNINGLY. adv. [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP.† n. s. [Sax. *gripan*, from *gripan*, to dig.] A little ditch, or trench. Not peculiar to the north of England, as Ray states; but of general use.

Another will make the *grip* or *fos* of the ditch  
serve for the area of his habitation.

Phil. Survey of the South of Ireland.

To GRIP. \* v. s. [from the noun.] To cut into ditches; to drain. "Gripped is devised to draw away water." Yorkshire Glossary.

GAIR, or GRIP. \* n. s. [Lat. *grappa*. See GRIPPIN.] The fabulous animal called the griffin, as Barret defines it; and as Huloet the older lexicographer explains it, "the *grype bird*." This squares with the old Gothic *grip*, used for a bird of prey, probably a vulture.

An horrible cage for every foule byrde and  
fytile *grype*.

Anderson, *Expos. upon Bened.* (1573.) fol. 45. b.

Like a white hind under the *grype's* sharp claws.

Shakespeare, *Boys of Lucerne*.

To GRYPE.† v. a. [*greipian*, M. Goth.; *gripo*, Su. Goth.; *gripan*, Sax.; *grypen*, Dutch; old French *grip* or *grype*, both plunder and the hand; and thus I deduce *gripa* from *grip*, an old Gothic word also for the hand.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,  
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action  
With wrinkled brows. Shakespeare, *J. Hon.*

2. To hold hard.

He seiz'd the shining bough with *gripping* hold,  
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.

Dryden, *En.*

3. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

You took occasion to be quickly woud'd,  
To *gripe* the gen'ral way into your hands.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

4. To close; to clutch.

Unluckily Welsted! thy unfeeling master,  
The more illou thickly, *gripes* his hand the faster.

Pope.

5. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,  
From lion's claws to pluck the *gripped* prey. Spenser.

And first the dame came rushing through the wood;  
And next the famish'd bounds that sought their food;

And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws  
in blood.

Dryden, *Fab.*

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

This fall of counsel to the den she went,  
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. Dryd.

7. To afflict. This would now be considered a ludicrous usage of the word; but it was formerly not so. See the fourth sense of the substantive GRIPPE.

Griefe *gripes* me so, I pin'd away, and died.

Mir. for Mag. p. 299.

Whom *gripping* sorrow doth so sore stain.

Ibid. p. 447.

Grief *gripes* my heart, when I think that the  
Mars of men received his death's blow from a  
pen-maker, a pedagogue.

Steffens's *Nicks*, (1611.) p. 145.

To GRYPE.† v. n.

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ache.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the  
*griping* of an hungry belly to those dishes which  
are a feast to others. Locke.

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion  
of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations  
of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains  
or *gripings* in us. Locke.

2. To pinch; to catch at money menially.

It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in the  
worst of times growing upon him, when others  
that had great ones, by *gripping*, made them less  
and grew stark beggars. Fell.

3. [In naval language.] When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is said to *gripe*.

GRIPPE.† n. s. [*gripe*, Sax.; *grip*, old Goth. and French. See To GRYPE.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high  
He over him did hold his cruel claws,  
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*,  
Thence to wrench'd with an unskill'd hand.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Should I  
Slaver with lips, as common as the stains  
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands  
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour.

Shakespeare.

He gave me his hand,  
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,  
Command my service. Shakespeare, *Hen. F.*

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,  
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd.

Dryden, *En.*

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Fix'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the  
brow;

'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe*,  
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. Dryd. *Fab.*

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause  
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it  
To a most noble judge, the king my master.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Free from the *gripes* of sorrow every one.  
Broomes, *Brit. Past.* i. 3.

Adam, at the news  
Heart-struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,  
That all his bones bound.

Canst thou bear cold and hunger? Can these  
limbs,  
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,  
Endure the *gripes* of smarting poverty? Otway.

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ache; colick.

In the jaundies the colic is wanting; and the  
icterical have a great sorrow and *gripes*, with  
windiness. Fieger.

6. [In naval language.] The compass or sharpness of the prow or stem of a ship under water. Dr. Scott and Dr. Ash have said the *stern* instead of the *stem*.

7. [In naval language.] *Gripes* is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, hooks, and dead eyes; and used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea. Chambers.

GRIPPER. n. s. [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; user; extortioner.

Others pretend sail, and yet are professed usurers,  
*grippers*, monsters of men, and harpies.

Burton on Melancholy.

GRIPPING. \* n. s. [from *gripe*.]

1. Pain arising from colick.

After certain *gripings*, the wind and vapours,  
Issuing forth,—distorted the mouth, blunted the  
clerks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relief.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § 8.

2. Distress; affliction.

Whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can  
compensate for the acute tortures and *gripings* of  
mind. Kellingbeck's *Serm.* (1730.) p. 561.

GRIPINGLY. adv. [from *gripping*.] With pain in the guts.

Cythere help, lest the medicine stop in the  
guts, and work *grippingly*. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

GRIPPLE. \* adj. [from *gripe*, in the sense of pinching, merely grasping or hoarding money. Dr. Johnson barely mentions *grippe* as a substantive, and defines it "a greedy snatcher; a *gripping* miser;" to which he adds, without an example however, the name of Spenser. Spenser uses the word as an adjective, but not as a substantive.

And there are few words better authorized than this adjective; but as a substantive I have no where found it.]

1. Greedy; covetous; unfeeling; oppressive.

He gnash'd his teeth, to see  
Those hopes of gold with *grippe* covetise.

Spenser, *F. Q. i.* iv. 31.

It is easy to observe, that none are so greedy and hard-fisted as the clerical.

Bp. Hall, *Boles of Glend.*

The insatiate slave—  
That thrusts his *grippe* hand into her golden maw.

Dryden, *Polyb.* S. 3.

The *grippe* brother, who will bestow nothing on his poor wretches for God's sake, is evidently an

isual, having none at all or very headless no count of God.

*Barrow, Works, l. 438.*  
To bestow again in good earnest on the magistrate, we know your claudic friendship is too grapple, for ye are always begging.

*Milton, Art. of Peace bene. B. of Orm. & Irish.*

2. Grasping fast; tenacious.  
On his shield he grise hold did lay,  
And held the same so hard, that by no wise

He could him force to loose. *Spens. F. Q. v. l. r. 6.*

GRIPPLENESS. \* n. s. [from grapple.] Co-

vetousness.  
Age is not a more common plea than unjust;  
The young man pretends it for his woman and inordinate lust; the old, for his grappleless, tech-

nicous, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse. *Dp. Holt, Temp. Bepelled, ill. § 10.*

GRIS. \* n. s. [Fr. gris; low Lat. griseum, "pellis animalis cujusdam, quod vulgo Galli appellant." Du Cange.] A kind of fur; one of the better sorts of fur. See MINIVER.

I saw his sleeves purified at the hood  
With gris, and that the finest of the loind.

*Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.*

GRIS-A-MURR. n. s. Used by Milton for ambergris.

Boats of chase, or fowl of game,  
In gusty built, or from the spit, or bell'd,  
Gris-amur steam'd.

*Milton, P. R.*

GRIS. \* n. s.

1. A swine. See GRICE.

2. A step, or scale of steps. See GRIS and GREES. Barret writes it "grises or steps."

Let me speak like yourself; and say a sentence,  
Which as a rise or step, may help these lovers  
Into your favour.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

GRIS-ETTE. \* n. s. [French.] The wife or daughter of a tradesman.

She was the handmaid grise I ever saw.

*Borne, Sentin. Journey.*

GRISKIN. \* n. s. [griskin, roast meat, Irish. Dr. Johnson.—This etymology may apply to a beef-steak when dressed, or to any other, as well as a griskin; and therefore, notwithstanding Lye endeavours to support it by adding that griskin may be from gris, fire, the etymon must be sought elsewhere; and there can be no question that it is from gris, grise, or grice, a swine.] The vertebra of a hog broiled. Dr. Johnson says; in any way, it may be added, raw, fried, or roasted. It is not the cookery that confers the name.

GRISLED. \* See GRIZZLED.

GRISLY. \* adj. [xpuric, Sax.; xzipran, to affright; griseigle, Goth. horrible; griseigle, Iceland. horribly. Bullock defines grisly also adverbially, viz. abominably, fearfully. Expos. ed. 1656. But I find no usage of it.] Drendful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His grisly locks, long grown and unbound,  
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
The grisly toudstool grown there might I see.

*Spenser.*

My grisly countenance made others fly;  
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The grisly glare of a convicting conscience.

*Dp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 41.*

Back stepp'd those two fair angels, half amon.  
So sudden to behold the grisly king;

Yet thus, unmor'd with fear, account him soon.

*Milton, P. L.*

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt  
With all the grisly legions that troop

Under the sooty flag of Acheron. *Milton, P. L.*  
The besutefous form of fight  
Is chang'd, and, and was appears a grisly sight.

*Dryden, Fob.*

In vision thou shalt see his grisly face,  
The king of terrors, raging in thy race.

*Dryden, State of Innocence.*

Thus the grisly spectre spoke again. *Dryden, Fob.*  
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground;  
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a grisly

wound. *Dryden.*

So rushes on his foe the grisly bear. *Addison.*

GRISONS. \* n. s. Inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy.

There is the noblest summer-prospect in the world from this walk, for you have a full view of a huge range of mountains that lie in the country of the Grisons, and are buried in snow.

*Addison on Italy.*

GRIST. \* n. s. [xpurc, Saxon; the past participle of xepiran, to crush. Mr. H.

took.]

1. Corn to be ground.  
Get grist to the mill to have plenty in store,  
Lest miller lack water.

*Tutser, Husbandry.*

A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;  
Much grist from Cambridge to his lot did fall,  
And all the corn they us'd at scholars' halls.

*Miller of Trompington.*

2. Supply; provision.  
Matter, as wise logicians say,  
Cannot without a form subsist;

And form, say I, as well as they,  
Must fail, if matter brings no grist.

*Swift.*

3. Grist to the mill, is profit; gain.  
The computation of degrees, in all astronomical cases, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings grist to the mill.

*Ayliffe's Paragon.*

GRISTLE. n. s. [xpuric, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have bones within them, but only little gristles.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages should hurt the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skiny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore the annular gristles of the windpipe are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give to the dilatation of the gullet.

*Ray on the Creation.*

GRISTLY. adj. [from gristle.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small gristly bits, that are eaten out from the lung-pipes.

*Mort against Aithon.*

They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of the same bigness, which is a grisly windpipe.

*Greiv.*

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its grisly rings,  
To cherish life aerial pasture brings.

*Blackmore.*

GRIT. \* n. s.

1. The coarse part of meal. [xput, xputra, Sax.; grize, Teut.; grad, German; from xputr.]

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles. [grit, Welsh; xpeot, Sax.; grit, gryt, Goth.] Siliceous balls, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of grit, feels as smooth as soap.

The sturdy pear-tree here  
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root  
Pierce the obstructing grit and resist marble.

*Philips.*

4. Grits are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; with several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disintegrated by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey grit, which, if wetted with saltwater, into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and calcifies into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disintegrated by water. This is the *pulvis putcolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull grit, is the *chrysocolle* of the ancients, which they used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than borax. The ferruginous black glittering grit, is the black shining sand employed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.

*Hill on Fossils.*

GRITH. \* n. s. [Sax. xpurc, peace; Goth. grid; hence a grithstole was a sanctuary.]

Agreement; union. Obsolete.

He bade his priests peace and grith.

*The Playman's Tale.*

GRITTIENESS. n. s. [from gritty.] Slanderness; the quality of abounding in grit.

In fuller's earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any grittiness.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GRITTY. adj. [from grit.] Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows left fall from the gritty particles thereof.

*Newton, Opticks.*

GRIZELIN. adj. [more properly gridelin. See GRIDELIN.]

The Burgundy, which is a grizelin or pale red, of all others, is surest to ripen in our climate.

*Temple.*

GRIZZLE. n. s. [from gris, gray; griseille, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy cheek?

*Shakespeare.*

GRIZZLED. \* adj. [from grizzle.] Interspersed with gray.

In the fourth chariot, grizzled and bay horses.

*Zech. vi. 3.*

To the boy Canan, send this grizzled head.

*Shakespeare.*



His board was *grained*? — No.  
It was as I have seen it in life.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

His hair just *grinded*,  
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*  
Those *grinded* locks, which nature did provide  
In plentiful growth, their asses' ears to hide.

*Dryden, Juv.*

**GRIZZLY, adj.** [from *gris*, gray, French.]  
Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair  
with age, turning to be gray and white; as is seen  
in mice, though some earlier, some later; in horses  
that are dappled, and turn white; and in old squirrels,  
that turn grizzly. *Bacon.*

**To GROAN† v. n.** [spanish, *Saxon*;  
*gromen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Our  
word was at first used in the sense of  
*groant*. To *groin* was the same. So the  
Iceland. *grein* has the same meaning.  
"He *groaneth* as our boar." Chaucer,  
Somp. Tale. This will refer us to the  
Latin *grunio*. The northern pronunciation  
of *groan* is according to the Sax.  
*grune*. See *To GRAIN*, and *To GROIN*.  
To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in  
pain or agony.

Many an heir  
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,  
Have I heard groan and drop. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
Men groan from out of the city, and the soul of  
the wounded crieth out. *Joh. xiv. 12.*  
Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit.

*Wisd. v. 3.*

So shall the world go on,  
To good malignant, to bad men benign,  
Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milton, P. L.*  
Nothing can so peculiarly grudge the noble dis-  
positions of humanity, as for one man to see  
another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and  
groan his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,  
Or a low'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope, Odyssey.*

**GROAN, n. s.** [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty,  
from pain, faintness, or weariness.  
Alas poor country,  
Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the  
air,  
Are met, not mark'd! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;  
And ev'n from hence their dying groans receive. *Dryden.*

Hence aching bosoms wear a vengey gay,  
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,  
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never  
Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

**GROANFUL, adj.** [*groan* and *full*.] Sad;  
agonizing. Not used.

Adown be kest it with so puissant wrest,  
That back again it did aloft rebound,  
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful*  
sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**GROANING.\* n. s.** [*Sax. gnanung*.]

1. Lamentation; complaint on account of  
agony or pain.

To bear the *groaning* of the prisoner. *Psal. cii. 90.*  
He shall groan before him with the *groanings*  
of a deadly wounded man. *Ezek. xxx. 24.*

2. [In hunting.] The cry or noise of a  
buck. *Chambers.*

**GROAT,† n. s.** [*groot*, Dutch; *grosso*,  
Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence. It was  
first coined by Edward III. A silver  
penny was the largest coin of silver  
before. Chaucer writes it *grat*.

To give five pence, *grotes*, or shillings, to five  
poor men. *Fulke against Allen, (1580), p. 409.*

Our piece of four-pence being formerly *grat*,  
(even as *grat* is a shilling now is, because then  
twenty pence, or five *grotes* weighed an ounce), is  
called a *grat*. *Huller, Eng. Gramm. (1653.)*

It often costs them two pence or a *grat*, before  
they can convey them [letters] to my hands. *Tadler, No. 164.*

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My utother was wont  
To call them well worned wools, things created  
To buy and sell with *groats*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I dare lay a *grat*,  
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden, Fob.*  
Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman  
much his inferior, and without a *grat* to her  
fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. [*Sax. gretta, gnet*. See the  
second sense of *GRIT*.] Oatmeal, York-  
shire; oats hulled, but unground, Lan-  
cashire; more generally speaking, culled  
oats, half-ground. Oats that have the  
hulls taken off.

**GROATSWORTH.\* n. s.** [*grat* and *worth*.]  
The value of a *grat*. *Shervood.*

**GROCER† n. s.** [This should be written  
*grocer*, from *gross*, a large quantity; a  
*grocer* originally being one who dealt  
by wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig,  
which their present state seems to favour.  
Dr. Johnson. — Though *grossus* means  
a *green* and not a *dried fig*; *grossiers* or  
*grocers* were certainly dealers in foreign  
fruits and other foreign commodities.  
See the *Paston Letters*, ii. 210. The  
merchants, called *grocers*, were accused  
of engrossing merchandise of all kinds,  
Stat. 37 Edw. III. ch. 5. See *Nares*,  
Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 291. Our lexico-  
graphy of more than two centuries since  
describes the *grocers* as those "who sell  
by the *great*." *Huloet*.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar,  
and plums and spices for gain. *Watts, Logic.*  
But still the offspring of your brain shall prove  
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garric.*

**GROCERY, n. s.** [from *grocer*.] Grocers'  
ware, such as tea; sugar; raisins; spice.

His troops, being now in a country where they  
were not expected, met with many cart-loads of  
wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clerendon.*

**GROG.\* n. s.** [in the language of our  
seamen.] Gin and water, or any spirit  
and water; usually without sugar.

We stopped serving *grug*, except on Saturday  
nights. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

**GROGUEY\* adj.** [from *grog*.] In the merry  
language of the seamen, to whom we  
are indebted for the word *punch* as well  
as *grog*, rather overladen with *grog*.

**GROGERAM.\* n. s.** [*grois*, grain, French;  
*GROGRAM*.] *grossogranus*, low Latin;  
*GROGRAN*.] Ainsworth.} Stuff woven  
with large wool and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,  
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*  
He shall ha' the *grogeram* at the rate I told him.  
*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

I'll give you a new gown,  
A new silk *grogerous* gown. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

*Natalia* affords great store of chamelots and  
*grogerias*. *South.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was  
neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of  
its hair, but rather some finer weave of cambric,  
*groger*, or the like. *Brown.*

Whether alum does it intensate the hairs of wool,  
and hairrauf, as *grogrins*.

Sir W. Petty, *Spain's Hist. R. S. p. 289.*  
The natural sweetness and innocence of her be-  
haviour shot me through and through, and did  
more execution upon me in *grogerum* than the  
greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade.

*Addison, Spect.*  
Plain goody would no longer down;  
'Twas madam in her *grogerous* gown. *Swift.*

**GROIN† n. s.** [probably from the Goth.  
and Icel. *grein*, distinctio.] The part  
next above the thigh.

Antiplex, a some of Prim, threw  
His lance at Ajax through the *groin*, which went  
by him, and flew.

On Leucius, woe 'lysses' friend: his *groin* it  
smote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,  
And through the border of his buckler drives;  
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly  
wound.

Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground.  
*Dryden.*

**GROIN.\* n. s.** [French, *groin* de porcain,  
the snout of a hog. Cotgrave.] The nose  
or snout of a swine. This is still a  
northern word.

Salomon liketh a faire woman, that is a fool  
of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worn in the  
*groins* of a sow. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**To GROIN.\* v. n.** [*Sax. gnanian*; Icel. *gre-  
nian*; old French, *groigner*; Lat. *grunio*.  
See *To GROAN*.] To grumble; to  
growl; to grunt.

Whether so that be *houce* or *groine*.  
*Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 27.*

Bears that *groyn'd* continually.  
*Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 27.*

**GRO'WELL. n. s.** [*lithospermum*, Latin.]  
Gronell or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

**GROOM.\* n. s.** [The original word, in  
all its senses, is *gome* or *gom*, a man;  
*zuma*, Sax.; *gruna*, Goth. See *GOM*,  
*BRIDEGROOM*, and *MAN*. Dr. Jamieson  
considers the *r* as existing only in the  
Scottish and English *groom* or *grome*;  
but Kilian gives us the Teut. *grom*, a  
youth.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led  
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From Egypt's king ambassadors they come;  
They many a *quire* attend, and many a *groom*. *Farfear.*

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*  
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold,  
whom King Henry his father had made *groom* of  
his chamber, for turning of certain of David's  
psalms into verse. *Peacham.*

Would'st thou best touch'd  
By the presuming hands of *suave* *grooms*? *Dryden, Don. Seast.*

Amid the fold he rages, nor the sheep  
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can  
keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to interest this groom,  
And yield maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*  
Thus that art  
The prime of our young grooves, even the top  
Of all our lousy shepherds. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

## 3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their grooms are  
dread'd;  
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

To GROOVE† v. a. [*groof*, Iceland. *grávan*, Saxon, to dig.] To cut hollow.  
Of the box every joint was well *groov'd*. *Swift.*  
GROOVE\* n. s. [*groof*, Iceland. from *grafa*, to dig; *grávan*, Saxon.]

## 1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid illenens, work in a *groove* or  
mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little  
esteemed. *Boyle.*

## 2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel wheel tempered,  
with several holes in it, each less than other; and  
in those holes are threads grooved inwards, which  
grooves fit the respective parts that belong to them.  
*Mason, Mech. Exerc.*

GROOVE\* n. s. [*from groove*.] A miner.  
Derbyshire. *Grose.*

To GROPE† v. n. [*Saxon*, *grápan*, *grápan*, to  
grape; and *grape* is our northern dialect  
for *grope*: the word has the same  
origin as *grape*, to lay hold of. See TO  
GRASP. Our northern word is *grape*.]  
To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark  
*Grapt* I, to find out them. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
We *grape* for the wall like the blind, and we  
*grape* as if we had no eyes. *Id. lxx. 10.*  
They meet with darkness in the clearest light;  
And *grape* at noon, as if invol'd with night.

*Sanders.*  
A boy was *graping* for eels, and laid his hand  
upon a snake. *L'Estrange.*  
This, no doubt, is better for men than that they  
should in the dark *grape* after knowledge; as St.  
Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*  
He heard as in our course,  
And with his out-stretch'd arms around him *grapt*. *Addison.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,  
I *grape* and guess no more, but see my way.  
*Arbutnot.*

To GROPE† v. a. To search by feeling  
in the dark; to feel without being able  
to see. This appears to be the most  
ancient usage of the word.

Thy enderite, and thy sentence  
Again thy own conscience,  
Hereafter thou shalt feel and grope.  
*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 9.*  
These curates ben so negligent and slow  
To *grope* tenderly a conscience. *Chaucer, Parson. Tale.*

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to  
pick out somewhat whereof they might complain.  
*Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grope* them  
out by twilight, and by darkness almost to dis-  
cover that, whose existence is evidenced by light.  
*Brown, Vols. Err.*

But Stephen, cautious, never meant  
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GROPE\* n. s. [*from grope*.] One that  
searches in the dark. *Sherwood.*

GROSE\* n. s. Our northern word for a  
gooseberry. See GOOSEBERRY.

GROSS† adj. [*gros*, Fr. *grasso*, Ital.  
*crasso*, Lat.]

## 1. Thick; bulky.

VOL. II.

The crows and thoughts, that wing the midway air,  
Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*  
There are two *gross* volumes concerning the  
power of popes. *Baker on Learning.*

## 2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were  
for men of his quality, wise and *gross* men, to  
live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at  
will under them. *Hooker.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in  
prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome  
hath very fool and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker.*  
So far hath the natural understanding, even of  
sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they  
have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin.  
*Hooker.*

There is a vain and imprudent use of their  
senses, which, though it does not destroy like  
*gross* sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it  
in sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; im-  
pure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*  
You love my son: invention is ashamed,  
Against the proclamation of thy passion,  
To say thou do'st not. *Shakespeare, All's well.*  
Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd  
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love  
Vice for itself. *Milton, P. L.*  
It is religion so perfectly good in itself, above  
all, in its Author, that without the *gross* sensu-  
ality, we cannot but admire it? *Spinoza.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that  
our want only and imperfections do naturally in-  
duce us to be beneficent. *Southey.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,  
So *gross* the cheat, it is beyond her power. *Young.*

## 4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the roscat bloom  
Of beauty blanching, gives the gloomy hue.  
And feature *gross*. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated;  
not pure.

It is manifest that when the eye standeth in the  
finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*,  
things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the  
eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the ob-  
ject in the *finer*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of elements,  
The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea,  
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton, P. L.*  
Light fumes are merry, *gross* fumes are sad;  
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden, Feb.*

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below,  
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

## 6. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtle sense excel,  
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood?  
*Dorset.*

And, in clear dream and solemn vision,  
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton, Comus.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by  
the bare stating of the question with perspicuity  
and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross*  
confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

Coarse; rough; not delicate.  
Fine and delicate scriptures are helped with  
nourishment, and *gross* with distance. *Watson, Architecture.*

## 8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His stature was of just height and all propor-  
tionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross*  
and meagre. *Fell.*

9. Whole; having no deduction or abate-  
ment; as, the *gross* sum; the *gross* price.

## 10. Large; aggregate.

Another part in squadrons, and *gross* bands,  
bend

Four ways their flying march. *Milton, P. L.*

## 11. Heavy; oppressive.

Curs'd be the wit which cruelty refines,  
Or to his father's rod the scorpion joins;  
Your finger is more *gross* than the great mo-  
narch's loins. *Dryden, Hind and Panther, P. iii.*

GROSS\* n. s. [*from the adjective*.]

## 1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste  
The deep cut heels upon the sands might run;  
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,  
Their numerous *gross* might charge us on a bay.

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle,  
you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy,  
without levelling your piece at any particular per-  
son. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other pros-  
pect in changes and revolutions than of publick  
blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into  
its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make  
salable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was  
immortal. *Abbott, Description of the World.*

There is confession, that, the acknowledging  
our sins to God; and this may be either general  
or particular: the general is, when a very con-  
fession in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular,  
when we mention the several sorts and acts of our  
sins. *Duty of Man.*

Remember, son,  
You are a general; other wars require you;  
For see the *Saxon gross* begins to move. *Dryden, C. Arthur.*

Nowwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry  
trades and manufactures, yet, in the *gross*, we ship  
off now one third part more of the manufactures,  
as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years  
past. *Child on Trade.*

## 3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours 't' rain-  
bow; they come to him by the *gross*. *Shakespeare, Winter. Tale.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*  
Of full three thousand ducks. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Ven.*

You see the united design of many persons to  
make up one figure: after they have separated  
themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin  
one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

## 4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power  
and effect over the *gross* and mass of things. *Bacon, Essays.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though  
the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*grosses*,  
French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an  
unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined  
together, make those distinct simple modes of a  
dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GROSS-HEADED\* adj. [*gross and head*.]  
Stupid; dull; thick-skulled.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his  
admirers the conceit that all, who are not prelati-  
cal, are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.  
*Milton, Apol. for Smeagm.*

GROSSLY\* adv. [*from gross*.]

1. Bulkiy; in bulky parts; coarsely; as,  
this matter is *grossly* pulverised.

The care did again appear with a linen hang-  
ing threat, so *grossly* impregnated, as it promised  
to be delivered of a most happy burthen; both  
L L

caned and linen bent themselves on me, and in them I found another paper and a hundred ducats in gold. *Shelton, Den Quix. iv. 15.*

2. Without subtlety; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so grossly and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hosker.*

Treason and murder ever kept together; As two yokes devils sworn to others purpose; Working so grossly in a natural cause, That admiration did not whoop at them.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

And thine eyes

See it so grossly shown in thy behaviour, That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare.*

What I see cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it? — Speak not so grossly. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so grossly copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but grossly, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton, Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so grossly misrepresented to the public by curious inquisitive leads. *Swift.*

# GROSSNESS, n. s. [from gross.]

1. Coarseness; not subtlety; thickness; apishness; density; greatness of parts. The purpose is perspicuity even in substance. Whence grossness little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.* And I will purge that mortal grossness so, That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the grossness of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There, all this earthly grossness quit, Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit, Triumphant over death. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

This being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent sky, in which vapours are not arrived to that grossness requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton, Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol's eclips'd, was known For opposing body's grossness, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Ineligible fitness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wise men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the grossness that is in them. *Archam.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guilefulness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever boudies it may want, 'tis free at least from the grossness of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a grossness is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

GROT, f. n. s. [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Sax. *gryp*, a ditch; *grop*, Su. from *groepa*, to excavate; whence *grot*, q. d. *gropet*, hollowed. Serenius. — In like manner, Mr. H. Tooker considers *grot* as formed from *grypan*, to dig. Menage derives it from the Gr. *grotos*, a place of concealment, as *grot*, in our language, seems originally to have meant, from *gryps*, to hide; whence

also *crypt*. The low Lat. *grotta* was used in this sense. In French the word was also formerly *crot* or *crotte*, and *crotesque*. See *Cotgrave*.] A cave; a place of concealment; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

There is another *grot*, or cavern, lying low underneath; it is contrived into the fashion of a cross, and here some of the Holy Innocents lie buried. *Gregory, Fastus*, (1659), p. 108.

God hath appointed a day wherein He will judge the secrets of men, that sin may not be the more secure for being close, but that it may be feared and shunned in *grot*s as well as in most public places. *Clinton, Sermon*, p. 313.

My lord had many *grot*s about his house, cut to the sandy sides of hills, wherein he delighted to sit and discourse. *Aubrey's Anecd.* ii. 475.

In the remotest wood and lonely grove, Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.* Awful see the Egyptian *grat*. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE, f. adj. [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian. From the strange and extravagant figures which were painted in the *grotto*s or *crypts* of the ancient Romans.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

By rare artificers carved into story and a *grotesque* work. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 139.

The champion lawn, whose lairy sides With thicket overgrown, grotesque and wild, Access deny'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a face is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a face are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden, The French.*

An hideous figure of their faces they drew, } Nor lions, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours } true, } And this grotesque design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors, Grotesque roof, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE, \* n. s. A wild design of a painter or engraver.

Faustors — sometimes do serve themselves of instances that have no existence in nature. — What indeed was more common and familiar among the Romans themselves than the picture and statue of Terminus, even one of their deities; which yet, if we well consider, is but a piece of grotesque? *Watson, Elements of Architecture.*

Farce is that in poetry, which grotesque is in a picture. *Dryden, Du Fresnoy.*

All the designs I have chanced to meet of the temptations of St. Antony, were rather a sort of wild grotesques, than any thing capable of producing a serious passion. *Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.*

GROTESQUELY, \* adv. [from grotesque.] In a wild, fantastical manner.

Death has dispossessed the jester of his habitations, and grotesquely decorated himself therewith. *Espl. of Holbein's Dance of Death*, p. 49.

GROTTA, \* n. s. [Italian.] A cavern for coolness or pleasure.

Let it be turned to a *grotta*, or place of shade. *Bacon, Ess.* (1632), p. 263.

She turned into another walk, which led to a *grotta*. *Moral State of Eng.* (1670), p. 153.

GROTTA, n. s. [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto*s run, The bow'r's of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward on Fossils.* GROVE, f. n. s. [*Sax.* *gropu*; Germ. *grove*; Goth. *grof*.] A small wood, or place set with trees.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought The wood began to move!

Within this three mile may you see it coming; I say a moving grove. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields and groves, and flow'ry vales; Thrice happy isles! *Milton, P. L.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving grove. *Blackmore.*

Baniak'd from courts and love, Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the grove. *Granville.*

Can fierce passions vex his breast, While every grace is peace and every grace is melody? *Thomson, Spring.*

To GROVEL, f. v. n. [*grufle*, Icelandic, flat on the face. It may, perhaps, come by gradual corruption from *ground* fell. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Ice. verb *gravel*, to lie prostrate on the ground. Lye.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel-hand passed wrought, And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground He grovelling fell, all gored to his gushing wound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem, Includ'd with all the honours of the world! If so, gaze on, and grovel on thy face, Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Old-mast and beech, and cornel fruit they eat, Grovelling like swine on earth, in fowls' nest. *Chapman.*

Now they lie Grovelling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton, P. L.*

Upon thy belly grovelling thou shalt go. *Milton, P. L.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and grovel on the ground. *Dryden, Du Fresnoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim what he can express; His grovelling sense will show my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and grovelling. *Addison, Spect.*

GROVELLER, \* n. s. [from grovel.] A person of a low, mean, grovelling disposition.

The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the groveller. *Shenstone.*

GROVES, \* n. s. pl. The northern word for what is elsewhere called *groves*. See the second sense of GRAVE. And Brockett's N. C. words.

GROUND, f. n. s. [*gryund*, Saxon; *grondi*, Danish; *grundus*, M. Goth. "consentientibus omnibus dialect. Scytho-Scandianis." Serenius.]

1. The earth considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action. The main mass of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We

never distinguish the terraqueous globe into ground and water, but into earth, or land, and water; again, we never say under earth, but under ground.

Israel shall go on dry ground through the sea. *Ex. xiv. 16.*

Man to till the ground  
None was, and from the earth a dewy mist  
Went up, and water'd all the ground.

*Milton, P. L.*

From the other hill  
To their 52<sup>d</sup> station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended, on the ground  
Gliding meteorous. *Milton, P. L.*

A black bituminous gurge  
Boils up from under ground. *Milton, P. L.*  
And yet so nimbly he would bound  
As if he scorn'd to touch the ground. *Hudibras.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made man and beast upon the ground. *Jeremias.*

There was dew upon all the ground. *Judges, vi. 40.*

They summ'd their wings, and, soaring 'th' air  
sublime,  
With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*  
Too late young Turnus the delusion found;  
Far on the sea, still making from the ground. *Dryden, An.*

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds,  
And overflows the level grounds. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.

On heavenly ground they stood, and from the  
shore  
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

With these came they, who from the lord's ring  
floor

Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts  
Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names  
Of Baalim and Asharoth. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Estate; possession.

Unhappy still within these narrow bounds,  
Thy next design is on thy neighbour's grounds;  
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;  
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryden, Jus.*

6. Land occupied.

The rains o'erflow'd my ground,  
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Prior.*

7. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore should I smite thee to the ground? *2 Sam. ii. 32.*  
Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground. *1 Sam. v. 4.*

A multitude sit on the ground. *St. Matt. xv. 35.*

Some part of the month of June, the water of  
this lake descends under ground, through many  
great holes at the bottom. *Brown, Travels.*

8. Depth; bottom. [*af-grundith*, the deep,  
Goth. *St. Luke, viii. 31.*]

In the ground of the sea. *Lth. Fer. fol. 9. b.*

9. Drege; lees; fices; that which settles  
at the bottom of liquors. In the  
plural only.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or  
grains. *Merriner.*

Some insist upon having had particular success  
in stopping graveyards, from the use of the grounds  
of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp, Surgery.*

10. The first stratum of paint upon which  
the figures are afterwards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rude draught,  
and the painter to lay his grounds with darksome  
colours.

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and  
dark, are placed on light and transparent grounds,

as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters  
and every other thing which is in motion, and  
void of different objects; they ought to be more  
rough, and more distinguishable than that with  
which they are encompassed. *Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

11. The fundamental substance; that by  
which the additional or accidental parts  
are supported.

O'er his head  
A well wrought heav'n of silk and gold was  
spread.  
Assure the ground, the sun in gold shone bright. *Cowley.*

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in  
nature should be drawn upon the most durable  
ground. *Pope.*

Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine  
The ground eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

12. The plain song; the tune on which  
descants are raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,  
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;  
For on that ground I'll build a holy descent. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

13. First hint; first traces of an invention;  
that which gives occasion to the rest.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,  
Yet love refin'd upon the former ground;  
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,  
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers  
nigh. *Dryden.*

14. The first principles of knowledge.

The grounds will easily be known, if the fore  
grounds be thoroughly beaten in.

Here statesmen, or of them they which can  
read,  
May of their occupation find the grounds. *Dennie.*

The grounds are already laid whereby that is  
unquestionably resolved; for having granted that  
God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates  
most effectively, he doth it not irresistibly. *Hemmond.*

After evening repasts, all bed-time, their  
thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds  
of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton, on Education.*

15. The fundamental cause; the true  
reason; original principle.

He desired the steward to tell him particularly  
the ground and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happiness the ground of his unhappi-  
ness and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live  
under them may enjoy with delight and comfort,  
albeit the grounds and first original causes from  
whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*  
In the solution of the Substantive's objection,  
my method shall be, to examine in the first place,  
the main grounds and principles upon which he  
buildeth. *White.*

Thou could'st not have discern'd  
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,  
No ground of enmity between us known. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make  
any particular relation of the grounds of their  
proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon.*

Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. *Roscommon.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,  
Would leave no ground I ever would be true. *Dryden.*

It is not easy to imagine how any such tradi-  
tion could arise so early, and spread so univer-  
sally, if there were not a real ground for it. *Wittius.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that  
there it is the ground and reason for these fears,  
and that nature hath not planted them in us to  
no purpose? *Tillotson.*

Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful  
in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there  
is no unlawfulness in the ground and way of  
management. *Ketticwell.*

Upon that prince's death, although the grounds  
of our quarrel with France had received no man-  
ner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter  
his sentiments. *Dryft.*

The miraculous increase of the professors of  
Christianity was without any visible grounds and  
causes, and contrary to all human probability and  
appearance. *Atterbury.*

16. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed when these men rose;  
And ev'n with this the act thy death did bring;  
Or hasten'd at the least upon this ground. *Daniel.*

17. The space occupied by an army as  
they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began  
to lose ground. *Sidney.*

Hearless they fought, and quitted soon their  
grounds,  
While ours with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

He has lost ground at the latter end of the day,  
by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of  
Coudé at the battle of Seneffe. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

18. The intervening space between the  
flyer and pursuer.

Ev'ning mist,  
Ris'n from the river, o'er the marsh glides,  
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels,  
Housenard returning. *Milton, P. L.*

Superior think it a detraction from their merit  
to see another get ground upon them, and over-  
take them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison, Spect.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,  
And gathers ground upon us every moment. *Addison.*

19. The state in which one is with respect  
to opponents or competitors.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,  
Giving no ground unto the house of York,  
They never then had sprung. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

If they get ground and 'vantage of the king,  
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,  
To make them stronger. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He will stand his ground against all the attacks  
that can be made upon his probability. *Atterbury.*

Whatever ground we may have gotten upon our  
enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the  
more enemies of the two; but are even subdued  
and led captive by the one, while we triumph so  
gloriously over the others. *Atterbury.*

20. State of progress or recession.

I have known so many great examples of this  
cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria,  
that I wonder it has gained no more ground in  
other places. *Temple.*

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in  
her cage, as the rumpas, and wears herself with  
her continual motion, and gets no ground. *Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

21. The foil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,  
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,  
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakspeare.*

22. Formerly the pit of a play-house; and  
hence *grounding*, in a contemptuous  
sense. See *GROUNDING*.

Sign-herald. The understanding gentlemen o'  
the ground here asked my judgment. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

TO GROUND,† &c. [from the noun.]

1. To place or set in the ground.

And friendship which a faint affection breeds  
Without regard of good, does like ill ground  
needs. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. li. 1.*

2. To fix on the ground. A kind of military phrase; as, to ground arms.

When the fairs are thus discharged, the word of command in cause is to ground their fans.

*Addison, Spect.* No. 102.

3. To found, as, upon cause, reason, or principle.

Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison.

*Hooker.*

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodox primitive fathers, *groundeth* the religious observation of the Lord's day, and of other Christian holidays upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment.

*Whate.*

It may serve us to ground conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with.

*Bogis.*

If your own actions on your will you ground, Mine shall hereafter know no other bound.

*Dryden, Aurengzeb.*

Some eminent spirits, having signalized his valor, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rarely incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude.

*Swift.*

4. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Ezek.* iii. 17.

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass.

of *grind*.

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground

And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras.*

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GROUND-ASH. *n. s.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-ash* the Trojan threw, Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew.

*Dryden, Ru.*

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash*.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GROUND-BAIT. *n. s.* [ground and bait.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and cast to fish.

*Walton, Angler.*

GROUND-FLOOR. *n. s.* [ground and floor.] The lower part of a house.

GROUND-IVY. *n. s.* [*Hedera terrestris*, Lat.] Alehoof, or tuinhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us.

*Temple.*

GROUND-OAK. *n. s.* [ground and oak.]

If the planks of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops either of barrel or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlast six of the best ash.

*Mortimer.*

GROUND-PINE. *n. s.* [*Chamaepitys*, Lat.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road-sides.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

GROUND-PLATE. *n. s.* [In architecture.]

The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer, and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and the binding joist.

*Harris.*

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplates*, breast-summers, and beams.

*Mortimer.*

GROUND-PLOT. *† n. s.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can't thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground-plot* square five hives of bees contain; Emblem of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice.

*Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

GROUND-RENT. *n. s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds.

*Arbuthnot on Census.*

The site was neither granted him, nor given;

'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n. *Harte.*

GROUND-ROOM. *n. s.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*: for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him.

*For.*

GROUND-TACKLE. *n. s.* In naval language, the anchor, cables, and whatsoever else is necessary, to make the ship ride safe at anchor in a proper ground.

GROUNDAGE. *n. s.* [from ground.] A custom, or tribute, paid for the standing of a ship in port.

*Blount.*

It is ordinary to take custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c.

*Sydenham.*

GROUNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Upon firm principles; upon good grounds.

Whether be performed by former promise—that can I not *groundlessly* tell.

*Butler, in Leland's N. Year's Gift, sign. H. 2.*

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*; and to the purpose, upon this subject.

*Frederick.*

GROUNDLESSLY. *adj.* [Sax. *grymblear*.] Void of reason; wanting ground.

Do not dear foolish boys, *groundless* fear.

*Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them.

*Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may show how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship.

*Frederick.*

GROUNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason

This principle of feigningly or *groundlessly* conceiving.

More, *avoid*, against *Industry*, ch. 2. Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors.

*Boyle on Colours.*

To doubt and deny thus *groundlessly*, and licentiously, or perversely, is not so much properly to doubt, plainly to show an unwillingness we have that the thing we dispute about should be true; which is cowardly and disingenuous.

*Goodman, Wint. Ec. Conf. P. ii.*

GROUNDLESSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.

I shall close up this chapter with remarking the *groundlessness* of that tradition, which makes Mahomed to be put into a iron chest, that, by the force of loadstones, hangs in the air.

*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 81.*

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falsehood and *groundlessness* of his calumny.

*Tytus.*

GROUND'LING. *n. s.* [from *ground*: German, *grundel*; Teut. *gründling*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the vulgar. See the last sense of the substantive *GROUND*.

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious perriwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

And there we must step before you thick-skinned tanners,

For we are born three stories high: no base ones, None of your *groundlings*, master.

*Benson, and Fl. The Prophetess.*

GROUND'LY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use.

A man, *groundedly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by example to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room.

*Acham.*

GROUNDSELL. *n. s.* [ground and sell, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *sella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsell*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsell* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freer fall off. *Mason, Mech. Es.*

GROUNDSELL. *n. s.* [*senecio*, Lat.; *grymble*, *grymble*, *grymble*, Saxon; and our old ichnography writes this word *groundswell*, as well as *groundsell*. See *Sherwood's Dict.*] A plant.

*Groundsell* leaves, laid to with fine powder of frankincense, beale wounded sinewes.

*Barret, Adv. (1580.)*

GROUNDWORK. *n. s.* [ground and work.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in *Lucan's* expanded plain, Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below, And roars by the name of milky knee.

The *groundwork* is of starry gold. *Dryden, Fob.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper their such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience.

*Milton on Education.*

## 3. First principle; original reason.

The groundwork thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Synonym on Ireland.*

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction. *Dryden.*

**GROUPE** *n. s.* [*grouper*, French; *grouper*, Italian, a knot, or cluster.] An assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, fruit, or the like, which have some apparent relation to each other in painting or sculpture; hence, generally, a cluster; a collection; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of *Zelus*, in the famous group of figures which represents the two brothers bidding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

You should try your graving tools On this odious group of fools. *Swift.*

This group of idles is, to use Mr. Waller's expression, walled round with rocks, which render them inaccessible to pirates or enemies. *By Berkeley, Prop. for Cal. in Berns. (1735.)*

But here, thou say'st, the miseries of life Are buddled in a group. *Young, Night Th. 8.*

To **GROUPE** *v. a.* [*groupper*, Fr.] To put into a distinct or separate collection.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in grouping such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colour. *Prior.*

**GROUSE** *n. s.* [perhaps from *gorse*. See **GORCOCK**.] A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house For better game, and look for grouse. *Swift.*

**GROUT** *n. s.* [*grut*, Sax. See **GRIT**, and **GROAT**.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardicute, 'midst Danes and Saxons etout, Carous'd in suit-brown ale, and din'd on grouse: Which dish his princely honour still retains, And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *Atin.*

2. That which purges off; wort; sweet liquor. In Cheshire, poor small beer. Wilbraham.

Sweet grove, or whig, his bottle had, as much as it might hold. *Warner, Athin's England.*

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the great. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriomelum*, Lat.]

4. In building, a very thin coarse mortar: where mixed with hair, called *hair-groul*.

**GRO'UTOL** *v.* See **GROWTHHEAD**.

**GRO'VV** *adj.* [from *grove*.] Belonging to groves, thickets, woods; also, frequenting groves. Cotgrave in V. BOCACER.

Sherwood also gives this word; and it is an useful one.

To **GROW** *v. n.* preter. *grew*, part. pass. *grown*. [*gropan*, Sax.; *groeyen*, Dutch; *gro*, Su. Goth. Some refer both *grow* and *green* to the Greek *χρᾶ*, colour.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetative motion; to encrease by vegetation.

He cauch the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Psalms* cii. 14.

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country growth abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to dye red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that growth in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

But say, where grows the tree? from hence how far? *Milton, P. L.*

In colder regions men compose Poison with art; but here it grows. *Waller.*

Those low'n of oak, o'er fertile plains might grow, And visit mountains where they once did grow. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender oiers, take the bow; And as they first are fashion'd, always grow. *Dryden, Juv.*

4. To encrease in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince; I hope he is much grown since I last saw him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ewelamb; which he had bought and reared up; and it grew up together with him and with his children. *2 Sam. xii. 3.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy; commonly followed by up.

Now the prince growth up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is grown up. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we grow up in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but growing out of him. *Dryden, Æn. Dedit.*

7. To encrease in bulk; to become greater or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay; as for nails, they grow continually. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then their numbers swell, And grow upon us. *Dehnam.*

Divisions grow upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grew in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*

He then dispensed his best of legacies, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young growing hopes of the family. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

As he grew forward in years, he was trained up to learning, under one Proenepides, who taught the Pelagick letter invented by Linus. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it grows again towards earth, Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shak.*

They doubted whereunto this would grow. *Acts, v. 24.*

The king, by this time, was grown to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall grow, The greedy sailor shall the sea forego. *Dryden, Virg.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they grew to rest upon number, rather complete than vast, they grew to advantage of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they grew more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon, Essays.*

Verre, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are grown into a habit, and become familiar to me.

The trespasses of people are grown up to heaven, and their sin are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Haggers, Sermon.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troubles practice growing up, which may work trouble to the next government, will not attempt redress. *Synonym on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to grow fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Kneller.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. *Shakspeare.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would grow either to idleness or civil dissension. *Abbot.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly, Which only brutes in human form does yield, And man grows wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright, Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

13. Patient of command.

In time he grew; and growing up'd to hand, He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden, Æn.*

We may trade and be busy, and grow poor by it, unless we regulate our expenses. *Locke.*

You will grow a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, grew to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on China.*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf, Grew out of humour with his former self. *Harte.*

14. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will grow out of such errors, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hobbes.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit has grown? *Hobbes.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should mankind grow to the hurt of the king. *Ec. iv. 22.*

Hence grows that necessary distinction of the saints on earth and the saints in heaven: the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church. *Perrault.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not grown from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

15. To accrue; to be fortuitous.

Ev'n just the sun that I owe to you, Is growing to me by Antipholus. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

16. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unwever'd friends, 'Tis 'd' war do grow together. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The frog's mouth grows up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating. *Wotton, Angler.*

In burnings and weldings the fingers would many times grow together, the skin would grow to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wierusm, Surgery.*

17. To swell; a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little grown. *Roberts.*

18. The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to

another. It is always change, but not always encrease; for a thing may grow less, as well as grow greater.

To GROW.\* v. a. To cause to grow; to raise by culture.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and grow in the same all amity, friendship, and concord.  
*Abp. Cramer on the Sacra. (1550.) B. i. ch. 15.*  
They grow some very good tobacco. *Campbell.*  
The best wheat in England is grown in this neighbourhood. *Enrich.*

GROWER† n. s. [from grow.]

1. An encrease.

It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest grower of any kind of elm.  
*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A considerable farmer; now common in many parts of England.

GROWING.\* n. s. [from grow.]

1. Vegetation.

It is not the growing of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is Thy Word that preserveth them.  
*Wisdom, xvi. 36.*

2. Progression of time.

Your patience this allowing,  
I turn my glass; and give my scene such growing  
As you had slept between. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

To GROWL† v. n. [from *grollen*, Flemish; *grollen*, German, to murmur; *groll*, rancour.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.  
Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but growl when they are provoked. *Ellis's Vagant.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would grow so manfully. *Gay.*

To GROWL.\* v. a. To signify or express by growling.

They roam amid the fury of their heart,  
And growl their horrid loves. *Thomson, Spring.*  
Aloof he boys, with bristling hair,  
And thus in secret grows his fear.

*Gay, Squire and his Cur.*

GROWL.\* n. s. [from the verb.] The murmur of an angry cur; figuratively, of an enraged or discontented person.

GROWN† The participle passive of grow.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov. xiv. 51.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a grown woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls.

4. Become prevalent.

This is now grown a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue. *Locke.*

GROWTH. n. s. [from To grow.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; encrease of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long growth their stood  
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden, Æn.*  
Those trees that have the slowest growth, are, for that reason of the longest continuance. *Aldrich.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog  
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.  
*Milton, Comus.*

Our little world, the image of the great,  
Of her own growth hath all that nature craves,  
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the nature  
growth of the soil or season. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation,  
that the knight's tale was of English growth,  
and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Encrease in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon  
this subject, may go a great way in preventing  
the growth of this disease, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Encrease of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York  
Has almost overtaken him in his growth. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The stag, now conscious of his fatal growth,  
To some dark covert his retreat made. *Desham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn, deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions, as the state and growth of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives. *Law.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the growth of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner. *Hooker.*

GROWTHHEAD† } n. s. [from *gross* or *great*  
GROWTHNOL. } head; *capitulum*, Latin. A corruption of *greet*, and Sax. *lnol*, the head; "a growthhead, or growthnoll, qui a grosse teste." *Sherwood.*

1. A kind of fish.

*Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow; a blockhead. Obsolete.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,  
Yet trust not Hob growthhead for sleeping too long. *Pam.*

That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a growthnoll. *Becon, & Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Peelle.*

To GROWSE.\* v. n. [Sax. *græstan*; old Eng. *græste*, to shiver. See To AGRISSE.] To shiver; to shudder; to be chill before an ague-fit. North. *Ray, and Grass.*

To GRUB. v. a. [*graban*, preter. *grób*, to dig, Gothic.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be grubbed up. *I. Extranger.*

Forest land

From whence the surly ploughman grubs the wood. *Dryden.*

The grubbing up of woods and trees may be very useful, upon the account of their unfitness.

*Mortimer.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them grubbed up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. n. s. [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a grub and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a grub. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

New creatures rise,

A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,  
The grub proceed to be with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The grub,

Of unobscured, invades the vital core;  
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave  
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulse  
Of conscience. *Philips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romans, a short glovish grub, would  
bore the whole carcass of an ox, yet never tugged  
with him. *Cervus.*

GRUB-AXE.\* n. s. A tool used in grubbing up weeds, the roots of trees, and the like; sometimes called *grubbage*.

GRUBBER.\* n. s. [from *grub*.] One who grubs up underwood, or the like.

To GRUBBLE. v. a. [*grubelen*, German, from *grub*.] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;

Now let me roll and grubble thee:  
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough;

Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

To GRUBBLE.\* v. n. See To GRABBLE.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still  
grubbling in his pockets. *Spectator, No. 444.*

GRUBSTREET. n. s. Originally the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*.

Ἰσχυρὸν ἔστιν ἄνδρα, καὶ ἀνδρὶν ἐκπρὸς,  
Ἀρκαδικὸν, εὖν ἄλλος Ἰσχυρὸς.

The first part though calculated only for the meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbuthnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and grubstreet laze. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE† v. a. [from *grager*, according to Skinner, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who resents any thing secretly, *he chews it*. *Grugnare*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grugnigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance. Dr. Johnson.—Our word is from the old Fr. *groucher*, to murmur, to grumble, to complain. See also To GRUTCH.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to grudge me part of it. *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train.

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;

Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:

He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,  
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clumours with disdain he heard,

Nuch grudge'd the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a grudging or communicative disposition. *Spectator.*

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have grudget the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. *Bentley.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not grudge us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,  
Nor grudge my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

They have grudgeth those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

TO GRUDGE.† v. n.

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should grudge or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*

We do not grudge or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelson.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

You seem betwixt the country and the court,  
Nor grudge what's 'ere the great desire,  
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden, Fob.*

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned. *James, v. 9.*

4. To feel compunction; to grieve. Obsolete.

We—grudge in our conscience, when we remember our synes. *Sp. Fisher, Pt. p. 52.*

5. To wish in secret. A low expression. See the third sense of GRUDDING.

6. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve, Dr. Johnson says, citing the lines from Dryden which exhibit *grudging* as a substantive. See GRUDDING. *Grudging* in this sense, means the symptom or forerunner of a disease; not the remains. GRUDGE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about the west were full of wars, for old grudges to Corinth, where thought still would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakespeare.*

Let me go in to see the generals:  
There is some grudge between 'em; 'tis not meet  
They be alone. *Shakespeare, Jul. Ces.*

Deep-fetter'd hate;  
A grudge in both, time out of mind, begun,  
And mutually bequeath'd from sire to son. *Tate, Jun.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to show his grudge,  
Claps an's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have  
With grudge prefer'd me. *B. Jonson, Celliæ.*

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

5. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.*

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGONS. n. s. pl. [Cotgrave and Sherwood write it *grudgings*; Dr. Johnson, *grugeons*, in the fifth definition of the neuter verb *grudge*. The word is probably from the Fr. *gruger*, *exgruger*, to crumble, to break into small pieces.] Coarse meal; the part of corn which

remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

You that can deal with grudgings and coarse flour. *Brown, and Ft. Maid in the Mill.*

GRUDGER. n. s. [from *grudge*.] A murderer; an envious or discontented person.

These ben grucheris, ful of playntis. *Wicliffe, St. Jude, ver. 16.*

Slenderers, railers, grudgers, persecutors, fond-faits. *Fr. of Boccaccio, (1696), p. 42.*

GRUDDING. n. s. [from *grudge*.]

1. Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others.

The murmurs, and the grudgings, that lie festering in many men's hearts. *South, Sermon, vii. 77.*

2. Reluctance; unwillingness.

Use hospitality to one another without grudging. *1 Pet. iv. 9.*

Many times they go with as great grudging to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be shown in the gallies. *Raleigh.*

3. A secret wish or desire.

He's in the most sincere advice he gave,  
He had a grudging still to be a knave. *Dryden, Medal.*

4. A forerunner or symptom of disease.

The smart or feeling of the sting of conscience is as sensible and lively a prognostick of the worm which never dieth, as heaviness of spirit, or grudging, are of fevers or other diseases. *Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 528.*

My Dolabella,  
Hast thou not still some grudgings of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDDINGLY.† adv. [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Every man according as he purpoeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver. *1 Cor. ix. 7.*

Like harpies they could scent a piteous board;  
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:  
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;  
Then drank and eat, and grudgingly obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. n. s. [*gruan*, *gruelle*, French, from *grus*, corn-broth; *grus*, Saxon; *gruan*, Norw. pottage of oats and barley.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,  
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;  
Make the grub thick and slab. *Shakespeare, Mac.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel  
Upon the strength of water gruel? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broth, malt-drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF.† adj. [*gruff*, Dutch; *grof*, Su. Goth.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the bend, in hideous order, sat  
Foul howling infantry and bold debate,  
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled. *Gerrish.*

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the stocky, such an one the gruff. *Addison, Spect. No. 453.*

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as gruff as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very fine thoughts. *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 49.*

GRUFFLY. adv. [from *gruff*.] Harshly; rudely; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,  
All sheath'd in arms, and gruffly look'd the god. *Dryden, Fob.*

GRUFFNESS.† n. s. [from *gruff*.] Rudeness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

No gruffness, I beseech you; use them civilly, and stick to your point.

Let's to differ. (*sup. from Snail*) *Ep. Cor. i. 17.*

GRUM.† adj. [contracted from *grumble*, and a low word, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Arbuthnot. It is no other, however, than *grim*; Sax. *grum*. See GRIM.] Sour; surlily; severe.

I found Sir Thomas Lee, who was very grum; and we had very little discourse. *Ed. Clarendon's Diary, p. 268.*

Nick looked sour and grum, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

TO GRUMBLE.† v. n. [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the old French, *gromelen*. Both may be referred to the Cimbr. *grem*, murmur.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom, and that the girl shall find. *Shakespeare.*

Thou grumbest and rail'st every hour at Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Th' accurs'd Philistian stands on th' other side,  
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Coningsby.*

Suitors, all but one, will depart grumbling; because they miss of what they think their due. *South.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be grumbling without end, if we reckon that we want this. *L'Esperance.*

because we have it not. *L'Esperance.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,  
Still grumbles that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,  
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;  
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;  
At night, with sullen pleasure, grumbles o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Didst thou never see a drum? Canst thou make this grumble? *Brown, & Ft. The Pilgrim.*

Thou grumbling thunder join thy voice. *Milford.*

Like a storm  
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,  
And grumbles in the wind. *Rose, Royal Concert.*

Vapours foul  
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods  
That grumbling were below. *Thomson, Winter.*

GRUMBLER. n. s. [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the grumbler. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. n. s. [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd  
Without or grudge or grumbings. *Shaks. Temp.*

GRUMBLINGLY.† adv. [from *grumbling*.]

1. Discontentedly; surlily.

2. In a hoarse manner.

They speak good German at the court, and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak grumbingly. *Brown, Trav. p. 156.*



**GRUME.** *n. s.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

**GRUMELY.** *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly, morosely.

**GRUMOUS.** *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green.

*Arbushnot on Diet.*

**GRUMOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood.

*Wrennan, Surgery.*

**GRUNDEL.** *n. s.* Another name for the fish called a *groundling*.

**GRUNNEL.** *n. s.* [More usually *grounail*, unless Milton intended to preserve the Saxon spm.] The groundsl; the lower part of the building.

Next came one Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark Maan'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off In his own temple, on the *grounel* edge, Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.

*Milton, P. L.*

**To GRUNT.** *† v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin; *To GRUNTLE.*] *grunau*, Saxon; *grenia*, Icel. *grunder*, *grungauer*, Fr. Sec **To GROAN.** *Grunt* in Chaucer is the pret. of *groan*, which Mr. Malone, in a note on the use of *grunt* by Shakespeare in Hamlet, has mistaken for the word before us. The sense of *grunt* for *groan*, however, which Dr. Johnson has here overpassed, is very ancient in our language.]

# 1. To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar, and burn, Like boar, bound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.

*Shakespeare.*

Perseive in mud they wallow all alone. And snore and *grunlike*, to each other's moon.

*Dr. of Buckingham, Rehearsal, i. 1.*

The brinded horses may slumber undisturb'd, Or *grunt* secure beneath the chestnut shade.

*Pickell.*

The scolding quon to louder notes doth rise, To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies: The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round.

*Swift.*

# 2. To groan.

Those persons, I warrant, as well pleased shall be all.

A: word Home shall *grunlike* at the rubbyng on the gall.

*Defence of Peace, (1533.) To the Buke.*

Who would fardels bear, To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life?

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

# GRUNT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

# 1. The noise of a hog.

Swine's snobs, swine's bones, took they, bristles, *grunts*.

*Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs, In panick horror of pursuing dogs:

With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,

Poor swine, as if their pretty hives would break.

*Dryden.*

From hence were heard

The *grunts* of bristled boars, and *grunts* of bears,

And cries of howling wolves.

*Dryden, En.*

# 2. A groan.

Round about I heard

Of dying men the *grunts*.

*Turberville, Dr. Hyperm. to Lyncous.*

**GRUNTER.** *n. s.* [from *grunt*.]

1. One that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [*grunio*.]

*Minworth.*

**GRUNTING.** *n. s.* [from *grunt*.] The

noise of swine.

*Barret.*

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief:

For you, like me, have lost your real relief.

*Gay, Pastorals.*

**GRUNTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *grunting*.]

Murmuring; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

**GRUNTLING.** *n. s.* [from *grunt*.] A young

hog.

**To GRUTCH.** *† v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge*, Dr. Johnson says; which is a great mistake. For *grutch* is the oldest form of our word *grudge*, and is used by Wicliffe in his translation of the New Testament, as also by Gower and Chaucer; and is regularly adopted from the old French *grouchier*. *Grutch* is yet used in colloquial language.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

Jesus writing at himself, that his disciples *grutch*ed of this thing, aside to them, this thing scandalizeth you.

*Wicliffe, St. John, vi. 61.*

What aileth you to *grutch* thus and grone?

*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prologue.*

He knewe the names well of tho,

The whiche ageine him *grutch*ed so.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

Because of abuses that fall,

Least some men should have but too much,

And some again nothing at all.

*Tusser, Hush.*

But what we're born for we must bear,

Our frail condition it is such,

That what to all may happen here,

It's chance to me, I must not *grutch*.

*N. Jonson.*

**GRUTCH.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Malice;

ill-will.

In it melted leaden bullets,

To shoot at foes, and sometimes pellets;

To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,

He ne'er gave quarter t' any such.

*Hudibras.*

**GRY.† n. s.** [*gry*, Gr.] Any small thing;

a thing of little or no value; a small

measure.

A *gry* is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch.

*Leath.*

**GRYPHON.** See **GRIFFIN**. Milton writes

it *gryphon*, *P. L. ii. 943.*

**GRYTH.** See **GRITH**.

**GUA'IAIACUM.** *† n. s.* A medicinal wood.

*Guaiacum* is attenuant and aperient.

It is excellent in many chronick cases,

and was once famous for curing the

venereal disease, which it still does

singly in warmer climates, but with us

we find it insufficient. We have a resin

of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*.

*Hill.*

The acid spirit in tar-water possesses the virtues,

in an eminent degree, of that of *guaiacum*, and

other medicinal woods. *Bp. Berkeley, Siva, § 47.*

**GUARANTEE.** *† n. s.* [*garant*, French.

The substantive and the verb are in-

differentely written *guarantee*, and *guar-*

*anty*.]

1. A power who undertakes to see sti-

pulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of man-

kind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it

the concern of his providence.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of

Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian

treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is

our superior, superior to kings: and he is also

the guardian and avenger of all breach of faith

and injustice. *Lesey.*

2. Engagement to secure the performance

of articles.

It was made in contradiction to the engagements

that the crown of England had taken, when King

William gave his *guaranty* to the treaty of Tre-

vendhall. *Ld. Bolingbroke.*

**To GUA'RANTY.** *† v. a.* [*garantir*, French.]

To undertake to secure the performance

of any articles.

France hath always profited skilfully of its

having *guaranteed* the treaty of Munster.

*Ld. Chesham.*

Publick treaties made under the sanction, and

some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers

of other nations. *Burke on French Affairs.*

**To GUARD.** *† v. a.* [*garder*, French; from

our word *ward*, the *u* being changed

by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for

*Wales*, Dr. Johnson.—The French prob-

ably adopted it from the low Lat. *wardo*,

*wardo*, or *garda*. Goth. *varda*, and

*wardian*. See **To WARD.**]

1. To watch by way of defence and ac-

curacy.

Who by strength

Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd

The guarded gold. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces guard you from all

Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall

Warrior.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,

To guard your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow

To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill guarded against

the storms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against

this particular imperfection, because it is that

which our nature very strongly inclines us to.

*Addison, Spect.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guaranteed* every circumstance with

as much caution as if he had been aware of the

objection. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental

borders.

Give him a livery

More *guaranteed* than his fellows.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

See a fellow

In a long motley *guaranteed* with yellow.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

6. Minshew says, that "the *guard* of a

garment" is so called, "because it *guards*

and keeps the garment from tearing."

It is not, however, improbable that *guard*

(for so our old authors write it) is, in

this sense, another form of *ward*, to fasten

by binding. See **To GUARD**. Yet

Dr. Johnson makes no distinction.

How brave is he? in a *guard* coat?

*Dr. Johnson, Barthol. Fair.*

Some of you have not your rich suits *guar-*

*anteed*. *Bp. Hall, Centurion, B. 4.*

Within this year or two, I hope we shall be

called to be examiners, wear *politic* gowns

guarded with copper lace, making great faces full of fear and office. *Reum.* and *Fl. Woman-Hater.*  
**TO GUARD.** v. n. To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Cleider.*

To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words.

*Watts, Logic.*

**GUARD.** † n. s. [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. *1 King*, xiv. 28.

Up into heaven, from paradise, in haste  
 The angelic guards succumbed, mute and sad,  
 For man. *Milton*, P. L.

They mix'd courts, guards, a gay and num'rous train,  
 Our judges like our laws were rude and plain.

*Cowley.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,  
 His guards behold him soaring through the skies.

*Dryden.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a guard upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles.

*Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their guards and spies after the practice of tyrants.

*Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his guard at home.

*Devis.*

Tenacity puts a man off his guard. *1. Estrange.*  
 It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard.

*L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;  
 For malice and revenge had put him on his guard.

*Dryden.*

Others are engaged in close by the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.

*Locke.*

Men are always upon their guard against an appearance of design.

*Smollett.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I.

*Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

Obsolete.

He put the epod on him, which he girded with the broidered *garde* of the epod.

*Lucii*, viii. 7. (*Transl.* of 1578.)

Priests' cloaks without guards.

*Const. and Canon Eccl. Can.* 74.

The guards are but slightly bastioned on.

*Shakespeare*, *Much Ado*.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

6. In fencing, a posture to defend the body from the sword of the opponent.

7. Any thing that protects or guards something else; as, a guard that keeps dress from dirt, a *safe-guard*, as it is in some places is called.

**GUARD-BOAT.** † n. s. [*guard* and *boat*.] A boat appointed to row the rounds, in order to observe ships laid up in the harbour.

**GUARD-CHAMBER.** † n. s. [*guard* and *chamber*.] A guard-room.

The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. *1 King*, xiv. 28.

**GUARD-ROOM.** † n. s. [*guard* and *room*.] A room or station in which those, who

are appointed to watch and guard, assemble. See **COURT OF GUARD**.

The court of guard was the common phrase of the time [*Shakespeare's*] for the guard-room.

*Malone's Note on Shakespeare, Othello.*

**GUARD-SHIP.** See **GUARDSHIP**.

**GUARDABLE.** † adj. [*from guard*.] Capable of being protected.

This house was guardable without battery.

*Sir R. Williams, Act of the Low-Court.* (1618.) p. 58.

Pacheco and his men quitted Zirikowa, some seven days before, as a place not guardable.

*Hall*, p. 76.

**GUARDAGE.** † n. s. [*from guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,  
 Run from her guardage to the sunny bosom  
 Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare*, *Othello*.

**GUARDANT.** † adj. [*from guard*.] old particip. of guard.

1. Exercising the authority of a guardian.

You shall perceive that a Jack guardian cannot office me from my son Coriolanus.

*Shakespeare*, *Coriol.*

2. In heraldry, having the face turned towards the spectator; as, a leopard guardant.

**GUARDANT.** † n. s. A guardian; a protector. Obsolete.

My angry guardant stood alone,  
 Teedering my ruin, and avail'd of none.

*Shakespeare*, *K. Hen. VI.* P. I.

**GUARDEDLY.** † adv. [*from the part. guardant*.] Cautiously.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so guardedly, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.

*Sheridan*, *1. Life of Swift*, p. 210.

**GUARDEDNESS.** † n. s. [*from guarded*.] Caution; wariness.

**GUARDER.** † n. s. One who guards.

The unarmed *guarders* softly meet.

*Sandys*, *Eccles.* vi. 16.

Pages, chambermaids, and *guarders*.

*Boswell*, and *Fl. Nob. Gentlemen*.

**GUARDFUL.** † adj. [*guard* and *full*.] Wary; cautious.

I mean while  
 Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions.

*A. Hall.*

**GUARDIAN.** † n. s. [*gardien*, French, *from guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her guardian. *Shakespeare*, *Much Ado*.

When perjur'd guardians, proud with impious gains,  
 Chook up the streets, too narrow for their trades!

*Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the guardians, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls.

*Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,  
 Made you my guardians, my depositaries;  
 But kept a reservation to be follow'd

With such a number. *Shakespeare*, *K. Lear*.

It then becomes the common concern of all that have trust at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed guardians of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers.

*Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body?

— Carried to Colmekill.

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,  
 And guardian of their bones. *Shaksp.* *Macbeth*.

**GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities.** He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.

*Cowel.*

**GUARDIAN.** adj. Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness pretends me useless, like my guardian angel; and shuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the gift.

*Dryden*, *Died.* to *Cromwell*.

Thus shall franking his future care engage,  
 The promise'd rank of the future age.

*Pope*, *Messiah*.

Meanwhile Minerva, in her guardian care,  
 Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air.

*Pope*.

**GUARDIANESS.** † n. s. [*from guardian*.] A female guardian; a duenna.

I have plac'd a trusty watchful guardianess,  
 For fear some poor and steeled heifer.

*Boswell*, and *Fl. Wit* at *Ser. Weyman*.

**GUARDIANSHIP.** † n. s. [*from guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary guardianship over goods and chattels.

*L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and guardianship.

*Swift.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the guardianship of the laws, and chief commands in war.

*Kentwell.*

**GUARDLESS.** adj. [*from guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,  
 Rushes a tyger, in the Lilyum plain.

*Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement.

*South*, *Sevon*.

**GUARDSHIP.** † n. s.

1. Care; protection. [*from guard*.]

How blest a man such a man led!  
 Under whose wise and careful guardianship  
 I now despise fatigue and hardship.

*Swift.*

2. [*Guard and ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

To *GUARD*. v. a. [*Fr. guerir*.] To heal. Obsolete.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best  
 His grievous hurt to *guard*.

*Spranger*, *F. Q.*

**GUARY-MIRACLE.** † [*Cornish*, *guare-mirkl*.] A miracle-play.

The *guary-miracle* (in English a miracle-play) is a kind of interlude, compiled in Cornish out of some Scripture-history, with that grotesque which accompanied the Romans' *vetus comedia*.

*Carew*, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

**GUAIA'YA.** † n. s. An American fruit.

GUA'YA. The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities.

*Miller.*

M M

**To GUBERNATE.** \* v. a. [Lat. *gubernare*.]  
To govern. *Cochran.*  
**GUBERNATION.** n. s. [*gubernatio*, Lat.]  
Government; superintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of man and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, isolated by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*.  
*Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

**GUBERNATIVE.** \* adj. [from *gubernare*.]  
Governing; ruling.

He talked to him of real and gubernative wisdom. *Hacker's Life of St. Williams*, (1695), p. 59.  
**GUGUON.** \* n. s. [*goujon*, French]. Our own word was formerly *gogoon*, or *gogoon*. *Hulot's Diet.*

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

To true, no turbots dignify my boards;  
But *gugoons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.  
*Page.*

2. A man easily cheated.  
This he did to draw you in, like so many *gugoons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurement: *gugoons* being commonly used as baits for pike, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Shakespeare. The old phrase, it may be added, was "to swallow a *gugoon*," i. e. to be deceived, *est re beffé*. *Sherwood's Diet.*

But fish not with this melancholy bait,  
For this fool's *gugoon*, this opinion.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
Such as Gregory or Bode were, who being loquent, and with credulous, and trusting others, needlessly many a *gugoon*.

*Pearson, Antiq. over Newcastle*, (1619), p. 96.  
Buchanan would not swallow that *gugoon* of a British consul.

*By. Lloyd, Hist. of Ch. Geo. in Gr. Brit.* (1684), Pref.  
4. An iron pin on which a wheel turns.

Many times the iron *gugoons* grow hot for want of greasing.

*Hist. of making Gunpowder, Syard's Hist. R. S. p. 281.*

**GUELDER-ROSE.** \* See **GELDER-ROSE**.

**GUELFS.** \* n. s. pl. The name of a faction in Italy, formerly opposed to that of the *Gibellines*. See **GIBELLINES**.  
Italy was long torn in pieces by the *Guelfs* and *Gibellines*.  
*Addison, Spect.* No. 125.

**GUERDON.** \* n. s. [*guerdon*, French; from the Teut. *werd*, or *werth*, price, value.] A reward; a recompence, in a good and bad sense. A word now rarely if at all used.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while  
Amazed stands herself no mock'd to see,  
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,  
For so misdeigning her true knight to be.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive  
The just *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Andres.*

Pace is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise  
To ecstacy delights, and live laborious days;  
But the fair *guerdon* where we hope to find,  
And think to burst out on sudden blaze,  
Comes the blind fury with the abhorred sheers,  
And cuts the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas.*

**To GUERDON.** \* v. a. [old Fr. *guerdonner*; and one of our own old verbs. Chaucer uses it.] To reward. Obsolete.

We vow to *guerdon* it with such due grace,  
As shall become our bounty, and thy place.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*  
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deeds.  
*Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. Pt. II.*

**GUERDONABLE.** \* adj. [from *guerdon*.]  
Worthy of reward. Obsolete.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels.

*Sir G. Buch, Hist. Rich. III. p. 75.*

**GUERDONLESS.** \* adj. [*guerdon* and *less*.]  
Unrewarded. Obsolete. *Bullcock.*

*Guerdonless* he past.  
*Chaucer, Conq. of the Bl. Knight*, ver. 400.

**To GUESS.** \* v. n. [*ghissen*, Dutch; *ghissen*, German. Junius refers to the Danish *gietle*, to make conjecture; *Scenarius*, to the Saxon *gæcan*, to divine, from the Goth. *gaeta*, whence the Icel. *giska*, q. d. *gaetska*. Lye, however, prefers the Irish *geasam*, to conjecture, to divine.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgement.

Incapable and shallow innocents!  
You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death.

*Shakespeare.*  
Let not your ears despite my tongue for ever,  
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound  
That ever yet they heard.

— Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should be not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment?

*Balegh, Hist.*  
Their issue swarming hands  
Of anubus'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,  
To be Taxcalian enemies I *guess*.

*Dryden, Ind. Emp.*  
The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government.

Nor can imagination *guess*,  
How that ungrateful charming maid  
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior delites, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true Good.

*Stillingfleet.*

**To GUESS.** \* v. a. To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgement.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart.

*Lodges.*  
**GUESS.** n. s. [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgement without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:  
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.

*Shakespeare.*  
His *guess* was usually as near to prophecy as any man's.

A poet must confess  
His art's like physics, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination.

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason.

*Lodges.*  
This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,  
Let us for once a child of truth confute. *Prior.*

No man is blest by accident, or *guess*;  
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

**GUESSEB.** n. s. [from *gues*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guesseers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Page.*

If fortune should please but to take such a crotchet,  
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor.

To give thee here a cleaver, a nitre and roset,  
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee to a *guesseer*. *Swift.*

**GUESSEINGLY.** \* adv. [from *guesseing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.  
I have a letter *guesseingly* set down.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**GUEST.** \* n. s. [*gæst*, *gæst*, *gæst*, Saxon; *gæst*, Goth. *gæst*, Icel. *gæst*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner.

*St. Luke, xiv. 7.*

Metinks a father  
Is at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*  
That best becomes the table.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tail.*  
Tell my royal guest  
I add to his commands my own request.

*Dryden, Jcn.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O dears, dears! how fit a *guest* am I for you,  
since my heart can people you with wild reverent  
beasts, which in you are wanting? *Sidney.*

That play'd or on her tip, seem'd not to know  
What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence  
As pearls from diamonds drop. *Shakespeare.*

**To GUEST.** \* v. n. To be entertained in the house or at the table of another.

A young man at that time *guested* in her father's house. *Heywood, Hierarch. of Angels*, 1635, p. 479.

**GUESTCHAMBER.** n. s. [*Guest* and *chamber*.]  
Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall ent the parson with my disciples? *St. Mark, xiv. 14.*

**GUESTRITE.** n. s. [from *guest* and *rite*.]  
Officers due to a guest.

Ulysses so dear  
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not bear  
In his black *feet* that *guest-rite* to the war.

*Chapman.*

**GU'ESTWISE.** \* adv. [*guest* and *wise*.] In the manner of a guest.

My heart with her, but as *guest-wise*, *sojourn'd*.  
*Shakespeare, Mid. Night Dream.*

**To GU'GALE.** v. n. [*gorgogliare*, Italian.]  
To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouth'd vessel.

**GU'IDABLE.** \* adj. [from *guide*.] That may be governed by counsel.

A cultivated and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.

*Spratt, Sermon before the King*, (1676), p. 11.

**GU'DAGE.** n. s. [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.

*Ainsworth.*  
**GU'DANCE.** n. s. [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the guidance of wiser men.

As to those who lived under the guidance of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural

light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them.

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the guidance of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking.

This is to the young — but thy experience's age Wants not the guidance of a former age. *Swind.*  
A prince ought not to be under the guidance or influence of either faction, because he governs from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.

**TO GUIDE.**† v. a. [*guide*, French; *guier*, *guyer*, old French; whence our ancient word *gie* for *guide*. See *TO GIVE*. Serenius traces *guide* to the Icel. *geia*, the diminutive of *gæ*, to take heed.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth. *St. John, xxi. 13*

The new light served to guide them to their neighbours' coffers. *Decoy of Pity.*

Whoever has a faithful friend to guide him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the world.

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this guide guides men, they many times conclude that the slightest reasons are not to be put up. *Kitchin.*

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and guide me. *Psalms xxxi. 3.*

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women regulate that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the guiding of the house. *Decoy of Pity.*

**GUIDE.** n. s. [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a guide of the unknown journey. *Wisd. xviii. 3.*  
Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance

So far to make us wish for ignorance?  
And rather in the dark to grope our way,  
Than led by a false guide to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,  
And left him on an happy guide. *Waller.*  
They have all the same pastoral guides appointed, authorised, sanctified, and set apart by the appointment of God, by the direction of the spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the same way of eternal salvation. *Pearson.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the guide of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the guide of nature's work.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,  
But we have sure experience for our guide. *Dryden.*

**GUI'DELESS.**† adj. [*from guide*.] Having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendant.

Thus leave this guideless realm an open prey  
To endless storms, and waste of civil war.

*Lockville. Corbado, v. 2. (1561.)*  
Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,  
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd  
To his new guideless kingdom peace bequest'd.

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,  
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,  
Which guideless in those dark dominions stray. *Dryden.*

**GUI'DEPOST.**\* n. s. [*from guide and post*.] A post, where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

Great men are the guideposts and marks in the state. *Burke, Sp. on Americ. Taxation.*

**GUI'DER.**† n. s. [*from guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson says, meaning as to the preceding sense. But *guiders* are still applied to the word *tendons* in the north of England. Craven Dialect.

Our guide come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakespeare.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an impostume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so sublimed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge thanks for his chirurgeon, and providence for the guide of his hand. *South.*

**GUI'DERESS.**\* n. s. [*from guide*.] She who guides or directs. Obsolete.

In earth she alone to be their guideress. *Casson, Pilgrimage of the Soul, (1482.)*

Ab! fickle and blind guideless of the world,  
What pleasure hast thou in my misery? *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)*

**GUIDON.**† n. s. [*French*; from *guide*, to direct, to shew.] A standardbearer; a standard. Obsolete.

On the east wall hangs his target, coat of arms and crest, and near unto them a guidon of the Order of the Bath. *Ashmole, Berk. ii. 577.*

**GUID.**† n. s. [*Saxon*, *gub*, tribute, from *giban*, to pay; fraternities originally contributing sums towards a common stock; *gylcpe*, a fellowship, a corporation. The word is found in various tongues; old French *gilde*, *société*, *Lacombe*; Teut. *gilde*, *societas*, *confratium*, *Kilian*; Icel. *gilde*, *convivium*, *symposium*, *Serenius*. The last as perhaps a disorderly meeting, deviating from the original plan of sober combination into the extravagancies of unrestrained festivity.]

1. A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *guild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonality of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Concel.*

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient guilds that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. *Hale, Orig. of Manu.*

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait  
At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate,  
For their defrauded absent fash they make  
A moan so loud, that all the guild awake. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. A townhall.

The room was long and wide,  
As it some gold or solemn temple were. *Spenner, F. Q. ii. vii. 45.*

**GUI'DABLE.**\* adj. [*from guide*.] Liable to tax.

By the discretion of the sheriff, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places guideable. *Speelman, Adm. Jur.*

**GUILDHALL.**\* n. s. [*from guild*.] The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a townhall.

The mayor towards guildhall hies him in all post. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Towards three or four o'clock,  
Look for the news that the guildhall affords. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

**GUILD.**† n. s. [*guide*, *gille*, old French the same with *gild*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. *gylhan*, *ge-gylhan*, to conjure, to divine; consequently, he says, to practise cheat and imposture. Div. of Purley, ii. 324. — The Dutch *gylen*, the low German, *begelén*, to beguile, and the Su. Goth. *gila*, to deceive, to entrap in snares, must be also remembered; Icel. *við*, deception. Barbazan says, that the old French word is derived from the Arabic, and that it was anciently written *ghild*. Diss. sur la Langue Fran. Our word is rarely used in the plural, but it occurs in Shelton's Transl. of Don Quixote, P. iv. ch. vi. "If his *gildes* be not at the beginning detected." Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fewning words he courted her awhile,  
And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,  
Her constant heart did court with divers guile;  
But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile. *St. John, i. 47.*

When I have most need to employ a guile,  
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,  
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,  
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve  
To wage by force or guile eternal war. *Milton, P. L.*  
Nor thou his malice and false guile condemn;  
Subtle he needs must be who could seduce Angels. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO GUILD.**\* v. a. [*Fr. guiller, guiler*; which Barbazan deduces from the Lat. *relare*.] To disguise cunningly; to conceal.

For who writes not that woman's subtilties  
Can guilen Angles? *Spenser, F. Q. lii. li. 7.*

Or only a fair shew to guile his mischiefs?  
Is it repentance, *Beaumont and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

**GUI'LED.**\* adj. [*from guile*.] Treacherous; deceiving. Not proper.

Thus ornament is but the guiled shore  
To a most dangerous sea. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

**GUI'LEFUL.**\* adj. [*Guile* and *full*.]

1. Willy; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so guileful through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skillful against guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,  
By guileful fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He saw his guileful act  
By Eve, though all unweeding, seconded  
Upon her husband. *Milton, P. L.*  
The guileful phantom now forsook the shroud,  
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden, Aen.*

## 2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.

I trad'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,  
Where the dead corps of Banianus lay.

*Thou Andronicus.*

**GUILEFULLY.**† *adv.* [from *guileful*.] In-  
sidiously; treacherously.

He cannot be excused, in that he caused out  
his friends to restore the money which they had  
*guilefully* borrowed. *Malvo. on Providence*, p. 311.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

**GUILEFULNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

*Sherwood.*

**GUILELESS.**† *adj.* [from *guile*.] Free from deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest.

And the plain ox,  
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,  
In what has he offended? *Thomson, Spring.*

I chid'd the *guileless* daughters of the plain,  
Nor dropp'd the chace, till Jesse was my prey.

*Sheraton, Eccl. 26.*

**GUILELESSNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *guileless*.] Freedom from deceit; pure honesty and innocence.

**GUILER.**† *n. s.* [from *guile*.] Norm. Fr. *gyleur*.] A deceiver; one that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

In the late times there schulen come *gyleurs*,  
wandering after their own desires.

*Wycliffe, St. Jude, ver. 18.*

Where those two *guilers* with Mallico were

*Spenser, F. Q.*

But he was wary wise in all his way,  
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;  
Nor suffered lust his safety to betray;

So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**GUILLotine.**† *n. s.* [French. Said to be the invention of one Dr. Guillotine, at the early part of the French democratical revolution, viz. in 1792, who himself suffered under the machine. It was, however, nothing more than a slight improvement on an ancient instrument, formerly used both in Scotland and England, for beheading criminals.] A machine for separating, at one stroke, the head of a person from the body.

A bloody ruffian, who, whilst he is receiving  
their homage, is measuring them with his eye,  
and fitting to their size the slider of his guillotine.

*Burke on a Republick France.*

Yes; to my country's justice I appeal,  
Nor dread the press, the guillotine, nor wheel.

*Parnassus of Literature, P. ii.*

To **GUILLotine.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decapitate by the guillotine.

Had you been *guillotinied* by Robespierre.

*Br. Watson, Ayl. for the Bb. in Lett. to T. Paine, L. 1.*

**GUILT.**† *n. s.* [xyle, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself. Dr. Johnson.—*Guilt* is *xy-pelex*, *guiled*, *guild*, *guilt*; the past participle of *xy-pehan*. And to find *guilt* in any one, is to find that he has been *guiled*, or, as we now say, *beguiled*; as *wicked* means *be-witched*, or *bewitched*. To pronounce *guilt* is indeed to pronounce *wicked*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parley, ii. 324.

1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state,  
that could quench the envy that was upon the klog  
for this execution. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*  
When these two are taken away, the possibility  
of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what  
restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any  
man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Come print up *guilt*

Rive your concealing countenances, and ask  
Those dreadful summoners grace. *Shak. L. Lear.*

**GUILT-SICK.**† *adj.* [*guilt* and *sick*.] Dis-  
eased by guilt.

Then we live indeed,  
When we can go to rest without alarm  
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience  
To keep us waking, and rise in the morning  
Secure in being innocent.

*Brown and Fl. Cust. of the Country.*

**GUILTILY.**† *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without  
innocence; without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and *guilty*; *guiltily* awake,  
And in a bloody battle end thy days:  
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The satire should be like the porcupine,  
That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line,  
And wounds the blushing cheek, and fiery eye,  
Of him that hears, and reads *guiltily*.

This leprous soul, that *spits* *guiltily*, but yet  
comfortably, your determination upon it.

*Hall, Sat. v. 3.*

**GUILTINESS.**† *n. s.* [from *guilty*.] The  
state of being *guilty*; wickedness; consci-  
ousness of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a  
*feartful guiltiness* than of a humble faithfulness.

*Sidney.*

The last was I that felt thy tyranny;  
O, in the little clock on Buckingham,  
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

I should be *guiltier* than my *guiltiness*. *Shaks.*

**GUILTLESS.**† *adj.* [from *guilt*.] 1. In-  
nocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver  
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands;  
I will not reason what is meant hereby,  
Because I will be *guiltier* of the accusing.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Many worthy and chaste dames thus,  
All *guiltless*, sweet reproach. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity,  
and this woman shall bear her iniquity.

*Ysaiah, v. 31.*

Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will,  
And never wiltest aught but what is right,  
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;  
Thine be my kingdom.

*Wycliffe.*

*Guiltless* of greatness, thus he always pray'd,  
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made  
On his own head should be at last repaid.

*Dryden.*

The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,  
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryd.*

Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,  
When I have approach'd me under friendship's name.

*Pope.*

2. Unpolluted.

Such *guiltless* tools as Art yet rude,  
*Guiltless* of fire, had form'd. *Milton, P. L.*

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair,  
Which from my birth inviolate I bear,  
*Guiltless* of steel, and from the razor free,  
Shall fall a plenteous crop, reserv'd for thee.

*Dryden, Fob.*

3. Having no experience.

Heffers *guiltless* of the yoke. *Pope, Hud.*

**GUILTLESSLY.**† *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] With-  
out *guilt*; innocently.

**GUILTLESSNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *guiltless*.]

Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number more  
than to their value, and valuing money higher than  
equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease  
oppressed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death,  
of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than that  
any man living could be. *King Charles.*

**GUILTY.**† *adj.* [xyle, Saxon, con-  
demned to pay a fine for an offence.

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not  
innocent.

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in  
that we saw the anguish of his soul when he be-  
trought us, and we would not hear. *Gen. xli. 21.*

Mark'd you not

How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen  
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence'  
death? *Shakespeare.*

With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life;  
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;  
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,  
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryd.*

Farwell the stones

And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans.

*Dryden.*

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but  
is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that car-  
ries *guilt* about him, but he receives a sting into  
his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,  
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thom.*

3. Conscious.

I'll give out all he does is dictated from other  
men, and swear it too, if thou't ha'me; and that  
I know the time and place where he stole it,  
though my soul be *guilty* of no such thing.

*H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

When we are not *guilty* to ourselves. *Tillotson.*

**GUILTY-LIKE.**† *adv.* [*guilty* and *like*.]

*Guiltyly.*

Cassio, my lord! No sure I cannot think it,  
That he would steal away to *guilty* like  
seeing you come. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

**GUINÉE.**† *v. s.* *See* WIMPLE.

**GUINÉE.**† *n. s.* [from *Guinea*, a country  
in Africa abounding with gold.

"They [the ships belonging to the  
African company] brought home such  
store of gold that administered the first  
occasion for the coining of those pieces,  
which from thence had the denomi-  
nation of *guineas*; and what was after-  
wards made of the same species, was  
coined of the gold that was brought  
from that coast by the royal company." Lord  
Clarendon's Life, vol. ii. p. 376.] A  
gold coin valued at one and twenty  
shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to  
design a particular piece of matter; that is, the  
last *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whose love is constant as the woad:

Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

**GUINNEADROPPER.**† *n. s.* [*guinea* and *drop*.]

One who cheats by dropping *guineas*.

Who now the *guinneadropper's* bait regards,

Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cords.

*Gay.*

**GUINNEAHEN.**† *n. s.* A fowl, supposed to  
be of *Guinea*.

**GUINNEAPEPPER.**† *n. s.* [*capicum*, Latin.]

A plant. *Miller.*

**GU'NEAPI.** *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout, brought, I believe, from Africa.

**GU'NIAD.\*** *n. s.* [Welsh, *greyen*, white.] A name for the fish called whiting.

**GUISE.** *n. s.* [The same with *wise*; *guise*, French; *pijs*, Saxon, the *p* or *u* being changed, as is common, into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.

His own size, and master of his guise,  
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*

Thus women know, and thus they use the guise,  
T' enchant the valiant, and beguile the wise. *Fairfax.*

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very guise;  
And, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close.

They stand a horrid front  
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in guise  
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,  
Awaiting what command their mighty chief  
Had to impose. *Milton, P. L.*

By their guise  
Just men they seem, and all their study bent  
To worship God aright. *Milton, P. L.*

Back, shepherds, back;  
Here be without duck or nod,  
Other trippings to be trod.

Of lighter toes and such courtier guise,  
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton, Comus.*  
Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or guise of life that nature has designed them. *Merc.*

2. Practice; custom; property.  
I have drunk wine past my usual guise;  
Strong wine commands the fool, and moves the wise. *Chapman.*

This would not be slept;  
Old guise must be kept. *B. Jonon.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our guise  
To light the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various guises. *Temple.*

The Hogemon were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the guise of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

**GU'NER.\*** *n. s.* [from *guise*, dress; or from the Teut. *guyse*, a scoff.] Nummers, who go about at Christmas; persons in disguise. Used in Derbyshire, according to Pegge. See **MEMMER**.

**GUIITA'N.\*** *n. s.* [*guitarra*, Italian; *guitare*, French; *guitarra*, Spanish; *kitar*, Arab; *cithara*, Lat.; *μάζα*, Gr. whence *guitern*, and *cithern*, old English. "The *sheda* has six strings, and is of the same species with the *kitar*; whence our *guitar*, from the Spanish *guitarra*, seems to have been borrowed; as it was a favourite instrument with the Arabian conquerors of Spain." Richardson on the Languages, &c. of Eastern Nations, ch. 3. sect. 6. The ancient *μάζα* is said to have had four strings; and the Persian *ciar*, four, and *tar*, a string, has been mentioned as the etymon of this instrument in that language. See Bp. Chandler's Vindication of the Defence of Christianity, vol. i. p. 51.] A stringed instrument of music.

Salads and eggs, and lighter fare,  
Tune the Italian spark's guitar. *Prar.*

**TO GULCH.\*** *v. n.* [Icel. *gule*, *gula*, *bucca*; *gulpa*, *buccis vorare ductus*; Su. Vulg. *goelka*, *avide deglutendo devorare*. Srenius. Teut. *gulgich*, voracious.] To swallow voraciously.

Conveys his burden and the waves  
To gulching seas dash cast. *Turberville, Mont. Ed. 2.*

**GULCH.†** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A glutting. A word of contempt.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, gulch, you will. *B. Jonon, Poetaster.*  
Appet. You muddy gulcher, dar't look me in the face? —

Crap. Good Appetites —  
Appet. Peace, you fat bawson.

2. The act of devouring.

Then has he most cruelly upon the hip, and brings me over with a most deadly gulch. *Eichard, Or. Const. of the Clergy, lib. p. 41.*

**GULCH.†** *adj.* [Fr. *gucule*; generally supposed to be from the Lat. *gula*, the throat, the colour of which is usually red. The word has been little noticed beyond the jargon of heraldry; though one of our old dramatists introduced *guled* for *made red*. Milton also uses "guly dragons" for red dragons, in his first book of Reformation in England. But this again is heraldic language.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;  
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, gulch;  
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;  
Then what should war be? *Shakespeare, Titon.*

He whose subtle arms,  
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,  
When he lay couched in the ominous horse,  
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd  
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,  
Now is he total *gules*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Come, sons of honour,  
True virtue's heirs; thus hatch'd with Britain blood,  
Let's march to rest, and set in *gules* like suns. *Beaumont, and Fl. Bonduca.*

**GULF.†** *n. s.* [*golfe*, Fr.; *gulf*, has Bret.; *golfo*, Ital.; *κάλυξ*, Greek.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the gulf of the Adriatic.

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,  
And brought the heavy course with easy pace  
To yawning gulch of deep Avernus' hole. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I know thou'd'st rather  
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulch.  
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

This is the gulch through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description.

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable gulfs? *Bradley.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as force  
As waters to the sucking of a gulf. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or stomach.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,  
Whistles mummy; maw and gulf  
Of the ravens salt sea shark;  
Roar of lioness, digg'd it's dark. *Shaks. Macb.*  
**GULF.†** *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; voracious.

Who so had seen them on the gulfish flood,  
He would have thought some Delos now againe,  
Some towne, some cliffe, or some desert wood,  
Or some new unknowne world from shores of Spain.

Launches out to seas. *Mir. to Mag. p. 816.*  
Rivers arise; whether thou be the son  
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulfy Dun.

*Milton, Pae. Es.*  
At their native realms the Greeks arrive,  
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,  
And 'scap'd the perils of the gulfy main.

*Pope, Odyssey.*  
High o'er a gulfy sea the Pharian isle  
Fronts the deep roar of disemboing Nile.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

**GU'LIST.\*** *n. s.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A glutton. An unusual word, as *glutosity* also is, which Dr. Johnson has admitted into the dictionary.

The glutinous satiety of our swelling gulsit, argues the necessity of their offending by forgetfulness. *Frost's Hon. of Charity, (1688) p. 12.*

**TO GULL.\*** *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not gull him into a new word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*  
Yet love these worries did remove, and move  
Thee to gull thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have gull'd him with a trick,  
But Mart was too too politic. *Hudibras.*  
They are not to be gull'd twice with the same trick. *L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly gul'd twice or three over, and as often ensnared in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*

By their designing leaders taught,  
The vulgar gull'd into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*  
For this advantage age from youth's vain woe,  
As not to be out-riden, though out-run;  
By fortune he was now to Venus trust'd;  
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:  
Of him disposing in his own shade,  
He sooth'd the goddess, while he gull'd the god. *Dryden.*

**GULF.†** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a gulf, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shaks. Much Ado.*  
Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and gulf. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A stupid animal; one easily cheated; being led by us as we do so.

As that ungente gulf, the cuckoo bird,  
Useth the sparrow. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be impris'd? Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,

And made the most notorious geck and gulf  
That e'er invention play'd on? *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

His very touching ought that is learned, soils it, and lays him still more and more open, a conspicuous gulf. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Diviner.*

That paltry story is untrue,  
And forg'd to cheat such guls as you. *Hudibras.*

3. A scen-bird. [*mergas*.] Probably from *gulo*, as the bird is voracious feeder.

I do fear,  
When every feather sticks in his own wing,  
Lord Timon will be left a naked gulf,  
Which flashes now a phoenix. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

**GULLCATCHER.** *n. s.* [*gull and catch.*] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

**GULLER.** *n. s.* [*from gull.*] A cheat; an impostor.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

**GULLERY.** *n. s.* [*from gull.*] A cheat; imposture.

Leo Decimus, that scoffing pope, took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.*

There hath been not long since, within the compass of these twenty years, a merry *gullery* put upon the world, concerning a guild of men, who style themselves The Brethren of the Illusic Cross.

*Holms, Rem. p. 282.*

There never was so gross a *gullery* in the world as this. *Sp. Hall, Rem. p. 402.*

Ha, ha! good *gullery*; he does it well! I faith.

*Benson, and Fl. W. at several Weapons.*

*Gulleries*, wherewith poor mortals are befooled and cheated. *Sp. Rest, Discourse of Truth, t. 2.*

**GULLET.** *n. s.* [*goulet, Fr.; gulle, Lat.*]

1. The throat; a passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.

It might be his doom,

One day to sing,

With *gullet* in string. *Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are without wimons, as whales and cetaceous animals.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd, By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its liquid coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. A small stream or lake. Not now in use.

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small gullets, if compared with the ocean. *Hesiod.*

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 253.*

**GULLIBILITY.** *n. s.* [*from gull.*] Credulity; a low expression, sometimes used for *credulibility*.

**GULLIGUT.** *n. s.* [*gulo, Lat. "gulus, gulligut, belly-god, Ainsworth; gulligut, Fr.*] A glutton. A low word.

*Barret, and Sherwood.*

**GULLISH.** *adj.* [*from gull.*] Foolish; stupid; absurd.

They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led: one is an epirure, an atheist; a second, a gamester; a third, a whoremaster; fit subjects all for a misir to work upon.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

**GULLISHNESS.** *n. s.* [*from gullish.*] Foolishness; stupidity.

To the end his price might never awaken or rouse himself from out his dreamy and shameful letho-sleep, and, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, idiomity, and gullishness, so to discover others' treacherous ambition, he had filled his court with flatterers.

*Tr. of Boetius, (1626), p. 97.*

**TO GULLY.** *v. n.* [*corrupted from gulle.*] To run with noise.

**GULLY.** *n. s.* [*goulet, Fr.*] a deep gutter of water, Cotgrave; *gulle*, old Germ.; standing water, a kind of pool.]

1. A sort of ditch.

The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down such torrents of water through the hollow or *gully* where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it.

*Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

2. A house-knife, to cut bread. Yorkshire Gloss. 1697. Still used in the north. Grose and Brockett. Of uncertain etymology.

3. The pluck of a calf. Berkshire. Grose.

**GULLYHOLE.** *n. s.* [*from gully and hole.*] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

**GULO'SITY.** *n. s.* [*gulosus, Lat.*] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.

*Brown.*

**TO GULP.** *v. a.* [*gulpen, Dutch.*] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth.

*I. Estrange.*

I see the double flaggon charge their hand; See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* again, While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

**GULP.** *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep aspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow.

*Mare.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air, And peep above the seas, he names the fair.

*Dryden, Fob.*

**GULPH.** See **GULP.**

**GUM.** *n. s.* [*Sax. goma; Fr. gomme; Ital. gomma; Lat. gummi.*]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolution. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes,

Albeit unused to the melting mood, Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum, Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train,

Who bore the roots that holy rites require, Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. *Dryden, Fob.*

2. The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth, [*Sax. goma, palatum, gom-tes; German, gum; Dutch, gom.*]

They appear to be an abbreviation of the Gr. *gummi*, the cheektooth.]

The babe that milks me

I'd pluck my nipple from his boosous gums. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her gums Exhorts A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

**TO GUM.** *v. a.* [*from the noun. French, gommer.*]

1. To close with gum; to smear with gum. The eyelids are apt to be gummed together with a viscous humour. *Wicman, Surgery.*

2. To adorn with gums or essences. Bleaching their hands at midnight, gumming and bridling their beads. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Wearing of well set, curled, gummed, braided, and powdered hair, according as the fashions vary. *By. Taylor, Art. Handson. p. 79.*

So scandalous at ladies powdering, curling, and gumming their hair. *By. Taylor, Art. Handson. p. 176.*

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**GUMMINESS.** *n. s.* [*from gummy.*] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wicman, Surgery.*

**GUMMO'SITY.** *n. s.* [*from gummosus.*] The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sage and honey make windy liquors, and the elastic fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*. *Fisher.*

**GUMMOUS.** *adj.* [*from gum.*] Of the nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummosus* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**GUMMY.** *adj.* [*from gum.*]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches down inwards out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Ralegh.*

Not all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields. *Dryden, Virg.*

How much arising older now appears, And o'er the Po distils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden, Silenus.*

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds

Time the slant lightning; whose thwart flame, driv'n down, Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, cunys His lazy limbs and drowsy head to raise; Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

**GUMPTION.** *n. s.* [*Sax. guma, to take care; Icel. gumm; Su. Goth. gomm, attention. See To GUM.* Hence *gumption, or gumption.*] Understanding; skill.

Grose confines this word to the northern dialect; Pegge, to that of Kent. It is common in most counties among the vulgar.

He has no *gumption*; i. e. he sets about the work awkwardly. *Pegge.*

**GUN.** *n. s.* [*Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that gun in Iceland signifies battle; but when guns came into use we had no commerce with Iceland. May not gun come by gradual corruption from canne, ganne, gunne? Canne is the original of cannon. Dr. Johnson. Gun, formerly written gon, is the past participle of the Sax. gynnian, to gape. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, i. 307. Sonner derives it from mangon, Fr. a warlike instrument, used before the invention of guns; an engine, out of which stones, iron, and arrows were violently darted; omitting the first syllable. But why not from gynn, an engine, which Robert of Gloucester uses? This indeed is the most probable etymon. "Sometimes," says Selden, "we put a new signification to an old word; as when we call a piece, a gun; [for] the word gun was in use in England for an engine to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out." Table-Talk, Lang.*

§ 4. Walsingham repeatedly uses *gunna* for cannon. See also GUNSTONE. The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,  
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil  
And turn upon thyself. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a gun. *Kneller, Hist.*  
The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil.

In vain the dart or glittering sword we shun,  
Condemn'd to perish by the slaughtering gun.  
*Granville.*

To GUN.\* v. n. [from the noun.] To perform the act of shooting with a gun. There is less danger in't than gunning. *Bacon, and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.*

GUNNARCHY.† See GYNARCHY.

GUNNÆL.† n. s. [corrupted from *gunwale*.] See GUNWALE.

One would think that the ballast of the ship was shifted with us, and that our constitution had the gunned under water.

*Burke, Sp. on the Reform of Representation.*  
GUNNER.† n. s. [from *gun*.]

1. Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The noble gunner  
With linstock now the devilish cannon touches,  
And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
They slew the principal gunners, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

2. One who shoots; one who uses a gun to kill game.

I had rather  
Have anger'd all the gods, than that blind gunner.  
*Bacon, and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.*

GUNNERY. n. s. [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNOGRACY.\* See GYNOCRACY.

GUNPOWDER. n. s. [from *gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Bacon, Vul. Err.*  
Burning by gunpowder frequently happens at sea. *Hicman.*

GUNROOM.\* n. s. [from *gun* and *room*.] The place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

GUNSHOT. n. s. [from *gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of gunshot. *Dryden.*

GUNSHOT. adj. Made by the shot of a gun.

The symptoms I have translated to gunshot wounds. *Hicman.*

GUNSMITH. n. s. [from *gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the gunsmiths for stocks. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GUNSTICK. n. s. [from *gun* and *stick*.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Even a gunshot flying into fame. *Steuart.*

GUNSTOCK. n. s. [from *gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and gunstocks. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GUNSTONE.† n. s. [from *gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his  
Hath turn'd his ball to gunstones; and his soul  
Shall stand sure charged for the wasteful vengeance.

That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
That I could shoot mine eyes at him, like gunstones! *B. Jonson, For.*

GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a Ship. n. s.

That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste-trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*.

Harris.  
GURGE. n. s. [from *gurges*, Lat.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find  
The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge  
Boils out from under ground. *Milton, P. L.*

To GURGE.\* v. a. [from *gurges*, Lat.] To swallow up. Not in use.

In gurgling gulfs of these such surging seas.  
*Mir. for Mag. p. 227.*

GURGEONS.† n. s. pl. The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran. See also GAUGEONS.

Out of this is the coarsest of the bran, usually called *gurgeons* or pollard, taken.  
*Harrison, Descrip. of Engl. prefixed to Holinshed.*

To GURGLE.\* v. n. [from *gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's gurgling waters play,  
They rush to land, and end in fests the day.  
*Pope.*

Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace,  
And waste their music on the savage race.  
*Young.*

GURKIN.\* n. s. [This seems to be the right word; Lat. *cucurbita*; Dan. *agurke*. Dr. Johnson gives it *gherkin*.] A small cucumber for pickling. See GHERKIN.

GURNARD.† n. s. [from *gournauld*, Fr.] A kind of GURNET. } of sea-fish.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a sword's gurnet: I have misus'd the king's press damnably. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

To GUSH.† v. n. [German, *giessen*; Ice. *gista*.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.

A sea of blood gush'd from the gaping wound,  
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The covering of this abyss was broken sunder,  
And the water gush'd out that made the deluge.  
*Burnet.*

Incessant streams of this magnetic rays  
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,  
In either pole, then take an adverse course.

*Blackmore.*

On either hand the gushing waters play,  
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall.  
*Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion. The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my gushing eyes o'erflow,  
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. n. s. [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great gush of blood is coughed up.

Harvey.  
GUSSET.† n. s. [from *gousset*, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth in order to strengthen it. Dr. Johnson.—Cotgrave, two centuries since, defined the word more nearly to its present meaning, "the piece of a shirt, whereby the armhole is covered." It is an angular piece of cloth sewn at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt or shift.

GUST.† n. s. [from *goust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Would he eat to satisfy and not to invite his hunger, and drink to refresh and not to force and oppress himself; his relish would be quick and vigorous, his gust sincere, and his digestion easy. *Scott, Christian Life, lib. 3.*

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust,  
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit  
Chew'd bitter asbes, which th'offended taste  
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton, P. L.*  
Where love is duty on the female side,  
On theirs meer sensual gust, and sought with surly pride. *Dryden, Fab.*  
My sight, and smell, and hearing were cumber'd,  
And all three senses in full gust enjoy'd. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. Leve; liking.

Old age shall do the work of taking away both the gust and comfort of them. *L'Estrange.*  
We have lost, in a great measure, the gust and relish of true religion. *Tillotson.*  
The purer the soil is, the purer will all its faculties and operations be, the less it will retain of corporeal gusts and relishes, the more recollected and undivided will be its powers. *Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 170.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the gust and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [From *gust*, Goth. and Icelandic.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

See Iul can Henry, though he were a king,  
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting gust,  
Command an argosy to stem the waves. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of bear's n. *Shakespeare.*

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels,  
which are the gusts of liberty of speech restrained.

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps  
Sweep down,  
From his firm roots with struggling gusts to rend  
An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*



Part stay for passage, till a *gust* of wind  
Ships o'er their forces in a shining shield. *Dryden*.  
Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells  
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,  
The sport of passions. *Addison, Cato*.

6. It is written in Spenser vitiously for  
*juts*, sports, Dr. Johnson says; which  
is an unjust accusation; for, in the pas-  
sage which Dr. Johnson has cited, the  
reading is *giusti*. See *Junt*.  
To *GUST*. v. a. [Lat. *gustō*.] To taste;  
to have a relish of. *Cockeram*.

"To far gone,  
When I shall *gust* it last. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale*.  
The palate of this age *gusts* nothing like.  
*L'Estrange on Beau, and Fl. Plays*.

*GU'STABLE*. adj. [*gusto*, Lat.]

1. To be tasted.  
This position informs us of a vulgar error,  
terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing  
*gustable* sweetest. *Harvey*.

2. Pleasant to the taste.  
A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the  
appetite, and affects the glands and parts of  
the mouth. *Darham*.

*GU'STABLE*. n. s. Any thing that may  
be tasted; an eatable.  
The touch acknowledged *no gustables*,  
The taste no fragrant smell. *Morr, Song of the Soul, li. ii. 4*.

*GUSTA'TION*. n. s. [old Fr. *gustation*,  
from *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting.  
The gullet and conveying parts partake of  
the nerves of *gustation*, or appetizing unto savor.  
*Brown*.

*GU'STFUL*. adj. [*gust* and *full*.] Taste-  
ful; well-tasted.  
A famous composition made of divers cordials  
— which they throw into water to make it more  
*gustful*. *Hovell, Lett. (Oct. 1634), ii. 54*.  
What be difficulties from some dry, insipid sin, is  
but to make up a Benjamin's mess for some other  
more *gustful*. *Decay of Piety, p. 119*.

*GU'STFULNESS*. n. s. [from *gustful*.] The  
relish of any thing.  
As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound  
content in any thing, while business or duty lie  
unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his  
best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then  
comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure;  
then his food doth taste savourily; then his diver-  
tisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*;  
then his sleep is very sound and pleasant. *Burrow, vol. iii. S. 18*.

*GU'STLESS*. adj. [*gust* and *less*.] Taste-  
less; insipid.  
No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 13*.

*GUSTO*. n. s. [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by  
which any thing excites sensations in  
the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the  
luxurious. *Darham*.

2. Intellectual taste; liking.  
In reading what I have written, let them bring  
no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden*.

*GU'STY*. adj. [from *gust*.] Stormy; tem-  
pestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,  
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

They are as a *gusty* wind and sail to a ship; if  
she steer right, they prosper and further her course;  
but if wrong, they serve only to strike her against  
the rocks with more speed and force. *Norris, on the Descent, p. 129*.

It is still a *gusty* kind of weather; there is a  
kind of sickness in the air.

*Dryden, Hist. of the League*.  
Or whil'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind.  
*Thomson, Summer*.

*GUT*. n. s. [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many con-  
volutions from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts*  
in his head. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*  
A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below,  
close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts*  
mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the  
upper strings stricken should make the lower re-  
sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any  
acid or poisonous substance taken inwardly.  
*Arbutnot on Diet*.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food;  
proverbially.  
And cramm'd till then till their *guts* did ache,  
With crawls, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras*.  
With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,  
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.  
Apuian, thou didst on thy *guts* bestow  
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,  
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,  
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,  
In poison'd potion drank. *Halswell on Providence*.

4. A passage.  
Here we entered into a narrow *gut* between two  
steep rocky mountains. *Mouandrell, Trav. p. 154*.

To *GUT*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.  
The fishermen save the most part of their fish;  
some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered and dried.  
*Covey, Surv. of Cornwall*.

2. To plunder of contents.  
In Nero's arbitrary time,  
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,  
A troop of cut-throat *guts* were sent to seize  
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryden*.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted*  
a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he  
pleased. *Addison*.

*GUTTA SERENA*. n. s. [Latin.]  
A disease of the eye. See *DROPS SERENE*.  
He hath his eyes open, but sees no otherwise  
than if a *gutta serena*, or bested steel, had deprived  
the optic. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 337*.

We know a total obstruction of the optic nerve,  
which is called *gutta serena*, makes as perfect a  
blindness, as an obstruction of the humour *aqueus*,  
which is called a cataract. *Smith on Opt. p. 98*.

*GU'TATED*. adj. [from *gutta*, Lat. a drop.]  
Besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

*GUT*. n. s. [from *guttur*, a throat, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the  
Fr. *gouttiere*; Norm. *Fr. gutier*; but the  
word may have been traced to the Su. Goth.  
*gutha*, to pour forth, to flow. Junius  
refers *gutter* to the Cimbr. *gautur*, a flow  
of water.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made  
by water.

These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a  
half. *Almon*.  
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep  
*gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of  
rain. *Addison on Italy*.

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To *GUTTER*. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
cut in small hollows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling  
winds,

The *gutter*'d rocks, and congregated sands,  
Traitors contriv'd to clog the gullies keel,  
As having sense of beauty, do omit  
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by  
The divine Desdemona. *Shakspeare, Othello*.

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears.  
*Sandys*.  
First in a place, by nature close, they build  
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd,  
*Dryden*.

To *GU'TTER*. v. n. To fall in drops; to  
run as a candle. *Scott*.

To *GU'TTLE*. v. n. [from *gut*.] To feed  
luxuriously; to gormandize. A low  
word.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,  
Laughed at his thirst; and, lavish of expense,  
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence.  
*Dryden*.

To *GU'TTLE*. v. a. [from *gut*.] To swal-  
low. A low word.

The foot slip in his porridge, to try if he'd  
bite: they did not bite, and so he *guttled* them up,  
and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange*.

*GU'TTLER*. n. s. [from *guttle*.] A greedy  
eater.

*GU'TTULOUS*. adj. [from *guttula*, Latin.]  
In the form of a small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but  
figured in hail, which is also a glaciation, and  
round in its *guttulous* descent from the air.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

*GUTTURAL*. adj. [*guttural*, French;  
*gutturialis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the  
throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are  
labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon*.  
In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and  
some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought  
to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural*  
pronunciation. *Holder*.

Children are occasionally born with *guttural*  
swellings. *Guttry, Geog. Switzerland*.

*GU'TTURALNESS*. n. s. [from *guttural*.]  
The quality of being *guttural*. *Dict.*

*GU'TWORT*. n. s. [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.  
*GUY*. n. s. [from *guide*.] A rope used to  
lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner*.

To *GU'ZZLE*. v. n. [from *gut* or *gut*,  
to *guttle* or *guttle*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather  
from the Italian, *gozzaviolare*, "to  
make good cheer, to take delight in  
gluttony and riot." Florio, World of  
Words, 1598.] To gormandize; to feed  
immoderately; to swallow any liquor  
greedily.

Well season'd bowls the group's spirits raise,  
Who while the *guzzles* chafe the doctor's pain. *Romances*.

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burnt  
themselves. *L'Estrange*.

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,  
To fast the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay*.

To *GU'ZZLE*. v. a. To swallow with im-  
moderate *gut*.

The Pylian King  
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,  
Still *guzzling* much of wine. *Dryden*.

*GU'ZZLE*. n. s. An insatiable thing or  
person.

That senseless, sensual epicure,  
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.  
*Marston, Source of Vill. li. 7*.

**GUZZLER.** *n. s.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

**GYPE.** *n. s.* [See **GIBE**.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, easy, and as quarrelous as the wasp. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

To **GYPE** *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. The vulgar give an open ear. And common courtesiers love to *gybe* and *fleece*.

To **GYP** *v. a.* To guide. Chaucer. See To **GIE**.

**GYMNASIUM.** *n. s.* [Latin; Greek, *gymnasion*, from *gymnos*, naked.] Formerly a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school. In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford; — where the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch *gymnasium*.

Fuller, *Holy State*, (1648.) p. 149. Italy is the sole *gymnasium* and library of their knowledge and learning.

Riccardi, *State of the Gr. Church*, p. 353. The word *gymnasium* does properly signify the place where people exercise themselves when stripped.

**GYMNASIALLY.** *adv.* [from *gymnasium*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnasically* composed, nor actively use those parts.

**GYMNASICK.** *† adj.* [*gymnasticus*; *gymnastique*, French.] Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart or quoit.

Jamblichus, speaking of the powers which flow from the gods among those which co-operate with nature, mentions only the medicinal and *gymnastic* to be the two principal.

**GYMNASICK.** *n. s.* 1. Athletic exercise. The Greeks wisely forbid their servants *gymnastics* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their converted lords are softly lolling in their chariots.

Arbuthnot and Pape. 2. A teacher of the wrestling science.

**GYMNICAL.** *adj.* [*gymnicus*, Gr.] Pertaining to athletic exercises. *Gymnical* exercises at Titana.

Potter, *Antiq. of Greece*, ii. c. 30. **GYMNIC.** *adj.* [*gymnicus*; *gymnigique*, Fr.] Applied to such as practise the athletic or gymnastic exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and every sort Of *gymnic* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners.

**GYMNICK.** *n. s.* Athletic exercise, Theatres and spacious fields allotted for all *gymnicks*, sports, and honest recreations.

Burton, *Annot. of Med. To the Reader.* **GYMNO-SOPHIST.** *n. s.* [Fr. *gymnosophe*; Latin, *gymnosophista*; Greek, *gymnosophe*, from *gymnos*, naked, and *sophos*, wise; so called, because these philosophers went nearly naked.] One of a set of Indian philosophers; a name, said to be given by the Greeks to the Bramins. But there were African as well as Asiatic *gymnosophists*. The word is also used for any philosopher.

How know you what may be shewed for the *gymnosophists* prayers in India? Bower of *M. Jewel*, (1566.) fol. 58. b.

Those seven wise men of Greece, those British druids, Indian, *brachmanni*, *Æthiopian gymnosophists*, magi of the Persians.

Burton, *Annot. of Med. To the Reader.* Thus have most civilities and sciences come, as some think, from the Indian *gymnosophists*, into Egypt; from thence into Greece; so into Italy; and then over the Alps, into those faint north-west parts of the world.

Blaeu, *Figure into the Levant*, (1650.) p. 154. Let us straight advance in quest Of this profound *gymnosophist*. Hudibras, ii. lii.

**GYMNOSEPTHEMOUS.** *adj.* [*gymnos* and *septemos*.] Having the seeds naked. To **GYN** *v. n.* To begin. Wicliffe. See To **GIN**.

**GYNARCHY.** *n. s.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *archē*, government.] Female government; written, not so properly, *gunarchy*; as some other compounds of this kind are with *n* instead of *y*. See **GYNOCRACY**.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gunarchy*. *Ld. Chesterfield.* **GYNASTICAN.** *adj.* [*gynasticus*, genitive of the Gr. *gynē*, woman.] Relating to women.

Modern physicians prescribe fasting and abstinence to all melancholy lovers; as likewise do all *gynastic* writers to women.

Ferrand, *Love Melanch.* (1640.) p. 351. **GYNOCRACY.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *gynocratie*; Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *cracy*, power.] Government over which a woman may preside. Properly written by our old authors *gynocracy*; less so by modern.

*gunocracy.* Because undertakes a conjecture of the first cause which excluded *gynocracy* among them [the French]. *Selden on Drayton's Polyol.* S. 18. The French exclude *gunocracy*, or the government in chief by women. *Biographicon*, p. 76.

**GYNOCRACY.** *n. s.* [*gynocratie*; *gynocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; femine power. **GYPSE.** *n. s.* [Fr. *gypse*. See **GYPSUM**.] A kind of stone.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky; there are in it many entire hills of tale or *gypse*. Pouchet, *Descript. of the East*, ii. c. 239.

**GYPSEOUS.** *adj.* Relating to *gypsum*; **GYPSINE.** *adj.* belonging to lime or plaster. *Gloss. Ang.* 1707. We meet with a rhomboidal *gypseous* stone, called also *scinties*. Chambers, in *V. Gynop.* *Gypse* stone [is] a name given by some writers to the *gypsum*, or fossil substance, of which the powder, called plaster of Paris, is made by calcination. Chambers.

**GYPSUM.** *n. s.* [Latin; Greek, *gypsos*, from *gynē*, earth, and *gynē*, to concoct.] A compound of calcareous earth and vitriolic acid; it forms a distinct species of the calcareous genus of fossils, of which species there are six families. Kirwan. When heated red hot, it falls into powder, which, when mixed with water, is called Plaster of Paris. See also **GYPSOUS**.

*Gypsum* is found in very large quantities in many parts of the globe, forming extensive chains of mountains and hills, as in the neighbourhood of Paris. Chambers.

*Gypsum* — this substance was discovered by Mr. Mayer, a German clergyman of uncommon merit, in the year 1768; it has since been applied with

signal success in Germany, Switzerland, France, and America. *Kirwan on Minerals*, p. 35. **GYPSE.** See **GYPSY**.

**GYRATION.** *n. s.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvia attenuated and impelleth the neighbour air, which returning home, in a *gyration*, carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electric. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyration*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the vibration of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the spectator, until the coal return again to the same place.

**GYRE.** *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward, Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike gyre, Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard, But rudely met him as he came. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Does the wild haggard tune fly into the sky, And to the South by thy direction fly? Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He fashion'd those harmonious urbs, that roll In restless *gyres* about the Arctic pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick his spirit in gliding *gyres*, Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden.*

To **GYRE.** *v. a.* [Latin, *gyro*.] To turn round.

With the spiteful Philistin, [he the devil] puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgment, that he may *gyre* us about in the mill of unprofitable wickedness. *Jp. Holl. Rom.* p. 25.

**GYRED.** *† adj.* Falling in rings. Dr. Johnson says: citing a passage from *Shakespeare's Hamlet*, in which the word is *gyred*. See **DOWNGYED**.

**GYRALCON.** *n. s.* See **GENFALCON**. **GYROMANCY.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *gyromantie*; from the Gr. *gynē*, a circle, and *mantia*, divination.] An ancient sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.

**GYVE.** *† n. s.* [*gyryn*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson confines this word to the plural number; yet it certainly exists, in our language, in the singular.] A fetter; a chain for the legs. It is commonly used in the plural.

The villain march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had gyves on. *Shakespeare.*

And knowing this, should I yet stay, Like some who wait away their lives, And never will redress a day, Enamour'd of their golden gyves? *B. Jonson.*

A golden give, a pleasing wrong. *Brown and Pl. Wife for a Month.*

The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break off their chains and gyves. *Shakspeare.*

Dost thou already single me? I thought *Gyres* and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton, S. 1.*

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet A rising rook, that held his fasten'd feet; So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground, His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

To **GYVE.** *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

All in Irons was my song, Even now I wate *gyve* in a payre of stocks. *Old Morality of Hycke Scrover.*

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare more great a fly as Camio, Ay, smile upon her, do. I will gyve thee in thyne own courtship. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

# H.

## H A B

**H**† is in English, as in other languages, by a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation; but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural: as *right*, *bought*. Dr. Johnson.—The strong emission of the breath, however, is usually withheld from *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honest*, *honour*, *humour*; and perhaps from *hospital* and *hour*; and by some from *humble*.

**HA**, *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:  
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see.

*Shakespeare.*  
*Ha!* what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!  
It is my Hastings! *Rome, Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with reduplication.

He saith among the trumpets, *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job, xxxi. 25.*

*Ha, ha*, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;  
Our plots and delusions  
Have wrought such confusions,

That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryden.*

**HA**, \* *n.* [from the interjection.] An expression of wonder, surprise, doubt, or hesitation. See the fourth sense of **HUM**.

Praise her but for this her without-door form,  
(Which, on your faith, deserves high speech,) and straight

The shrug, the bum, or *ha*; — these petty brands,  
That calumny doth use: — O, I am out,  
That merry does; for calumny will fear  
Virtue itself: — these shrugs, these hums, and *ha's*,

When you have said she's goodly, come between,  
Ere you can say she's honest.

*Shakespeare, Wind. Talc.*  
You may be any thing, and leave off to make  
Long-winded exercise; or suck up  
Your *ha*, and hum, in a tune. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

My solemn hums and *ha's*, the servants quake at. *Bacon, and Fl. Lee, Progress.*

To **HA**, \* *v. n.* To express surprise; to hesitate. See To **HAW**.

**HAAK**, † *n. s.* A fish. Another name for the *hake*. Written *haak* by Barret and others. See **HAKE**.

**HABEAS CORPUS**, † [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the

same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowel.*

There is no *habeas corpus* from death.

*Sir M. Sandys, Est. (1634.) p. 230.*  
The very intention of our *habeas corpus* act, namely, the preservation of the liberties of the subject, absolutely requires that act now to be suspended.

*Addition, Frechold, No. 16.*

**HABERDASHER**, † *n. s.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by Minshew from *habt ihr dast*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale. Dr. Johnson.—Skinner, who is followed by Junius, offers the Dutch *koop*, to buy, and *dast*, foolish, q. d. *koop*er *dast*er, a seller of trifles. Pegge suggests *seure d'acier*, a needle-maker. But the word belongs to none of these. *Berdash* is said to have been a name formerly used in England for a certain kind of neck-dress; whence the maker or seller of such clothes was called a *berdash*; and thence came *haberdashers*. See Chambers in V. **BERDASH**.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because such cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffee-house, declared his opinion.

**HABERDASHERY**, \* *n. s.* [from *haberdasher*.] Articles made or sold by haberdashers.

You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of *haberdashery* and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports. *Darke on a Regicide Fence.*

**HABERDINE**, † *n. s.* [French, *haberdaine*.] A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

**HABERGEON**, † *n. s.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, from *hauberg*; low Lat. *haubergetum*, *haubergium*, *halsberga*. Du Cange and Skinner derive the word from the Teut. *haltz*, or *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover; others, from *al*, all, and *bergen*, to cover. Spelman considers it as the old Fr. *haub*, high, and *berg*, covering. Some French etymologists pretend that it comes from *haut-ber*, a high or distinguished person, one who serves his prince in complete armour. V. Riquetfort in V. **HAUBER**. But it is no doubt, from *hals* and *bergen*, as already stated. Goth. *halsberga*, a steel collar; Icel. *halsberg*, the same.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breast-plate; neck-piece; gorget; originally, a coat of mail without sleeves.

## H A B

## H A B

It shall have a binding of woven work round about the hole of it, as it were the hole of an *habergeon*; that it be not rent. *Exod. xviii. 32.*

And habergeon some, and some a *habergeon*; So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Chaucer.*

The shot let fly, and grazing  
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,  
Lodg'd in Magrino's brass *habergeon*. *Hudibras.*

**HABILE**, \* *adj.* [*habilis*, Lat. *habile*, Fr.] Qualified; fit for. Not now in use. See **ABLE** and **HABLE**.

God imprinted on her the fairest impress of his most amiable image, and rendered her *habile* and ready to every good work.

*Dr. Walker's Life of Lady Warwick, (1678,) p. 119.*

**HABILIMENT**, *n. s.* [*habillement*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment.

He the fairest Una found,  
Teaching the Satyr. *Spenser, F. Q.*

My riches are these poor *habiliments*,  
Of which if you should here disfigure me,  
You take the suns and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

To **HABILITATE**, *v. a.* [*habilitar*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

**HABILITATE**, *adj.* [*habilitar*, Fr.] Qualified; entitled.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament; being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon.*

**HABILITATION**, *n. s.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon, Ess. 29.*

**HABILITY**, † *n. s.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power; means; now *ability*.

Alidine, though meane born,  
And of low livehood and *hability*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of promptness, and of industry,  
*Hability*, reality. *R. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

**HABIT**, † *n. s.* [*habit*, old French; *habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing; as, *habit* of body.

2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.

I alighted  
Into a madman's rags; I assume a semblance  
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*

Met I my father. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

If you have any justice, any pity;  
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shaks.*

Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story compared with story, judgement may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same  
We wore last year. *Dryden.*

Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits* or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the statues several of Venus in different *habits*. *Addison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct habit from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakspeare.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed habit of sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only to merit, but also as to actual infirmity. *South.*

No civil broils have since his death arose, But faction runs by habit does obey; And wars have that respect for his repose, As winds for balneous when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such habits, as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

To *HA'BIT*. v. a. [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair person Before Leontes: She shall be habited as it becomes.

The partner of your bed. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*  
Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be habited, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They habited themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustic dances. *Dryden.*

To *HA'BIT*. v. a. [*habito*, Latin.] To inhabit; to dwell in. Not now in use.

Nightingales — That in their sweet songs delight, In thilke places as they haunt. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 660.*

*HABITABLE*. adj. [*habitable*, Fr. *habitable*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the habitable world, and are our selves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time; This is her habitable tropic climate. *Dennis.*

The torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*  
Look round the habitable world, how few Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue. *Dryden.*

*HABITABLENESS*. n. s. [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy of the habitableness of the torrid zone. *Morc.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the beryl of antipodes, and of the habitableness of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

*HA'BITABLE*. n. s. [old Fr. *habitable*; Lat. *habitaculum*.] One of our oldest words, being used by Wicliffe and Chaucer; and repeatedly in our old lexicography. The Scotch also use *habitable*. A dwelling.

He shall finally sleep with me and with him — in the eternal habitude of God.

*Bale on the Revet. (1550), P. I.*

*HA'BITANCE*. n. s. [*habitat*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art, That here in desert hast thine habitation? And these rich heaps of wealth do't hide apart From the world's eye, and from her right unance. *Spenser, F. G.*

*HA'BITANT*. n. s. [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are these bright luminaries Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milton, P. L.*

Powers celestial to each other's view Stand still, lest confest, though distant far they lie, Or inhabitants of earth, or son, or sky. *Pope.*

*HABITATION*. n. s. [*habitation*, French; *habitation*, Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almost immense, with stars Numerous, and ev'ry star perhaps a world. *Of destin'd habitation.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

Palaces, For want of habitation and repair, Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocke and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for habitation, were by continual destruction brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her habitation, but dwelt in us. *Hosier.*

God oft descends to visit men Unseen, and through their habitations walks To mark their doings. *Milton, P. L.*

*HABITATOR*. n. s. [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's presence is more continued into the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer, is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern habitators. *Brown.*

*HABITED*. adj. [from *habit*.] Accustomed; usual.

This ancient and habited vice is amongst the Dutch, of late years, much decreased. *Fulker, Holy State, p. 437.*

*HABITUAL*. adj. [*habituell*, from *habit*, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sic, there is power before Once acted, now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. *Milton, P. L.*

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time

The scarf is worn away of this committed crime: No speck is left of their habitual stains.

But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden.*

'Tis impossible to become so able artist, without making your art habitual to you. *Dryden.*

*HABITUALLY*. adv. [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our nature, and render us habitually holy. *Atterbury.*

To *HABITUATE*. v. a. [*habituere*, French.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition; with to.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they habituate themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

Such as live in a rarer air are habituated to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbuthnot.*

*HABITUATE*. adj. [from the verb.] Inveterate; obstinate.

All earthly vanities, which any habituate sinners deride. *Hammond, Works, iv. 679.*

*HA'BITUDE*. n. s. [*habitud*, Lat. *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either deviating this rule, or holding conformably to it, occasion several *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South, Sermon.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life The friend, the mistress, and the wife; Variety we must pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts, Was such dead authors could not give; But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.

This is more properly *habit*.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds, And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds Of just observe, and vulgar rivalry, The ill-learn'd question, and the fond reply, Brought by long *habitude* from head to nerve; Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to give an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

*HA'BLE*. adj. [*habile*, old Fr. *habil*, bas Bret. as our own word was formerly written; *habilis*, Lat.] Fit; proper. See *ABLE*.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend With hardly fow above his hawk's might. *Spenser, F. G. l. xi. 19.*

*HA'BLE*. adv. [*hap* ne *hap*, or *nap*; as *we would noid*, or *we would*; *will noid*, or *we would*, that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

Philautus determined, *habesh*, to send his letters. *Lilly, Euphues, &c. p. 109.*

As they came in by *habesh*, so will I bring them in a reckoning at six and at seven.

*Heywood, Fair Maid of the West, (1631.)*

He circles darts and squares, With cyphers, astral characters; Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em, Although set down *habesh* at random. *Hudibras.*

To *HACK*. v. a. [*haecan*, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacker*, Fr. from *acae*, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskillful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some light not long since passed. *Steuart.*



They lay upon the ground covered with skins,  
as the redskins do on *hadders*.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 550.*

HA'DDOCK. *n. s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea-fish  
of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pickards,  
herrings, and *haddockes*. *Corset.*

HADE.\* *n. s.* Among miners, the steep  
descent of a shaft. In our old language,  
the descent of a hill.

On the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,

The daisies clover grows. *Drington, Poetist. S. 13.*

TO HAFFLE.\* *v. n.* [*Teut. hackelen*.] To  
speak unintelligibly; to waver. Craven  
Dial. and Brockett. To prevaricate.  
Grose. A northern word.

HAFT.\* *n. s.* [*haft*, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch;  
*haft*, Gothick; from *To have* or *hold*.]  
A handle; that part of any instrument  
that is taken into the hand.

But yet so fond I sought the *heft*,

Which might unto the blade accorde.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

This brandish'd dagger

I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast.

*Dryden and Lee, Edipus.*

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and  
handles of the members. *Dryden, Duressy.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of  
steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft*  
or handle is made of materials different from the  
blade. *Watts, Logic.*

TO HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set  
in a haft. *Ainsworth.*

HA'FTER.\* *n. s.* A wrangler; a caviller.  
Barret's Aliv. 1590. Serenius renders  
this old word, in his Swedish dictionary,  
a crafty or cunning fellow, 1757. It is  
not now in use.

HAG.\* *n. s.* [*hægete*, Sax. a goblin;  
*æckie*, Dutch, a witch; *hæge*, German;  
formerly *hæge*, meaning a wise woman,  
from the Runic *hæge*, wisdom, know-  
ledge. V. Keyser, Antiq. Sept. p. 149.  
Our word at first was *hæg*. V. Hulcot  
and Barret.]

1. A witch; an enchantress.

The very dregs of miracles, in milkpans and  
gossy diabs, by Robingoodfellow, and *hæges*, and  
fairies, all wrought somewhat for their idle supersti-  
tions.

*Deering on the Ep. to the Hebrews, (1576.) ch. 9.*  
Out of my door, you witch! you *hæg*, you *hæg-  
ge*, you polceit, you runion. *Shakespeare.*

2. A fury; a she monster.

Thuspoke th'impatient prince, and made a pause;  
His foul *hæges* raised their heads, and clapt their  
hands;

And all the powers of hell, in full applause,  
Flourish'd their makes, and tost their flaming  
brands. *Crashaw.*

3. An old ugly woman.

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked *hæges*,  
With hoary locks all loose, and visage grim.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Such affections may become the young;  
But thou, old *hæg*, of threecore years and three,  
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee! *Dryd.*

4. Appearances of light and fire upon the  
manes of horses, or men's hair, were  
formerly called *hæges*. They are now  
known to be electrical phenomena.

*Hæges* are said to be made of sweat or some other  
vapour issuing out of the head; a not unusual  
error among us when we ride by night in summer  
time. *Blount, Gloss.*

HA'D-BORN.\* *adj.* [*hæg* and *born*.] Born  
of a witch or *hæg*.

The son which she did litter here,  
A frocked whelp, *hæg-born*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

TO HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tor-  
ment; to harass with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions,

And *hæg* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras.*

How are superstitious men *hægged* out of their  
wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions!

*L'Estrange.*

TO HAG.\* *v. a.* To cut down. Craven  
Dialect. A corruption of *hack*.

HA'GABAG.\* See HUCKABACK.

HA'GGARD.\* *adj.* [*haggard*, Fr. wild;  
and accordingly some derive it from the  
Lat. *agrestis*; others, from the Germ.  
*hag*, an inclosure, a fortified place;  
whence, according to M. Huet, a *hag-  
gard* was applied to a person proud and  
confident, on account of the strength of  
the place in which he was.]

1. Wild; untamed; difficult to be re-  
claimed.

As *haggard* hawk, presuming to contend

With wary fowl, above his lairle might,

His weary pounces all in rain doth spend,

To truss the prey too heavy for his might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

She's too disdainful;

I know her spirits are as coy and wild,  
As *haggard* as the rock. *Shakespeare.*

Virtus stethes over the names of her servants,  
howe'er over them with her wings, as gerards  
from the kites and buzzards of this *haggard*  
age. *Stafford's Noble, P. ii. p. 78.*

In time, all *haggard* hawks will come to lure.  
*Kyd, Span. Tragedy.*

2. Deformed with passion; wildly disor-  
dered.

Fearful beides of what in fight had pass'd,

His hands and *haggard* eyes to heav'n he cast.

*Dryden.*

Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,  
Now flushing red, the down-cast *haggard* eyes,  
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd? *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *n. s.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow.

Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me  
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A species of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,  
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Shakespeare.*  
I enlarge my discourse to the observation  
of the serien, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the  
*haggard*. *Wotton.*

3. A hag. So Garth has used it for want  
of understanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,

In a dark grove, the baleful *haggard* lay,  
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Gord.*

HA'GGARD.\* *n. s.* [*Sax. hæg* and *geap*;  
Su. Goth. *hæg*, a small piece of ground  
adjoining to a house. See the third  
sense of *Haw*. Dr. Jamieson notices  
*haggard*, which he understood to be used  
in some parts of Scotland, but of which  
he gives no example; and he considers  
it as imported from Ireland, where it is  
in common use. It was in the English  
language, I may add, nearly two centu-  
ries since.] A stack-yard.

When the barn was full, any one might thrust  
in the *haggard*. *Howell, Lett. ii. 24. (ed. 1632.)*

The remainder of the powder was committed to  
a vault in the *haggard* under the corn-stead.

*Ep. of Kiln's Narrative, p. 49.*

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] De-  
formedly; uglyly.

For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum; }  
And precious odors from distant Indies come; }  
How *haggardly* see'st thou she looks at day. *Dryden, Juv.*

HA'GGED.\* *adj.* [from *hæg*; or from the  
German *hager*.] Lean; ugly; like a  
*hæg*. Dr. Johnson has placed the fol-  
lowing example under *haggard*, and  
says that *haggard* should have been writ-  
ten *haggard*. But a passage in Gray's  
poetry, with a note by Mason, dis-  
tinguishes the words, as one of those  
gentlemen who have made additions to  
Johnson has observed; and therefore I  
have now introduced into the dictionary  
this adjective.

A *haggard* carrion of a wolf, and a jolly sort  
of dog with good flesh upon his back, fell into com-  
pany together. *L'Estrange.*

The ghostly prudes with *haggard* face  
Already had condemn'd the sinner. *Gray's Long Story.*

HA'GGERS.\* *n. s.* [from *hæg* or *hack*. Dr.  
Johnson. — No doubt from *hack*, that is,  
to chop; which in Scotland is *hæg*; Su.  
Goth. *Hæga*.] A mass of meat, ge-  
nerally pork chopped, and enclosed in a  
membrane. In Scotland it is commonly  
made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of  
the same animal, cut small, with suet  
and spices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hæg*.] Of the  
nature of a *hæg*; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did *haggish* age steal on.

And wore us out of act. *Shakespeare.*

TO HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [*corrupted* from  
*hackle* or *hæg*.] To cut; to chop; to  
mangle; always in a bad sense.

Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er

Come to him where in gore he lay insepar'd. *Shakespeare.*

TO HA'GGLE.\* *v. n.* [*harcelier*, French, bar-  
guigner. Cotgrave. "To *hagggle*, hucke,  
dodge, or palter long in the buying of a  
commodity."] To be tedious in a bar-  
gain; to be long in coming to the price.

Phoo! how she stands, biting her nails,

As if she play'd for half her nails,

Sorting her cards, *haggling*, and picking! *Shenstone.*

I never could drive a hard bargain in my life,  
concerning any matter whatever; and least of all  
do I know how to *hagggle* and buckster with merit.

*Burke.*

HA'GGLER.\* *n. s.* [from *hagggle*.]  
1. One that cuts.

2. One that is tardy in bargaining; a  
paltering *haggler*. [*gaguerall*.] *Cotgrave.*

HAGHER, or HAGURS.\* *n. s.* pl. [*Teut.*  
*hægh*.] Hairs. Grose, and Craven  
Dial. A northern word.

HAGIOGRAPH.\* *n. s.* pl. [Latin;  
from *hæge*, holy, and *graphein*, to write, Gr.]  
Holy writings; a name given to part of  
the books of Scripture. See HAGIO-  
GRAPHICAL.

Eight (of the translators of the Bible,) assembled  
at Cambridge, were to finish the rest of the his-  
torical books, and the hagiographs.

*Alp. Newcome, On the Transl. of the Bib. p. 43.*

**HAGIOGRAPHAL.** \* *adj.* [from *hagio-grapha*.] Denoting the writings called *hagiographa*.

**Strabus**—writing upon St. Jerome's prologues, there placed before the Old Testament, wherein, according to the copies then in use, the book of Tobit is said to be separated from the Divine Scriptures and numbered among the *hagiographa*; he findeth fault with the transcribers, and says, that Tobit is to be set among the *apocryphal* books, and not among the *hagiographa*, properly so called: whereof there but is nine, the whole number of the canonical books being no more than XXII in all.

*Rp. Coptic Canon of Scripture, p. 152.*

**HAGIOGRAPHER.** † *n. s.* [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

They were *hagiographers*, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words.

*Whaley, Gen. Prof. N. Test.*

**HAGSHIP.** \* *n. s.* [from *hag*.] The title of a witch or hag; the state of a hag.

What's this? oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me.

*Milford's Witch.*

**HAGUE, or HA'GUEBUT.** \* *n. s.* [old Fr. *hacquebute*.] A kind of fire-arm formerly used; a hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard in length, according to Bullock; a culverin, or hand-cannon, fixed on a little carriage, since called the arquebuse with a hook, according to Grose.

**HAII.** *interj.* An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just, She stamps, and then cries *hai!* as 'twere must.

*Dryden.*

**HAIL.** † *n. s.* [Sax. *hælg*, *hælgol*.] This word is rarely found in the plural.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

*Locke.*

With strange rains, *hails*, and showers, were they persecuted.

*Wisd. xvi. 16.*

Thunder mix'd with *hail*,  
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky.

*Milton, P. L.*

To **HAIL.** *v. n.* [hælgian, Sax.] To pour down hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest.

*Is. xxxii. 19.*

To **HAIL.** \* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *haila*; Iceland. *ihella*.] To pour.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eye,  
He *hail'd* down oaths, that he was only mine.

*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dr.*

**HAIL.** *interj.* [hail, health, Saxon; *hail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνω* of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry: health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

*Hail, hail, brave friend!*

Say to the king the knowledge of the truth.

*Shakespeare.*

Her sick head is bound about with clouds;  
It does not look as if it would have a *hail*

Or fresh winds'd in it, as on other morn.

*B. Jonson.*

The angel *hail*  
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd  
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Md. P. L.*

Farewell, happy fields,  
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail, horrors! hail,*  
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest hell,  
Receive thy new possessor! *Milton, P. L.*  
All hail, be cry'd, thy country's grace and love,  
Once first of men below, now first of birds above.  
*Dryden.*

*Hail* to the sun! from whose returning light  
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take. *Rome.*

**HAIL.** \* *adj.* Healthy; sound. See **HALE**.  
**HAIL-YELLOW.** \* *n. s.* [*hail* and *yellow*.] A companion.

No man, that erst *hail-fellow* was with best,  
Worse on to weenie himself a god at best.

*Rp. Hail, Sat. iii. 1.*

All these agree with him in blindness and darkness; yes, they are all *hail-fellow* well met!

*Junius, Sin Stigmat. p. 411.*

I thought all people here had been *hail-fellow* well met.  
*L. Edwards, Tr. of Quercus, p. 46.*  
The master and servant are at *hail-fellow*, the gentleman and the clown are upon the square with one another.

*Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. 1.*

To **HAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the shore, was *hail'd* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen.

*Knots.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice best your breast,

And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

**HAILSHOT.** \* *n. s.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail.

The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with murdering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

**HAILSTONE.** † *n. s.* [*hail* and *stone*; *hælgol-stæn*, Sax.] A particle or single ball of hail.

They were more which died with *hailstones*, than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

*Isaiah, x. 21.*

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,  
Or *hailstone* in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,  
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

**HAILY.** † *adj.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

From whence dark womb a rattling tempest pours,  
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers. *Pope.*

**HAINOUS.** \* See **HEINOUS**.

**HAIR.** \* *n. s.* [hæp, Sax.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*

My fleece of woolly hair uncurls. *Shakespeare.*  
Shall the difference of hair only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a dril? *Locke.*

2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,  
These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shaks. K. Lear.*  
Much is breeding;  
Which, like the courser's hair, hath yet but life,  
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.

If thou tak'st more  
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn  
But in the estimation of a hair,  
Thou dost. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
He judges to a hair of little intricacies,  
and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Course; or order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the hair of your profession.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

**HAIRBRAINED.** *adj.* [This should rather be written *hairbrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a hare.] Wild; irregular; unsteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained* slaves,  
And hunger will enforce them to be more eager. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**HAIRBREADTH.** \* *n. s.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-hand could sling stones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miss. *Julius, 11. 16.*

I spoke of most disastrous chances;  
Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*

**HAIRBEL.** \* *n. s.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth. See **HAREBELL**.

**HAIRCLOTH.** \* *n. s.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew, Museum.*

**HAIRRED.** \* *adj.* Having hair. Thus we say, a *red-haired* man.

A beast, *hair* like a bear.

*Purchas's Pilgrimage, (1617.) p. 708.*

**HAIRHUNG.** \* *adj.* [*hair* and *hung*.] Hanging by a hair.

Man, whose fate,  
Fate irreverently, entire, extreme,  
Endless, *hair-hung*, breech-shaken, o'er the gulf  
A moment trembles. *Young, Night Th. 2.*

**HAIRINESS.** † *n. s.* [from *hair*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

To discover the inequalities, rubs, and *hairiness* of the skin. *Brown, Chr. Mar. ii. 9.*

**HAIRLACE.** \* *n. s.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harvey.*

If *haily* happens to be carious,  
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,  
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*

**HAIRLESS.** † *adj.* [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.

White beads have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalp  
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare.*

To see an old steeple lase! perched high,  
Crouching beneath a golden canopy;  
The whiles a thousand hairless crows crouch low  
To kiss the precious case of his proud toe.  
*Sp. Hall, Sat. iv. 7.*

**HAIRNEEDLE**, or **HAIRPIN**. *n. s.* Formerly an instrument for torturing the hair; the latter, within our own memory; the former, very ancient. Sax. *hap-neale*, *calamistrum*, i. e. an iron to curl the hair. See **TO CALAMISTRATE**. The modern *hairpin* kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes, by being stuck through the plaster of powder and pomatum most plentifully bestowed upon it.

**HAIRY**. *adj.* [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She has hairy temples then had rounded  
With coronet of flowers. *Shakespeare.*  
Children are not hairy, for that their skins are more permeable. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed  
From vines the hairy bonours of their head. *Dryden.*

**HAKE**. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

The coast is stored with mackerel and hake. *Carron.*

**TO HAKE**. *v. n.* To sneak or loiter; to go about idly. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

**HA'KOT**. *n. s.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**HAL**, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a palace. In Gothic *hal* signifies a temple, or any other famous building.

*Gibson's Camden.*  
**HALBERD**. *n. s.* [*halebarde*, French; *halebarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an axe, and *hale*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy halberd higher than my breast. *Shakespeare.*

Our halberds did shut up his passage.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
Four knives in garbs succinate, a trusty bond,  
Caps on their heads, and halberds in their hand,  
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

**HALBERDIER**. *n. s.* [*halebardier*, Fr. from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The duchess appointed him a guard of thirty halberdiers, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon.*

Captain, for so I guess thee by thy arms  
And the loose fanks of halberdiers about thee.

*Bacon, and Fl. Nob. Guelphens.*  
The king had only his halberdiers, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

**HALCYON**. *n. s.* [*halcyo*, Lat. from the Gr. *άλκυον*, from *άλ*, the sea, and *κυον*, to bring forth.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such smiling rogues, as these—such ev'ry passion—  
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;  
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks  
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,  
As halcyons brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

**HALCYON**. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempests come,  
His halcyon days brought forth the arts of peace. *Dehoun.*

No man can expect eternal serenity and halcyon days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the son in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

**HALCYONIAN**. *n. s.* *adj.* [from *halcyon*. Fr. *alcyonien*.] Peaceful; quiet; still.

These our halcyonian times of peace and prosperity.

*Sheldon, Mirac. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 179.*  
These peaceful and halcyonian days, which the Church enjoyed for many years.

*Macle on Churches, p. 59.*  
Days of clouds and thick darkness, very distant from those white, halcyonian, serene, and peaceable days. *Worthington on the Millennium, p. 27.*

**HALE**. *n. s.* [Sax. *hal*, health, safety.] Welfare. Chaucer writes it *hele*.

Elfbones, all heedless of his dearest hale,  
Flew greedily into the herd he thrust. *Spenser, Astrophel.*

**HALE**. *adj.* [This should rather be written *half*, from *hal*, health. Dr. Johnson.—Hammond wrote it *half* or *halie*, in the sense of *whole*, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed. The Gothic adjective for *sound*, is *hails*; Sax. *hal*.]

1. Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My scaly sleep like well below,  
They need not melancholy  
For they were hale enough I trow,  
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wise pariahs concluded the government had hired two or three hundred hale men, to be captured, if not executed, as the pretended captives. *Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fail;  
Last year we thought him strong and hale,  
But now he's quite another thing:  
I wish he may hold out till spring. *Swift.*

2. Whole; uninjured. [Dutch, *heel*; Su. Goth. *hal*; Sax. *hal*.]

When, on the other side, sin, after the combat  
Of God's rod, comes off unvanquished and hale, &c.  
*Hannemann, Works, iv. 586.*

**TO HALE**. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your house;  
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,  
And hale him up and down. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

My third comfort,  
Start'd most unlikeli, is from my breast  
Had'd out to murder. *Shakespeare.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered  
from him, lest he hale thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath *half*, in pieces cut,  
And met me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*  
Neither by harpy-footed furies *half*'d,  
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd  
Are brought. *Milton.*

This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subsideeth, and *hale*th the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be *hale*d to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people provided sometimes to pull and *hale* one another, yet no blood was drawn till the time of the *Grecohi*. *Swift.*

**HALE**. *v. n. s.* Pull; violence in dragging. Usually written, and pronounced, *haul*. See **HAUL**.

**HAL'ER**. *n. s.* [from *hale*.] One who pulls and hales.

**HALF**. *n. s.* plural *halves*. [*half*, Sax. and all the Teutonic dialects; from *hal*. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; or an equal part.

An half acre of land. *1 Sam. xlv. 14.*  
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *B. Jensen.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble  
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,  
And into labours divides our trouble. *Dehoun.*

Or what but riches is there known  
Which man can solely call his own;  
In which no creature goes his *half*? *Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell,  
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian.

*Addition on Italy.*  
Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her leniency, in thy softer *half*,  
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*  
Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbutnot.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land selected of the best,  
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

3. In the plural, a popular exclamation, a kind of interjection, on seeing another pick up any thing which he has found, and which entitles the person who makes it to half of the value of it. See **HALVES**. *Brand.*

And who sees you stoop to thy ground,  
Cries, *haler!* to every thing you've found.  
*Dr. Savage, Horace to Scorn, (1730,) p. 25.*

**HALF**. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.  
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,  
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as most of the following examples will show; and sometimes, nearly; in unity, a little.

**HALF-BLOOD**. *n. s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissension of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

**HALF-BLOODED**. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will  
—Nor in this line, lord.

*Half-blooded fellow, yes. Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**HALF-CAP**. *n. s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,  
They trace me into silence. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*



**HALF-DEAD.\*** *adj.* [*Sax. healf-dead.*] Almost dead.

To live a life half-dead; a living death.

*Milton, S. A.*

**HALF-FACED.** *adj.* [*half and faced.*] Showing only part of the face; small faced; in contempt.

Proud interceding tyranny

Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours Advance, a half-faced sun striving to shine.

*Shakespeare.*

This same half-faced fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife.

*Shakespeare.*

**HALF-HATCHED.** *adj.* [*half and hatch.*] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as halibuts pour,

Turnips, and half-hatched eggs, a mingled show'r, Among the rabble rais'd.

*Gay.*

**HALF-HEARD.\*** *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years of years my task could close; Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail, And leave half-heard the melancholy tale.

*Pope.*

**HALF-LEARNED.\*** *adj.* [*half and learned.*] Imperfectly learned.

To remove the difficulties that discourage the honest endeavours of the unlearned, and provoke the malicious cavils of the half-learned.

*Louth, First Sermon, 1758.*

**HALF-LOST.\*** *adj.* [*half and lost.*] Nearly lost.

Alone, and without guide, half-lost, I seek What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heaven.

*Milton, P. L.*

**HALF-MOON. n. s.**

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half-moon. See how in warlike muster they appear.

In thimbles and wedges, and half-moons and wings.

*Milton, P. R.*

**HALF-PART.\*** *n. s.* [*half and part.*] Equal share; an old exclamation, similar to that of *halves*. See *HALF*, *n. s.*

2. *Private.* A prize! a prize!

3. *Private.* Half-part, mates, half-part!

*Shakespeare, Pericles.*

**HALF-PENNY.†** *n. s.* plural *half-pence*. [*half and penny.* *Sax.* halpenys. Our word is usually written *halfpenny*, though Dr. Johnson here writes it *peny*; yet, at the word *peny*, the present spelling.

Our vulgar pronunciation resembles the *Saxon* word, viz. *halpeny* or *hapenny*.]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve trapes, and sold it for three half-pence.

I thank you, and wife, dear friend, my thanks are too deep of a half-penny.

*Shakespeare.*

He cheats for half-pence, and he doth his coat To save a farthing in a ferryboat.

*Dryden.*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single half-penny.

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of half money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own half-pence as we used to do.

*Swift.*

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

There shall be in England seven half-penny cakes sold for a penny.

*Shakespeare.*

**HALF-PENNYWORTH.\*** *n. s.* [*from half-penny.*] The worth of a half-penny.

O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable debt of sack!

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

**HALF-PIKE. n. s.** [*half and pike.*] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the half-pike.

*Trotter.*

**HALF-PINT. n. s.** [*half and pint.*] The fourth part of a quart.

One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine; And is at once their vinegar and wine.

*Pope.*

**HALF-READ.\*** *adj.* [*half and read.*] Superficially skilled by reading.

The clown unread, and half-read gentleman.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

**HALF-SCHOLAR. n. s.** One imperfectly learned.

We have many half-scholars now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons.

*Watts.*

**HALF-SEAS over.** A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am half-seas over to death:

And since I must die once, I would be lark To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.

*Dryden.*

**HALF-SIGHTED.\*** *adj.* [*half and sight.*] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and drift: they must look both ways, else they are but half-sighted.

*Bacon.*

**HALF-SPHERE. n. s.** [*half and sphere.*] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day, At shewing but thy head forth, start away From this half-sphere.

*J. Jonan.*

**HALF-STARVED.\*** *adj.* [*half and starved.*] Almost starved.

Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half-starv'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

**HALF-STRAINED.** *adj.* [*half and strain.*] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet, But mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boil'd To view this brutal act.

*Dryden.*

**HALF-SWORD. n. s.** Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them two hours together.

*Shakespeare.*

**HALF-WAY. adv.** [*half and way.*] In the middle.

Fearless be seen, who is with virtue crown'd, The tempest rages, and bears the thunder sound; Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:

Merely as he liv'd resigns his breath; Meets deadly half-way, nor shrinks at death.

*Granville.*

**HALF-WIT. n. s.** [*half and wit.*] A block-head; a foolish fellow.

Half wits are few, so little and so light, We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.

*Dryden.*

**HALF-WITTED.** *adj.* [*from half-wit.*] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgement of the women than of half-witted poets.

*Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, half-witted, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a ragged

*Arbutnot, Hist. of Joan Bull.*

When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

**To HALF.\*** *v. a.* To divide into two parts. See *TO HALVE*.

Our Nicholas, for I account him at least half a saint, tells me that you have good means to know when — will be in town.

*Watson, Lett. (1638). Rem. p. 374.*

**HALF'EN.\*** *adj.* [*from half.*] Wanting half its due qualities.

So perfect in that art was Paridell, That he Malbroce's *half-en* eye did wile, His *half-en* eye he wiled wondrous well.

*Spenser, F. Q. lib. 3. s. 5.*

**HALF'ENDEAL.†** *adv.* [not a substantive, as Dr. Johnson asserts.] Chaucer, *half-endeal*; Teut. *half-deel*.] Nearly half.

Now the humid night was farforth spent, And heavenly lamps were half-deadly spent.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**HALF'ER.\*** *n. s.* [*from half.*] 1. One who possesses only half of any thing.

It would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such *halfers* in opinion, "omnium horum hominum" for your private ends, would openly show what covertly you conceal. *Montaigne, ap. Cic. p. 149.*

2. This word does not occur in the dictionaries; but it means a male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called upon a stone footing as a stone-horn in French is called *cheval-entier*.—Many, through ignorance of the etymon, [*half*] will call it *havior*, which is very absurd, and puts me in mind of a worthy gentleman, who told me he once wanted to send half of one of these cut bucks as a present, but when he came to write about it, could not spell the proper term, and could get no information about it; and as he did not care to give it wrong, he at last omitted sending it.

*Pegge, Anonym. iv. 42.*

**HAL'LIARDE.** See *HALLIARDS*.

**HAL'LIART.\*** *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Aluac.*

In the afternoon, having three hours calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred *halibuts*, some of which weighed a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty pounds.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*

**HAL'IDOM.†** *n. s.* [*halix* bom, holy judgement, or halix, and *dame*, for lady. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson accordingly gives the example from Spenser, with the definition of the word as meaning "our blessed lady," and with a remark that it should be *halidam*. But *halidom* appears to have been an ancient oath or solemn affirmation, "*par le sacrement*," as Sherrwood observes; "sacrement de jurement ancienne." The *Sax.* *haligdom* denoted holiness, devoutness, integrity, as well as a sacrament or any thing holy. *Halidame*, or *halidom*, as Dr. Johnson would have it for the holy virgin, is a corruption of the original word; but Spenser is not guilty of it.] An adjuration by what is holy.

By any *halidome*, quoth he, Ye a great master are in your degree.

*Spenser, Habb. Tale.*

By my hollow, I was fast asleep.

*Shakespeare, Two Gent. Fer.*

**HAL'IMASST. n. s.** [halix and mass.] The feast of All-souls. See **HOLLOWMAS**.  
**HAL'ING. n. s.** [from *To hale*.] An act of dragging by force; compulsion.

The beggarly help of halings and amercements.

*Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

**HAL'ITUDUS. adj.** [halitus, Lat.] Vaporous; fumes.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin, and halutious liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine.

*Dryde.*

**HALL. n. s.** [Goth. *hall*; Sax. *hal*; Dutch, *halle*; old Fr. *halle*; low Lat. *hala*; Lat. *aula*; Gr. *αἰὴλ*.] From the Sax. verb *helan*, to cover; *hall* a covered building, according to Mr. H. Tooke.

1. A court of justice; as, Westminster Hall.

O lost too soon in yonder house or hall. *Pope.*

2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall house, and the whole estate.

*Addison.*

3. The public room of a corporation.

With expedition on the bench call,

To summon all the company to the hall. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my hall.

*Shakespeare.*

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds

With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls

And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus.*

5. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; in the former, not having the same constitution and endowment as a college; in the latter, exactly the same.

No master or head of any college or hall, in either of the said universities, shall, on any occasion whatsoever, be absent from his college, or hall, above two months together.

*Dean Prideaux, Life, Ac. p. 223.*

**HALLELUJAH. n. s.** [הללויה, *Hallelu* Praise ye the Lord. "To demonstrate that God is the proper object of praise, these words, *Praise ye the Lord*, are so compounded together, as they make but one word in Hebrew, *hallelujah*."] See Leigh's Critica Sacra, p. 57. In our church, as Wheatley observes, we repeat the sense of it every day in English; and in the first Liturgy of king Edward VI. the word itself was retained.] A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy saluts —

Ungracious hallicujahs to Thee sing.

Hymns of high praise. *Milton, P. L.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and hallicujahs of the celestial choir.

*Dryde.*

**HALLELUJAH. n. s.** [from *hallelujah*.] Denoting a song of thanksgiving.

They mean one of those psalms which were called hallicujah psalms, because they had the word hallicujah prefixed to them.

*Christian Antiq. li. 119.*

**HAL'LIARDS or HAL'YARDS. n. s. pl.** In naval language, ropes or tackle employed to hoist or lower a sail.

The haliards of the fore-sail. *Sherrwood.*

*VOL. II.*

**HALL'O'Y. interj.** [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from a *lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and Skinner from *halter*, to draw. Dr. Johnson. — It is much more probably from the Sax. *halpan*, to follow, to make a great noise; whence *loud*, and *to low*; Germ. *hellen*. Yet I remember somewhere to have seen a *loup*, to the wolf! proposed as the origin; and Cotgrave gives us *harlow*, which he explains by "hare-loup, a word wherewith dogs, that hunt or assail a wolf, are cheered and encouraged." See, however, *ALEW*. The interjection has the accent always on the last syllable; the verb indifferently on either.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,

More noisy than the rest, but crive *halloo*, And, in a trice, the bellowing herd comes out.

*Dryden.*

**HAL'LOO. v. n.** [*haler*, Fr.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A cry more tunable

Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To treat as in contempt.

Country folks *hallooed* and shouted after me, as the errant coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy.

*Sidney.*

**HAL'LOW. v. a.**

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,

Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,

Though gout and age his speed detain,

Old John *halloo*s his bounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, Marius,

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first

lights on him, *Halloo* the other. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

**HAL'LOOING. n. s.** [from *halloo*.] A loud and vehement cry.

There are noises, huntings, shoutings, hallooings,

Amidst the brakes and furzes. *Shakespeare, Magn. Lovell.*

**HAL'LOW. v. a.** [haltsan, halg, Sax. *hal*.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *halloo* churches, it is only

to testify that we make them places of public

resort; that we invest God himself with them,

and that we sever them from common uses.

*Hosier.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so *halloo* the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn.

*Hosier.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous

traitor? *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

Sword, I will *halloo* thee for this thy deed.

And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.

*Shakespeare.*

My prayers

Are not words duly *halloo'd*, nor my wishes

More worth than vanities; yet prayers and

wishes

are all I can return. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

God from work

Now resting, bless'd and *halloo'd* the seventh day,

As resting on that day from all his works,

But rest in silence holy kept. *Milton, P. L.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,

And vestal fires in *halloo'd* temples burn. *Dryde.*

No satyr lurks within this *halloo'd* ground; But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Greenville.*

2. To reverence as holy; *hallooed* be thy name.

**HAL'LOWMAS. n. s.** [Sax. *halig* and *mass*.] The feast of All-souls: one of the cross quarters of the year, computing from the first of November to Candlemas.

She came adorned hither like sweet May, Sent back like *Hallowmas*, or short'st of day. *Shakespeare, K. Rich. II.*

To speak pulling like a beggar at *halloomas*.

*Shakespeare, Two Gent. Fer.*

**HAL'LOCINATE. v. n.** [Lat. *hallucinatus*.] To stumble; to blunder.

*Cochran.*

**HAL'LOCINATION. n. s.** [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but unquestionably a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the scribbler, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

**HALM. n. s.** [henim, Saxon.] Straw; pronounced *harm*: which see.

**HAL'OT. n. s.** [Fr. *halo*, from the Greek *ἅλως*, a circle.] A red circle round the sun or moon.

If the ball be a little stalled, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the halostones are duly figured, may be coloured.

*Newton.*

I saw by reflection, in a vessel of saffron-water, three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentric to his body. *Newton.*

**HAL'OW, or HE'LOW. adj.** [Sax. *hryl*, bashful.] Shy; awkward, bashful.

A northern word. Grose, and Wilbraham's

Cheshire Gloss.

**HALSE. n. s.** [Sax. *halp*.] The neck; the throat; one of our oldest words, and yet retained in the north of England, where it is pronounced *hause*. *Halse* is likewise in our old lexicography.

Thy little children hanging by the *hals*,

For thy Jason, that was of love so false. *Chaucer, Man of Law's Pro.*

**TO HALSE. v. a.** [German, *halsen*; Su. Goth. *halsan*; to embrace: from *half*, the neck.]

1. To embrace about the neck, as children do their parents. *Hulot.*

Each other kissed glad.

And lovely *halsed*, from fears of treason free,

And plighted hands, for ever friends to be. *Spenner, F. Q. iv. iii. 49.*

2. To adjure. [Sax. *halpan*. Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken the sense in the following passage, where he rejects the obvious Saxon meaning, and indeed condescends not to notice it, conceiving the word as denoting to salute with reverence. But that is another sense.]

This young child to conjure he began,

And said, O dore child, I *halse* thee

In virtue of the holy Trinitie,

Tell me what is a bigger sin to sing,

Sith that thy thete is cut to my setting. *Chaucer, Priores's Tale.*

5. To greet; to salute with respect or reverence. [Germ. *heilisan*, from *heil*; Sax. *hal*; Goth. *hails*. See the interjection *HAIL*.]

The eleven sterres *haild* him all.

*Via*, of P. Ploughman, (1550) fol. 2. a. 11.  
I *haild* hym lewdlich, as I *hys* freode were.

*Via*, of P. Ploughman, fol. xii.

HA'LSINGING.† *adj.* [Sax. *halp*, the throat.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in use.

This ill *halsinging* horry name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many.

*Carver*.

HAL'SER. *n. s.* [from *halp*, neck, and *seel*, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow base  
They hoisted, and with well-wreathed *halsers* hoise  
Their white sails. *Chapman*.

No *halsers* need to bind these vessels here,  
Nor boarded anchors; for no storms they fear.  
*Dryden*.

To HALT.† *v. n.* [healt, Sax. *lame*; healtan, to limp; *halts*, Goth. *halt*, Icel. *lame*, from *halld*, to keep back, to detain, Serenius. In like manner, Mr. H. Tooke says that *halt* is the imperative of the Sax. verb *healtan*, to hold. Div. Purl. ii. 477. The Germ. *halten*, and Dan. *halt*, are also to stop.]

1. To limp; to be lame.  
And will she yet debate her eyes  
On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus?

*Shakespeare*.

Thus inborn broils the fictions would engage,  
Or wars of evil'd heirs, or foreign rage,  
Till *halt*ing vengeance o'ertook our age. *Dryd*.  
Spenser himself affects the obsolete,  
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.

*Pope*.

2. To stop in a march.  
I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march.

*Addison*.

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.  
How long *halt* ye between two opinions?

*1 Kings*, xviii. 21.

4. To fail; to falter.  
Here's a paper written in his hand;  
A *halt*ing sonnet of his own pure brain,  
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakespeare*.  
All my familiars watch'd for my *halt*ing, saying,  
Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall  
prevail against him. *Jerem*. lx. 10.

HALT.† *adj.* [Goth. *halts*; Sax. *healt*. See the verb.] Lame; crippled.  
Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*,  
and the blind, *St. Luke*, xiv. 21.

HALT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. A stop in a march.  
The heavenly bands  
Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now  
In Paradise, soon on a hill made *halt*.

*Milton*, P. L.

Scouts each coast light armed scour,  
Each quarter, to decry the distant foe,  
Where *halt*'d, or whether *halt*, or if for fight  
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton*, P. L.  
Without any *halt* they march'd between the  
two armies. *Clarendon*.  
He might have made a *halt* till his foot  
and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon*.

HA'LT'ER.† *n. s.* [from *halt*.]  
1. One who limps. *Sherwood*,

2. One who hesitates.

Those *halters* between two religions think they  
can do their homage to the true God and to the  
false. *Siden on the Prophecy*, (1659), p. 412.

HA'LT'ER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has given  
healtpe as the origin of *halter*, which,  
in order to make it pass, he has derived  
from *halp*, the neck. The true Sax.  
word is *halp*, or *halp*; Serenius and I have  
derived it from the Su. Goth. *halda*, or *haella*,  
to hold.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.  
He's a *halt*, my lord, and all his pow'r's do yield;  
And lumbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,  
Expect your highness' doom of life or death.

*Shakespeare*.

They were to die by the sword if they stood  
upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded;  
wherefore they made choice to die rather as sol-  
diers than as dogs. *Heyward*.

Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note  
Disengaged *halters*, as a juggler's throat  
Doth rhaude. *Clarendon*.

He gets renown, when, to the *halter* near,  
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.  
*Dryden*, *Jun*.

2. A cord; a strong string.  
Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge.

*Sandys*.

To HA'LT'ER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.  
Some that are tall, and some that are dwarf,  
Some that are *halt*'d, and some that wear warfs.

*B. Jonson*, *Masques*.

He might have employed his time in the frivo-  
lous delights of catching moles and *haltering*  
frogs. *Atterbury*.

HA'LT'INGLY.† *adv.* [from *halt*.] In a  
slow manner.

We must wait for the truth which comes *halt*-  
ingly behind. *Dict. of Quotations*.

To HALVE.† *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To  
divide into two parts. See TO HALP.  
Then, says he, the moon has strength enough;  
and is not yet *halved*.

*Shaksp*, *Twelfth*, p. 66.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being  
the plural.] An expression by which  
any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam  
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?  
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first.

*Clarendon*.

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other  
than the Saxon *pam*, a house, farm, or  
village. *Gibson's Camden*.

HAM. *n. s.* [ham, Sax. *hamme*, Dutch.]  
1. The hip; the hinder part of the articu-  
lation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was  
some contraction remaining. *Wicam*.

2. The thigh of a hog salted.  
Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye  
Are no rewards for want and infancy? *Pope*.

HA'NACK.† See HAMMOCK.

HA'MADRYAD.† *n. s.* [Greek, *ἡμάδρυς*, to-  
gether, and *δρῦς*, an oak; Fr. *hamadryade*.]  
One of those wood-nymphs of  
antiquity, who were feigned to live and  
die with the trees to which they were  
attached.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs,  
whom the ancients called *hamadryades*, is more to  
the honour of trees than any thing yet mentioned:  
It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had

no near a dependance on some trees, more espe-  
cially oaks, that they lived and died together.

*Spectator*, No. 589.

The *hamadryad* or nymph, who must neces-  
sarily have perished with the tree, appeared to him  
the next day. *Ibid*.

HA'MATE.† *adj.* [hamatus, Lat.] En-  
tangled; twisted together.

To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is ac-  
counted "ignotum per ignotum."

*Hy. Berkeley*, *Seris*, § 297.

HA'MATED. *adj.* [hamatus, Lat.] Hooked;  
set with hooks.

To HA'MBLE.† *v. a.* [Sax. *hamelan*; Chau-  
cer writes the word *hamel*; Dan. *ham-  
ble*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to  
hamstring.

HAME. *n. s.* [hama, Sax.] The collar by  
which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAME.† *n. s.* [Sax. *ham*.] Home. Our  
old word; and yet used in the north of  
England.

Therefore is I come, and eke Alein,  
To grind our corn, and carry it home again.

*Chaucer*, *Rice's Tale*.

To HA'MEL.† See TO HAMBLE. *Ham-  
lin*, or *hamlin*, is used for *working lame*,  
in the Craven dialect.

HA'MLET. *n. s.* [ham, Sax. and *let*, the  
diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*,  
lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon*.

He pitch'd upon the plain  
His mighty camp, so, when the day return'd,  
The country wast'd and the *hamlets* burn'd.

*Dryden*.

HA'MLETED.† *adj.* [from *hamlet*.] Coun-  
trified; accustomed only to a hamlet.

He is properly and justly to be counted alone  
that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamleted*  
in some untravell'd village of the stultier country.

*Editham*, *Rec.* ii. 49.

HAMMER. *n. s.* [hanep, Sax. *hammer*,  
Danish.]

1. The instrument, consisting of a long  
handle and heavy head, with which any  
thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,  
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare*.  
The staff will cut work well with a *hammer*.

*Bacon*.

It is broken not without many blows, and will  
break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron.

*Brown*, *Fulg. Err*.

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and  
his anvil. *South*.

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke.

*Dryden*, *Jun*.

2. Any thing destructive.  
That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of  
heresies, St. Augustine. *Hobbes* on Providence.

To HAMMER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To beat with a hammer.

His bores the *hammer*'d steel to strength surpas.  
*Sandys*.

This christal bore,  
That shines so clear,  
And carries in its womb a little day,  
Once *hammer*'d will appear  
Inpure as dust, as dark as clay.

*J. Hall*, *Poems*, (1646), p. 57.

2. To forge or form with a hammer.  
Unless the forgery  
Of brazen shield and spear, the *hammer*'d cuirass.

*Milton*, *S. C.*

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field.

*Dryden*.

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,  
 Till he had hammer'd out a rare estate. *Dryden.*  
 I must pay with hammer'd money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: used commonly in contempt.

What thou still be hammering treachery,  
 To humble down thy husband and thyself?

He was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witscraft, and picture it accordingly. *Clarendon.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, hammer'd up the articles. *Heyward.*

By this time Mr. Pryn's malice had hammer'd out something.

*Aph. Ludb., Hist. of his Trial, ch. 30.*

To HAMMER, v. n.

1. To work; to be busy; in contempt.  
 Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,  
 Whence this month I have been hammering. *Shakespeare.*

I have been studying how to compare  
 This prison where I live unto the world;  
 And, for because the world is populous,  
 And here is not a creature but myself,  
 I cannot do it; yet I'll hammer out it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in agitation.  
 Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;  
 Blood and revenge are hammering in my head. *Shakespeare.*

HAMMERABLE.\* *adj.* [from *hammer*]. Capable of being formed by a hammer.

*Sherwood.*

HAMMERCLOTH.\* *n.s.* [*hammer* and *cloth*]. The cloth that covers a coach-box. The coachman formerly used to carry a hammer, pincers, a few nails, &c. in a leather pouch belonging to his box; and this cloth was used for the hiding or concealing of them from the publick view. *Pegge.*

HAMMERER.\* *n.s.* [from *hammer*]. One who works with a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HAMMERHARD. *n.s.* [*hammer* and *hard*]. Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Mozon.*

HAMMERMAN.\* *n.s.* [*hammer* and *man*]. One who beats with a hammer at the forge.

Hard-handed and stiff ignorance, worthy a trowel or a hammerman. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

HAMMERWORT.\* *n.s.* [*Sax.* *hampr-wort*]. An herb. [*parietaria*]. See *Wort*.

HAMMOCK.\* *n.s.* [*hama* and *hack*, *Sax.* *Dr. Johnson*].—The word is Indian, *amack*; and our old writers follow it. Temple, from whom alone Dr. Johnson cites an example, gives it *hammock*. A swinging bed.

Cotton for the making of hammocks, which are Indian beds.

*Raleigh, Discov. of Guiana, (1596), p. 32.*  
 The Brazilians call their beds hammocks; they are as a sheet laid at both ends; and so they sit rocking themselves in them.

See *R. Hakluyt, Observe. Voy. to the S. Sea, p. 27.*  
 The storm being over, they [sailors] commonly get into hammocks or hammacks.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to hammocks, used them all his life.

*Temple.*

HAMPER.\* *n.s.* [supposed by Minshew to be contracted from *hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*, *Dr. Johnson*.—The word may be traced to the *Sax.* *hnap*, a cup; old *Fr.* *hanap*; *Armor.* *anap*; whence *hanaperium*, either a large cup, or a place in which to deposit cups, a cupboard. V. Du Cange in *HANAPERIUM*. Hence its application to a trunk, or box, in which any thing might be kept; and so *hanaper*, perhaps, for a *treasury*. Or it may be referred to the old word *ambry*, a cupboard; from *almonry*, or the place where alms were kept in order to be distributed. See *AMBERY*. Certain it is, that our word was formerly *amper*; though Dr. Johnson cites only the modern usage of it by Swift.] Formerly, a cupboard; a chest; a box; now, a large basket for carriage.

Either as a spiritual food and victual in their tabernacles, *ampers*, lutes; or as a mystic in their locked closets.

*Sheldon, Miscr. of Antichrist, (1616), p. 255.*  
 The Greek word, used by the translators, doth properly signify a hatch, or canopy to put victuals in, or a chest to lock treasure in.

*Sheldon, ut suprà, p. 265.*  
 What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!  
 What hampers full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

To HAMPER.\* *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain: Junius observes, that *hamplins* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hampur*, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius gives a much more probable original, viz. "*hampr*, Icel. *funiculus grossus lineus*: *Sueh. Vulg. hampas* *med negoti*, re difficili intricatus laborare."]

1. To shackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!  
 That my free soul may use her wing.  
 Which now is pinion'd with mortality,  
 As an entangl'd, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

We shall find such engines to assail,  
 And hamper thee, as thou shalt come of force. *Milton, S. A.*

What was it but a lion hamper'd in a net? *J. Evelyn.*

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,  
 And mother wits before their gallants;  
 Until they're hamper'd in the noose,  
 Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras.*  
 They hamper and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotson.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll hamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakespeare.*

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,  
 Stretch their small tubes, and hamper'd acres unwind. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th'ere are hamper'd by the laws,  
 Release the lab'ers for the cause. *Hudibras.*

HA'SPER.\* *n.s.* [from the verb.] A kind of chain or fetter.

The swarthy smith spits in his backstove first,  
 And bids the men bring out the five-fold twist,  
 His shackles, shacklocks, hampers, givers, and chains. *Brown, Brit. Past. B. i.*

HAMSTRING. *n.s.* [*ham* and *string*]. The tendon of the ham.

A player, whose conceit

Lies in his hamstring, doth think it rich

To beat the wooden dialogue, and sound

'Twixt his stretched footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two hamstrings. *Wiceman.*

To HAMSTRING.\* *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. [from the noun.] The Saxons used *hamelan* in this sense. See To HAMBLE.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham; to cripple.

His doctrine, referring all to an absolute deceiver, hamstringing all industry, and cuts off the sinews of men's endeavours towards salvation.

*Fuller's Holy State, (1618), p. 82.*

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;  
 Then Phalaris is added to his side. *Dryden.*

HAN for have, in the plural. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. This old contraction of *hæven*, however, is yet retained in the north of England. "They han," i. e. they have. Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c.

What concord has light and dark?

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

HANAPER.\* *n.s.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat. See HAMPER.] A treasury; an exchequer.

The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fees for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Rincon.*

To HANCE, or HAUNCE.\* *v. a.* [*Fr.* *hauser*. The parent of *enanche*.]

1. To lift up.

They change their almanacans for the hauncing of the pole. *Chaucer, Of the Astrologik.*

2. To raise; to enhance.

They hauncen their cause with false surquedies. *Chaucer, Compl. of Bl. Knight.*

HANCES. *n.s.* pl.

1. [In a ship.] Falls of the five-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

2. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *keiser*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Mason.*

HAND.\* *n.s.* [*hamb*, *honb*, *Sax.* and in all the Teutonick dialects; and if not primitive, as Serenius observes, from the Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

They laid hands upon him, and bound him hand and foot. *Andler, Hist. of the Turks.*

They hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow

Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton, P. L.*

That wonderful instrument the hand, was it made to be idle? *Bp. Berkeley.*

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate, on this hand, and that hand, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exod. xxxvii. 15.*

6. Part; quarter; aide.

It is allowed on all hands, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the bassa accepted, receiving in hand one year's tribute. *Andler, Hist.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in hand, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer. The example, however, seems to contain no more than the common expression *out of hand*, i.e. immediately. See *Out*.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of hand. *Is. lv. 14.*

7. Hate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of wars; business is bought at a dear hand where there is small dispatch. *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

Would you have any man without exception to take upon him the office of a schoolmaster? — No, on *out of hand*. *Shakspeare, As you like it, (1583.) P. II. sig. D. 4.*

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at *no hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wreat it to ignoble senses.

*Bp. Taylor, Worship Communicant.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at *no hand* consistent with humility.

*Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Employment and high place should become our greatest fear and terror, but at *no hand* our choice. *Fall, Life of Hammond.*

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou assest the contradiction between my heart and hand. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Arboreal and flowers  
Inbudded 'on each bank, the King of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

Alas! avar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his hand to any business during his father's life. *Addison.*

I rather suspect my own judgement, than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.

Where are these porters,  
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine hand / fellows,  
There's a trim rascals let in. *Shakspeare.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his hand at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writings in my works. *Addison.*

A friend of mine has a very fine hand on the violin. *Addison.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in hand to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate hand, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the hands of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifference to be reunited with its author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Chayne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the maddest rise;  
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;  
And while he beat's in and forth defy'd,  
Chang'd his hand, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have on hand in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her hand. *2 Sam. xiii. 5.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,  
And he deserves the favour at my hand. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his hand; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Lodge.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their hands, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his hands, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *I. Extranger.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,  
Or even holds a whole week's war with sense,  
Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,  
May duce by duce be whistled off his hands. *Pope.*

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required on both parts, at the hands of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at the hands of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker.*

22. Reach; nearness; as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at hand  
That chambers will be safe. *Shakspeare.*

He is at hand, and I'ndarus is come  
To do you satisfaction. *Shakspeare.*

The sight of his mind was like some sights of eyes: rather strong at hand than to carry off. *Bacon.*

Any light thing that moreth, when we find no wind, sweeteth a wind at hand. *Bacon.*

A very great sound near hand hath stricken many dead. *Bacon.*

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which nearer hand it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at hand salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.

Nor words at hand, nor hissing darts afar,  
Arc doom'd to 'savage the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our usual manager of mirth?  
What revels are in hand? Is there no play?  
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shakspeare.*

25. State of being in present agitation.

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;  
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand  
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakspeare.*

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine of it. *Lodge.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute,  
Confute, change hands, and still confute. *Hudibras.*

28. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which hand to take. *B. Jonson.*

Is best to take.  
They who thought they could never be secure except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the hand in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French king, supposing to make his hand by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood,  
Holds hand with any princess in the world. *Shakspeare.*

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

All Israel mourned for him, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by the hand of his servant Ahijah the prophet. *1 Kings, xiv. 18.*

The salutation by the hand of me 'I'ail. *Id. iv. 18.*

32. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instructions of God to that purpose; the use wherof is in our hands, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war like petty wrangling states,  
You're in my hand; and when I bid you cease,  
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their hands. *Lodge.*

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one can never give by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood setting him free from a governor, shall put him into the hands of his own inclination. *Lodge.*

Vestiges Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the hands of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Pressure of the bride.

Hollow men, like horses but at hand,  
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shakspeare.*

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Melancholy have an heavy hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countymen. *2 Mac. v. 23.*

He kept a strict hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

However strict a hand is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Lodge.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,  
Got hand upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceptible distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the hands of clocks and shadows of sun-dials. *Lodge.*

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.

The wisest prince, if he can surmount all his people from ruin, under the worst administration,

what may not his subjects hope for when he change hands, and make us of the best? *Suff.*

### 38. Giver, and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from hand to hand through all generations. *Tillotson.*

### 39. An actor; a workman; a soldier; a sailor.

The nurse of time and everlasting fame,  
That warlike hands ennobled with immortal name.  
*Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 5.*

Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,  
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he could prove that hand from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers.

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many hands, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

All hands aloft, aloft, let English valour shine;  
Let by a culverin, the signal of the line;  
Let every hand supply his gun!

Follow me,  
And you'll see,  
That the battle will be soon begun.  
*Song on the Sea-Fight in 1692.*

### 40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Jural snote as well the men of every city as the best, and all that came to hand. *Judges.*

A sweet reaper from his tillage brought  
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,  
Uncull'd as came to hand. *Milton, P. L.*

### 41. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shaks.*  
Solyman shew'd him his own letters intercepting,  
Asking him if he knew not that hand, if he knew not that seal? *Andros.*

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's hand, I happily escaped. *Denham.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,  
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,  
I must attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write corp or Roman hand, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of such hand as you like. *Locke.*

Constantia saw that the hand writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addison.*

I present these thoughts to an ill hand; but scholars are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanic part of writing. *Falson on the Classics.*

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small hand. *Arbuthnot.*

### 42. HAND over head. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.

So many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, hand over head, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: 'Tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things hand over head, without either fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

### 43. HAND to HAND. Close fight.

In single opposition, hand to hand,  
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shaks.*

He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,  
That slings afar, and points each hand to hand.  
He banish'd from the field. *Dryden.*

### 44. HAND in HAND. In union; conjointly.

Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would have gone hand in hand with his own. *Suff.*

### 45. HAND in HAND. Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of hand in hand comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

46. HAND to mouth. As wait requires.

In matter of learning, many of us are fit to be day-labourers, and to live from hand to mouth, being not able to lay up any thing.

*By. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.*  
They, good people,  
Have but from hand to mouth.

I can get bread from hand to mouth, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. To bear in HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.

A rascally yes forsooth knave, to bear in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*

48. To be HAND and GLOVE. To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another. *To HAND. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could lend the nap unto him. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I have been shewn a written prophecy that is handed among them with great secrecy. *Addison.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did hand her up, who best God dwelt.

By safe and invisible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence handed over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

1. Less him, that makes but tridles of his eyes,  
First hand me up; on mine own accord, I'll off.

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove  
Upon the boundless depth of lore:  
I bless my chains, I lend my ear,  
Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession, with down; to deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages. *Woodward.*

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be handed down to future ages. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are handed about amongst the mass, and only revealed to the few artists, till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbuthnot.*

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

To HAND, v. n. To go hand in hand; to co-operate with.

I desire to have liv'd an ill example,  
And, as your captain, led you on to mischief;  
But now will truly labour, that good men  
May say hereafter of me, to my glory,  
(Let but my power and means hand with my will),  
His good endeavours did weigh down his ill will. *Mansinger, Rescued.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a hand saw; or borne in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HANDBALL, \* n. s. [hand and ball.] One of our ancient games with the ball.

A custom by no means unlike the playing at handball for a many-cribs, the winning of which depends chiefly upon swiftness of foot.

HANDBARROW, n. s. A brand, from which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade. *Tusser.*

Set the board whereon the hive stands on a handbarrow, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer.*

HANDBASKET, n. s. A portable basket.

You must have woollen yarn to the grails with, and a small handbasket to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

HANDBELL, \* n. s. [Sax. handbell.] A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the pronunciation is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a handbell harder or softer. *Bacon.*

HANDBOW, \* n. s. A bow managed by the hand.

'Thus endeth the lives of these good yemen;  
God seed them eternal bliss;  
And all, that with a handbowe shote,  
That of hence they never miss.

Old Ballad of Adam Bell, &c.

HANDBREADTH, \* n. s. [Sax. handbræd.] A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an handbreadth round about. *Ezod. xxxv. 25.*

The eastern people determined their handbreadth by the breadth of barley corn, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth. *Arbuthnot.*

HANDBLOTH, \* n. s. [Sax. handblæth.] A handkerchief. See HANDKERCHIEF.

HANDBUFF, \* n. s. [This word is probably a corruption. Dr. Jamieson, noticing its use in Scotland, derives it from cuff, i. e. a sleeve of iron: "or," says he, "shall we rather deduce it from the Su. Goth. handlofvor, manacles, from hand and klofva, any thing cloven; speculum, says Iure, tendicula aucupum." — Dr. Jamieson had here overlooked the Saxon word, which is handcuff, from hand and copp, or corp, a fetter: on handcoppum, Psalm cxlix. 8. Of this word handcuff seems to be the corruption. Formerly we had handfetter.] A manacle; a fetter for the wrist.

To HANDCUFF, \* v. a. [from the noun.] To manacle; to fasten by a chain.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo; he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak, by attempting to rend it. *Hay, Essay on Deformity, (1754), p. 26.*

HANDCRAFT, \* n. s. [Sax. handcræft.] Work performed by the hand. This is the true word; handicraft being a corruption of it. Handcraft is in the old dictionary of Huloet.

HANDCRAFTSMAN, \* n. s. [from handcraft.] A workman. *Huloet.*

HANDED, adj. [from hand.]

1. Having the use of the hand, left or right.

Many are right handed, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. With hands joined.

He who has his rightmost bow

Handed they went. *Milton, P. L.*

**HAN'DER. n. s.** [from hand.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.

They would assume, with wond'rous art,  
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,  
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were  
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer  
A right 't interpret? Or would they alone,  
Who brought the present, claim it for their own.  
*Dryden.*

**HAN'DFAST. † n. s.** [hand and fast.]

1. Hold; custody.  
If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. Hold; power of keeping.  
Can it be, that this most perfect creature,  
'This image of his Maker, well-appeal'd man,  
'Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,  
'To fall into a woman's easy arms?  
*Brown, and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

**HAN'DFAST. \* adj.** Fast, as by contract; firm in adherence. See *TO HANDFAST*.  
A virgin made *handfast* to Christ.  
*Bale, Eng. Vat. P. l. fol. 63. b.*

**TO HAN'DFAST. \* v. a.** [Sax. *handfæstan*, to promise.]

1. To betroth.  
If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfast* to any man, [betwixt present version].

*Deut. xii. 23. Coverdale's Transl.*  
Every man must esteem the person, to whom he is *handfast*, none otherwise than for his own spouse.

*Christen State of Matrimony, (1513), fol. 43. b.*

2. To join together solemnly by the hand; to complete the ceremony of marriage.  
Auspices were those that *handfast* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.

*B. Jonson's son. Notes on his Majesty's Court.*

3. To oblige by duty; to bind.  
We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over by the hand by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.

*Alp. Smectry, Sermon, on the Fire of London, 1666.*

**HAN'DFASTING. \* n. s.** [Sul. Goth. *hand-fæsting*, a promise made; from those who bind themselves to their sovereign, and by those who are about to be married; from *fæsta hand*, which means to join one's right hand to another. See *Irish's Lexic. Su. Goth.*] A kind of marriage-contract.

After the *handfastings* and making of the contract, the churching and wedding should not be differed to long.

*Christen State of Matrim. fol. 43. b.*

**HAN'DFETTER. \* n. s.** [hand and fetter.] A manacle for the hands. *Sherwood.*

**HAN'DFUL. † n. s.** [Sax. *handfull*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.  
Others, taking *handfuls* of dust that was next at hand, cast them all together upon Lysimachus.

*2 Mac. iv. 41.*  
I saw a country gentleman in the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him,  
*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.  
Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood.  
*Bacon.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwells,  
The rancor of its edge had felt;

For of the lower end two *handful*  
It had decour'd, it was so *handful*.  
*Hoffdort.*  
Poor Sydenham's horse stumbled, and fell upon him, and broke his thigh-bone about a *handful* above the knee.  
*Clarendon, State Lett. ii. 345.*

3. A small number or quantity.  
He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle.  
*Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.  
Being in possession of the town, they bring their *handful* to defend themselves from firing.  
*Raleigh.*

**HAN'DGALLOP. n. s.** A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.  
Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *handgallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground.  
*Dryden.*

**HAND-GRANA'DE. \* n. s.** See *GRANADO*, and *GRANADE*.

They entertained them with so many *hand-granadoes*, fire-balls, powder-pots, and scalding lead, that the assailants were forced to fall back.  
*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 169.*

**HAN'DGUN. n. s.** A gun wielded by the hand.

This game has names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverins or culubins, others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns* and muskets.  
*Comden.*

**HAN'DICRAFT. † n. s.** [Sax. *handcraeft*. See *HANDCRAFT*.]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical sciences, and direct themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*.

2. A man who lives by manual labour.  
The co'vants thou shalt teach by candle-light,  
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade  
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid.  
*Dryden.*

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner.  
*Swift, Goddard's Trav.*

**HAN'DICRAFTSMAN. † n. s.** [*Handicraft* and *man*.] This word is properly *handicraftsman*. See *HANDCRAFTSMAN*. A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*.  
*Shakespeare.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsmen* in Athens.  
*Shakespeare.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters.  
*Bacon.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater.  
*Swift.*

He is the landed man that maintains the merchant, and shop-keeper, and *handicraftsmen*.  
*Swift.*

**HAN'DILY. adv.** [from *handy*.] With skill; with dexterity.

**HAN'DINESS. † n. s.** [from *handy*.] Readiness; dexterity.

Ungrateful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education, and low company.  
*Ld. Chesterfield.*

**HAN'DIWORK. † n. s.** [*handy* and *work*. Dr. Johnson.—This is a corruption of *handwork*, the work of the hand; *hand-people*, Saxon.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient.  
*Hobbes.*

As proper men as ever trod upon seats-leather have gone upon my *handwork*.  
*Shakespeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*.  
*Psalms.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a tailor. *L'Estreange.*

**HAN'DKERCHIEF. † n. s.** [hand and kerchief. Dr. Johnson.—The Saxons used *handkerchiefs*, as I have already observed, for this useful and necessary article; they had also *handlin*, (*handlinen*), and *handkerche*, (*handkercheit*), in the same sense. Our present word is half Saxon, and half French. It is sometimes corrupted, both in writing and speaking; as, "Come in with a *handkercher*," Beaumont, and Fl. Woman-Hater. Again, "His white gloves, as his *handkercher*," Butler, Rem.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes.  
*Shakespeare.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear; this accident the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows.  
*Shakespeare.*

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**HAN'DL'SQUAGE. \* n. s.** [hand and language.] The science of conversing by means of the hand.

Because the convenience of writing cannot always be in readiness; neither yet though it could, is it so proper a medium of interpretation, between persons present face to face, as a *hand-language*; it will therefore be necessary to teach the dumb scholar a finger-alphabet.

*Deafness, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 73.*

**TO HAN'DLE. † v. a.** [*handlen*, Dutch; *handlian*, Saxon; from *hand*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.  
The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them.  
*Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.  
That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowscraper.  
*Shakespeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.  
An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to loose and *handle* their colts six months every year.  
*Temple.*

4. To treat, to mention in writing or talk.  
He left nothing fitted for the purpose  
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse.  
*Shakespeare.*

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,  
Thou *handled* in thy discourse.  
*Shakespeare.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgement.  
*2 Mac. ii. 31.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak here, when we *handle* the communication of sounds.  
*Bacon.*

By Guido's Unidius, in his treatise, for the application of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Hillins, Dandelus.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said.  
*Aitbryng.*

## 5. To deal with; to practise.

They that handle the law know not.

*Jer. ii. 8.*

## 6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!  
How wert thou handled, being prisoner? *Shakspeare.*  
They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had handled them so ill. *Clarendon.*

## 7. To practise upon; to transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question;  
You shall see how I'll handle her. *Shakspeare.*

HAN'DLE. *n. s.* [*handle*, *Saxon*.]

## 1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a handle.

No hand of blood and bone

Can gripe the sacred handle of our sceptre,  
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shakspeare.*

Fortune turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a doleful handle, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Sp. Taylor.*

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a handle to it. *L'Estrange.*

Of bone the handles of my knives are made,  
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,  
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left  
Any snarl or hurt-gout from the haft. *Dryden.*

A loom there was, with which a brechen paid  
Hang by the handle on a driven nail. *Dryden.*

## 2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal handle of his own good nature.

*South.*

HAN'DLEABLE. *\* adj.* [*from handle*.] That may be handled.

*Sherwood.*

HAN'DLESS. *† adj.* [*hand* and *less*.] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accused hand  
Hath made thee handless? *Shakspeare.*

His mingled myrmidons,  
Noiseless, handless, hacket and clift, come to him,  
Crying on Hector. *Shakspeare.*

The handless, festive corpses of their fellow-countrymen. *Pulver, Italy War, p. 196.*

HAN'DLING. *\* n. s.* [*from handle*.]

## 1. Touch.

I'll have no touches therefore,  
Nor takings by the arms, nor tender circles  
Cast 'bout the waist, but all be done at distance;  
Love is brought up with those soft migniard handings. *B. Jonson, Dec. on As.*

## 2. Cunning; trick.

Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play,  
He all those royal signs had stolen away. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

HAN'DMAID. *n. s.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brava Burgundy, undoubted host of France!  
Stay, let thy humble handmaid speak to thee. *Shakspeare.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,  
And said she would his handmaid poor remain. *Faust.*

I will never set politics against ethics, especially for that true ethics are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heaven's youngest-term'd star  
Hath fix'd her polish'd car  
Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best  
Thy handmaids, clad them o'er with purple beams  
And aure wings, that up they flew so drest,  
And spoke the truth of thee on glorious thrones  
Before the judge. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Those of my family their master slight,  
Grown despicable in my handmaid's sight. *Sunday.*

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, Art,  
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;  
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom,  
Health, wealth, victory and honour should always  
wait on her as her handmaids. *Addison.*

Thou criticism the muse's handmaid! pray,  
To dress her charms, and make her more below'd. *Page.*

HANDMAIDEN. *\* n. s.* A maid-servant; a handmaid.

He hath regarded the low estate of his handmaidens. *St. Luke, i. 48.*

HAN'DMILL. *n. s.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.

Oh the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;  
Returning late, and laden home with gain  
Of better'd pitch, and handmills for the grain. *Dryden.*

## HANDS off. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, hands off, says the lion. *L'Estrange.*

HANDSAILS. *n. s.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their handmills, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

HAN'DSAW. *n. s.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a hand-saw. *Shakspeare.*

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small hand-saw. *Mortimer.*

HAN'DSCREW. *\* n. s.* [*hand* and *screw*.] A sort of engine for raising heavy timber, or great weights of any kind; a jack.HAN'DSEL. *† n. s.* [*hansel*, a first gift, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—In our old lexicography, *hansel* is defined "a new year's gift." Hulot. The same by Cotgrave, in V. ESTREINE. And formerly also, if not at present, it signified a free gift, given by the owner of a new thing, upon the first use of it. Primarily, however, it is a contract concluded by joining the right hands; Goth. *handsal*; and afterwards *handsoel*, an earnest of future payment.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale; a gift; an earnest. It is now not used in writing, but is frequent in the dialect of trade, and is also a northern term.

The custom was to give the cup empty, but Alexander giveth it to give full of wine with good handling. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 116. b.*

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Thou art joy's *hansel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,  
Subject to every mountain's bended knee. *Herbert.*

TO HAN'DSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In untimorous deer he *hansels* his young paws,  
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

I'd show you  
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,  
And *hansel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HAN'DSMOOTH. *adv.* [*hand* and *smooth*.] With dexterity; with readiness.

If we can but come off well here, we shall carry on the rest hand-smooth. *Mor. Myst. of Godoluc, (1660.) p. 30.*

HANDSOME. *adj.* [*handsom*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

## 1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is no handsome, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

## 2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very handsome, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

## 3. Elegant; graceful.

That easy and handsome address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

## 4. Ample; liberal: as, a handsome fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a handsome action. To HAN'DSOME. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.] To render elegant or neat.

Him — all repute  
For his device in hand-someing a suit;  
To judge of lace — [he hath] the best conceit. *Donne.*

HAN'DSOMELY. *† adv.* [*from handsome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously. Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh handsomely in his way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When the little nymph, changing her faultless shape,  
Becomes unhand-some, handsomely to 'scape. *Walker.*

## 2. Beautifully; gracefully.

His eyes were clear, and white, and full set, like a diamond or precious stone in a ring; either too much depressed, nor too prominent; but handsomely sitting the sockets. *Purcell on Eccles. v. 12.*

## 3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it handsomely, and made a vessel thereof. *Watson, xlii. 11.*

This book is well and handsomely made, of good leather. *Brink, Disc. of Civ. Life, p. 13.*

## 4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HAN'DSOMENESS. *n. s.* [*from handsome*.]

Beauty; grace; elegance. Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting handsomeness in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For handsomeness' sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon.*

In clothes, cheap handsomeness doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that handsomeness for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

HAN'DSPIKE. *\* n. s.* [*hand* and *spike*.] A kind of wooden lever to move great weights.HAN'DSTAFF. *\* n. s.* [*hand* and *staff*.] A javelin.

The bows, and the arrows, and the handstaves, [in the margin, *javelins*,] and the spears. *Esch. xxix. 9.*

HAN'DVICE. *n. s.* [*hand* and *vicer*.] A vice to hold small work in.HAN'DWEAPON. *n. s.* [*hand* and *weapon*.] Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand.

If he smite him with an *hand-weapon* of wood wherewith he may die, and he die, he is a murderer. *Nam. xxv. 16.*

HAN'DWORK. *\* n. s.* [*Sax. hanþyrcpe*.] Work of the hand. See HANDWORK.



**HANDWORKED.** \* *adj.* [*Sax. handþrofte* : *þir* handþrofte *þemþel*, this temple that is made with hands. *St. Mark*, xiv. 58.] Made with hands; formed by workmanship.

**HANDWRITING.** \* *n. s.* [*hand* and *writing*, *Sax. handþroft*.]

1. A case or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;

If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink.

Your own handwriting would tell you what I think.

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of handwritings.

2. Any writing.  
A handwriting, unknown to the magicians, troubleth the king. *Contents of Chap. iv. of Dan.*

**HANDY.** \* *adj.* [*from hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand; as *handy work*; *handy blow*; but such words are now formed into one, and have long been considered as compounded substantives. See **HANDYBLOW**, **HANDYSTROKE**, and **HANDWORK**.

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.  
They may be encountered with *handy stroke* of syllogism, or syllogismatical conclusion.

*Tucker's Fob. of the Church*, (1604), p. 63. She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best She cul'd it, and them with *handy care* she dress'd.

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate; And each is *handy* in his way.

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.  
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the joiner, and is more *handy* than the long joiner.

**HANDYBLOW.** \* *n. s.* [*hand* and *blow*.] A stroke inflicted by the hand; an act of hostility.

By whose means the matter came to *handy-blow*. *Harnar, Tr. of Hica's Sermon*, (1587), p. 162.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy-blow*. *Knots, Hist. of the Turks*.

Both parties join, and fall in *handy-blow*. *Agd. Song. Tragedy*.

Both parties now were drawn so close, Almost to come to *handy-blow*. *Hudibras*, i. iii.

**HANDYDANDY.** \* *n. s.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Dr. Johnson*.—It is, I believe, a play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. See *Florio's Italian Dictionary*, 1598: "*Bazichiaro*, to shake between two hands; to play *handy-dandy*." *Mr. Malone*.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handy-dandy*.

*Arbutnot and Pope*.

**HANDYGRIP.** \* *n. s.* [*hand* and *gripe*.]

Seizure by the hand or paw.  
The mastiffs, charging home, To blows and *handy-gripes* were come.

*Hudibras*, i. iii.

**HANDYSTROKE.** \* *n. s.* [*hand* and *stroke*.]

A blow inflicted by the hand.

When we came to *handystrokes*, as often As I lost blows, so often I gave wounds.

*Ben Jonson and Fl. Lewis of Comedy*.

**HANDWORK.** \* See **HANDWORK**.

The former is the spelling now most followed.

To **HANG** \* *v. a.* *preter.* and *part. pass.* *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*; [*hangen*, *Saxon*; *kengan*, *Su. Goth.*; *ahan*, *M. Goth.* to suspend, from *ha*, high. *Serene*.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.

Strangely visited people be cure; Hanging a golden stamp about their necks, Put on with holy prayers.

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem.

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made, That *hang'st* the solid earth in fleeting air, Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair.

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

*Achitophel*—*hanged* himself, and died.

He hath commission from thy wife and me To hang Cordelia in the prison.

Hanging supposes human soul and reason; This animal's below committing treason: Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel? That's a preference for *Achitophel*.

4. To display; to show aloft.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls.

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit.

The beauties of this place should mourn; The immortal fruits and flowers at my return Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath

Is now more poisonous.

6. To be fragrant, but it fades in time; The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime; White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay; And winter snow in minutes melts away.

7. To droop the head, and hang by the wing.

Each drops his head, and hangs his wing.

8. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them.

9. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

*Hung* be the heav'n with black, yield day to night.

The pavement ever foul with human gore; Heads and their mangled members *hang* the door.

10. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better In chambers wainscotted than *hanged*.

11. To be pious father for my sake Did grateful offerings on thy altars make, Or I increas'd them with my sylvan tolls, And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils, Give me to scatter these.

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours.

12. To **HANG** upon. To regard with passionate affection.

What though I be not so in grace as you, So *hang* upon with love, so fortunate.

To **HANG** \* *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portullis *hang*, Which to the gate directly did incline, With cunning compass and compact strong.

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears, Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with *cur*.

If *gaming* does an aged sire entice, Then my young master swiftly learns the vice, And *shakes* in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice.

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy.

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue, Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*?

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house.

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hang* about my neck, and kiss on kiss.

7. To-day might I, *hanging* on *Hosur's* neck, Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave.

8. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

9. To hang; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy; And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne, That speak him full of grace.

10. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

11. To hang; to impend.

12. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

13. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

14. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

15. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

16. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

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19. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

20. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

21. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

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28. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

29. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

30. To be suspended by the neck, and two little infants *hang* about her neck.

A noble stroke he lifted high,  
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell  
On the proud crest of Sathan. *Milnes, P. L.*  
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hang,  
And faulting 'd's unfinished on her tongue. *Dryden.*

## 15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched  
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours!  
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,  
On whose just sceptre hangs Europa's scale. *Prior.*

## 16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though word 'ring waxes hung on all he spoke,  
The club mist bail him master of the joke. *Shakespeare.*  
17. To have a steep declivity.  
Sussex mark herself itself on the middle of the  
sides of hanging grounds. *Morimer.*

## 18. To be executed by the halter.

If thou speak 'st false,  
Upon the next shalt thou hang alive. *Macbeth.*  
The court foretokes him, and Sir Balcan hangs. *Pope.*  
To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,  
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the  
strong. *Pope.*

## 20. To be displayed; to be shown.

Let not him, that plays the lion, pure his nails,  
for they shall hang out as the lion's claws.  
*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dr.*  
21. To continue; as, the wind has hung  
easterly a great while.

## 22. To HANG FIRE. A term applied to guns, when the flame communicates not immediately from the pan to the charge.

HA'NG'Y. \* n. s. [hang and by.] A dependent: an expression of contempt.

The wags and drolls are unfeeling and  
harmful hangings, which live upon the spoil of  
others' labours. *By. Hall, Occas. Medit. § 62.*  
Sirrah, I pray thee be acquainted with my  
hang-lyes here; thus wilt take exceeding pleasure  
in 'em, if thou bear'st 'em once go: my wind-  
instruments! *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*  
Hang them, a pair of railing hangings!  
*Benson, and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

HA'NGER. \* n. s. [from hang.] That by  
which any thing hangs: as, the pot-  
hangers. Dr. Johnson.—Formerly that  
part of the girdle or belt, by which the  
sword was suspended, was called the  
hangers. See Minshew's Dict. "The  
hangers of a sword."

Six French rapiers and poniards with their  
assigns, as girdle, hangers, and so. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

HA'NGER. \* n. s. [from hang. Dr. Johnson.—  
Rather perhaps from the Persian  
hangier, a dagger. See Sir Thomas  
Herbert's Travels, p. 317.] A short  
curved sword; a short broad sword.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on  
my hanger, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.

HA'NGER. \* n. s. [from hang.] One who  
causes others to be hanged.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe  
hanger of highwaymen. *Adams, Anecd. ii. 251.*

HA'NGER-ON. \* n. s. [from hang.] A dependent;  
one who eats and drinks without  
payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms  
were supplied by the umbra, or hangers-on.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They all excused themselves save two, which  
two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest  
hangers-on. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows  
how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING. \* n. s. [from hang.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the  
walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich hangings in an homely house.  
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare.*  
Being informed that his breakfast was ready,  
he drew towards the door, where the hangings were  
held up. *Clarendon.*

New purple hangings clothe the palace walls.  
And sumptuous festings are made in spacious halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe  
with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ig-  
norance, are called ancient hangings. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a cross hanging;  
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not  
in use.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,  
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves,  
And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare.*

3. Death by a halter.

Slander or poison dread from Delia's rage,  
Hard words or hanging, if your judge be Page. *Pope.*

4. Display; exhibition.

This untidy mole mislaid several coxcombs;  
and, like the hanging out of false colours, made  
some of them converse with Rosalinda in what  
they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

HA'NGING. participial adj. [from hang.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that  
you have a hanging look. *Shakespeare.*  
What Ethiop's lips he has!

How foul a snout, and what a hanging face!  
*Dryden.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter;  
a hanging matter.

HA'NGING-SLEEVES. \* n. s. pl. Strips of  
the same stuff with the gown, hanging  
down the back from the shoulders;  
formerly worn by children of both sexes.  
See the second sense of the neuter verb  
hang.

These mistakes are to be left off with your  
hanging-sleeves. *Ld. Halifax.*

HA'NGMAN. \* n. s. [hang and man.]

1. The public executioner.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair  
of gulleys; in his right hand he was pointed hold-  
ing a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse  
of money. *Singden.*

Who stukes that noise there? who are you?  
—Your friend, sir, the hangman: you must be  
so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakespeare.*

Men do not stand

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand  
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they  
hate;  
Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critic, who made it his busi-  
ness to lash the faults of other writers, that was  
not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is  
generally a worse malefactor than the criminal  
that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or  
ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;  
As they had seen with these hangmen's hands:  
Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,  
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring,  
and the little hangmen dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

HANK. \* n. s. [hank, Icelandic, a chain  
or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

A hank of gold or silver thread. *Sherrwood.*

2. A type; a check; an influence. A low  
word, as Dr. Johnson says; yet, it may  
be added, very common; as, to have a  
hank upon a person, i. e. to have a hold  
upon him. Mr. H. Tooke hence con-  
siders hank as the past participle of  
hang, i. e. to have something hung upon  
him. But the Icelandic hank, which  
denotes a chain, a collar, is here also a  
satisfactory etymon; and the Latin  
uncus may accompany it.

Do we think we have the hank that some gal-  
lants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon  
peril of losing all former scores, he must still go  
on to supply? *Dancy of Pary.*

In Horace, Necessity is furnished, if I may so  
express myself, with her hand and her fastenings,  
which she carries in her brazen hand.

*Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 267.*

3. In naval language, hanks are wooden  
rings fixed on the stays.

4. In the north of England, a withy or  
rope for fastening a gate. [Swed. hank,  
the same.]

TO HANK. \* v. n. [from the noun.] To  
form into hanks. Used in the north  
of England.

TO HANKER. \* v. n. [hanken, Dutch.  
Serenius would refer it to hank; or, se-  
condly, to the Su. henga efter, to desire  
greatly.]

1. To long importunately; to have an in-  
cessant wish; it has commonly (but not  
always) after before the thing desired.  
It is scarcely used but in familiar lan-  
guage, Dr. Johnson says; yet it has  
been employed on the most serious  
subjects. See HANKERING.

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the  
merchant bankers after something else. *L'Estrange.*

Dost thou not hanker after a greater liberty in  
some things? If not, there's no better sign of a  
good resolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always  
hankering after the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

2. To linger with expectation.

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to  
hanker herabout.

*Slokes on the Prophecy, (1659), p. 220.*

HA'NKERING. \* n. s. [from hanker.] Strong  
desire; longing.

And now the saints began their reign,  
For which th' had years'd so long in vain,  
And felt such bowled hankering,  
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*

Among women and children, care is to be taken  
that they get not a hankering after those juggling  
astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange.*

The republic that fell under the subjection of  
the duke of Florence, still retains many hankering  
after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*

We shall be able to part both with it and them,  
[the body and its delights], without any great  
regret or reluctance; and to live from them for  
ever, without any disquieting longings or hanker-  
ings after them. *Scott, Chr. Life, P. l. ch. 3.*

To HA'NKLE\* v. n. [from *hank*.] To twist; to entangle. Still used in the north of England.

HA'NSEL\* See HANDELL.

HANT, for *has not*, or *have not*.

That roguish leer of yours makes a pretty woman's heart ache; you *hant* that simper about the mouth for nothing. Addison.

HA'NTLE, or HA'NDYLE\* n. s. A handful; much. A northern word. Grose, and Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.

HAP-† n. s. [anhap, in Welsh, is misfortune. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Tyrwhitt refers *happe* in Chaucer to the Saxon; but Mr. Chalmers observes, that there is no such word, of this meaning, in that language; *Hap* is, in the Welsh, chance, luck, good fortune; and *anhap*, mischance, as already observed. Serenius, however, notices under *happy*, the Goth. *hap*, inperata felicitas.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*, As through the flowering forest rash she fled, In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap, And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did encwrap. *Spenser*, *F. Q. i.*

Her *hap* was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Box. *Rush*, ii. 3.

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curs'd be good *haps*, and curs'd be they that build Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sidney*.

To have ejected winnower that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see the example followed. *Hooder*.

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think of cannot still have the like *hap*. *Hooder*.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles*.

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estrange*.

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the banits to stray Of armed men; for often had she seen The tragick end of many a bloody fray; Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax*.

HA-HA'RLOT\* n. s. A coarse coverlet. Wachter's strange commentary on this word, is, "*Hap-harlot*, a close covering; Lat. cento, lecti stragulum crassius, q. d. a *harlot* by *hap*, &c. si desit meretricis, detur aliquod *forte fortuna* ad fovendas artus, &c. Vox ludicra!"—The word is an old expression for a *coverlet*; and is in the former part of it derived from *hap*, to cover; not from *hap*, chance, as Wachter pretends. The latter part might be thought to be from *'til*, a bed, like *coverlet*, if the word were not written *hap-harlot*, and *hap-harlot*, by our old writers; though Ainsworth writes it *happaret*. The allusion is to *harlot* (not in Wachter's coarse sense of it, but) in the sense of a *servant*; im-

plying that it was a rug fit only for a low person or servant; as *dagwain*, a kindred term, seems to have been a similar article proper only for one of low rank, a *swain*. Barret, in his *Alveary* of 1580, thus explains it, "a coarse covering made of divers shreds; and Huloet, before him, "a coverlet so called." The ridiculous remark of Wachter required animadversion; especially as it has been admitted into the Rev. Mr. Lemon's Etymological Dictionary without refutation. *Hap*, or *happin*, is still our northern word for a rug or coarse coverlet.

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of dagwain, or *hap-harlots*: I use thy own terms. *Harrison*, *Desc. of Eng.* ch. 12. *Prof. to Hildesheim*.

HA-HA'ZARD. n. s. Chance; accident; perhaps originally *hap hazard*.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hooder*.

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange*.  
We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Lalce*.

TO HAP. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser*.

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel.  
And tell my lord and lady what *hap*'d. *Shakespeare*.

In destruction by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon*.

TO HAP\* v. a.

1. To cover, [perhaps from the Sax. *heapan*, to heap upon.] In the north of England, to heap clothes on one. Ray. In some places, to cover from danger.

There, one garment will serve a man most commonly two years: for why should he desire more? seeing if he had them, he should not be the better *happ* or covered from cold. *Robinson*, *Transl. of More's Utopia*, (1551,) ii. 4.

2. To catch; to seize; to take, [old Fr. *happer*; either perhapp from the Lat. *rappio*, or *capio*.] *Sherwood*.

HA-P\* n. s. A rug, or coarse coverlet. See HA-HARLOT.

HA'PLESS. adv. [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Happyless *Egeon*, whom the fates have mark'd To bear the extremity of dire mishap! *Shakspeare*.  
Here *happyless* Icarus had found his part, Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden*.

Did his hapless passion equal mine, I would refuse the bliss. *Smith*.

HA'PLY. adv. [from *hap*.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. This love of theirs myself have often seen, *Haply* when they have judg'd me too fast asleep. *Shakspeare*.

To warn  
Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge From penury, because from death releas'd? *Milton*, *P. L.*

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouched, Though that seems strange. *Rome*.

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, as his *haply* labour under the like circumstances. *Swift*.

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream, Him *haply* slumbering on the Norway foam, The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff Dooming some island oft, as wrensem tell, With fatal anchor in his scaly rind, Moors by his side. *Milton*, *P. L.*

TO HA'PPEN. v. n. [from *hap*.]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall *happen*. *Junius*, lib. 22.

Say not I have sinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me. *Ecclesi*, v. 4.

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotson*.

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Growth*.

HA'PPEN, or HA'PPENS\* adv. Used in the north adverbially for *possibly*, *perhaps*. Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss. and Craven Dialect.

TO HA'PPER\* v. n. To *hap*; to skip about. See TO HOP. The Scotch thus use *hap*.

Those shameless companions, which attribute unto themselves the name of the company of Jesus; which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer* and swarm throughout the world. *Harmer*, *Tr. of Ben's Sermon*, (1587,) p. 242.

HA'PPILY. adv. [from *happy*.]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. I come to write it *happily* in Padua.

If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakespeare*.  
Preferred by conquest, *happily* overthrowing, Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller*.

Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a *happily* for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden*.

2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*.

3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives *happily*.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written erroneously for *haply*.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Digby*.

HA'PPIN. n. s. A rug, or coarse covering. See HA-HARLOT.

HA'PPINESS. n. s. [from *happy*.]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

*Happiness* is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and continueth in it after an eminent sort the contentment of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hooder*.

Oh! *happiness* of sweet retired contentment. To be at once secure and innocent. *Dromond*.

Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man. *Temple*.

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his happiness in the same thing. *Locke.*

## 2. Good luck; good fortune.

Fortunous elegance; unstudied grace. Certain graces and happinesses, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Declan.*

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare. For there's a happiness as well as care. *Pope.*

Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains, And finish'd more through happiness than pains. *Pope.*

HA'PPY.† *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*. See *HAF*.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.

At other end 'Twas did Striphon land. Her happy making hand. *Sidney.*

Am I happy in thy news? — If to have done the thing you gave in charge Beget you happiness, be happy then; For 't is done. *Shakspeare.*

Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine About the supreme throne Of him, to whose happy making sight alone, — Our heavenly guide's soul shall climb. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us happy, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison.*

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chrymists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

Yet in his agony his fancy wrought, And fear supply'd him with this happy thought. *Dryden.*

3. Addressful; ready.

Desire his service, Tell him wherein you are happy. *Shakspeare.*

One gentleman is happy at a reply, and another craves in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

4. Propitious; favourable. A Latinism.

Not in use. Therefore, for goodness sake, and as you're known

The first and happiest bearers of the town, Be sad, as we would make you. *Prod. Shakspeare's A. Hen. VIII.*

5. Happy Man be his Dole. A proverbial expression, implying may his fortune, his dole or share in life, be that of a happy man.

Happy man be his dale! He that runs fastest, gets the ring. *Shakspeare, Tim. Shrew.*

Let every man beg his own way, and happy man be his dale. *Ben Jonson, and Fl. H't at Sev. H'pions.*

HA'QUETON. *n. s.* A coat of mail. See *HACQUETON*.

HAR'AM, or HAR'EM.\* *n. s.* [Persian.] A seraglio; the women's apartment in the East.

Recollecting the extreme vigilance, with which the harems of the East are guarded. *Scripture Illustr. Expos. Ind.*

HAR'ANGUE.† *n. s.* [harangue, French.] The original of the French word is much questioned: Menage thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, English; Junius imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *oratione*, *oratorion*, *orator*, *oranger*, *haranguer*. Dr. Johnson. —

The word is merely the pure and regular past participle, *hany*, of the Anglo-Saxon verb *hanyan*, to sound, or to make a great sound; (as *himo* is also used.) And M. Casseneuve alone is right in his description of the word, when he says, "*Harangue est un discours prononcé avec contention de voix*." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. Purl. ii. 274. The French word is from the English.] A speech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors' mis'd,

Assaulted, and *harangues* are heard; but soon In faction opposition. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues*. *Watts.*

TO HAR'ANGUE.† *v. n.* [haranguer, Fr.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

The House impeach him; Conspicuously *harangue*. *Pope.*

TO HAR'ANGUE.† *v. a.* To address by an oration; as, he *harangued* the troops.

HAR'ANGUER.† *n. s.* [from *harangue*.] An orator; a public speaker; generally with some mixture of contempt.

Turns the occasion takes, and cries aloud, Talk on, you quaint *haranguers* of the crowd. *Dryden, Æn.*

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot. *Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, § 23.*

TO HAR'ASS.† *v. a.* [harasser, Fr. from *harasse*, a heavy buckler, according to Du Cange. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Sax. *heargan*, to spoil, to lay waste; a military word, from which also to *harrow* is derived; Icel. *herian*; Su. Goth. *haeria*, the same, from *haer*, an armed force; Sax. *hepe*. Serenius partly inclines to this etymon. The primitive sense of the word, therefore, which has hitherto been overlooked, is that of spoliation by an enemy.

1. To desolate; to waste; to destroy. A multitude of tyrants, which have for a long while harassed and wasted the soul. *Hammond, Works, iv. 562.*

2. To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness. These troops came to the army but the day before, harassed with a long and wearisome march. *Becon.*

Our walls are thinly man'd, our best men slain; The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching, And *harass'd* us with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care, Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

HA'RASS.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent The *harass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton, G. A.*

HA'RASSER.\* *n. s.* [from *harass*. Sax. *hærgan*.] A spoiler.

Unnumbered *harassers* of the fleet. *Ellis, Tr. of Sax. Ode, Spec. E. P. l. 23.*

HA'RBINGER. *n. s.* [herberger, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or a har-

bour for those that follow.] A forerunner; a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath, Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful The bearing of my wife with your approach. *Shakspeare.*

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery, Death's *harbinger*. *Milton, P. L.*

And now of love they treat, till the evening star, Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Before him, a great prospect, to proclaim His coming, is sent *harbingers*, who all Invites. *Milton, P. R.*

As Ormond's *harbingers* to you they run; For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOROUGH.\* *n. s.* [Sax. *hepebeorgan*. See *HA'BOUR*.] A lodging.

Leave me those hills, where *harbour* nio to see, Nor holy-town, nor breck. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.*

TO HA'RBOROUGH.\* *v. a.* [Sax. *hepebeorgan*. See *TO HA'BOUR*.] To receive into lodging; to stable deer. *Hulot.*

HA'RBOROUS.\* *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Hospitable.

A bishop must be — *harborous*, [in the present version, given is *hospitality*,] apt to teach. *1 Tim. iii. 2. (Various Old Transl.)*

HA'RBOUR.† *n. s.* [herberge, French; herberg, Dutch; albergo, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — The original seems to be the Sax. *hepebeorgan*, a military station, a lodging for soldiers, from *hepe*, an army, and *beorgan*, to protect, to shelter; whence our old word *harborough*, or *harbrough*. See *HARBOROUGH*. From this usage of the word, which obtained among the Germans also, the sense of it as an inn, or a lodging for any persons, was adopted into several languages.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd; Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Be all those easy souls who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shakspeare.*

They leave the mouths of Po, That all the borders of the town's offside; And spreading round in one continuous lake, A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.

TO HA'RBOUR.† *v. n.* [Sax. *hepebeorgan*.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shakspeare.*

They are sent by me, That they should *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakspeare.*

Southwards they bent their flight, And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night; Next morn' they rose, and set up every sail; The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale. *Dryden.*

Let me be grateful; but let far from me Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look, And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

TO HA'BOUR.† *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though she *harbours* you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders.

Knave! I know, which in this plainness *harbour* more craft, and more corrupter ends, Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Slapup.*  
Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought Of scotings from the king. *Renew.*

We owe this old *harbour* the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, may even in his last extremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*

## 2. To shelter; to secure.

*Harbour* yourself this night in this castle: this country is very dangerous for murdering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Silvery.*

**HARBOURAGE.** *n. s.* [*herberge*, *F.* from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits, Forewearied in this action of swift speed, Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shakespeare.*

**HARBOURER.** *n. s.* [*from harbour*.] One that entertains another.

The basest beggar's bawd, a *harbourer* of thieves. *Drayton, Polyd.* S. 3.

**HARBOURLESS.** *adj.* [*from harbour*.] Wanting *harbour*; being without lodging; without shelter.

I hungered, and ye gave me meat to eat; I thirsted, and ye gave me to drink; I was *harbourless*, and ye *harboured* me. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxv.

To feed Christ in the hungry, to clothe Christ in the naked, to lodge Christ in the *harbourless*.

*Bp. of Chichester, Sermon.* (1576.) sign. E. iii. Dost thou receive him into thy own [house], now he is *harbourless*?

*Alph. Bunce, Sermon on the Fire of London.* (1666.)

**HARBOUROUS.** See **HARBOROUS**.

**HARBROUGH.** See **HARBOROUGH**.

**HARD.** *adj.* [*hearp*, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch; *hardu*, Gothic.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house, More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd; Which even but now demanding after you, Denied me to come in. *Shakespeare.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Silvery.*  
The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves.

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears, Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clytemene were more'd More by his pray'r, when she so dearly lov'd Or more with fury fir'd. *Drayton.*

As for the *hard* words which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?

*Genesis*, xviii. 14.

*Poases*

As lords a spacious way to our native heaven Little inferior, by my adventure *hard* With peril great achiev'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Long is the way And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light: Our prison strong. *Milton, P. L.*

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tedious parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure than fleshy ones. *Wierman.*

The love and pious duty which you pay, Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way. *Drayton.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

Rachel travell'd, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesis*, xxix. 16.

Worcester's horse came but to-day; And now their pride and mettle is asleep, Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull, That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakespeare.*  
Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears Come harder than his blood. *Drayton.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Clyene.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a *hard* heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown, Fulg. Err.*

Whom scarce my sheep and scarce my painful plough, The new-fall aids of human life allow; So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou. *Drayton.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. *Drayton.*

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*  
No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shakespeare.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterbury.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong, To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakespeare.*  
Absolon and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his flimsy patrons. *Drayton.*  
Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t' other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind. *Swift.*

8. Inseparable; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed In what I write, and that's a chance indeed, Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*, Not to feel praise, or fame's desert'd reward. *Drayton.*

9. Obdurate; impenitent.

He [Lord Ranelagh] died *hard*, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men who discover no religion at their death. *Swift, Lett. to Dr. King.*

Happy be, who tops the wheeling chase, Has every mane evol'd, and every mane Disclod'd; who knows the merits of the pack; Who saw the villain seiz'd, and dying *hard*, Without complaint, though by a hundred mouths. *Thomson, Autumn.*

10. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

11. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.

12. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard* that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

13. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition, there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

14. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard* for him, and rides the ox that, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are tearing up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disquiet, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*

15. Austere; rough, as liquors.

In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard*. *Bacon.*

16. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Drayton.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. *Drayton.*

17. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are bounties decreed; and if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too. *Drayton.*

18. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not *hardened*. *St. Matt.* xxv. 24.

**HARD.** *adv.* [*hardw*, a very old German.]

1. Close; near: often with *by*.

*Hard* by was a house of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place. *Silvery.*

They doubted a while what it should be, till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Silvery.*

A little lowly hermitage it was, Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side, Far from resort of people that did pass In travel to and fro. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Scarcely had he said, when *hard* at hand they spied That quicksand night, with water covered. *Drayton.*

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakespeare.*

Atimelech went upon the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges*, ix. 52.

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *2 Samuel.*

*Hard* by, a cottage chimney smokes, From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton, L'Al.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately. *Generous* rose in his defence, And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince, That to his queen the king's t' offender gave. *Drayton.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, be present *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Unusually; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.  
The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Brown.*

A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, be-  
took himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Esrange.*

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.  
The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they  
could drive. *L'Esrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring  
labour.  
Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs  
of wood when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

7. Temperately; boisterously.  
When the north wind blows *hard*, and it rains  
sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise  
people defend themselves against it. *By Taylor.*

- HARDNESS' TINO.\* *part. adj.* [hard and  
beet.] Closely surrounding.  
She—will be swift.

- To add a virgin, such as was herself,  
And strain strains from *hardness* brains eight lines a  
year. *Pope.*

- HARD'BOUND. *adj.* [hard and bound.]  
Captive.  
Just writes to make his barrenness appear,  
And strains strains from *hardness* brains eight lines a  
year. *Pope.*

- HARD'EARNED.\* *part. adj.* [hard and  
earn.] Earned with difficulty.  
The whole party was put under a proscription,  
so general and severe as to take their *hard-earned*  
bread from the lowest officers. *Burke on the Present Discontents, (1770.)*

- To HA'DEN.† *v. n.* [from *hard*. Saxon,  
heapban.]  
1. To grow hard.  
The powder of leadstone and flint, by the ad-  
dition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made  
into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hard-  
ness of a stone. *Bacon.*

2. To become dear. A northern expres-  
sion: as, the market *hardens*, corn *hard-  
ens*. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

- To HA'DEN. *v. a.* [from *hard*.]  
1. To make hard; to infuriate.  
Sure be, who first the passage try'd,  
In *harden* 't o'k his heart did bide,  
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make im-  
pudent.  
A piece of the *hardened* merit. *Woodward.*

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make  
obdurate.  
But exhort nra another daily, lest any of you  
be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews, iii. 13.*

- He stiffened his neck and *hardened* his heart  
from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron.*  
It is a melancholy consideration, that there  
should be several among us so *hardened* and  
deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a  
jest. *Adison.*

4. To make insensible; to stuify.  
Religion sets before us not the example of a  
stupid Stoic, who had by obstinate principles  
*hardened* himself against all sense of pain; but  
an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender  
sense of the least suffering, and yet potently en-  
dured the greatest. *Adison.*

- Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an  
addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him.  
*Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endure with con-  
stancy.  
Then should I yet have comfort? yes, I would  
*harden* myself in sorrow. *Joh. vi. 10.*

- One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue;  
the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice.  
*Dryden.*

- HA'DENER. *n. s.* [from *harden*.] One  
that makes any thing hard.

- HARDFA'VOURED. *adj.* [hard and favour.]  
Course of feature; harsh of coun-  
tenance.

- When the blast of war blows in your ears,  
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,  
Disguise fair Nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,  
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakespeare.*

- The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister  
*hardfavour'd*. *L'Esrange.*  
When Vulcan came into the world, he was so  
*hardfavour'd* that both his parents frowned on him.  
*Dryden.*

- HARDFA'VOUREDNESS.\* *n. s.* [from *hard-  
favour'd*.] Ugliness; coarseness of fea-  
tures.

- If beauty were a string of silk, I would wear  
it about my neck for a certain testimony that I  
believe it much, and a great deal better than *hard-  
favour'dness*. *Hedersley, Fr. Gr. (1693), p. 322.*

- HARDY'ATED.\* *adj.* [hard and fist.] Co-  
vetous; close-handed.  
None are so grapple and *hard-fisted* as the child-  
less. *Sp. Hall, Bala of Gildad.*

- HARDY'UGHT.\* *adj.* [hard and fought.]  
Vehemently contested.  
[The] *hard-fought* field.

- HARDY'OOT.\* [from *hard* and *foot*.]  
HARDY'TTEN.\* [from *hard* and *ten*.]  
Obtained by great la-  
bour and pains.

- As Harold William first by conquest hither  
came,  
And brought the Norman rule upon the English  
name;  
So with a tedious war, and almost endless trials,  
Through his troubled reign we hold his hard-  
got spoils. *Dryden, Polyb. B. 17.*

- HARDY'NDED.† *adj.* [hard and hand.]  
1. Coarse; mechanic; having hard hands  
with labour.  
—*Hardheaded* men that work in Athens here,  
Which never labour'd in their minds till now.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. Exercising severity, or a hard hand.  
The easy or *hardheaded* monarchies, the do-  
mestic or foreign tyrannies. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.*

- HA'DHEAD. *n. s.* [hard and head.]  
Clash of heads; manner of fighting in  
which the combatants dash their heads  
together.

- I have been at *hardhead* with your buffing  
citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dis-  
pers'd them. *Dryden.*

- HARDHE'ARTED. *adj.* [hard and heart.]  
Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless;  
barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncom-  
passionate.

- Hardhearted* Clifford, take me from the world;  
My soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy  
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryd.*

- John Hall, otherwise a good-natured man, was  
very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

- HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hard-  
hearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness;  
want of compassion.

- Hardheartedness* and cruelty is not only an in-  
human vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Esrange.*  
How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may  
be seen in those vices which it is always in com-  
bination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want  
of compassion. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

- HA'RDHEAD. *n. s.* [from *hard*.] Stout-  
ness; bravery. Obso-  
lete.

- Enslam'd with fury and fierce *hardhead*,  
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind.  
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

- Boldly assume the occurrence's hall,  
Where, if he be, with dauntless *hardhead*,  
And brandish'd blade, rush on him. *Mt. Comus.*

- HA'RDIMENT. *n. s.* [from *hardly*, *hardiment*,  
adv. French.] Courage; stoutness;  
bravery. Not now in use.

- But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,  
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid,  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

- On the gentle Severn's sedge banks,  
In single opposition, hand to hand,  
He did confound the best part of an hour  
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.

- Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*,  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Faust*, *Zeal*

- HA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [*hardiesse*, French; from  
*hardy*.]  
1. Hardship; fatigue.  
They are valiant and *hardy*; great endurers of  
cold, hunger, and all *hardness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.  
If we, with thrice such powers left at home,  
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,  
Let us be worried; and our nation lose  
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakespeare.*

- Perkin had gathered together a power of all  
nations, neither in number nor in the *hardness*  
and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon.*  
He has the courage of a rational creature, and  
such an *hardness* we should endeavour by custom  
and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

- Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against  
the *hardness* of one that should tell you of it.  
*Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.  
HA'RDY'BOURED. *adj.* [hard and labour.]  
Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.  
How cheerfully the bawlers cry  
A satire, and the gentry buy!  
While my *hardboiled* poem pines  
Unsold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

- HA'RDLY.† *adv.* [Sax. *heaplice*.]  
1. With difficulty; not easily.  
Touching things which generally are received,  
although in themselves they be most certain, yet,  
because men presume them granted of all, we are  
*hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty  
as may satisfy gainers, when suddenly and  
besides expectation they require the same of our  
hands. *Hobbes.*

- There are but a few, and they ended with  
great ripeness of wit and judgement, free from all  
such afflairs as might trouble their meditations,  
instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of  
learning; who have, and their very *hardly*, been  
able to find out but only the immortality of the  
soul. *Hobbes.*

- God hath delivered a law, as sharp as the two-  
edged sword, piercing the very closest and most  
unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law  
of nature can *hardly*, human laws, by no means,  
possibly reach unto. *Hobbes.*

- There are in living creatures parts that nourish  
and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair  
*hardly*. *Bacon.*  
The barks of those trees are more close and soft  
than those of oaks and albes, whereby the more  
can the *hardier* issue out. *Bacon.*

- The father, mother, daughter, they invite,  
*Hardly* the dame was drawn to this request. *Dryd.*  
Recor'ding *hardly* what he lost of love,  
His right endears it much, his purchase more.  
*Dryden.*

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bravery. Not now in use.

- But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,  
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid,  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

- On the gentle Severn's sedge banks,  
In single opposition, hand to hand,  
He did confound the best part of an hour  
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.

- Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*,  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Faust*, *Zeal*

- HA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [*hardiesse*, French; from  
*hardy*.]

1. Hardship; fatigue.  
They are valiant and *hardy*; great endurers of  
cold, hunger, and all *hardness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.  
If we, with thrice such powers left at home,  
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,  
Let us be worried; and our nation lose  
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakespeare.*

- Perkin had gathered together a power of all  
nations, neither in number nor in the *hardness*  
and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon.*  
He has the courage of a rational creature, and  
such an *hardness* we should endeavour by custom  
and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

- Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against  
the *hardness* of one that should tell you of it.  
*Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.  
HA'RDY'BOURED. *adj.* [hard and labour.]  
Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.  
How cheerfully the bawlers cry  
A satire, and the gentry buy!  
While my *hardboiled* poem pines  
Unsold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

- HA'RDLY.† *adv.* [Sax. *heaplice*.]  
1. With difficulty; not easily.  
Touching things which generally are received,  
although in themselves they be most certain, yet,  
because men presume them granted of all, we are  
*hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty  
as may satisfy gainers, when suddenly and  
besides expectation they require the same of our  
hands. *Hobbes.*

- There are but a few, and they ended with  
great ripeness of wit and judgement, free from all  
such afflairs as might trouble their meditations,  
instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of  
learning; who have, and their very *hardly*, been  
able to find out but only the immortality of the  
soul. *Hobbes.*

- God hath delivered a law, as sharp as the two-  
edged sword, piercing the very closest and most  
unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law  
of nature can *hardly*, human laws, by no means,  
possibly reach unto. *Hobbes.*

- There are in living creatures parts that nourish  
and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair  
*hardly*. *Bacon.*  
The barks of those trees are more close and soft  
than those of oaks and albes, whereby the more  
can the *hardier* issue out. *Bacon.*

- The father, mother, daughter, they invite,  
*Hardly* the dame was drawn to this request. *Dryd.*  
Recor'ding *hardly* what he lost of love,  
His right endears it much, his purchase more.  
*Dryden.*

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish, that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They are worn, lord counsel, so  
That we shall hardly in our ages see  
Their banners were again. *Shakespeare.*

*Hardly* shall you find any one so bad, but he deserves the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almost not; barely.

The wandring linnet was on the wing to part,  
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near ally with some of that body. *Swift.*

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly  
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne  
By any in this promise, I desire  
To reconcile me. *Shakespeare.*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think  
*hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstra-  
tive, are they necessary, or were possibilities only? *Hooker.*

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with.  
They are now in prison, and treated *hardly*  
enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances,  
where he has in many things been used. *Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and hardly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;  
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTH. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.]  
Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

"'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul,  
Apt to run riot, and intransigent the goal. *Dryden.*  
But who can you say, let loose to vice, restrain?  
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,  
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *n. s.* [*Sax.* *heapberge*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.  
*Hardness* is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, hardness, and specific gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This label on my bosom  
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can  
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprise. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needs much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,  
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

The six hundred thousand footmen, who were gathered together in the *hardness* of their hearts. *Eccles. xiv. 10.*

From *hardness* of heart, and contempt of Thy word and commandment, good Lord, deliver us. *Litany.*

Every commission of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Key.*

7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*

8. Strictness of manners; austerities.

A person austere and wise, full of holiness, and full of *hardness*. *By. Taylor, Mor. Dem. of the Tr. of the Chr. Rel.*

9. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,  
That if we fail in our request, the blame  
May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare.*

They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,  
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* modify. *Denham.*

10. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

11. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HA'RDNEB. *adj.* [*Sax.* *heap-nebbe*.]  
Having a hard nib; by us applied to a pen; by the Saxons, to birds which have a hard beak.

HA'RDLOCK. *n. s.* I suppose the same with *burdock*. Dr. Johnson. — The modern Editors, in the passage cited from Shakespeare, read *harlock*. The true reading, as Mr. Steevens observes, is probably the *hoardlock*, i. e. the dock with whitish woolly leaves.

Why he was met ev'n now,  
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,  
With *hardlocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare.*

HA'RD. *n. s.* [*Sax.* *heopbar*; *Teut.* *herde*.]  
In some places our word is pronounced *herde*. The refuse or coarser part of flux.

HA'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [*from hard*.]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Syrat.*

You could not undergo the toils of war.  
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,  
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

HA'RDWARE. *n. s.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *n. s.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *adj.* [*hardy*, Fr.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Try the imagination of some in cock fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite

The frosts of Amazon, the fatal fight  
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,  
Excite the female breast with martial flame?  
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire  
More *hardy* virtue, and more generous fire? *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength? An unworldly blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *Shakespeare.*

3. Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.

HARE and HERR, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; are much like *Siratoles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HARE. *n. s.* [*hapa*, *Sax.* *hark*, Erse.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Dismay'd not this  
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?  
As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shaks.*

We view in the open champion a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good, stout, and well bred hare. *Merr.*

Your dressings must be with hare's fur. *Warton.*

Foot is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomson.*

2. A constellation.

The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply  
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

TO HARE. *v. a.* [*old Fr.* *harer*.] To fright; to hurry with terror.

The poor creature [Richard Cromwell] was so *hared* by the council of officers, that by presently caused a proclamation to be issued out, by which he said declare the parliament to be dissolved. *Clarendon, Hist. Rep. b. 16.*

To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HA'REBEL. *n. s.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.

Thou shalt not lack  
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor  
The saur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shaks. Cymb.*

HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [*from hare*, the verb, and *brain*. Dr. Johnson. — Yet, at *hair-brained*, Dr. Johnson tells us, we should read *hare-brained*, i. e. wild and unsettled as a hare! — Whether from the animal, or the verb meaning to hurry, certain it is, that *harebrained* is the old spelling, as in Barret's *Alv.* 1580, and elsewhere.

Burton has "a bold, *harebrained*, mad fellow." *Anst. of Mel. To the Read. p. 40.* Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

The overmuch folly of many clients lath, and doth maintain the lawyer to be both worn within and abroad; whyle my *harebrained* clients must tarry and attend without. *Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580), fol. 29. b.*

That harebrained will follow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT.† n. s. [Sax. hafafoot.]

1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HAREH'ARTED.\* adj. [hare and heart.]

Timorous; fearful. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REHOUND.\* n. s. [Sax. hapa-hune.]

A hound for hunting hares.

HA'REHUNTER.\* n. s. [hare and hunter.]

One who is fond of hunting hares.

I write an hour or two every morning, then ride out a hunting upon the downs. — How can a poor translator and hare-hunter hope for a minute's memory? *Pope to M. and T. Mount.*

HA'REHUNTING.\* n. s. The diversion of hunting the hare.

Description of the harehunting in all its parts. *Argument to Somerville's Chase.*

HA'RELIP. n. s. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand

Shall not in their issue stand;

Never mole, harelip, nor scar,

Shall upon their children be. *Shakespeare.*

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in harelips. *Wise man.*

HARELIP'PED.\* adj. [from harelip.] Having a harelip. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REMINT.\* n. s. [Sax. haremint.] Ao herb. [arum.]

HA'RE-PIPE.\* n. s. [hare and pipe.] A snare to catch hares.

Any person who shall take or destroy any hare with harepipes, shall forfeit for every hare twenty shillings. *Stat. James I.*

HA'RESEAR. n. s. [duplexrum, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RESLETTE.\* n. s. [hare and lettuce.]

In botany, the sow-thistle. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REWORT.\* n. s. [Sax. hapra-wyrt.] A plant. [malva hortensis.]

HARICOT.\* n. s. [French, a bean; Cotgrave describes the dish, adopted from this name, as far more savoury than the modern one, and in no less than three different ways. Let the gourmards immediately purchase Cotgrave.] A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots.

I have ordered a haricot, to which you will be very welcome about four o'clock. *Ltd. Chesterfield.*

HA'RIER.† n. s. [from hare. This is the true spelling of the word; but it is now usually written, as well as pronounced, harrier.] A dog for hunting hares.

Keeping a kennel of little hounds called harriers, at the king's charge. *Blount, anc. Ten. p. 39.*

HARIO'LAT'ION.\* n. s. [Latin, hario'latio.] Soothsaying. *Cockeram.*

HA'RLOT.\* See HERIOT.

HA'RISH.\* adj. [from hare.] Like a hare. *Hulst.*

To HARK.† v. n. [contracted from hearken, Dr. Johnson says. It is from the Fris. harken, to listen. Dr. Johnson has introduced, as one of his examples, a passage from Shakespeare's Tempest, in which the word is not hark, but hearken, and the signification not heuter, but active. See To HEARKEN.] To listen.

Pricking up his ears, to hark

If he could bear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*

HARK. interj. [It is originally the imperative of the verb hark.] List! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, hark! *Shakespeare.*

The butcher drew him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, Hark ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursued me, Sticks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark, how loud the woods

Invite you forth! *Thomson.*

HARL. n. s.

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or harl, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN.† n. s. [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le Quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called Harlequin, little Harlay, Trevoux. Dr. Johnson. — M. de Harlay, Mr. Malone observes, lived in the time of Henry the Third of France, viz. 1574—1589; and M. Guet says, that he had the same account, which Menage relates, from Harlequin himself. Notwithstanding this, the name of harlequinus is found in a letter of M. Haulin in 1521. "Vis antiquum illam Harlequinus familiar revocare, ut videtur mortuus inter mundane curie nebulas et caliginis equitate?" p. 28. Further, it might almost as well be considered a diminutive of the old Fr. arlot, a cheat, as of M. Harlay's name. Nash, in the Epistle Dedicatory to his Almond for the last summer, and taking Bergamo in my way homeward to England, it was my happe, sojourning there some four or five days, to light in fellowship with that famous Franca Hip' Harleken, who, perceiving me to be an Englishman by my habit and speech, asked me many particulars of the order and manner of our plays, which he termed by the name of representations."] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zany.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a harlequin upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The man is graver tragic known,

Though his best part long since was done,

Sill on the stage desires to tarry;

And he who play'd the harlequin,

After the jest still loughs the scene,

Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

To HA'RLEQUIN.\* v. a. [from the noun.]

To conjure away, like a harlequin.

Monkeys have been

Extreme good doctors for the spleen;

And katten, if the humour bit,

Has harlequin'd away the fit. *Green, Poem of the Spleen, ver. 96.*

HA'RLOCK.\* n. s. A plant: It may be a corruption of charlock. But see also HARDOCK.

The honey-suckle, the harlocks,

The lilly, &c. *Drayton, Eccl. (1595.)*

HA'RLOT.† n. s. [harlodes, Welsh, a girl. Others from harlot, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. Harlot is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge. Dr. Johnson. — Hickeys first suggested that harlot (i. e. harlot) is the diminutive of hore, in which manner hore was formerly written; from the Sax. hup. Mr. H. Tooke agrees with Hickeys; pronouncing the word as the past participle of hupan, to hire, i. e. denoting any person hired. Thus Mr. Bagshaw deduces it from hire and let; and cites, in proof, an old indictment against certain women, "common harlots of their bodies." This, I may add, agrees with the ancient notion of this character; a harlot being, as Plautus observes, quæ ipsa seæ vendit. Mil. Glorios. A. 2. S. 3. — Bullet, however, refers the word to the Welsh harlot, or Mr. Chalmers agrees with him; harlodes meaning, in that language, a hidden or romping girl; and harled and harlotyn, a stripling, a youth. And thus, in our old language, harlot was applied to both sexes. In the Rom. of the Rose, "king of harlots," as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is Chaucer's translation of "roy des ribaulx"; and, as a writer, nearly two centuries before Mr. Tyrwhitt, remarks, "the king of ribalds or harlots, or evil and wicked persons, was an officer of great account in times past — sic autem appellantur, quia jani tum homines perditu ribaldi, et ribalde mulieres puellæque credita vocantur. Regis nomen superiori auti iudici tribuitur, &c." Fr. Thynne's Annals, on Speght's Chaucer, 1598. Thus harlots (ribaldi et ribalde) were clearly of both sexes, the Fr. ribaud, a rogue, and ribaudie, a trull. Our old language applies the word, in this sense, to men. In the Cornish, harlot means a rogue. So in old Fr. arlot, "fripon, coquin, voleur." Roq. Indeed, so far back as about the close of our Henry the Third's reign, a royal mandate was issued against "certain vagrant persons calling themselves harlots, maintaining idleness in divers parts of our realm; most shamelessly making their meetings, &c. against the honesty of the church and good manners." Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 305. Fox considers them as "people of a lewd disposition and uncivil," and at the same time as a pretended religious order. "It is most probable," he adds, "that the reproachful name of harlot had its beginning from hence."] 1. A whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with

Some harlot's spirit. *Shakespeare.*

They help thee by such aids as greet

And harlots. *R. Jonson.*



The barbarous harlots crowd the publick place;  
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace.  
*Dryden.*

2. A base person; a rogue; a cheat. Apparently the earliest usage of the word. See the etymology.

Whether we [be] the false harlots, and you the true men.

*Des. bet. Enob. and Theop. (1556), sign. b. 6. b.*

No man but he and thou, and such other false harlots, praised us such preaching.

*For. Acts and Mon. Exam. of W. Thorpe.*

### 3. A servant.

A sturdy harlot went hem ay behind,  
That was but hoots man, and bare a sakkie,  
And what men yave him, laid it on his bakke.

*Chaucer, Semp. Tale.*

### HA'RLÖT.\* adj.

1. Like a base person.

The harlot king  
Is quite beyond mine arm. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

2. Wanton; like a harlot.

The harlot lap  
Of Phillis' dalliance. *Milton, P. L.*

For now the rules me with her look,  
And round me winds her harlot chain.

*Way, Fable Lay of the Ivy.*

To HA'RLÖT.\* v. n. To play the harlot;  
to keep the company of harlots.

They that spend their youth in lottering,  
bes-sling, and harlotting. *Milton, Annals. Rem. Def.*  
HA'RLÖTRY.\* n. s. [from harlot.]

1. Ribaldry.

Elaborate fibric or folk speech, or harlotric, that  
perpetueth not to profit, [in the present version,  
jeating.] *Wicliffe, Epist. v. 4.*

I had never hear an harlotry.

*Fis. P. Ploughman, fol. 27.*

2. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Harlotry, when committed with a common  
strumpet. *By. Nicholson, Epist. of the Cat. (1662), p. 123.*

Not shall,

From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail  
'Gainst harlotry, while thou art clad so thin.

*Dryden.*

3. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd harlotry,  
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakspere.*

A kind of common and harlotry Venus, which  
deriving only from the body and a branch of the  
animal life, draws down the soul to what is  
merely corporeal, and, mingling with it, defiles  
and pollutes it.

*Holtyer, Excell. of Mer. Virtue, (1692), p. 111.*

4. Any thing meretricious.

The harlotry of the ornaments.

*Pursuits of Literature.*

HARM† n. s. [hearm, Sax. harm, Su.  
Goth. harm was in Anglo-Saxon *harm*,  
or *iepm*, i. e. whatsoever *harmeth* or  
*hurtheth*; the third person singular of  
the indicative of *harmen*, or *iepmen*, to  
hurt. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. Purl. ii. 425.  
Mr. Tooke might have added, on the  
authority of Somner, the verb *hearm*.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,  
Beg often our own harms, which the wise Powers  
Deny us for our good. *Shakspere.*

How are we happy still in four of harm?  
But harm precedes not sin. *Milton, P. L.*

They should be suffered to write on: it would  
keep them out of harm's way, and prevent them  
from evil counsels. *Swift.*

To HARM† v. a. [Sax. *hearmian*.] To  
hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her steel'n hours or lust?  
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me.

*Shakspere, Othello.*

Passions ne'er could grow

To harm another, or impend your real. *Waller.*  
After their young are hatched, they brood them  
under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the  
heat, should harm them. *Roy.*

HA'RMFUL. adj. [harm and full.] Hurtful;  
mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved spouse  
Whose harmful hand, thrice heated in the fire,  
Had given many a breast with pike-head square.

*Spenser.*

Let no man fear that harmful creature less,  
because he sees the apostle safe from that poison.

*Sp. Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man  
without any mixture of harmful quality. *Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will turn the tender field,  
And sleep poppies harmful harvests yield. *Dryd.*

HA'RMFULLY. adv. [from harmful.] Hurt-  
fully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleep-  
ing, than spending his time not only vainly, but  
harmfully in such kind of exercise. *Achens.*

HA'RMFULNESS. n. s. [from harmful.] Hurt-  
fulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HA'RMLESS† adj. [from harm.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; not  
doing harm.

Touching ceremonies, *harmless* in themselves,  
and hurtful only in respect of number, was it  
unwise to decree that those things that were least  
needful, and newest come, should be the first  
that were taken away? *Hooker.*

She, like *harvest* lightning, throws her eye  
On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting  
Each object with a joy. *Shakspere.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; not receiving  
harm.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his  
labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and  
therefore suit his work slightly, according to a  
slight price. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. adv. [from harmless.] In-  
nocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble,  
*harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a  
churchman. *Wilton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible,  
but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers.

*Deacy of Pity.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. n. s. [from harmless.] In-  
nocence; freedom from tendency to  
injury or hurt.

When, through careless flat familiarity,  
In doubtless'd men some *harmlessness* we see,  
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.

*Donne.*

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity,  
the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous  
pliability to virtuous counsels, which is in youth  
untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness,  
the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the  
confirmed obstinacy in an aged, long-practised  
sinner. *South.*

HARMONICAL. adj. [*harmōnikē*; *harmo-*  
HARMONICK. } *nique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to music; susceptible of  
musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requires,  
for all *harmonic* use, one half note to be in-  
terposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to  
each other; less properly.

*Harmonic* sounds and discordant sounds, are  
both active and positive; but blackness and dark-  
ness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to us,  
*Harmonic* twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

HARMONICALLY.\* adv. [from *harmonic*.]  
Musically.

The mind, as some suppose, *harmonically* com-  
pounded, is roused up at the tunes of music.

*Barrett, Essay of Met. p. 295.*

Antems — which proceed in one full yet dis-  
tinct strain, *harmonically*, and, at the same time,  
intelligibly. *Mason on Church Music, p. 130.*

HARMONIOUS. adj. [*harmonieus*, Fr. from  
*harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the  
parts proportioned to each other; sym-  
metrical.

All the wide-extended sky,  
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,  
And Virgil's sacred work shall die.

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious*  
and beautiful without us; but it will never come  
into our heads all at once; we must bring it home  
piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each  
other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move  
*Harmonious* numbers. *Milton, P. L.*

The voice of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us:  
they who lived with him thought it musical.

HARMONIOUSLY. adv. [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of  
parts to each other.

Not chaos-like together crush'd and bruis'd;  
But as the world *harmoniously* confus'd:

Where order in variety we see,  
And where, though all things differ, they agree.

*Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quan-  
tities of matter, should be so accurately and  
*harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our  
system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind ma-  
terial causes, and must certainly flow from that  
eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instru-  
ment, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we  
ought not to worship the instrument, but him  
that makes the music. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMONIOUSNESS. n. s. [from *harmoni-*  
*ous*.] Proportion; musicalness.

HA'RMONIST.\* n. s. [Fr. *harmoniste*.]

1. One who understands the concord of  
sounds; one who delights in music.

Sweet *harmonia*, and beautiful as sweet.

*Young, Night Th. 3.*

I am well aware, that many profound *har-*  
*monists* may be disgusted at what I have already  
advanced, and think their craft in danger, when I  
seem to attack the very citadel of music.

*Mason on Church Music, p. 103.*

A musician may be a very skillful *harmonist*,  
and yet be defective in the talents of melody, air,  
and expression. *A. Smith on the Inst. Arts, P. ii.*

2. One who brings together corresponding  
passages on a subject; an harmonizer.

He endeavoured to shew how, among the  
fathers, Augustin and Hieron are faulty against  
the *harmonist*. *Newton, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 226.*

To HA'RMONIZE. v. a. [from *harmony*.]

To adjust in fit proportions; to make  
musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,  
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime.

*Dryden.*

To HA'RMONIZE.\* v. n. To agree; to  
correspond.

R. Tacenman shows how the making of the tabernacle harmonized with the making of the world. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* (1639), p. 155.

**HARMONIZER.** \* n. s. [from *harmonize*.] One who brings together corresponding passages on any subject.

They do not forget to show a prudent disallow for commentators and *harmonizers*, by whose care all they have to say is often supererogated. *Cleaver, In into the Character of David*, (1762), p. 5.

**HARMONY.** n. s. [*ἁρμονία*, Gr. *harmonie*, Fr.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of harmony. *Bacon*.

The harmony of things, As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham*.

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate harmony, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne*.

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd Angelick harmonies. *Milton, P. L.*

Harmony is a compound idea made up of different sounds united. *Watts*.

3. Concord; corresponding sentiment.

In us both one soul, Harmony to behold in wedded pair! More grateful than harmonious sounds to the ear. *Milton, P. L.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd, My heart, which by a secret harmony Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton, P. L.*

**HARNESS.** n. s. [*harnois*, Fr. supposed from *iern*, or *hiern*, Runick; *hiarn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Something antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in harness meet, That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenker, F. G.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right, He doth fill fields with harness. *Shakespeare*.

Were I as great man, I should fear to drink, Great men should drink with harness on their throats. *Shakespeare*.

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say *geer*. Or with those ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd! Their harness studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare*.

Their steeds around, Free from their harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden*.

To **HARNESS.**† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was harness'd light, And to the field goes he. *Shakespeare*.

Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel, I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe*.

2. To defend; to protect.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well harness'd, and compassed round about with harness. *1 Macc. iv. 7.*

The remnant of the horsemen — being harness'd all over amidst the ranks, [in the margin, being compass'd with the ranks, or defended with the vallies.] *1 Macc. vi. 38.*

3. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood, All ready harness'd for journey now. *Spenker, F. G.*

VOL. II.

*Harness* the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer. xli. 4.* When I plow my ground, my horse is harness'd, and chained to my plough. *Isa. Org. of Manhood.*

To the harness'd yoke They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson*.

**HARNESSER.** \* n. s. [from *harness*.] One who fixes horses in their traces; the *harnesser* of a horse. *Sherwood*.

**HARNS.** \* n. s. pl. [Teut. *hærne*, *hirne*, Germ. Sax. &c. Kilian.] Brains. A northern expression. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

**HARP.** n. s. [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr. It is used through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romanusq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harp. *Ven. Fort.*

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempests' cruel wreck He forth was thrown into the greedy sea, Through the sweet music which his harp did make, Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenker*.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning prais'd God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor wanted tuneful harp, nor vocal quire; The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden*.

2. A constellation.

Next shines the harp, and through the liquid skies

The shell, as lightest first begins to rise; This when sweet Orpheus struck, to listening rocks He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech*.

To **HARP.** v. n. [heappian, Saxon; *harper*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps. *Rev. xiv. 2.*

The belm'd cherubim, And sworded seraphim, Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd, Harping in loud and solemn quire, With unexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born heir. *Milton, Ord. Nativ.*

You harp a little too much upon one string. *Collier*.

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke, Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason For inequality; but let your reason serve To make the truth appear. *Shakep. Meas. for Meas.*

Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am, Not what he knew I was. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*

To **HARP.** \* v. a.

1. To play upon the harp.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or harped? *1 Cor. xiv. 7.*

2. To touch; to affect; to move.

For thy good caution thanks, Thou hast harp'd my fear aright. *Shakep. Macbeth*.

**HARPER.**† n. s. [heappene, Saxon.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd, Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue; Nor woo in rhyme, like a blind harper's song. *Shakespeare*.

I'm the god of the harp: stop, my falset: — in vain; Nor the harp, nor the harper could fetch her again. *Tickell*.

**HARPING IRON.** n. s. [from *harpagon*, Lat.]

A bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go, Struck with a harping-iron the younger foe; Who when he felt his side so rudely gor'd, Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Walker*.

**HARPINGS.** \* n. s. pl. In naval language, the breadth of a ship at the bow; the fore part of the wales which go round the bow, and are fastened into the stem.

**HARPIST.** \* n. s. [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.

See — *cuo no less* Tame the fierce walkers of the wilderness, Than that Oengrian harpist, for whose lay Tigers with hunger pin'd, and left their prey. *Brown, Brit. Poet. B. i. 5.*

**HARPONEER.** n. s. [*harponeur*, Fr. from *harpion*.] He that throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

**HARPOON.**† n. s. [*harpon*, Span. an arrow; *harpun*, Fr. from the Gr. *ἁρπύνη*.] A harping iron.

Some fish with harpoons, some with darts are struck, Some drawn with nets, some hang upon the hook. *Dryden*.

**HARPOONER.** \* See **HARPONEER**.

**HARPSICORD.**† n. s. [old Fr. *harpechorde*.] Our word was formerly written *harpicon*. A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

Let them run divisions on the harpsicon or virginals. *Purcell's Sec. 1 (1685), p. 144.*

He would exactly perform his part of many things to a harpsicon or theorbo.

Full, Life of Hammond.

I shall allow them to be *harpsichords*, a kind of music, which every one knows is a consort by itself. *Teller, No. 183.*

**HARPYS.** n. s. [*harpysia*, Lat. *harpie*, *harpie*, Fr.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Ralegh*.

That an *harpie* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke*.

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambaunce to the pismires, rather than hold three words conference with this harpy. *Shakespeare*.

**HARQUEBUSS.**† n. s. [See **ARQUEBUSS**.] Ital. *arca bowan*, the bow with a hole; whence *archibuto*, *archibugio*. Our old spelling was also *harcbusse*, or *harca-buze*. A hand gun.

There entered into it as good as a dozen Frenchmen, well appointed with their *harcbusses* and matches lighted. *Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix. iv. 14.*

**HARQUEBUSSIER.** n. s. [from *harquebuss*.] One armed with a *harquebuss*.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knox*.

**HARR.** \* n. s. A storm proceeding from the sea. See **EAORE**. *Coles*.

q q

**HARRATE'N.\*** *n. s.* A kind of stuff, or cloth.

Mean time, this silver'd with meanders gay,  
In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,  
Perfervence of talley or of *harratens*.  
Not ill expressive; such the power of snails!

*Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.*

**HARRIDAN.** *n. s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,  
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;  
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and drunk,  
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.

*Swift.*

**HARRIER.\*** *n. s.* A hare-hound. See **HARRIER**.

**HARRICO.\*** See **HARICOT**.

**HARRROW.** *n. s.* [*charrrou*, French: *harcke*, Germ. a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care  
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war  
Of rakes and *harrow*. *Dryden.*  
Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of  
the ridge, *harrow* it right up and down. *Mortimer.*

To **HARRROW**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.  
Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of  
means,

Not only thy peason, but also thy beans. *Tusser.*

2. To break with the harrow.

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his land in  
the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after  
thee? *Job, xxxix. 10.*

Let the Volscians

Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shakespeare.*

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,  
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their  
spheres. *Shakespeare.*

Imagine you behold the bound and scourg'd,  
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;  
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rome.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. [Sax.  
*hegvan*; Fr. *harier*. See **TO HARASS**.]

As the king did secret in good commonwealth  
laws, so he had in deed a design to make use of  
them, as well for collecting of treasure as for  
correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to  
*harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather.

*Bacon.*

5. To invade; to harass with incursions;  
to subdue. [Sax. *hegan*.] Obsolete.

And he, that *harrow'd* hell with heavy store,  
The faulty souls from thence brought to his  
heavenly bowre. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Most glorious Lord of Life, that on this day  
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;  
And having *harrow'd* hell, dost'st bring away  
Captivity these captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

6. To disturb; to put into commotion;  
to overpower. [This should rather be written  
*harry*. See **TO HARRY**.]

Most like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder.

*Shakespeare.*

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and fear.

*Milton, Comus.*

**HARR'OW.** *interj.* [old Fr. *harau*, *haro*;  
answering to the modern *heav* and *cry*;  
Su. Goth. *haerop*, from *haer*, *har*, an  
army, and *op*, a cry.] An exclamation  
of sudden distress; a cry for help. Ob-  
solete.

*Harrow* now out and weal away, he cried;  
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,  
To see my lord so deadly demur'd! *Spenser.*

**HARROWER**† *n. s.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

The natives were likewise bound to give three  
plowdays each; and every plow was to be allowed  
four boon-leaves, and to harrow three days; and  
every *harrower* was allowed a brown loaf, and two  
herrings a day. *Brown, Anc. Ten. p. 143.*

2. A kind of hawk.

To **HARRY**† *v. a.* [Fr. *harier*; Sax. *hegan*.  
See **TO HARASS**.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle; to vex.  
*Minsheu.*

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.—  
I repent me much.

That I so *harried* him. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. In Scotland and in some parts of the  
north of England it signifies to rob,  
plunder, or oppress: as, one *harried* a  
nest; that is, he took the young away;  
as also, he *harried* me out of house and  
home; that is, he robbed me of my  
goods, and turned me out of doors. See  
the fifth sense of **TO HARROW**. Milton  
also has thus used *harry*, as Mr. Brockett  
has observed.

The Saxons, with perpetual landings and in-  
vasions *harried* the South coast of Britain.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. ii.*

To **HARRY**\* *v. n.* To make harassing  
incursion.

What made your roughships

*Harrying* for virtuals here? *Boswell, and Fl. Bonduca.*

**HARSH**† *adj.* [Dutch, *harash*; Su. Goth.  
*harak*. Formerly written *harish*, and also  
*harsh*.]

1. Austere; roughly; sour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;  
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:  
So age's gravity may seem severe,  
But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought t' appear.

*Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, *harsh* and salt, are all the  
epithets we have to denigrate that numberless  
variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness  
to our nature, may contribute to that roughness  
of our language, which bears some analogy to the  
*harsh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unamical to Volcanic ears,

And *harsh* in sound to thine. *Shakespeare.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,  
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;  
But native needs not that, and will still shine  
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line.

*Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling  
tedious, and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now  
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,  
To serve duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in  
his nature *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*  
Bare patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies,  
as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes  
us of our duty. *Ep. Tylor.*

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;  
Forbear to mention what thou can'st not praise.

*Prior.*

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined  
him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but,  
for a long time before he died, no one heard on  
intemperate or *harsh* word proceed from him.

*Aitbury.*

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points,  
or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle.*

5. Unpleasant; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;  
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher  
charm'd. *Dryden.*

**HARSHLY.** *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourly; austere; to the palate, as un-  
ripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentle-  
ness, unless in the following passage it  
rather signifies unripe.

Full, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease  
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Severely; morose; crabbedly.

I would rather be a man of a rough temper,  
that would treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate  
nature. *Addison.*

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;  
I tell you, 'twould sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shakespeare.*

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,  
Greeting so *harshly* all his days of quiet

With turbulent and dang'rous luxury. *Shakspeare.*  
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,  
Seest out a jarring sound, and *harshly* rung.

*Dryden.*

**HARSHNESS**† *n. s.* [from *harsh*. It is  
rarely used in the plural; but Jeremy  
Taylor has somewhere so employed it.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard:  
the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which  
is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spi-  
rits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of  
the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French,  
or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into  
perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's inven-  
tion, and the strength of his expression, without  
defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual  
*harshness* of his sound? *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;

The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

*Harshness* or ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant  
to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender befet nature shall not give  
Three o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but  
thine

Do comfort and soft burn. *Shakespeare.*

Thy beauty cannot move  
Rage from the seas, nor thy love teach them love,  
Nor tame wild Boreas' *harshness*.

*Donne, Poems, p. 257.*

**HART**† *n. s.* [heort, Saxon.] A he-deer;  
the male of the hind; the stag.

That instant was I turn'd into a *hart*,  
And my desires, like fall and cruel bounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare.*

The deer

And fearful harts do wander every where  
Amidst the dogs. *Mey, Virgil.*

**HART-ROYAL.** *n. s.* A plant. A species  
of buckthorn plantain.

**HARTSHORN.** *n. s.* A drug.

*Hartshorn* is a drug that comes into  
use many ways, and under many forms.  
What is used here are the whole horns  
of the common male deer, which fall  
off every year. This species is the

fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water. *Hill*.

Rainose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn.

*Woodward*.

HA'RTSHORN. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.  
HA'RTSTONGUE. *n. s.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller*.  
*Hartstongue* is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed. *Mortimer*.

So saxifrage is good, and *hartstongue*, for the stone. *Dryden*, *Polyd.* S. 13.

HA'RTWORT. *n. s.* [*tordylium*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller*.

HA'RVEST. *† n. s.* [*hæpfer*, Saxon; *herfit*, Dutch; *herbst*, German. Some derive it from the Lat. *herba* and *festum*, *q. d.* *festivitas herbarum*; others, from *Hertha*, the Vestal of the ancient Germans, and Dutch, *feest*, *q. d.* the feast of the Earth. *Serenius*, from the Su. Goth. *ar*, the year, and *visit*, provision, *q. d.* provision for the whole year.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it eteth, the seedman  
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Spenser*.  
With harvest work he is worse than in spring. *L'Estreng*.

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned. From Ireland come I with my strength,  
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shakspeare*.

When the father is too fondly kind,  
Such seed he sows, such harvest shall he find. *Dryden*.

3. The product of labour. Let us the harvest of our labour eat,  
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden*.

HA'RVEST-HOME. *n. s.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest. Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn it is reap'd;  
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;  
Come, my boys, come,  
Come, my boys, come,  
And merrily roar out harvest-home. *Dryden*.

2. The time of gathering harvest. At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day,  
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay. *Dryden*.

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. His wife I will use as the key of the cuckold's rogue's collar; and there's my harvest-home. *Shakspeare*.

HA'RVEST-LORD. *n. s.* The head reaper at the harvest.

Grant harvest-lord more by a penny or two,  
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tyner*.

HA'RVEST-QUEEN. *n. s.* [*harvest* and *queen*.] An image apparelled in great

finery, crowned with flowers, a sheaf of corn placed under her arm, and a sickle in her hand, carried out of the village in the morning of the conclusive reaping-day, with music and much clamour of the reapers into the field, where it stands fixed on a pole all day; and, when the reaping is done, is brought home in like manner. This they call the *harvest-queen*, and it represents the Roman *Ceres*.

*Hutchinson*, *Hist. of Northumberland*.

Adam the while,  
Waiting desirous her return, had wore  
Of choicest flowers a garland, to adorn  
Her tresses, and her rural labours crown;  
As reapers oft are wont their harvest-queen.

*Milton*, *P. L.*

To HA'RVET. *† v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To gather in. [*revest*.] *Sherwood*.

I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. *Pennant*, *Tour in Scotland*.

HA'RVETER. *† n. s.* [*from harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.

I have appointed you, as harvesters, to go abroad in all the world, and bring in converts to heaven. *Hammond on the New Testament*, 1 Pet. ii. 9.

HA'RVETMAN. *† n. s.* [*harvest and man*.] A labourer in harvest.

In this large field of the Scriptures, a man may gather some corn untouched after the harvestmen, how diligent soever they were.

*Alp. Parker*, *Prof. of the Old Test.*

Like to a harvestman, that's task'd to mow  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare*.

HA'RUMSCARUM. *† adj.* A low but frequent expression applied to flighty persons, persons always in a hurry; as if they were *hared* or frightened themselves, or *haring* others by their precipitancy; as, he is a *harumscarum* fellow. *Grose*, who notices this colloquial term, connects it with the verb *hare*, to affright, to make wild; others, both with that verb and with *scare*, though in our northern parts the word is *harumstarum*; and some, with the German *herum*, here and there. *Mr. Brockett* adds the German expression, *herum-schar*, a wandering troop; plural, *scharen*, vagabonds.

To HANH. *v. a.* [*hacker*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle.

He rais'd his arm,  
Above his head, and rain'd a storm,  
Of blows so terrible and thick,  
As if he meant to *hack* her quick. *Hudibras*.  
What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and politeness: but *hack*ed up in haste. *Garth*.

HASH. *† n. s.* [*from the verb*. Fr. *hachis*.] Minced meat; "a *hacher*, a sliced calamity, or minced meat." *Colgrave*.

HASK. *† n. s.* [*Swedish*, *hassat*, a rush.] This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Obsolete*.

Phoebus, weary of his yearly task,  
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,  
And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*. *Spenser*.

HASK. *† adj.* [*hisco*, Lat.] Parched; coarse; rough; dry. A northern word. *Grose*, *Craven Dialect*, and *Brockett*.

HA'SLET. } *n. s.* [*hasla*, Icelandic, a  
HA'SLET. } bundle; *haslet*, *hastereau*,  
*hastier*, Fr.] The heart, liver, and  
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and  
part of the throat to it.

HASP. *† n. s.* [*heap*, Saxon; whence in some provinces it is yet called *Aspie*.]  
1. A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with hasps to them. *Mortimer*.

2. A spindle to wind silk, thread, or yarn upon. [*old Fr.* *haspe*; Teut. *haspe*, *haspel*.] *Skinner*.

To HASP. *† v. a.* [*Sax.* *heaprian*.] To shut with a hasp.

Hope in a tomb, upwardly you're shin'd  
With one fat slave before, and none behind.  
*Garth*, *Diana*. C. 5.

HA'SOCK. *n. s.* [*haseck*, German. *Skinner*.  
—*hwas*, Swed. a rush, and *sack*, a sack. *Serenius*.]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hasock* and common prayer-book. *Addison*.

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hasock* and *hask* are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of *haste*.

HASTE. *n. s.* [*haste*, Fr.; *hæste*, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!  
But O, thou wilt not, cannot not spare!  
*Haste* hath never time to hear. *Crashaw*.  
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,  
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;  
But as the present, so the last age writ;  
To both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller*.

In as much haste as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. *Dryden*.  
The wretched father running to their aid  
With pious haste, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden*.

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my haste, all men are liars. *Poems*.

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr. *hæsten*,  
To HA'STEN. } Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jr.*

2. To move with swiftness; eagerness; or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;  
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you to? *Shakspeare*.

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Poems*.  
All those things are passed away like a shadow,  
And as a post that hasteth by. *Wisdome*.

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea.  
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Demetrius*.  
These rites perform'd, the prince without delay,  
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden*.

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste  
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope*.  
Soon as the sun awakes, the sprightly court  
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Priority*.

**TO HASTE.** † *v. a.* To push forward; to **HASTE**. † to urge on; to precipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.

Let it be so *hasted*, that appear be ready at the farthest by five of the clock. *Shakespeare.*

All hopes of succour from your arms are past; To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*  
Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;  
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;  
And in his passage through the liquid space,  
Nor *hastens*, nor retards his neighbour's race.

*Prior.*

**HASTENER.** † *n. s.* [from *hasten*.]

1. One that *hastens* or hurries. *Sherwood.*

2. One that precipitates, or urges on.

[They] took upon them to be the saviours and preservers of the city; but, as it proved, the *hasteners* and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 590.

Fride and indigence, the two great hasteners of modern poems. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 169.

**HASTILY.** *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; lightly; quickly.

A voice, that called loud and clear,  
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*! *Spenser.*

If your grace incline that we should live,  
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Wallis.*

The next to danger, hot pursuit by fate,  
Half cloth'd half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

**HASTINESS.** *n. s.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basiliss. *Scincy.*

3. Rash eagerness.

The turns of his verve, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers and his gravity, I have as he imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker.*

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

**HASTINESS.** † *n. s.* pl. [from *hasty*.]

1. Peas that come early.

As loud as one that singe his part  
To a wheel-barrow, or turnip-cart,  
Or your new nick-named old invention  
To cry green *hastings* with an engine. *Hudibras, Ep. to Squire.*

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over. *Morimer.*

2. Any early fruit; as, *hastings* for pears and apples soon ripe. Cotgrave and Sherwood. So likewise *roses d'hastiveness*, very forward roses. Cotgrave.

**HASTIV.** *adj.* [*hastiv*, Fr. from *haste*; *hastig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

It is this counsel that we two have shad,  
The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,  
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time. *Shakespeare.*

For parding us!

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit enlargeth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*

3. Rash; precipitate.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?  
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xii. 10.*

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccles. v. 2.*

4. Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer. *Isaiah, xviii. 4.*

**HASTY-PUDDING.** *n. s.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty* pudding is thy chiefest dish,  
With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*

**HAT.** *n. s.* [Het, Saxon; hatt, German.]

A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thumb hat, and her muffler too. *Shakespeare.*

Out of mere ambition you have made  
Your holy hat be stamp on the king's coin. *Shakespeare.*

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd;  
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;  
His hat adorn'd with wings diad'm'd the god,  
And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*

**HAT-BAND.** *n. s.* [hat and band.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! see  
His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. *Dryden.*

**HATBOX.** \* *n. s.* [hat and box.] The modern word for *hatscase*. See **HATCASE**.

**HATCASE.** *n. s.* [hat and case.] A slight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatscase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison.*

**TO HATCH.** † *v. a.* [hecken, German, as Skinner thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, &c., egg, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his specious wing,  
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring. *Desh.*

The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,  
Their brood as numerous hatch from the eggs,  
That soon  
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclaim'd  
Their callow young. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and hatch, they give over, and begin to sit. *Ray.*

Others hatch their eggs and tend the birth, till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and I doubt not, will easily confus, who live to their great both toll and grief, where the blasphemies of Arias are renewed by them, who to hatch their heresy have chosen these churches as fittest nests, where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Haywood.*

Thy wicked head never at rest, but hammering And *hatching* hellish things. *Brown, and Fl. Night Walker.*

5. [From *hacker*, Fr. to cut, particularly to engrave upon the hilt of a sword. V. Cotgrave in **HACRÉ**. See also **HATCHING**.] To shade by lines in drawing or

Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,  
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatched*. *Chaymon.*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece  
Should hold up high in brass; and such again  
As venerable Nestor hatch'd in silver,  
Should with a bond of air strong as the axle tree  
On which heaven rides, knit all the Grecian ears  
To his experience's tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Those tender airs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of mined meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryden.*

Why should not I  
Doat on my horse well trapp'd, my sword well hatch'd? *Bacon, and Fl. Bonduca.*

Some grave instructors on my life, they look  
For all the world, like old *hatch'd* hilts. *Bacon, and Fl. Valentinian.*

A sword bravely gilt and *hatched* with gold. *Heath, Chron. of the Civ. Wars, p. 411.*

6. To steep. [from the preceding sense.]  
His weapon *hatch'd* in blood. *Bacon, and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.*

Is *hatch'd* with impudency threefold thick. *Heywood, from Age.*

**TO HATCH.** † *v. n.*

1. To be in the state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

The soldiers did not recompense,  
As yet there's none a *hatching*. *Bacon, and Fl. Mod. Lover.*

**HATCH.** † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

In the age of Aristotle, it was generally said that no one had ever seen the *hatch* of the cuckoo. *Tr. Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something's in his soul,  
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;  
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclosure  
Will be some danger. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. [heca, Saxon; hecke, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with an opening over it; perhaps from *hacker*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right,  
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shakspeare.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,  
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep  
Under the *hatches*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

There she's hid;  
The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

So seas, impelled by winds with added power,  
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'd. *Dryden.*

A ship was fasten'd to the shore;  
The plank was rarely laid for safe ascent,  
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,  
And ship'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. To be under **HATCHES**. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

Some, who have been phlegmatick, and therefore meek, or kept under *hatches*, and therefore lowly. *Denn Perce, Scen. 28 May 1661, p. 24.*

He assures us how this *hatch* continues in its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches*. Floodgates. *Ainworth*.  
 To HA'TCHEL.† *v. s.* [*hachelen*, Germ.]  
 To beat flax, so as to separate the fibrous  
 from the brittle part.

His teeth are very industrious in their calling;  
 and his chops like a Bridewell perpetually hatch-  
 eling. *Bulwer, Rem. ii. 462.*

The asbestos, mentioned by Kircher in his  
 description of China, put into water, moulders like  
 clay, and is a fibrous small excrement, like hairs  
 growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*,  
 spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *Mundus*  
*Subterraneus*. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *hachell*,  
 German.] The instrument with which  
 flax is beaten. *Sherwood.*

HA'TCHELLER.† *n. s.* [from *hatchel*.] A  
 beater of flax. [*serancier*, Fr.]

HA'TCHER.† [from *hatch*.] A contriver.  
 Let the begotten and hatchers of new opinions  
 be smothered.

*Lee, Biss of Brightest Beauty*, (1614.) p. 32.  
 A man ever to bustle, a great hatcher and breeder  
 of business. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

HA'TCHET.† *n. s.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr.;  
*accia*, Latin. See *To HACK*. Our word  
 was formerly written without the *t*,  
 agreeably to the etymology. See *Bul-  
 der's Eng. Gramm.* 1633. p. 35.] A small  
 axe.

The hatchet is to hew the irregularities of stuff.  
*Milton.*  
 His brawny hatchet he bent in his hand,  
 And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser.*  
 Ye shall have a hearken caudle then, and the  
 help of a hatchet.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
 Nails, hammers, hatchets sharp, and hammers  
 strong.

Tyrrebus, the foster-father of the beast,  
 Then clenched a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryd.*  
 Our countryman presented him with a curious  
 hatchet; and asking him whether it had a good  
 edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addison.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. s.* An ugly face; such,  
 I suppose, as might be hewn out of a  
 block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;  
 An ugly beast adorns a hatchet-face. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHING.† *n. s.* [from the fifth sense of  
*To hatch*.] A kind of drawing. See  
*To ETCH*.

[The] figure is afterwards with needles drawn  
 deeper quite through the ground, and all the  
 shadows and hatchings put in. *Harris.*

HA'TCHMENT.† *n. s.* [corrupted from  
*achievement*, sometimes written, and also  
 pronounced, *achievement*.] An armor-  
 ial escutcheon, exhibited on the hearse  
 at funerals; and sometimes hung up in  
 churches.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,  
 No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,  
 No noble rights nor formal ostentation.

Cry to be heard. *Shakespeare.*  
 I would have master Pynd-manle, her grace's  
 herald, to pluck down his hatchments, reverse his  
 coat armour, and nullify him for no gentleman.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*  
 Receive these pledges.  
 These hatchments of our grief, and grace us so  
 much.

To place 'em on this hearse. *Boswell and Fl. Bonduca.*

HA'TCHWAY.† *n. s.* [*hatches* and *way*.]  
 The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. s.* [*hætan*, Saxon.] To  
 detest; to abhor; to abominate; to re-  
 gard with the passion contrary to love.

You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.  
 — Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me. *Shakespeare.*

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?  
 — Hates any man the thing he would not kill?  
 — Every offence is not a hate at first. *Shakespeare.*

Those old inhabitants of thy holy land, whom  
 thou hast for doing most odious works.

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,  
 Though our lords hate, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*

HATE. *n. s.* [*hæte*, Saxon.] Malignity;  
 detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear  
 Thy favours nor your hate. *Shakespeare.*  
 Hate to Menenius, arm'd five hundred more.

*Dryden.*  
 Nausica teaches that the afflicted are not al-  
 ways the objects of divine hate.

*Broom, Notes on the Odyssey.*  
 HA'TEABLE.† *adj.* [from *hate*.] Detest-  
 able. It should be written *hateable*.

*Sherwood.*

HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]  
 1. Causing abhorrence; odious; abomi-  
 nable; detestable.

My name's Macbeth  
 — The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
 More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare.*

There is no vice more hateful to God and man  
 than ingratitude. *Preacher.*

What owe I to his commands  
 Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,  
 To sit in hateful office here confin'd?  
 Inhabitant of heaven, and heav'nly born?

*Milton, P. L.*  
 I hear the tread  
 Of hateful steps: I must be witness now.

But Umbriel, hateful gnome! forbears not so;  
 He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow. *Pope.*

2. Feeling abhorrence; abhorrent; detest-  
 ing; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon compell'd  
 No more to try the fortune of the field;  
 And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes  
 His rival's conquest. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY.† *adv.* [from *hateful*.]  
 1. Odiously; abominably.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious.  
*Drammond, Twen. p. 75.*

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood hatefully assaid  
 Long since. *Chapman.*  
 They shall deal with thee hatefully, take away  
 all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.

*East. xiii. 29.*  
 HA'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *hateful*.] Odi-  
 ousness.

HA'TER. *n. s.* [from *hate*.] One that hates;  
 an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understanding that most noble con-  
 stancy, which whosoever loves not shows himself  
 to be a hater of virtue, and unworthy to live in the  
 society of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilst he stood up and spoke,  
 He was my master, and I wore my life.  
 To spend upon his hater. *Shakespeare.*

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good.

*Brown.*  
 They never wanted so much knowledge as to  
 inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of  
 a man's being a murderer, an hater of God, and a  
 covenant-breaker. *South.*

HA'TRED. *n. s.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-  
 will; malignity; malevolence; dislike;  
 abhorrence; detestation; abomination;  
 the passion contrary to love.

*Hated* is the thought of the pain which any  
 thing present or absent is apt to produce in us.

*Locke.*  
 I wish I had a cause to seek him there,  
 To oppose his hatred fully. *Shakespeare.*

*Hated* is the passion of defiance, and there is a  
 kind of aversion and hostility included in its very  
 essence; but then if there could have been hatred  
 in the world when there was scarce any thing  
 odious, it would have acted within the compass of  
 its proper object.

*South.*  
*Hatreds* are often begotten from slight and al-  
 most innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated  
 in the world.

*Locke.*  
 Retain no malice nor hatred against any: be  
 ready to do them all the kindness you are able.

*Swift.*  
 She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and  
 virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate  
 hatred to the church.

*Swift.*  
*Hatred* has in it the guilt of murder, and there is a  
 kind of adultery.

HA'TTED.† *adj.* [from *hat*.] Wearing a  
 hat of any kind.

It is as easy way unto a duchess,  
 As to a hated dame. *Tournefort, Revençer's Trag.*

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted  
 from *batter*.] To harass; to weary; to  
 wear out with fatigue.

He's hatter'd out with penance. *Dryden.*  
 HA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *hat*.] A maker of  
 hats.

A hatter sells a dozen of hats for five shillings  
 a-piece. *Swift.*

HA'TTLE.† *adj.* Wild; skittish. "Tie  
 the hattle kye by the horn." *Grose*, and  
*Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.*

HA'TTUCK.† *n. s.* [*attuck*, Erse.] A shock  
 of corn; containing twelve sheaves ac-  
 cording to some; and only three sheaves  
 laid together according to others.

HAUBERK.† *n. s.* [*hauberg*, old French.  
 See *HABERGON*.] A coat of mail  
 without sleeves, made of plate or of  
 chain-mail.

And on the hauberk struck the prince so sore,  
 That quite dispar'd all the linked frame,  
 And pierc'd to the skin. *Sydney, F. Q.*

*Hauberk* and helmets are hewed with many a  
 wound;

The mighty maces with such haste decer'd,  
 They break the bones, and make the solid armour  
 bend. *Dryden.*

To HAVE.† *v. a.* in the present I have,  
 thou hast, he hath; we, ye, they have;  
 pret. and part. pass. *had*. [*haben*, Goth-  
 ick; *habban*, Saxon; *habben*, Dutch;  
*haber*, old French; *habeo*, Latin. The  
 Saxons also had *hajan*; *Iscl. hafa*; *Su.*  
*Goth. hafra*; modern French, *avoir*;  
*Ital. avere*.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after ex-  
 amination had I might leave something to write.

*Acts, xiv. 26.*

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat  
 as on horseback, having nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make use of.

I have no Levite to my priest. *Judges, xvii. 13.*

4. To possess.

- He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Eccles. xii. 18.*
5. To obtain; to enjoy; to possess. *Dryden.*  
Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I And with these before the world was. *St. John, xvii. 5.*
6. To take; to receive.  
A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *curia felicitas*, and which I suppose he had from the *feliciter* of Horace.
7. To be in any state; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.  
Have I need of madness, that ye have brought this fellow? *1 Sam. xiii. 15.*
8. To put; to take.  
That done, go and cart it, and have it away. *Tamer.*
9. To procure; to find.  
Whence should I have flesh to give unto all this people? *Numbers, xi. 15.*
10. Not to neglect; not to omit.  
I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst! Well, sweet Jack, have a cure of thyself. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Your plea is good; but still I say beware: Lovers are explored by men; so have a care. *Pope.*
11. To hold; to regard.  
Of them shall I be kind in honour. *2 Sam.*  
The proud have had me greedily in derision. *Psalm.*
12. To maintain; to hold opinion.  
Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon.*
13. To contain.  
You have of these pedlars that have more in 'em than you'd think, sister. *Shakespeare.*  
I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakespeare.*
14. To require; to claim.  
What would these madmen have? First they would bribe us without price, Deceive us without common sense, And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*
15. To be a husband or wife to another.  
If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have had him. *Shakespeare.*
16. To be engaged as in a task or employment.  
If we maintain things that are established, we are to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hobbes.*  
The Spaniard's captain never had to meddle with his soldier's pay. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you had in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Kings have to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelate or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their commons. *Bacon.*
17. To wish; to desire; in a lax sense, [from the Lat. *aveo*].  
I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *1 Sam.*  
I would have no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Adams.*
18. To buy.  
If those trifles were rated only at art and artfulness, we should have them much cheaper. *Cicero.*
19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb

to make the tenses; *have, had, and hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hadst* the preterpluperfect.

If there had been words even between them to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears. *Cicero.*

I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age has produced, who had been trained up to all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an insupportable pleasure in it. *Adams.*

I have not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others have made the same reflections, it is possible they may not have drawn those uses from it. *Adams.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon. *Adams.*

The gods have placed labour before virtue. *Adams.*

This observation we have made on man. *Adams.*

Evil spirits have contracted in the body, habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Adams.*

These torments have already taken root in their minds. *Adams.*

That excellent author has shown how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practice it. *Adams.*

20. *Have at, or with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; *have this at you; let this reach you; or take this; have with you; take this with you;* but this will not explain *have at it, or have at him*, which must be considered as more elliptical; as, we will have a trial at it, or at him. Dr. Johnson. — *Have with you* is a common expression denoting readiness to attend another; meaning, I will go along with you.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakespeare.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation; have at it with you. *Shakespeare.*

Mrs. Page. Will you go, Mrs. Page? Mrs. Page. Have with you. *Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

Iago. Captain, will you go? Othello. Have with you. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook; have with you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden.*

21. *Have after*, an expression of the same import as *have with you*, i. e. I will follow you. *Mer.* Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him. *Hor.* Have after. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

*HAVE-LESS.\** *adj.* [have and less.] Having little or nothing. An old word. As poor as Job, and loveless. *Out taken one for knaves. Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.*

*HAVE-UP.\** *n. s.* [Sax. *hægen*; Icelandic, *hafa*; Dutch, *haven*; from the Goth. *havam*, to contain.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years. *Shakespeare, Henry.*

Order for sea is given: They have put forth the haws. *Shakespeare.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appeared, The navy under sail, the heaven clear'd. *Dryden.*  
We may be shipwreck'd by her breath: Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale; Doubles his haste, and fills his sail; Till he arrive, where she must prove, The haven, or the rock of love. *Walker.*

2. A shelter; an asylum. All places, that the eye of Heaven visits, Are to a wise man ports and happy havens. *Shakespeare.*

*HAVE-NER. n. s.* [from *have*.] An overseer of a port. These earls and dukes appointed their special officers as receiver, *haverer*, and customer. *Carter.*

*HAVE-N. n. s.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder. Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dignifies the hero. *Shakespeare.*

*HAVE-†* This is a common word in the northern counties for oats, as *haveer* bread for oat bread; perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. *Haver* is, however, the Dutch word.

When you would annel, take a blue stone, such as they make *have* or eat cakes upon, and lay it out upon the cross bars of iron. *Pechinus.*

*HAVE-SACK.\** *n. s.* A kind of coarse bag, in which soldiers carry provisions. *Haught.\** *n. s.* See *HAU*.

*HAUGHT.†* *adj.* [old French *haut*, *haull*, and then *haut*, from the Latin *altus*.] Our own word was also written *haut*, as well as *haught*.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete. Most dignifies the hero, which from the heavens on high Down to the pit of hell below was cast. More low of heart was not before his fall, Than was this proud and pompous cardinal. *Mer. for Meg. p. 377.*

The proud insulting queen, With Clifford and the haught Northumberland, Have wrought the easy melting king like wax. *Shakespeare.*

No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man; Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare.*

[Thou] drov't out nations proud and haud. *Milton, Ps. 60.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous. His courage haught Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known, And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This haught resolve becomes your majesty. *Marlowe, K. Edw. III.*

*HAUGHTILY.†* *adv.* [from *haughtily*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously. Neither shall they go haughtily. *Miles, ii. 5.*

Heavenly form too haughtily she priz'd; He person bred, and his gifts desir'd. *Dryden.*

*HAUGHTINESS.\** *n. s.* [from *haughtily*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

Wearing in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. Such was the haughtiness of his mind. *2 Macc. v. 21.*

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our kindness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden.*

*HAUGHTY.†* *adj.* [from *haught*. See *HAUGHT*.] 1. Proud; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a haughty and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect he received from him. *Clarendon.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,  
And haughty souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,  
In fighting fields pursue'd and found their fate.  
*Dryden.*

## 2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:  
Her goodness takes their liberty away;  
And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway.  
*Prior.*

## 3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard.

Obsolete.  
Who now shall give me words and sound  
Equal unto this haughty enterprise?  
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from  
ground  
My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Spenser, F. Q.*

## 4. High; proudly magnanimous.

Valiant and virtuous, full of haughty courage,  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

## 5. High; lofty. Not now in use.

The wholesome teachers, the heroic pleasant  
trees. *Sonnet, K. James's Lepanto, (1591.)*  
Yes, God who rules the haughty heaven abhorr'd,  
Enrich'd my realm, with foyson of each thing;  
Abundant store did make my people sing.  
*Mer. for Mag. p. 306.*

HA'VINO.† n. s. [from have.]

## 1. Possession; estate; fortune. [Span. hacienda.]

My having is not much;  
I'll make division of my present with you;  
Hold, there is half my coffer.  
*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*  
Our content is our best having.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

## 2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side, was alleged the having a picture,  
which the other wanted; of the other side, the first  
striking the second.  
*Sidney.*  
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,  
Where none will sweat but for promotion;  
And having that, do cloak their service up,  
Er'v' with the having. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

## 3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. [haef, Sw. Goth. from haefva, to become.] It may possibly be the meaning, Dr. Johnson says, in the following example from Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor; and yet in a note upon the word, in the edition of the poet, he positively states it to be, in this very passage, the same, as estate or fortune; which indeed it is. In Devonshire, according to Grose, havance denotes manners, good behaviour.

The gentleman is of no having; he kept company with the wild princes and Follies; he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakespeare.*

## HA'VIOUR.† n. s. [for behaviour, Dr. Johnson says. But it is not an abbreviation of behaviour; for it was formerly a very common word, and is yet retained in low language; as, do you think I have forgot my haivours, i. e. my manners?] from the Su. Goth. haefva, to become.] Conduct; manners.

Her heavenly havour, her precious grace,  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*  
Their ill havour garres men missey  
Both of their doctrine and their fay.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

Put thyself  
Into a haivour of love fair. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

To HAUL. v. a. [hale, French to draw.]  
To pull; to draw; to drag by violence.  
A word which, applied to things, implies

violence; and to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in hale; etymology is regarded in hale, and pronunciation in haul.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,  
Is by base duance and contagious prison,  
Haul'd thither by mechanic dirty hands. *Shaks.*

The youth with songs and rhymes,  
Some danc'd; some haul'd the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,  
And fasten to the horses' feet; the rest  
With cables haul along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden.*

To his grandeur he naturally chuses to haul up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and haul'd their ships to land;  
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope.*

Romp-loving misers  
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

To HAUL the Wind.\* To direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass, from which the wind arises. HAUL. n. s. [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the slip, the haul. *Thomson.*

HAULM.\* n. s. See HAUM.

To HAULSE.\* See To HALSE.

HA'ULSER. n. s. See HALSER.

HAUM.† n. s. [written also hame, halm, haulm, harum, and halm; Sax. halm, halm; Dutch and Danish, halm; Latin, calamus; Gr. κάλαμος.]

1. The stem or stalk of corn; also, the stubble gathered after the corn is housed. In champion countries a pleasure they take  
To mow up their haume for to brew and to bake,  
The haume is the straw of the wheat or the rye,  
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tusser.*

Having stripped off the haum or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up. *Mortimer.*

2. A horse-collar. Sherwood's Dict. 1632. Still used in the north of England.

HAUNCH. n. s. [hanck, Dutch; hanche, French; anca, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,  
Whose right haunch curst my steadfast arrow strake? *Spenser.*

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his haunches is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Lodge.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a Summer bird,  
Which ever in the haunch of Winter sings  
The lifting up of day. *Shakespeare.*

HA'UNCHED.\* adj. [from haunch.] Having haunches; as 'big-haunched,' i. e. having large hips or haunches. *Sherwood.*

To HAUNT.† v. a. [hanter, French.]

1. Originally to accustom. See also HAUNT.

Hauise thyself, [in the present version exercise thyself] to please. *Wicliffe, 1 Tim. ii. 7.*

2. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much haunted, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost haunted us. *Sidney.*

I do haunt thee in the battle thou,  
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shakespeare.*

She this dang'rous forest haunts,  
And in ad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth eow  
Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to haunt  
Her sacred shades. *Milton, P. L.*

Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves;  
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope.*

3. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house;

I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, could I see my country seat!  
There, leaning o'er a gentle brook;  
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;  
And there in sweet oblivion drown  
Those cares that haunt the court and town. *Swift.*

4. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits haunt my resting place,  
And ghastly visions haunt my sleep by night. *Wielsh.*

All these woes of Oedipus have known  
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town. *Pope.*

To HAUNT. v. n. To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to haunt upon my doors:  
In honest sleep thou hast but told me say  
My daughter's out for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed  
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

HAUNT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Custom; practice. The primary sense. See To HAUNT.

Of cloth-making she had swich an haunt,  
She passed them of Ipres and of Gaunt. *Chaucer, Prov. C. T.*

2. Place in which one is frequently found. Know and see his place where his haunt is, and who hath seen him there. *1 Sam. xxiii. 52.*

We set toils, nets, gins, snares, and traps, for beasts and birds in their own haunts and walks. *L'Estrange.*

To the pertains not, he replies,  
To know or cure where Cupid flies;  
What are his haunts, or which his way,  
Where he would dwell, or whether stay. *Prior.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,  
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!  
'Tis touch'd the messenger of Heaven, he say'd  
Entranc'd, and all the blisful auld survey'd. *Pope.*

3. Habit of being in a certain place.

The haunt you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'UNTER. n. s. [from haunt.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were hunters of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O goddess, haunter of the woodland green,  
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK.† n. s. [hafog, Welsh, devastation. Dr. Johnson.—But that is supposed to be from the Sax. hapoc, the hawk; whence our havock for rapine or devastation. Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.



Having been never used to have any thing of their own, they make no spare of any thing, but haue and confusion of all they meet with.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Haue made haue of the church. *Acts*, viii. 3. Ya gods! what haue do ambition make

Among your works! *Adams, Cato.*

The Rabbin, to express the great haue which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were those torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference about three miles into the sea. *Adams.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater haue than any history mentions. *Cicero.*

HA'VOCK.† *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter;

a term formerly meaning that no quarter would be given.

That noo man be so hardy to cry haue, upon payne of hym that is so foude begynner, to dye therefore; and the remeasone to be emprisoned, and they bodies punished at the kynges will.

*Statutes of Warre, &c. by K. Hen. VIII. (1513.)*

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus? Cry haue, kings. *Shakespeare.*

At by his side, Cries haue! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'VOCK. v. a. [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and haueeth; so that, between both, nothing is left. *Spenser on Ireland.*

See, with what heat these dogs of bell advance, To waste and haue yonder world, which I So fair and good created! *Milton, P. L.*

HAUST.† n. s.

1. A draught; as much as a man can swallow. [Lat. *haustus*.] *Coles.*

2. A dry cough. [Sax. *hopta*, a cough; Icel. *hausta*, the same.] Ray and Grose place it among our north-country words.

HA'UTOV.† n. s. [Fr. *haut bois*, q. d. high wood; a term said to be given to this instrument, because its tone is louder than that of the violin. It is often written, and almost always pronounced, *hobby*.] A wind instrument.

I told Joho of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have traw'd him and all his apparel into an et-cetera; the case of a trouble haueing was a mansion for him. *Shakespeare.*

The haue-boy, not as now with latten bound, And rival with the trumpet for his sound, But soft, and simple, at few holes breath'd it, And tune too. B. Jonson, *Horace's Art of Poetry.*

Now give the haueing breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTOY Strawberry. See STRAWBERRY.

HAUTEUR.† n. s. [French.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness.

The ill-judging zeal and hauteur of this king, in pushing things to extremity, brought on the Revolution.

*Dr. Ellys, Tr. on Temp. Liberty, (1765,) p. 183.*

HAUT-GOUT.† n. s. [French; corrupted into *hogo*. More writes it *haugon*, in one of his Letters, 1675; Butler, *haut-gout*.] Any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent.

He depraves his appetite with *haut-gout*. *Butler, Rem. li. 462.*

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially [of Silphium] as we now do garlic, and other *haut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether. *Evelyn.*

HAU. n. s.

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. [Sax. *hæg*, *hæg*; *hæg-dōpn*, the hawthorn, *hægan*, the berries.]

The seed of the bramble with kernel and *hau*. *Tusser.*

Store of *hau* and hips portend cold winters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his berries did not bring forth radish, rather than *hau* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye. *Haloet.*

3. A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*. [Sax. *haga*; Germ. and Icel. *hage*, a field; Dan. *haw*, a garden.

An inclosed place is our oldest sense of the word. *Haw*, a hedge, or any inclosure. *Ray.*

There was a polk in his *hau*, That, as he said, his capons had yslaw. *Chaucer, Pardons Tale.*

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term *Tog* and *Magog*. *Carver.*

4. Formerly, a dale; written *haugh*, in Coke upon *Lyttelton*. [Norm. Fr. *haugh*, a valley.]

5. A hillock. [Dan. *haughur*, tumulus.] Written also *haugh*. Craven *Dialect*.

HAU.† n. s. [See HA.] An intermission or hesitation of speech.

To HAW. v. n. [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

"The great way; but yet, after a little hum-dum and haueing upon," he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*

HAUHA'W. n. s. [Apparently a duplication of *haw*, in the sense of any inclosure.

See the third sense of *HAW*. It is sometimes written *haha*, and is absurdly pretended by Dr. Ash to be derived from the expression of surprise at the sight of it!]

A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between two slopes, and not perceived till approached; sometimes, a kind of canal; intended generally, to open prospects by removing walls or other impediments, and yet to preserve a fence.

Wise men did not, to be thought gay, Then complain their power away; But lest, by frail desires misled, The girls forbidden paths should tread, Of ignorance rais'd the safe high way.

But we haueless that show them all: Thus we at once solicit sense, And charge them not to break the fence. *Green's Poem of the Spleen, (1754,) ver. 277.*

HAUK. n. s. [hehog, Welsh; *hapos*, Sax. *accipiter*, Lat.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

Do't thou lova hawking? Thou hast *hauks* will soar Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* mount. *Peucham.*

Whence borne on liquid wing The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*, High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson.*

2. [*hach*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK.† v. n.

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. [from the noun.]

Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakespeare.*

He that *hauks* at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

A falconer *Haw* is, when Emma *hauks*; With her of tawels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. A falcon towering in her pride of place, Was by a moving owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shakespeare.*

Whether upward to the moon they go, Or dream the winter out in caves below, Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. [*hachio*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come sit, sit, and a song. — Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice. *Shakespeare.*

They are bound to a Pythagorean silence and abstemious, and are prohibited *hawking*, spitting, or coughing. *Lord's Hist. of the Danians, (1630,) p. 73.*

To HAWK.† v. a. To expectorate with noise.

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wicman.*

To HAWK.† v. a. [from *hacker*, German, a higger, a huckster.] To sell by proclaiming it in the streets.

His wares were *hawk'd* in every street; But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

HAUK-KYED.† *adj.* [*hawt* and *eye*.] Having a keen eye, like that of the hawk.

HAUK-NOSKD.† *adj.* [*hawk* and *nose*.] Having an aquiline nose. This word is sometimes corrupted into *hook-nosed*.

He was tall of stature, and slender, bring *hawk-nosed*. *Life of Bernard Gilpin, (1639,) p. 89.*

If flat-nosed, she is gentle and courteous; if *hawk-nosed*, she seems then to be of a kingly race. *Ferrand, Luce Mé. p. 55.*

HA'WKED.† *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman. *Brown, Vag. Err.*

HA'WKEER.† n. s.

1. A falconer. [Sax. *hæpceare*.] *Haloet.*

*Hawkers* and *bunters*, drunkards, fornicators, adulterers, having no other god but their belly. *Hermar, Tr. of Beau's Sermon, p. 354.*

2. One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. [Germ. *hocker*.]

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the consideration of the greatest person.

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaimeth, By herald *hawkers*, high heroic games: She summons all her unpeopled hand Pours forth, and leaves unoccupied half the land. *Pope.*

HA'WKEING.† n. s. [from *To hawk*.]

1. The diversion of flying hawks at fowls. One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

2. The act of forcing up with noise. Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a *hawking* or small cough. *Harvey.*

**HA'WHEED.** *n. s.* A plant.

Ontongue is a species of this plant.

*Miller.*

**HA'WSEER.\*** See **HALSER.**

**HA'WSES.** *n. s.* [of a ship.] Two round hedges under the ship's head or bow, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

*Harris.*

**HA'WTHORN.** *n. s.* [*hæw-thorn*, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

The use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges: there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together.

*Miller.*

There is a man hawthorn the forest, that abates our young plants with carving himself on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield, The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* hold.

*Dryden.*

Now *hawthorn* blossom, now the daisies spring.

*Pope.*

The *hawthorn* whitens.

*Thomson.*

**HA'WTHORN FLY.** *n. s.* An insect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big.

*Walton.*

**HAY'† n. s.** [*Goth. hawi*; Celt. *hef*, Dutch of animals; Sax. *heg*, *hig*, *hey*; *Foed* and *Icel. heg*. Our own word a first was *heg*. "He commande to thrid that they schuldenn make alle men sitte to mete by compunies on grene *heg*." *Wicliffe*, St. Matt. vi.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Candee, Rem.*  
Make poor men's cattle break their necks;  
Set fire on barns and *hay stacks* in the night,  
And bid the owners quench them with their tears.

*Andronicus.*

We have heats of dung, and of *hays* and *barls* laid up moist.

*Bacon.*

Or if the earlier sunon lead

To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton, l' All.*  
Bring them for food sweet boughs and *oiers* cut,  
Nor all the winter long thy *hay* rack stut.

*May, Virgil.*

Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small as an *hay stalk*.

*Mary.*

By some *hay* cock, or some shady thorn,  
He bids his beads both even song and morn.

*Dryden.*

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows and *hay* stacks.

*Martiner.*

*Hay* and *oats*, in the management of a groom, will make *ale*.

*Swift.*

**To dance the HAY.** To dance in a circle: probably from dancing round a *hay* cock, Dr. Johnson says. It is, no doubt, from dancing in a kind of circle; and is probably from the Fr. *huit*, eight; for the dance is borrowed by us from the French. It was formerly written *hey*, as if an abbreviation of *heydeguyet*, a country-dance or round. See **HEYDEGUYET**.

He taught them rounds and winding *hays* to tread,

And about trees to cast themselves in rings.

*Sir J. Davies, Orchest. (1599).*

I will play on the *hay*.

And let them dance the *hay*.

This mids think on the hearth they see,

When *hays* will nigh consumed be.

Then dancing *hays* by two and three,

Just as your fancy casts them.

*Dryden.*

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The gum and glist'ning, which with art  
And study'd method, in each part

Hangs down,

Looks just as if that day

Sculls there had crawl'd the *hay*.

*Suckling.*

**HAY'† n. s.** [*Sax. hæg*; old Fr. *haye*. See **HAW**.]

1. A hedge. In Norfolk, a clipt hedge.

For there is neither bush nor *hay*

In May that it n'll shrouded bene.

*Chaucer, Rom. Rose.*

*Hay-bote*, or *hedge-bote*, is wood for repairing

*hays*, hedges, or fences.

*Blackstone.*

2. A net which encloses the haunt of an animal.

Setting the toils and pitching the *hays*.

*Harman, Tr. of Beau's Sermon. p. 293.*

Caneys are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spaniels, or

tumblers bred up for that purpose.

*Mortimer.*

To HAY'† v. n. [from the noun.] To lay snares for rabbits.

*Hulot.*

**HAY'COCK.\* n. s.** A heap of fresh *hay*.

See **HAY**.

**HAY'LOFT.\* n. s.** A loft to put *hay* in.

The dairy, barn, the *hayloft*, and the grove.

*Gay, Birth of the Spirit.*

**HAY'MAKER.\* n. s.** [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying grass for *hay*.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were

you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*.

*Pope to Swift.*

**HAY'MARKET.\* n. s.** A place appropriated to the sale of *hay*.

**HAY'MOW.\* n. s.** A mow of *hay*. See **HAY**.

**HAY'RICK.\* n. s.** A rick of *hay*. See **HAY**.

**HAY'STACK.\* n. s.** A stack of *hay*. See **HAY**.

**HAY'STALK.\* n. s.** A stalk of *hay*. See **HAY**.

**HAY'THORN.\* n. s.** Hawthorn.

To be delivered from *witches*, they hang in their entries (among other things) *haythorns*, otherwise white-thorn, gathered on May-day.

*Scott, Discov. of Witchcraft. p. 152.*

**HAY'WARD.\* n. s.** [from *hay*.] A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village; who is bound to take care, that they neither crop nor break the hedges of enclosed grounds.

*Sherwood, and Chambers.*

**HAYZARD'† n. s.** [*hazard*, French; *azar*, Spanish; *azuki*, *kuinick*, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a *cast*.

And I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shakespeare.*

I will upon all *hazard* well believe

Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so

well. *Shakespeare.*

Where the mind does not perceive consequence, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures without choice and without direction.

*Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the

Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath

delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein

so many things are laid open, as a light which

otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not

without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*,

but with the certain loss of thousands of souls,

most undoubtedly now saved. *Hooker.*

The *hazard* I have run to see you here, should

inform you that I love not at a common rate.

*Dryden.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost *hazard*, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. [perhaps from the Fr. *as*, an ace. Alan Chartier employs *azar*, in conformity to this etymon. V. Morin. in **HASARD**.]

*Hazard* is very modern of beings,

And of deceit. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great

many hands together, and drew a huge bag of

gold. *Swift.*

To **HASARD**. v. a. [*hasarder*, Fr.] To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own estates, and so weaken that party which their places now give.

*Head.*

It was in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a public charge, to *hazard* himself against a man of private condition.

*Hagyard.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may *hazard* your own share.

*Sherlock.*

To **HASARD**. v. n.

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,

Before you *hazard*; in by choosing wrong,

I lose your company. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provincers would go

Rather than *hazard* to leave you her foe. *Waller.*

**HASARDABLE**. adj. [from *hazard*.] Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive type or period.

*Brown.*

**HASARDER'† n. s.** [from *hazard*, French, *hasardeur*.]

1. He who hazards.

2. A gamester. I find the word in our old writers, only in this sense. The preceding definition is Dr. Johnson's. In *Huloet's* old dictionary also, it has no other meaning than that of a gamester.

It is reprieve, and contrary of *hazard*, For to ben holden a common *hasardeur*.

*Chaucer, Pardons. Tale.*

The outrageous *disers* and *hazarders*.

*Confut. of N. Shazim, (1546), sign. B. vi.*

**HASARDRY'† n. s.** [from *hazard*.]

1. Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and heedless *hazardry*, Do breed repentance late, and lasting injury.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Gaming in general; playing at the game of *hazard*.

Now that I have spoke of *glotomie*, Now will I you defenden *hazardrie*;

*Hazard* is very modern of beings,

And of deceit. *Chaucer, Pardons. Tale.*

Some fell to *daunce*; some fell to *hazardry*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Some to make love.

**HASARDOUS**. adj. [*hazardous*, Fr. from *hazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.

Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain, We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain.

*Dryden.*

**HASARDOUSLY'† adv.** [from *hazardous*.]

With danger or chance. *Sherwood.*

**HAZE'† n. s.** [The etymology unknown.

Dr. Johnson.—One of the conjectures, made by *Serenius*, affords a probable etymon, viz. *haz*, *hacel*, a very small particle, of which a great number forms a cloud or mist.] Fog; mist.

R R

In the fog and haze of confusion all is enlarged,  
and appears without any limit. *Burke.*  
To HAZE, *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.  
It hazes, it mingles, or rains small rain.  
*Bay, North Country Words.*

To HAZE, *v. a.* To frighten one. *Ainsworth.*  
HAZEL, *n. s.* [*hazel*, Saxon; *corylus*,  
Lat.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are  
closely joined together at the bottom,  
each being covered with an outward  
husk or cup, which opens at the top, and  
when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The  
species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert.  
The red and white filberts are mostly  
esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,  
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue  
As *hazel* nuts, and sweeter than the kernel. *Shaks.*  
Her chariot in an empty *hazel* cut. *Shakspeare.*  
Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,  
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*

There are some from the size of a *hazel* cut  
out that of a man's fist. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL, *adj.* [from the noun.] Light  
brown; of the colour of hazel.

Choose a warm dry soil, that has a good depth  
of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY, *adj.* Of the colour of hazel;  
a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk,  
rock or stone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould.

HA'ZY, *adj.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy;  
misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we see  
not far, and what we do is in a bad light.

*Burnt, Theory of the Earth.*  
Often engender'd by the *hazy* North,  
Myriads on myriads, insects armies waste. *Thomson.*

HIE, *pronoun*, gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen.  
*them*. [*hy*, Dutch; *hie*, German; *he*,  
Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the  
plural from *hir*, of which the plural is  
*har*, dative *hirum*.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only *he*,  
Did that they did in envy of great *Cæsar*.  
*Shakspeare.*

If much you note *him*,  
You shall offend *him*, and increase his passion;  
Feed, and regard *him* not. *Shakspeare.*  
I am weary of this moon; would *he* would  
change. *Shakspeare.*

So cheer'd *he* his fair spouse, and *she* was cheer'd.  
*Milton, P. L.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side  
Lensing half his'd hung over *him*. *Milton, P. L.*  
Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd  
On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*

Extol  
*Him* first, *him* last, *him* midst. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes  
stands without reference to any foregoing  
word.

*He* is never poor  
That little hath, but *he* that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.  
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law  
Is death to any *he* that utters them.  
*Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of  
thy sort. *Shakspeare.*

Trojan and his race the sculptor shall employ,  
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy.  
*Dryden.*

4. Male; as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is  
used where the male and female have  
not different denominations.  
The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the two last senses *he* is rather a  
noun than pronoun.

6. According to the Saxon usage, *he*, in  
our old language, is prefixed to proper  
names emphatically; as, *he* Moxies, *him*  
Holofemes. Chaucer.

7. Formerly also *he* was frequently used  
for *it*, in all cases.

HEAD, *† n. s.* [*heaph*, *heaph*, Saxon;  
*hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old English, whence  
by contraction *head*. Dr. Johnson.—  
Serenius considers it as derived from the  
Icel. *haed*, height. But Mr. Tooke's  
etymon is *heaph*, the past participle of  
*heapan*, to heave; meaning that part (of  
the body, or any thing else,) which is  
*heaved*, *raised*, or *lifted up*, above the  
rest. Div. Purl. ii. 39.]

1. The part of the animal that contains  
the brain or the organ of sensation or  
thought.

Vain heaving verven, and head purging dill.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

Over head cut-grass  
Insuperable height of loftiest shade. *Milton, P. L.*  
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,  
For crows and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryd.*  
I could still have offered, that some, who hold  
their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Smilh.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or  
penalty.

What *he* gets more of her than sharp words,  
let it be on my head. *Shakspeare.*  
Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling  
The evil on him brought by me, will curse  
My head? ill fare our ancestor impire.  
*Milton, P. L.*

3. HEAD and EARS. The whole person.  
In colloquial language, *over head* and  
*ears* in debt is applied to a person  
greatly in debt.

You're *over head and ears*, ere you be aware.  
*Basson, and Fl. Wit. at Sea, Wapona.*  
In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,  
*He* fights intrench'd in *er head and ears* in song.  
*Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animals. [Here,  
perhaps, from the Sax. *ebe*, *grez*, a  
herd; hence to make *head*, to raise a  
body of forces.]

When Innocent desired the marquis of Carpio  
to furnish thirty thousand *head* of wine, he could  
not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had  
at his service. *Addison.*

The tax upon pasturage was raised according  
to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arminhot.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom  
the rest are subordinate; leader; com-  
mander.

For their commons, there is little danger from  
them, except it be where they have great and  
potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

Your head I *him* appoint;  
And by myself have sworn, to *him* shall bow  
All knees in heaven, and shall confess *him* Lord.  
*Milton.*

The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as  
Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent  
to this tradition. *Milton.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their  
places upon the bench, they made room for the  
old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

7. Place of command.  
An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the  
duke of Marlborough at the head of them, could  
do nothing. *Addison on the War.*

8. Countenance; presence.  
Richard not far from hence hath hid his head.  
*Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

With Cain go wander through the shade of  
night,  
And never show thy head by day or light. *Shaks.*  
Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head.  
*Dryden.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind;  
commonly in a ludicrous sense.

The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Est.*  
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink:  
the goat fell to hunting which way to get back;  
Oh, says Reynard, never trouble your head, but  
leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*

Work with all the ease and speed you can with-  
out breaking your head, and being so very in-  
dustrious in starting scruples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their  
opinions by chance, without much beating their  
*heads* about them. *Locke.*

If a man shows that he has no religion, why  
should we think that he beats his head and troubles  
himself to examine the grounds of this or that  
doctrine? *Locke.*

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has  
a fine head, we express ourselves metaphorically,  
and speak in relation to his understanding; and  
when we say of a woman that she has a fine head, we  
speak only in relation to her comeliness. *Addison.*

We laid our *heads* together, to consider what  
grievances the nation had suffered under king  
George. *Addison.*

10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd pursues;  
The riders turn head, the fight renews. *Dryd.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition. [Sax.  
*ebe*. See the fourth sense.]

Thus made *he* head against his enemies,  
And Hymer slew. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made head  
against my power. *Shakspeare.*

Two valiant gentlemen making head against  
them, seconded by half a dozen more, made forty  
run away. *Raleigh.*

So having depraved his judgement, and got  
possession of his will, there is on other principle  
left him naturally, by which he can make head  
against it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made  
altogether by volunteers, upon their own head,  
without any pay or commission from the state.  
*Daniel.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his  
age is known.

It was a buck of the first head. *Shakspeare.*  
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the  
first head. *Shakspeare.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or  
computation.

If there be six millions of people, then there is  
about four acres for every head. *Granul.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the  
rest.

His spear's head weigh'd six hundred shekels  
of iron. *1 Sam.*

As his proud head rais'd towards the sky,  
So low 'twas bell his roots descended. *Danham.*  
Trees, which have large and spreading heads,  
would lie with their branches up in the water.  
*Woodward.*

If the beds are made of food, they are called *heads* or *tops*; so *heads* of asparagus and artichokes. *Watts.*

*Head* is an equivocal term; it signifies the head of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts.*

16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.

By galleys with brazen *heads* she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. *Halsh.*

Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

17. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it. *Mortimer.*

18. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the helve. *Deut. xix. 5.*

19. Upper part of a bed.

Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Gen. xlvii. 31.*

20. The brain.

As eastern priests in girdle circles run, And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. Dress of the head.

Ladies think they gain a point when they have tussled their husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

22. Principal topic of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world. *Burton, Theory of the Earth.*  
"Is our great interest, not duty, to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it; his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*

The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red sea, whose head from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles. *Wright, Hist.*

Some did the song, and some the choir maintain, Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below. *Dryden.*

24. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison.*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion. [See the eleventh sense.]

Withio her breast though calm, her breast though pure, Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rain'd Some troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. R.*

26. Body; confux. [Sax. *ebc*.]

People under command chose to consult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are, As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakspeare.*

Far to the marches here we heard you were, Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakspeare.*

Let all this wicked crew gather Their forces to one *head*. *R. Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force. [Sax. *ebc*.]

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shakspeare.*

At sixteen years, When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he sought Beyond the mark of others. *Shakspeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the *head*, And bounding forward, struck his agile heels Against the panting sides of his poor jade Up to the rowl-head. *Shakspeare.*

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor control them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling *heads* below, And how the climbing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by *head* and *shoulders*, over and over, in several companies. *L'Entrange.*

They bring in every figure of speech, head and *shoulders* by main force, in spite of nature and their subject. *Felton.*

- HEAD, *adj.* Chief; principal: as, the head workman; the head inn.

The horse made their escape to Winchester, the head quarters. *Clarendon.*

- TO HEAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled, Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. *Dryden.*  
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governors, from him that leads an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands, In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behave; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

*Headed* with flints and feathers bloody dy'd, Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of cornel-wood a spear upright, *Headed* with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.

You must dis-branch them, leaving only the summit entire; it may be necessary to *head* them too. *Mortimer.*

- HEADACH, *n. s.* [head and ach.] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *headach*, *Sidney.*  
Nothing more exposes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Leche.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

- HEADLAND, *n. s.* [head and land.]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets and the *headlands*. *Isaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

- HEADBOROUGH, *n. s.* [head and borough.]

A constable; a subordinate constable.

Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone, Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none; *Dryden.*

A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame, The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*

This none are able to break through, Until they're freed by head of borough. *Hudibras.*

- HEADRESS, *n. s.* [head and dress.]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's *headress*. I have known it rise and fall above thirty degrees. *Addison, Spect. No. 98.*

If e'er with airy horns I planted heads, Or discompos'd the *headress* of a privie. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a headress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males vary often appear in a most beautiful headress, which is a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addison.*

- HEAD'D, \* *adj.* [from head.]

1. Having a head or top.

Embossed sores, and *headed* evils. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

2. Much used in composition; as, clear-headed, having a clear head, long-headed, and the like.

The mother cow must wear a lousing lock, *Short-headed*, strongly neck'd to bear the yoke. *Dryden, Georg.*

- HEAD'ER, \* *n. s.* [from head.]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. One who heads a mob or party.

3. The first brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger joining, where the joint of the *header* of one side would be in the middle of the *header* of the course they lie upon of the other side. *Mason.*

- HEADGARGLE, *n. s.* [head and gargle.]

A disease, I suppose, in cattle.

For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

- HEADGEAR, \* *n. s.* [head and gear.] The dress of a woman's head.

Those glittering attires, counterfeit colours, *headgear*, curled hairs, &c. wherewith our country-women counterfeit a beauty. *Burton, Anat. of Mt. p. 475.*

- HEADILY, \* *adv.* [from heady.] Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

What strange fury possesseth the minds of ignorant, unstable men, that they should thus *headily* desire and sue to shake off so sacred and well-grounded an institution? *Remonstrance to Parliament, (1640), p. 59.*

Deliberately to move to any business, is proper to man: *headily* to be carried by desire, is common to beasts. *Bp. Henshaw's Daily Thoughts, (1651), p. 65.*

- HEADINESS, *n. s.* [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwanted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of wilful *headiness* in judging, or of headless hardness in condemning. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

- HEADLAND, *n. s.* [head and land.]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an heroic poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these Sir William Davenant shew to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about,  
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout.

*Tupper.*

**HE'ADLESS.**† *adj.* [*Sax. heafolæss*].

1. Without an head; beheaded.  
His shining helmet he 'gan soon to unlace,  
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.

*Spranger, F. Q.*

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,  
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,  
And smooth my way upon their *headless* necks.

*Shakespeare.*

Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt,  
Of *headless* men, of savage cannibals.

*By. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.*

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
A *headless* carcass, and a nation's shame.

*Dench.*

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;  
*Headless* the most, and hideous to behold.

*Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.  
They rested not until they had made the empire  
mad *headless* about seventeen years.

*Raleigh.*

3. Without foundation.  
[He] calleth it a rumour, which is an *headless* tale.

*Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber.*

It may more justly be numbered among those  
*headless* old-wives' tales, which Plutarch so justly  
derideth.

*Fotherby, Althorn, p. 62.*

4. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant;  
wanting intellects; perhaps for *headless*.

His may I more justly blame and condemn,  
either of wilful *headless* in judging, or of *headless*  
hardness in condemning.

*E. K. on Spranger's Ship. Cal.*

**HE'ADLONG.**† *adj.*  
1. Steep; precipitous.  
Rise, rise, and leave thy rosy head  
From thy coral-paved bed,  
And bridle in thy *headlong* wave;

Till thou our summons answer'st here.

*Milton, Comus.*

2. Rash; thoughtless.  
3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which,  
many examples having taught them, never stop  
his race till it came to a *headlong* overthrow.

*Sidney.*

**HE'ADLONG.** *adv.* [*head and long*].

1. With the head foremost. It is often  
doubtful whether this word be adjective  
or adverb.

I'll look no more,  
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight  
Tattle down *headlong*.

*Shakespeare.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and  
toze

His course from Africa to the Lætan shore,  
Fell *headlong* down.

*Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fry springs,  
And o'er the Thèban plain spreads her wings.

*Pope.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.  
To give Alab such warning, as might infallibly  
have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by  
him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into it,  
because he was fond of it, was accounted good.

*South.*

Some ask for ev'ry 'pow'r, which their public hate  
Pursues and hurries *headlong* to their fate;

Down go the titles.

*Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.  
Unhappy offspring of my teasing womb!  
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.

*Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently used by Shakespeare.  
Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,  
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.

*Shaks.*

**HE'ADMAN.**† *n. s.* [*Sax. heafobman*, a  
principal person, a governor.] A chief;

as, "the *headman* of a city, town, or  
country; the *headman* of a jury."

*Huloet.*

**HE'ADMONY.**† *n. s.* [*head and mony*].

A capitation tax.  
To be taxed by the pole, to be scored our *head-*  
*mony*.

*Milton, Of Ref. in Engl. B. 2.*

**HE'ADMOULD-SHOOT.**† *n. s.* [*head, mould,*  
and *shot*]. This is when the sutures of  
the skull, generally the coronal, ride;  
that is, have their edges shot over one  
another; which is frequent in infants,  
and occasions convulsions and death.

*Quincy.*

**HE'ADPAN.**† *n. s.* [*Sax. heafoppann*]. The  
brainpan.

**HE'ADPEACE.**† *n. s.* [*Sax. heafþeacc*]. A  
kind of poll-tax formerly collected in  
the county of Northumberland.

**HE'ADPIECE.**† *n. s.* [*head and piece*].

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.  
I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly intreated  
her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel.

*Sidney.*

The word is given; with eager speed they lace  
The shining *headpiece*, and the shibid emblem.

*Dryden.*

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops,  
was their wearing a *head-piece*, or martial vail,  
that had but one sight.

*Brownie.*

This champion will not come into the field, be-  
fore his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old  
rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked *head-*  
piece mended.

*Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.  
[This done by some several  
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower means  
Perchance are to this business published.]

*Shaks.*

Estuemed had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's  
captains.

*Pindar.*

**HEADQUARTERS.**† *n. s.* [*head and quarters*].  
The place of general rendezvous, or  
lodgement for soldiers. This is properly  
two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, im-  
mediately scour off to the brain, which is the  
*headquarters*, or office of intelligence, and there  
they make their report.

*Cotton.*

**HEADSHAKE.**† *n. s.* [*head and shake*]. A  
significant shake of the head.

You, at such times seeing me, never shall,  
With arms encumber'd thus, or this *head-shake*,  
Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase,

*note*

That you know ought of me.

*Shaks. Hamlet.*

**HEADSHIP.**† *n. s.* [from *head*]. Dignity;  
authority; chief place.

Not the pleasing (for an *headship*, [for that is  
now become a court-business,] but the contriving  
of a burnship of twenty nobles a year, is many  
times done with as great a portion of suing, siding,  
&c.

*Hales, Rem. p. 276.*

That the followers should be bound to it,  
other as well as to the chief; that this *headship* was  
not at first hereditary.

*Burke, Mirr. Eng. Hist. li. 7.*

**HE'ADMAN.**† *n. s.* [*head and man*]. Ex-  
ecutioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates' bleeding backs,  
And *headmen* labouring till they blunt their ax.

*Dryden.*

**HE'ADSPRING.**† *n. s.* [*head and spring*].  
Fountain; origin.

That see is the *headspring* of our belief.

*Stapleton, Forer. of the Faith, (1565), fol. 149. b.*

**HE'ADSTALL.**† *n. s.* [*head and stall*]. Part  
of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-cheek'd bit, and a *head-*  
stall of sheep's leasur, which being restrained to  
keep him from stumbling, hath been often burnt,  
and now repaired with knots.

*Shakespeare.*

**HE'ADSTONE.**† *n. s.* [*head and stone*].

1. The first of capital stone.  
The stone, which the builders refused, is become  
the *headstone*.

*Psalm cxviii. 24.*

2. A grave-stone; so called in many  
places.

**HE'ADSTRONG.**† *adj.* [*head and strong*].  
Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable;  
resolute to run his own way, as a horse  
whose head cannot be held in.

An example for *headstrong* and inconsiderate  
seal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and  
irreligious wisdom.

*Hawke.*

How now, my *headstrong*! where have you  
been gadding?

— Where I have learnt me to repent the sin  
Of disobedient opposition.

*Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

But such a *headstrong* potent fault it is,  
That it but mocks reproof.

*Shaks. Tw. Night.*

He ill aspires in rule  
Cities of men or *headstrong* multitudes,  
Subject himself to anarchy within.

*Milton.*

There's no opposing the torrent of a *headstrong*  
multitude.

*L'Estrange.*

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control!  
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul;  
I, for myself, the imperial seat will gain,  
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign.

*Dryden.*

Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;  
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force.

*Dryden.*

Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout  
Def'd of their prime to arms, nor made account  
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn to?

*Philips.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason  
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at  
Cato.

*Adams.*

You will be both judge and party: I am sorry  
thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour.

*Arbutnot.*

**HE'ADSTRONGNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *head-*  
*strong*]. Obstinacy; like that of a  
horse, whose head cannot be held in, or  
which will not be guided.

Romance's *headstrongness* is here remarkable,  
and shews that a beast knows when he is weary,  
or hungry, better than his rider.

*Gayton on Don Quix. p. 6.*

**HE'ADTIRE.**† *n. s.* [*head and tire*]. Attire  
for the head.

An *headtire* of fine lines, and a chain about his  
neck.

*Isdr. lib. 6.*

He nameth divers strange forms of apparel, as  
their *headtire*, slugs, headbands, and such like.

*A. Wile, Treat. of Manners. &c. (1612), p. 46.*

**HE'ADWAY.**† *n. s.* [*head and way*]. In  
naval language, the motion of advancing  
at sea.

**HEADWORKMAN.**† *n. s.* [*head, work, and*  
*man*]. The foreman, or chief servant  
over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the  
mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace  
and stamps?

*Swift.*

**HE'ADY.**† *adj.* [from *head*].

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; un-  
governable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,  
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace  
O'berblows the filthy and contagious clouds  
Of heady murder, spoil, and villany.

*Shakespeare.*

I am advised what I say :  
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,  
Nor heady-rash, provok'd with raging ire;  
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad.  
*Shakespeare.*

I'll forbear,  
And am fall'n out with my more heady will  
To take the indurp'd and sickly fit  
For the sound man.  
*Shakespeare.*

Wives, the readiest helps  
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy. *B. Jonan.*  
Those only are regarded who are true to their party;  
and all the talent required is to be hot, to be heady, to be violent on one side or other.

Men, naturally warm and heady, are transported  
with the greatest flush of good-nature. *Addison.*

2. Apt to affect the head.  
I was entertained with a sort of wine which was  
very heady, but otherwise seemed to be sack. *Dryden.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,  
Here's julep-dance, pizum of sugar and show;  
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too heady;  
You're come to farce, that's nose's milk, already.  
*Dryden.*

Flow, Waked! flow, like dains inspirer, beer;  
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not fall.  
*Pope.*

5. Violent; impetuous.  
Never came reformation in a flood  
With such a heady current scouring faults;  
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did low his seat. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou clav'st the rock, from whose green wound  
The thirst-exPELLING fountain brake;  
Thou mad'st the heady streams forsake  
Their channels, and become dry ground. *Scotop.*

To HEAD† v. a. [*hælgan*, Gothic; *hælan*,  
Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch; from the Su.  
Goth. *hel*, whole.]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt  
or sickness.

I will restore health, and heal thee of thy wounds.  
*Jer. xxi.*  
Who would not believe that our Saviour healed  
the sick, and raised the dead, when it was pub-  
lished by those who themselves often did same  
miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an  
incomparable degree of skill in the art of healing.  
*Wat.*

2. To restore any thing from an unsound  
to a sound state.

He went forth unto the spring of the waters,  
and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the  
Lord, I have healed these waters; there shall not  
be from thence any more death. *2 Kings, ii. 21.*

3. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no healing medicines. *Jer. xxi. 13.*  
A fustian had been made in the same hog,  
which he was forced to heal up, by reason of the  
pain. *Wicman.*

4. To perform the act of making a sore to  
cicatize, after it is cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and  
healed. *Wicman.*

5. To reconcile: as, he healed all dis-  
ensions.

To HEAL. v. n. To grow well. Used of  
wounds or sores.

Those wounds heal that men do give themselves.  
*Shakespeare.*

Abcesses will have a greater or less tendency  
to heal, as they are higher or lower in the body.  
*Sharp.*

To HEAL\* v. a. To cover. See To  
HEAL.

HE'ALABLE\* adj. [*from heal.*] Capable  
of being healed. *Sherwood.*

HE'ALER. n. s. [*from heal.*] One who cures  
or heals.

I will not be an healer. *Isaiah.*  
HE'ALING\* participial adj. [*from heal.*]  
Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive:  
as, he is of a healing pacific temper.  
To whom with healing words Adam replied.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Be calm.  
And healing words from these thy friends admit.  
*Milton, S. A.*

HE'ALING\* n. s. [*from heal.*]  
1. The act or power of curing.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of  
Righteousness arise with healing in his wings.  
*Malachi, iv. 2.*

Of the Most High cometh healing.  
*Eccl. xxi. 12.*

2. The act of covering; a covering. See  
HELING.

HEALTH.† n. s. [*Sax. hæl, hel; Su.*  
Goth. *hel*; old Eng. *hele, helthe*, Pr.  
Parv. *healfell*, Ort. Vocab. "The kele  
of Eson." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5. See  
To HEAL.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions  
proper to a human body, in the most perfect  
manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good health, he is yet alive. *Gen.*  
May be he is not well;  
Infirmary doth still neglect all office,  
Whereto our health is bound. *Shakespeare.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness;  
principle of salvation.

There is no health in us. *Common Prayer.*  
The best preservative to keep the mind in health  
is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Inacon.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me,  
and art so far from my health, and from the words  
of my complaint? *Psalms.*

4. Wish of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and health to all;  
I drink to the general joy of the whole table.

He asked leave to begin two healths: the first  
was to the king's mistress, and the second to his  
wife. *Hovell.*

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,  
I mean to crown a bowl to Caesar's health. *Dryd.*

HEALTHFUL. adj. [*health and full.*]

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance  
from the forbidden fruit secured him; Nature  
was his physician, and innocence and abstinence  
would have kept him healthful to immortality. *South.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an expelled he I in hand,  
Had you so healthful ear to hear his. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and healthful airs do appear by  
habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from  
other airs. *Bacon.*

They pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
To loathsome sickness; worthy, since they  
God's image did not reverence in themselves.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Our healthful food the stomach labours thus,  
At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*

4. Salutory; productive of salvation.

Pour upon them the healthful spirit of thy grace.  
*Common Prayer.*

HEALTHFULLY\* adv. [*from healthful.*]  
1. In health.

If it be so, that neither for fear nor love thou  
wilt part with thy goods, yet part with thy prayers

for thy king; that he may healthfully, happily,  
and victoriously reign.

*Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1694), p. 125.*

2. Wholesomely.

If merit be disease; if virtue, death;  
To be good, not to be; who'd then bequith  
Himself to discipline? who'd not esteem  
Labour a crime? study self-murder death?  
Our noble youth now have pretence to be  
Dunces securely, ignorant healthfully.  
*Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.*

HEALTHFULNESS.† n. s. [*from healthful.*]

1. State of being well.

This verse sets forth the healthfulness and vigour  
of the inhabitants of that fertile country.

*Patrick on Gen. xlii. 12.*

2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

You have tasted of that cup whereof I have  
liberally drank, which I look upon as God's phys-  
ick, having that in healthfulness which it wants in  
pleasure. *Fing. Charles.*

We ventured to make a standard of the health-  
fulness of the air from the proportion of acute and  
epidemic diseases. *Grew.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe  
the healthfulness of their air; for as the Alps sur-  
round them on all sides, there would be a constant  
signation of vapours, did not the north wind put  
them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HEALTHILY\* adv. [*from healthy.*] With-  
out sickness or pain. *Sherwood.*

HEALTHINESS. n. s. [*from healthy.*] The  
state of health.

HEALTHLESS\* adj. [*from health.*]

1. Weak; sickly; infirm.

The leaves, that whilom were so fresh and  
green,  
In healthless autumn to the ground do fall.  
*Misc. for Mag. p. 565.*

2. Not conducive to health.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him  
whose garment is all made of fringes, and his  
meat nothing but sauces; they are healthless,  
chargeable, and useless. *Dn. Taylor.*

HEALTHSOME. adj. [*from health.*] Whole-  
some; salutary. Not now used.

Shall I not then be stilled in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,  
And there are strangled ere my Romeo comes?  
*Shakespeare.*

HEALTHY. adj. [*from health.*]

1. Enjoying health; free from sickness;  
 hale; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and  
from manuring his ground, strong and healthy,  
because innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, industry, assiduity, as a publick spirit,  
running through the whole body of the people in  
Holland, had preserved an infant commonwealth,  
of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers,  
as a much more healthy one could never have  
struggled against without those advantages. *Syft.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal  
healthy. *Arbutnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Guarding or husbanding, and working in wood,  
are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study  
or business. *Locke.*

HEAM. n. s. In beasts the same as the  
after-birth of human.

HEAP† n. s. [*heap*, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch;  
*hop*, *happ*, Su. Goth. and Iceland.]

1. Many single things thrown together; a  
pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay this flat,  
And bury all which yet distinctly rang,  
In heaps and piles of ruins. *Shakespeare.*

The dead were fallen down by heaps, one upon  
another. *Wisdom, xviii. 25.*

Huge heaps of slain around the body *rim*.

Venies in its first beginnings had only a few heaps of earth for its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*  
 'Tis one thing, only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a heap of vassals and slaves, no frequency, no inheritance, no stir or ancient families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry resembles aloud.  
 The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryd.*

4. A pottle; a quarter; a quarter of a peck. A northern term. Grose. A wicker basket: a northern term also. *Brockett.*

To HEAR.† v. a. [from the noun. Sax. hearn.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezek. xxiv. 10.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though he heap up silver as the dust, and prepare raiment as the clay; he may prepare it, but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job, xxvii. 16.*

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preserved, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there heaped up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations.

They who will make profession of painting, must heap up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For those of old,  
 And the late dignities heap'd up to them,  
 We rest our hermits. *Shakespeare.*

HE'APER.† n. s. [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps. *Sherwood.*

HE'APLY.† adv. [from *heap*.] In heaps; without order. *Obsolete.*

HE'APY.† adj. [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.

Old Ocean lifts his heapy waves on high.

Where a dim gleam the pale lantern throws  
 O'er the mid pavement, heavy rubbish grows. *Gay.*

Scarcely his head  
 Lies o'er the heapy wreath, the branching elk  
 Lies slumbering sullen in the white abyss. *Thoms.*  
 Nar can Frewill find a place for the sole of  
 her foot among the heapy ruins, wherewith he  
 bestows the ground.

*Sourch, Frewill, Fockmanndorfer, & Fote, p. 188.*

To HEAR.† v. n. [Sax. hepan, heapan, hypan; Icel. heyrn; Dutch, hooren. See EAR.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflections of the external air, the internal air makes

various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of hearing; and these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of hearing is sound, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence.

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor hear with their own ears. *Tenney.*

2. To listen; to hearken to: as, he heard with great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam heard, Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with of.

I have heard by many of this man. *Acts, ix. 15.*

As tragic poets, since the birth of time,  
 Hear of such a crime.

Ne'er feign'd.  
 This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never heard any thing at all of their or descent. *Locke.*

To HEAR.† v. a.

1. To perceive by the ear.  
 The trumpeters and singers were as one sound to be heard in praising the Lord. *2 Chron. v. 13.*  
 And sure he heard us, but he would not hear. *Dryden.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts, xiv. 24.*  
 I must beg the forbearance of censure, till I have been heard out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

A sinner's heareth not rebuke. *Proverbs.*  
 Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek. iii. 17.*  
 To-day, if ye will hear his voice, hearken not your hearts. *Hebrews.*

Neptune for human good the best orders,  
 Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to hear the reins. *Congreve, Ode to St. Goldolphin.*

With his hot impulse said in every nerve,  
 Nor hears the rain, nor heeds the sounding thong. *Thomson, Spring.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be heard for their much speaking. *St. Matthew.*  
 Since 'tis your command, what you so well  
 Are pleas'd to hear, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

The goddess heard. *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deut. i. 16.*

6. To attend, as to one speaking.

On earth  
 Who against faith or conscience can be heard  
 Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title; to be spoken of. A Latin phrase.

O! what of gods then loots it to be born,  
 If old Aveng's sons so evil bear? *Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 23.*  
 Or hen's thou rather pure ethereal stream,  
 Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton, P. L.*  
 Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

8. To HEAR Say. A thing elliptical expression for to hear a thing said.

A people great and tall, the children of the Anakims, whom thou knowest, and of whom thou hast heard say, who can stand before the children of Anak? *Deut. ix. 2.*

If thou shalt hear any in one of thy cities, saying, Certain men, the children of Belial, are gone out from among you — then shalt thou enquire. *Deut. xiii. 12.*

9. To HEAR a bird sing. A kind of proverbial expression; implying the receipt of a very particular or private communication.

I hear a bird sing in mine ear,  
 That I must either fight or flee.

Old Ballad of the Rising in the North.  
 I will lay odds that, ere this year expires,  
 We bear our civil sword, and native fire,  
 As far as France; I heard a bird to sing.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. p. II.*

1 King. Did you observe their whispers, brother King?

2 King. I did; and heard, besides, a grove bird sing.

That they intend, sweetheart, to play us pranks!

*Of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heardsheep*, a glorious keeper; sometimes final, as *cyncheard*, a royal keeper. Gibson's Camden. It is now written *herd*, as *cowherd*, a cow-keeper; *hyph*, *Sax*.

HEARD.† n. s. A keeper of herds.

HE'ARDGROOM.† See HEARD and HEARDGROOM.

HE'ARER. n. s. [from *hear*.]

1. One who hears.

And so was she dull withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded these sermons, heard them; and being hearers, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees.

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the hearer. *Hooker.*

The hearers will shed tears,  
 And say, Alas! it was a pitious deed! *Shakspeare.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,  
 And send the hearers weeping to their beds. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who attends to doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another; as, the hearers of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;  
 Their fate is only in their hearers' ears. *B. Jonson.*

Her hearers had no share  
 In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*

HE'ARING.† n. s. [from *hear*.]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Hees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have hearing. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
 Aged ears play truant at his tales,  
 And younger hearings are quite ravish'd;  
 So sweet and voluble is his discourse. *Shakespeare, Love's L. L. L.*

2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant  
 Cross'd his audience; and the hour, I think, is come  
 To give him hearing. *Shakespeare.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice — entered into the place of hearing. *Acts, xxi. 23.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another hearing before some other court. *Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair hearing, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.

If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so.

*Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abalom. *S. Sam. xviii. 12.*

You have been talked of since your travels much, And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality.

Wherein they say you shine. *Shakespeare.*  
The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*.

*L'Estrengue.*

TO HE'ARKEN.† v. n. [*Theopocian, Sax.:* *harken, Fris.*]

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously. The youngest daughter, whom you *harken* for, Her father keeps from all access of suitors.

*Shakespeare.*

He *harkens* after prophecies and dreams.

*Shakespeare.*

They do me too much injury.

That ever said I *harkens'd* for your death:

If it were so, I might have let alone

The insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shaksp.*

The gossip three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;

The furies *harkens*, and their snakes cooer! *Dryden.*

He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *harkens* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard. *Harkens* unto me, thou son of Zippor.

*Numbers, xxi. 18.*

Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *harkens* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour.

*Lalce.*

There's not a blessing individuals find, But some way leans and *harkens* to the kind.

*Page.*

TO HE'ARKEN. \* v. a.

1. To hear by listening. Sit you into his dreadful den,

Where no light but darkness dreariness he found,

No creature saw, but *harkens* now and then

Some little whisp'ring, and soft-groaning sound.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

But here she comes; I fairly step aside,

And *harkens*, if I may, her business here.

*Milnes.*

2. To hear with attention; to regard. When Thelamon *harkens* had his tale, *Lydgate.*

The king of Naples, being an enemy

To me inveterate, *harkens* my brother's suit.

*Shakespeare, Tempst.*

HE'ARKENER.† n. s. [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that *harkens*.

*Harkens* of rumors and tales. *Burton, Ab. (1580.)*

HE'ARSAI. \* n. s. [probably from *hear*.] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hearsal* of his heavy stroke

The warlike damself was empassioned sore.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

HE'ARSAI. n. s. [*hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these sleepers'd he too took,

Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend

With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved

themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia.

*Raleigh, Hist.*

All the little scammers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HEARSE.† n. s. [of unknown etymology. Dr. Johnson says; yet, under the other form of writing the word, viz. *herse*, he cites the low Lat. *hercia*, "supposed to

come from the Sax. *hepan*, to praise."

—Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it the part participle of the Sax. *hepan*, to adorn, to decorate. Div. Purl. ii. 323.—Serenus derives it from the Goth. *heria*, a sepulchral mount or hill.—The low

Lat. *hercia*, or *hercia*, is said to have been a kind of candlestick, in the form

of a *harrow*, (old Fr. *herce*), having branches filled with lights, and being placed at the head of graves or cenotaphs; and hence *hearse* came to be used for the grave, and for the coffin, or chest containing the dead.]

1. A temporary monument set over a grave; according to Huloet, as well as Dr. Johnson. The solemn obsequy at funerals; according to E. K. the contemporary commentator on Spenser.

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or tomb, erected for the honour

of the dead; in imitation of which our *hearses* here in England are set up in churches, during the continuance of a year, or the space of certain months.

*Weever.*

So many torches, so many tapers, so many black gowns, so many men mourning laughing under black hoods, and a gay *herse*.

*Sir T. More, De Quat. Nov.*

The gaudy girlons deck her grave, The faded flowers her corse embrace.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.*

2. The place, or the case, in which a dead corpse is deposited.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palm-tree grows, Ennobled since by this funeral ground.

Where Dudson's corpse they softly laid in ground. *Faifair, Tus.*

To add to your laments, Wierewih ye now bedew king Henry's *hearse*, I must inform you of a dismal sight.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

These poor and fruitless drops, Which willingly would fall upon his *hearse*, To embalm him twice.

*Brown, and Ft. Coronation.*

3. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*, Who does not weep that reads the moving verse?

*Roscommon.*

TO HEARSE. \* v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose in a *hearse*, or coffin.

*Teil.*

Why thy canon'd bones, *hearsed* in death, Have burst their cerements? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I would my daughter were dead at my feet, and the jewels in her ear. O! would she were *hearsed* at my feet, and the ducats in her coffin.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

HE'ARSELOTH. \* n. s. [*hearse* and *cloth*.] A covering thrown over the *hearse*, or coffin; a pall.

Without any blacks to be hung any where in or about the church, other than a pulpit-cloth, a *hearse-cloth*, and a mourning gown for the preacher. *Dr. Spenser's Will, in Walton's Lives.*

HE'ARSELIKE. adj. [*hearse* and *like*.] Mourning; suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols.

*Bacon, Essays of Adversity.*

HEART.† n. s. [Sax. *heort*; Germ. *hertz*; Goth. *hiarto*; Icel. *hiarta*; "ab

ant. *hyra, hurra, horfa*, move, agitate." Srenius.—"The heart, in the Teutonic languages,—should probably be referred to the Gr. *καρδια*, in which the rough breathing of the *h* is hardened into a consonant. Junius has been aware of this connexion." Whiter.]

1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

The heart gives heat, and motion, and life, unto that which is to be our mortalment.

*Smith on Old Age, p. 236.*

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so pass'd over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her heart brake withal, and she died.

*Sidney.*

Thou wouldst have left thy dearest heart-blood there,

Rather than made that savage duke thine heir, And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare.*

Smokes in my heart-blood warm'd, that stung my heart. *Shakespeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours, Our men more perfect in the use of arms, Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;

Then reason with our hearts should be as good.

*Shakespeare.*

I thank you for my vision, master Shaloon.—Master Page, much good do it your good heart. *Shakespeare.*

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of sense,

How makes it in the heart those passions spring? The mutual love, the kind intelligence

'Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Dantes.*

We all set our hearts at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrengue.*

The only true seal is that which is guided by a good light in the hand, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the heart. *Spiral.*

Prest with heart corroding grief and years, To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Page.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing. Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the heart of the country.

*Abbot, Discip. of the World.*

The king's forces were appearing in appearing disorders more near the heart of the kingdom.

*Heywood.*

Generally the inside or heart of trees is harder than the outward parts.

*Boyle.*

Here in the heart of all the town I'll stay, And timely succour, where it wants, convey.

*Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of heart of oak, such as will reach ground.

*Mason.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a buxcock, and a heart of gold, A lad of life, an imp of faune.

*Shakespeare.*

Iley, my heart; cheerly, my heart. *Shaks.*

What says my heart of elder? Ha! is he dead?

*Shakespeare.*

6. Courage; spirit.



If it please you to make his fortune known, I will after take heart again to go on with his falsehood.

There did which like unhappy accidents happen out of England, while gave heart and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lakewarm flood,  
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,  
That when the paynim ay'd the streaming blood,  
Gave him great heart and hope of victory.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Ever, recovering heart, reply'd,  
Having left that city well provided, and in good heart, his majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley.

*Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took heart upon't, went up to't, and viewed it.

*J. Farnage.*

The expelled nations take heart, and when they fly from me country invade another.

*Temple.*

## 7. Sent of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,  
Who lost my heart while I preserv'd my sheep?

*Pope.*

## 8. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's heart was towards Absalom.

*2 Sam. xiv. 1.*

Menshow to feel, and learn each other's heart,  
By the abbot's cell of Westminster is found.

*Daniel.*

*Nor set thy heart,*

Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine.

*Milton, P. L.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the heart too much upon anything, is what we cannot justify.

*J. Farnage.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my heart upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the rest.

*Temple.*

Then mixing powerful herbs with magical art,  
She chang'd his form who could not change his heart.

*Dryden.*

What did I not, her stubborn heart to gain?  
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain.

*Dryden.*

## 9. Memory: though South seems to distinguish.

Whatever was attained to concerning God, and his working in nature, the same was delivered over by heart and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally sensible.

*Isidore.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by heart: for it is the memory that must transmit it to the heart; and it is in vain to expect that the heart should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go.

*South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part,  
Composing songs for fools to let get by?

*Pope.*

## 10. Good-will: ardour of zeal. To take to heart any thing, is to be zealous, or solicitous, or ardent about it.

If he take not their causes to heart, how should there be but in them from coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom they would take fire?

*Hooker.*

If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well.

*Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business to heart.

*Clarendon.*

Amongst those who took it most to heart, Sir John Stowel was the chief.

*Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side, which had the good of their country most at heart.

*Adams.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my heart.

*Woodward.*

I would not be sorry to find this Presbyterian mistaken in this point, which they have most at heart.

*Swift.*

What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language.

*Swift.*

## 11. Passions; anxiety; concern.

The fairy land buys not the child of me.

*Shakspeare.*

Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michael saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her heart.

*2 Sam. vi. 16.*

The next generation will in tongue and heart, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction but the Irish sex betwixt us.

*Doyle on Ireland.*

Thus sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand.

*King Charles.*

Would you have him open his heart to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first.

*Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take; But every woman is, at heart, a rake.

*Pope.*

## 13. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a heart to do well.

*Sidney.*

The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is cruel.

I've seen three stern, and thus hast oft beheld Heart hardening spectacles.

*Shakspeare.*

Such iron hearts are we, and such

*Rome.*

The base barbarity of human kind.

## 15. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to ask you pardon for it, but that your new handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing.

*Sidney.*

Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise, And then shew you the heart of my message.

*Shakspeare.*

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself.

*Hooker.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heart, would not make a good compost.

*Bacon.*

That the spent earth may gather heart again, And better'd by cessation breed the grain.

*Dryden.*

Care must be taken out to plough ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by marl again.

*Mortimer.*

19. Utmost degree.

This gay charm, Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose, Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.

*Shakspeare.*

20. Life. For my heart seems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it.

*Shakspeare.*

I gave it to a youth, A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee: I could not for my heart deny it him.

*Shakspeare.*

Profoundly skill'd in the black art, As English Merlin for his heart.

*Hudibras.*

21. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACHE. *n. s.* [heart and ache.] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

To die—to sleep—

No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end  
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is heir to.

*Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

HEART-APPALLING. *\* adj.* [heart and appal.] Dismaying the heart.

Direful to see! an heart-appalling sight.  
*Thomson, Castle of Indolence.*

HEART-BLOOD. *\* n. s.*

1. The blood of the heart; life.

Thy heart-blood will I have for this day's work.  
*Shakspeare, Hen. V. P. 1.*

Our nobler swords will drink the blood of none,  
But thy heart-blood, Fortune, shine alone.

*Dancer's Poems, (1660.)*

## 2. Essence.

The mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty.

*Shakspeare, Tr. and Cres.*

HEART-BREAK. *n. s.* [heart and break.] Overpowering sorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break.

*Shakspeare.*

HEART-BREAKER. *† n. s.* A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Dr. Johnson.—Rather, as it should seem by the example, for the love-locks of the other sex.

Like Samson's heart-breakers, it grew  
In time to make a nation rue.

*Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful and time,  
Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit  
Beside the silver springs of Helicon,  
Making your music of heart-breaking moan.

*Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. *n. s.* Overpowering grief.

What greater heart-breaking and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him?

*Habreille.*

HEART-BRED. *\* adj.* [heart and bred.] Bred in the heart.

His virtue that within had root,  
Could not choose but shine without;  
And the heart-bred lustre of his words,  
At each corner peeping forth,  
Pointed him out in all his ways,  
Circled round in his own rays.

*Craik, Poems, p. 94.*

HEART-BROKEN. *\* adj.* [heart and broken.] Having the heart overpowered with grief.

HEART-BURIED. *\* adj.* [heart and buried.] Deeply intermixed.

Disinherited every great and glorious aim,  
Imbruted every faculty divine,  
Heart-buried in the rubbish of the world.

*Young, Night Th. 2.*

HEART-BURN. *\* n. s.* [heart and burn.] Pain proceeding from an acid humour in the stomach.

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [heart and burn.] Having the heart inflamed.

How rarely that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after.

*Shakspeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. s.* [heart and burn.]

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most subtle absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or heart-burning.

*Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and discontent among the weaker people. *Shelf to Pope.*  
**HEART-BURNING.\*** *adj.* Causing discontent.

Well may we raise jars,  
 Jealousies, strifes, and *heart-burning* disagreements.  
*Middleton's Witch.*

**HEART-CHILLED.\*** *adj.* [*heart* and *chill*.]  
 Having the heart chilled.

O'er the pale corse we saw him gently bend,  
*Heart-child*'d with grief. *Shakespeare, Eleg. 15.*

**HEART-CONSUMING.\*** *adj.* Destroying the peace of the heart.

Yet let not grief and *heart-consuming* care  
 Prey on your soul; but let your constant mind  
 Bear up with strength and manly hardiness.  
*Edwards, Sermon. 38.*

**HEART-CORRODING.\*** *adj.* Preying on the heart. See *Pope* in the second sense of *HEART*.

**HEART-DEAR.** *adj.* Sincerely beloved.  
 The time was, father, that you broke your word,  
 When you were more tender'd it than now;  
 When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,  
 Threw many a northward look to see his father  
 Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain.  
*Shakespeare.*

**HEART-DEEP.\*** *adj.* Rooted in the heart.  
 Dipping and seasoning all our words and sentences  
 In our hearts, before they come into our mouths,  
 Truly affecting and cordially expressing all that we say;  
 so that the auditors may plainly perceive that every word is *heart-deep*.  
*Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 7.*

**HEART-DISOURAGING.\*** *adj.* Depressing the heart.

To have a large tale of trick required, and a small allowance of straw to break it with, cannot but be a great and *heart-disouraging* disadvantage.  
*South, Sermon. vi. 322.*

**HEART-EASE.** *n. s.* Quiet; tranquillity.  
 What infinite *heart-ease* must quiet neglect,  
 That private men enjoy. *Shakespeare.*

**HEART-EASINO.** *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, those gentlemen fair and free,  
 In heaven yelp'd Euphrosyne,  
 And by men *heart-easing* Mirth. *Milton, L'Al.*

**HEART-EATING.\*** *adj.* Preying on the heart.

They live solitary, alone, sequestered from all company but *heart-eating* melancholy.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 153.*

**HEART-EXPANDING.\*** *adj.* Opening the feelings of the heart.

A gaily checker'd *heart-expanding* view.  
*Thomson, Autumn.*

**HEART-FELT.** *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,  
 The soul's calm sunshine, and the *heart-felt* joy,  
 Is virtue's prize.

**HEART-GRIEF.\*** *n. s.* Affliction of the heart; deep sorrow.

There's not, I think, a subject,  
 That sits in *heart-grief* and uneasiness  
 Under the sweet shade of your government.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*  
 To and in midst of sorrow and *heart-grief*.  
*Milton, S. A.*

**HEART-HARDENED.\*** *adj.* Having the heart hardened; obdurate; impenitent.

Mockers and *heart-harden'd* miscreants who say,  
 Let us sin, that mercy may abound.  
*Hornam, Treat. of Beas's Sermon. (1587.) p. 187.*

**HEART-HARDENING.\*** *adj.* Rendering stern or obdurate. See *Shakespeare* in the fourteenth sense of *HEART*.

**HEART-HEAVINESS.\*** *n. s.* Heaviness of heart.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness*.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

**HEART-OFFENDING.\*** *adj.* Wounding the heart; giving pain to the heart.

Might liquid tears, or *heart-offending* groans,  
 Or blood-consuming sighs recall his life.  
 I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans.  
*Shakespeare, K. Hen. V. l. 1. 11.*

**HEART-PEAR.** *n. s.* A plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

**HEART-QUELLING.** *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,  
 With her *heart-quelling* son upon you smile.  
*Spenser.*

**HEART-RENDING.** *adj.* Killing with anguish.

*Heart-rending* news, and dreadful to those few  
 Who her resemble, and her steps pursue;  
 That death should hence have to rage among  
 The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young!  
*Waller.*

**HEART-ROBBING.†** *adj.*

1. Ecstasick; depriving of thought. Obsolete.  
 Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;  
 For when on me thou shinest, late in sadness,  
 A melting pleasure ran through every part,  
 And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness.  
*Spenser.*

2. Stealing the heart or affections.

Drawn with the power of an *heart-robbing* eye,  
 And wrapt in fetters of a golden trew.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

The cunning thief that lurks for prey,  
 At some dark corner watching lies;  
 So that *heart-robbing* god doth stand  
 In your black lobbies, shaft in hand.  
*Bowell, Sermon on Black Eyes, Lett. i. v. 22.*

**HEART-SICK.†** *adj.* [*heart*-sick, Sax.]

1. Pained in mind.  
 If we be *heart-sick*, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true lovers of relief and mercy.  
*Thy. Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.  
 —Not I, unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,  
 Mist-like, infold me from the search of eyes.  
*Shakespeare.*

All maladies  
 Of ghastly agony, or racking torture; qualms  
 Of *heart-sick* agonies. *Milton, P. L.*

**HEART-EASE.†** *n. s.*

1. A plant.  
*Heart-ease* is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter:  
 it sows itself. *Mortimer.*

2. A toy or ornament, formerly so called.

He gave me a *heart-ease* of silk for a new year's gift.  
*Q. Kath. Howard, Burnet's Ref. iii. Rec. iii. 79.*

**HEART-SORE.** *n. s.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,  
 His only *heart-sore* and his only foe. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**HEART-SORE.\*** *adj.* Invalid with pain of heart.

Penitential groans,  
 With nightly tears and daily *heart-sore* sighs.  
*Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

**HEART-SORROWING.\*** *adj.* Sorrowing at heart.

Yea, cloudy princes, and *heart-sorrowing* peers,  
 Now cheer each other, in each other's love.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

**HEART-STRINGS.** *n. s.* [*heart* and *string*.]

The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived  
 Of life himself, and *heart-strings* of an eagle braced.  
*Spenser.*

How, out of tune on the strings?  
 —Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my  
 heart but strings. *Shakespeare.*

That grates my *heart-strings*: what should discontent him!

Except he think I live too long. *Drakem.*

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad till thy *heart-strings* crack.  
*Thy. Taylor.*

There's the fatal wound,  
 That tears my *heart-strings*; but he shall be found,  
 My arms shall hold him. *Gravelle.*

**HEART-STUCK.** *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is his wish?  
 —None but the fool who labours to out-just  
 His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shakespeare.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not, for Adam, at the news  
*Heart-struck*, with chilling grief of sorrow stood,  
 That all his senses bound! *Milton, P. L.*

**HEART-SWELLING.** *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,  
 Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

**HEART-SWELLING.\*** *n. s.* Rancour; swelling passion.

Is thy honour wronged? Forgive, and it is vindicated. Ay, but this kind of *heart-swelling* can brook no poultrie but revenge! Take heed, my soul; the remedy is worse than the disease.  
*Quarles, Jud. and Mer. Revengeful Men.*

**HEART-WHOLE.** *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.  
 Couldst thou cut him o' the shoulder! but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shakespeare.*

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole*. *Dryden.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

**HEART-WOUNDED.** *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,  
*Heart-wounded*, to the bed of death drew. *Pope.*

**HEART-WOUNDING.** *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek *heart-wounding* loud she cry'd,  
 While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,  
 Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

**To HEART.\*** *v. a.* [*Sax.* *hýpan*. See *To HEARTEN*.] To encourage; to hearten.

For putting life into and *hearting* this free-will worldship, which is only acceptable to God when it proceeds according to his own directory, three things in the Scripture and our church-book are especially to be taken notice of.

*Thy. Pridmore, Euch. (1656.) p. 195.*

**To HEART-STRIKE.\*** *v. a.* [*heart* and *strike*.] To affect to heart. See *HEART-STRUCK*.

They seek to *heart-strike* us,  
 That are spectators, with their misery.  
*B. Jonson, Tr. Horace.*

**HEARTED.†** *adj.* It is only used in composition; as, *hard-hearted*, Dr. Johnson says, which is a mistake; for *Shakespeare* twice uses it uncompounded.

1. Seated or fixed in the heart.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and *hearted* throne,  
 To tyrannous hate. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

## 2. Laid up in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate the Moor: My cause is *hearted*; thus hath no less reason. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

**HEARTEDNESS.** \* n. s. [from *hearted*.] Sincerity; warmth; zeal. Used in composition.

They who pretended most public-heartedness, and did really wish the king all the greatness he desired. *Clarendon, Hist. Revolt. B. ix.*

**TO HEARTEN.**† v. a. [Sax. *hæpian*, *hæpian*; Teut. *herten*.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up. Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords, And *hearten* those that fight in your defence: Unsheath your sword, good father; cry, St. George. *Shakespeare.*

This race man, Tyldes, would prepare; That he might conquer, *hearten* d him. *Chapman.*

Thus *hearten* d well, and flesh'd upon his prey, The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure. The ground one year at rest; not get then With richest nature to *hearten* it again. *Mary, Virgil.*

**HEARTENED.** \* n. s. [from *hearten*.] That which animates or stirs up. A coward's *heartener* in war.

The stirring drum, keeps lesser noise from far. *Brown, Brit. Past. B. 3. l. 1.*

**HEARTH.**† n. s. [Sax. *hearp*; Goth. *hærrja*; Icel. *ar* or *hær*, fire.] The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome; now this extremity Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakespeare.*

Crickets, to Windsor chimneys shall thus leap, Where thou fiod'st fires work'd, and *hearts* unswamp.

There piped the emids as blue as bilberry. *Shaks.*

Good luck befriend thee now, for at thy birth The fairy ladies dash'd up upon the *hearth*. *Milton, Fac. Ex.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place; Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep: Each household genius shews again its face, And from the *hearts* the little larvae creep. *Dryden.*

**HEARTH-MONEY.** \* n. s. A sort of HEARTH-PENNY. f upon *hearts*; hearth-penny, Sax. It was also called *chimney-money*. V. Cowel in HARTH-PENNY.

Upon the revolution, *hearth-money* was declared to be not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people. *Blackstone.*

**HEARTILY.** adv. [from *heartly*.]

1. From the heart; fully. I bear no malice for my death; But those that sought it, I could wish more Christians;

Be what they will, I heartily forgive them. *Shaks.*

If to be said is to be wise, I do most heartily despise Whatever Scythians has said, Or Tully writ, or Wansley said. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. Where his judgement led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with desire. As for my eating *heartily* of the fool, know that society has hindered my eating till this moment. *Addison.*

**HEARTINESS.** n. s. [from *heartly*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartiness*, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *By, Taylor.*

**HEARTLESS.** adj. [from *heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling ricket, Or bunt the *heartless* hare till she werry tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, *heartless* ran the cunning thief, Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hinds? Turn thee, Benvalio; look upon thy death. *Shaks.*

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there, Men valiant all; nor was I used to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

*Heartless* they fought, and quitted soon their ground, While ours with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

**HEARTLESSLY.** adv. [from *heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

**HEARTLESSNESS.**† n. s. [from *heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

Who have yielded themselves over to a disconsolate *heartlessness*, and a sad dejection of spirit. *By, Hall, Christ. Myst. § 10.*

**HEARTSOME.**† adj. [from *heart*.] Merry; cheerful; lively. Brockett's N. Country Words.

**HEARTY.**† adj. [from *heart*.] 1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. [Teut. *hertelick*.]

[Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by *heartly* counsel, [in the margin, the counsel of the soul.] *Prov. xviii. 3.*

They did not bring that *heartly* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace With *heartly* welcome and an open face; In all they did you might discern with ease A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *heartly* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are *heartly*, though his jests are coarse, And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *heartly* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Watson, Architecture.*

**HEARTY-HALE.** adj. [heart and hale.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verben, and head-purging dill, Sound savary, and basil *heartly-hale*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**HEAST.** \* See **HEST**.

**HEAT.**† n. s. [hent, hæst, Saxon; *herte*, Danish. Dr. Johnson.—The past participle of the Saxon *hætan*, to make warm. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

*Heat* is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we demonstrate the object hot; so what to our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is to the fire hot; and therefore we conclude, that there is a sort of heat in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Warburton.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning. The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooder.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood; The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign; Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

1. State of any body under the action of the fire. The heats smelt take of their iron are a blood-red heat, a white flame heat, and a sparkling or welding heat. *Mason.*

5. Fermentation; effervescence.

6. One violent action uninterrupted. The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The state of being once hot; a single effort. I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*, And give him not the leisure to repent. *Dryden.*

They the turn'd lives on golden anvils beat, Which loath as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Tate.*

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission. Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speeder pace; But the last heat, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

9. Pimples in the face; flush. It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison.*

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action. They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this heat, before practices might be used to disperse them. *Sidney.*

The friend hath lost his friend; And the best quarrels, in the *heat*, are cur'd By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare.*

It might have glori'd in the heat and hurry of his rage; but must have displaced in cool sedate reflection. *South.*

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the chase. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; contest; party rage. They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their division. *Shakespeare.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular heat elections were carried. *King Charles.*



## 7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heav'd up* into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain.

*Hayward.*

TO HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.  
He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,  
And fetch'd down from far, distends his lab'ring side.

*Dryden.*

## 2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days.

*Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.  
Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,  
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles.

*Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;  
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart.

*Dryden.*

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*.

*Prior.*

The *heaving* tide  
In widen'd circles beats on either side.

*Gay, Trivia.*

## 4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*  
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them.

*Shakespeare.*

## 3. Effort to vomit.

## 4. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *heaves*,  
He got up to his saddle caves.

*Hudibras.*

HEAVE OFFERING. *n. s.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough  
for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering*  
of the threshing floor.

*Numb.*

HE'AVEN.† *n. s.* [heaven, which seems to be derived from *heop*, the places over head, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Heaven* signifies that which is raised high, or *heaved up*. Thus *Serenity* refers it to the verbs *haffjan*, and *hefta*, to heave or lift up. See TO HEAVE. And thus Mr. H. Tooke and Mr. Whiter refer it to the Sax. *heafan*. An ingenious writer deduces the Saxon from the Hebrew *he-aphon*, or leaving out the *e* or hiss, *he-aphon*, that is to say, the round orb of air which is above our heads: from which idea the Latins took their word *caelum*. See A Commentary on the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, by S. Harris, D.D. 1739, p. 204.]

## 1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,  
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

*Shakespeare.*

Thy race in time to come  
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;  
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade,  
Involving earth and ocean in her shade.

*Dryden.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the heavens. *Baldy, Hist.*  
This act, with shouts *heaven* high, the friendly band

Applaud.

*Dryden.*

Some fires may fall from *heaven*.

*Temple.*

## 2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell

That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

These, the late

*Heaven*-banish'd host, left desert utmost hill.

*Milton, P. L.*

All yet left of that revolted rout,  
*Heaven*-banish'd, in station stood, or just array,

*Milton, P. L.*

## 3. The supreme power; the sovereignty of heaven.

Now *Heaven* help him!

*Shakespeare.*

The will

And high permission of all-ruling *Heaven*

Left him at large.

*Milton, P. L.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *Heaven*.

*Temple.*

## 4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Take phisick, pomp;

Esoppe thyself to feel what wretches feel,  
That thou may'st shake the superfluous to them,

And show the *heavens* more just.

*Shakspeare, Coriol.*

As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*

Will not have earth to know.

*Hemans!* what a spring was in his arm, to throw!

How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow.

*Dryden.*

## 5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest *heavens* of invention.

*Shakespeare.*

## 6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-ASPIRING.† *adj.* Desiring to enter heaven.

The high-born soul

Disdains to rest her *heaven-aspiring* wing

Beneath its native quarry.

*Accuside, Pleas. of Imag. B. I.*

HEAVEN-BANISHED.† *adj.* Banished from heaven. See Milton in the second definition of HEAVEN.HEAVEN-BEGOT.† *adj.* Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heaven-begot*, assert your sou

By some sure sign.

*Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN.† *adj.* Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

It was the winter wild,

While the *heaven-born* child

All twenty wrapt in the rude manger lies.

*Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Depressing the high and *heaven-born* spirit of man far beneath the condition wherein either God created him, or sin hath sunk him.

*Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Introd.*

If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood,

In every fit he feels the haud of God.

*Dryden, Jan.*

Oh *heaven-born* sinner! source of art!

Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;

Who lead fair virtue's train along,

Moral truth, and mystic song!

*Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED.† *adj.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poetry.

*Shakespeare.*

## HEAVEN-BUILT.† Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall

Of sacred Troy, and na'd her *heav'n-built* wall.

*Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.† *adj.*

1. Raised towards the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise?

*Pope.*

## 2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence;

To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;

The must may give it, but the gods must *give*.

*Pope.*

These passages are to be found only in St. John's Gospel; and whoever reads them with attention will discover in them plain indications not only of a *heaven-directed* hand, but of a feeling and grateful heart.

*Bp. Porteus, Rom. i. xviii.*

HEAVEN-FALLEN.† *adj.* Fallen from heaven. See Milton in the second definition of HEAVEN.HEAVEN-GIFTED.† *adj.* Bestowed by heaven.

To grind in *heaven* fetters under task

With this *Heaven-gifted* strength.

*Milton, S. A.*

HEAVEN-INSPIRED.† *adj.* Receiving inspiration from heaven.

Thy *heaven-inspired* soul on wisdom's wings

shall fly up to the parliament of Jove.

*Decker, Conf. of Fortunatus.*

Apply both assume one name,  
Both *heaven-inspired* d'compt d'of zeal and fame.

*Watson on Sandys's Poems.*

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED.† *adj.* Taught by heaven.

The *Heaven-instructed* house of faith

Here a holy dictate hath.

*Cushwaker, Poems, p. 186.*

HEAVEN-KISSING.† *adj.* Touching, as it were, the sky. See Shakespeare in the first definition of HEAVEN.TO HE'AVENIZE.† *v. a.* [from heaven.] To render like heaven.

O my soul, if thou be once soundly *heavenized*

in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee: then thou shalt be ever, like this firmament, most happily rapt.

*Dp. Hall, Soliloq. § 80.*

HE'AVENLINESS.† *n. s.* [from heavenly.]

Supreme excellence.

Golden of women, with thy *heavenliness*

Flash now vouchsaf'd itself to represent

To our dim eyes, &c.

*Sir J. Doria, Orchestra.*

HEAVEN-LOVED.† *adj.* Beloved of Heaven.

But do! why dost thou not say here below

To bless us with thy *heaven-loved* innocence.

*Milton on the Death of a Fair Infant.*

Such was this *heaven-loved* isle,

Than Lesbos fairer, and the Cretan shore.

*Sir W. Jones, Ode.*

HE'AVENLY.† *adj.* [from heaven.]

## 1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the

love of virtue virtuously, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly.

*Sidney.*

Not *Moro's* muse, who sung the mighty man a

war;

Not *Pindar's* heavenly lyre, nor *Horace* when a

poet.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adorning first the genius of the place,

Then earth, the mother of the *heavenly* race.

*Dryden.*

HE'AVENLY.† *adv.*

## 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,

Where *heavenly* pensive contemplation dwells,

And ever-musing melancholy dwells,

What means this tumult in a vestal's veins?

*Pope.*

## 2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine

About the supreme throne

Of him, to whose happy making sight alone,

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb.

*Milton, Ode on Time.*

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS.† *n. s.* A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven.

The danger of being all soul, all botanics, all heavenly-mindedness so early, is a sad frightful thing for a young courtier.

*Hammond, Works, i. 515.*  
With how much more difficulty may we imagine a man to get humility, or heavenly-mindedness, while all the appetites, and the very nerves of his soul strive against it, and endeavour to pull down as fast as he can build up. *South, Sermon, vi. 54.*

# HEAVEN-SALUTING.\* *adj.* Touching the sky; heaven-kissing.

What shall they do,  
When stubborn rocks shall bow,  
And hills hang down their heaven-saluting heads.  
*Crashaw, Poems, p. 153.*

# HEAVENWARD.\* *adv.* (Heaven and peap, Saxon.) Towards heaven.

Out of the west coast, a venche as mo thought  
Came walking in the way; to heavenward she looked;  
Mercy hight that mayde. *Via, of a Houghman.*  
I prostrate lay.

By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,  
Or to object; at length, my mortal look  
Heavenward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke.

# HEAVEN-WARRING.\* *adj.* Warring against heaven.

None among the choices and prime  
Of those heaven-warring champions could be found  
So hardy, as to proffer or accept  
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton, P. L.*

# HE'AVY.\* *n. s.* [from *heave*.]

# 1. One who lifts any thing; as, a coal-heaver.

# 2. A name given by seamen to a wooden staff, which they often employ as a lever.

# HE'AVILY.\* *adv.* [Sax. *heggyrlice*.]

# 1. With great ponderousness.

And took off their chariot-wheels, that they  
drove them heavily. *Ecc. xiv. 25.*

# 2. Grievously; afflictively.

Upon the ancient hath thou very heavily laid  
thy yoke. *Jerem. xlvii. 6.*

None must be impracticable to the envious:  
they lie under a double misfortune; common  
calamities and common blessings fall heavily upon them. *Cicero.*

# 3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I bow'd down heavily, as one that mourneth for  
his mother. *Psal. xlviii. 14.*

I came hither to transport the tidings,  
Which I have heavily borne. *Shakespeare.*

This O'Neil took very heavily, because his con-  
dition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

# 4. With an air of dejection.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?  
— O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakespeare.*

# HE'AVINESS.\* *n. s.* [Sax. *heggyrlice*.]

# 1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the heaviness of  
several bodim, or the proportion that is required  
betwixt any weight and the power which may  
move it. *Wilkins.*

# 2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of sorrow, more inclined  
unto sorrow and heaviness; of some more mol-  
lified, and subdued in mind. *Hooker.*

Against ill chances men are ever merry;  
But heaviness forturnes the good event. *Shakespeare.*

Let us not burden our remembrance with  
An heaviness that's gone. *Shakespeare.*

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stup;  
but a good word maketh it glad. *Prov. xli. 25.*  
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye  
are in heaviness, through manifold temptations.

1 Pet. i. 6.

# 3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; slug- gishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into heaviness,  
That makes the weight. *Shakespeare.*

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?  
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Addison.*

He would not violate that sweet recess,  
And found besides a welcome heaviness,  
Which soot'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness,  
and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful mood. *Arbutnot.*

# 4. Oppression; crush; affliction; as, the heaviness of taxes.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so  
it received some, which, by reason of the fatness  
and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not pro-  
duce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

# HE'AVING.\* *n. s.* [from *heave*.]

# 1. A pant; a motion of the heart.

'Tis such as you, —  
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh  
At each his needless heaving; such as you  
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shaks. W. Tale.*

# 2. A swell.

Of all objects that I have ever seen, there is  
none which affects my imagination so much as  
the sea or ocean. I cannot see the heaving of  
this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm,  
without a very pleasing astonishment. *Arbutnot, Spect. No. 489.*

# HE'AVISOME.\* *adj.* [from *heave*.] Dark; dull; drowsy. Craven Dialect.

# HE'AVY.\* *adj.* [heavt, Saxon, from heapan, to heave; whence the usage, in some counties, of *heft* for weight.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly  
to the centre; contrary to light.

Menenius tells us, that a little child, with an  
engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move  
this earth, though it were much heavier than it is. *Watts.*

# 2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

He talked with him Peter and James and John,  
and began to be sore amazed, and to be very  
heavy; and said unto them, My soul is exceeding  
sorrowful unto death. *St. Mark, xiv. 35.*

Let me not be light;  
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

# 3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an heavy load on the citizens,  
having a malicious mind. *2 Mac. v. 23.*

Let not your ears despite my tongue for ever,  
Which shall possess them with the loudest sound  
That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath  
a heavy reckoning to make. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Pray for this good man, and for his issue,  
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
And legger'd yours for ever. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Tells with a sweet the tidings heavy. *Swift.*

# 4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My heavy eyes, you say, confess  
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

# 5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be en-  
couraged, and accordingly many thousand copies  
were bespoke. *Swift.*

# 6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;  
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

# 7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

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Peter and that were with him were heavy  
with sleep. *St. Luke, ix. 33.*

# 8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spicers, that suck up thy venom,  
And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. *Shaks.*

# 9. Stupid; foolish.

This heavy headed reeve, East and West  
Makes us trouble'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*

I would not be accounted so base minded,  
or heavy headed, that I will confess that any of them  
be for valour, power, or fortune better than my-  
self. *Knight.*

# 10. Burthensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion  
of some of my idle and heavy hours.

When alone, your time will not be heavy upon  
your hands for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*

# 11. Loaded; encumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against  
him, and not willing that they should find his men  
heavy and laden with booty, he returned unto  
Scotland. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

# 12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are  
most heavy to the stomach, which makes haked  
meat hard of digestion. *Arbutnot.*

# 13. Rich in soil; fertile; as, heavy lands.

# 14. Deep; cumbersome; as, heavy roads.

# 15. Thick; cloudy; dark.

It is a heavy night. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

# 16. Thick; with little intermission; as, a heavy storm.

# 17. Requiring much labour; as, a heavy undertaking.

HE'AVY.\* *adv.* As an adverb it is only  
used in composition; heavily.

Your carriages were heavily laden; they are  
a burden to the weary beast. *Jer. xli. 1.*

Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavily  
laden, and I will give you rest. *St. Matt. xi. 28.*

Another whose heavy hearted saint  
Delights in naught but notes of rueful pain. *J. Hall, Sat. i. 5.*

We are dull soldiers,  
Groom heavy loaded fellows. *Bacon, and Fl. Mud Lover.*

# TO HE'AVY.\* *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

# To make heavy. Formerly in use.

Their eyes were heavy, and they knewen not  
what they sholden answer to him. *Wicliffe, St. Mark, xiv.*

# HE'AZY.\* *adj.* [Icel. *hæaz*.] Hoarse; talking breath with difficulty. Wil- braham's Chesh. Gloss, and Craven Dialect. Grose notices with Mr. Wil- braham also the verb *hæaz*, as a north- ern word, in the sense of to hawk or cough.

# HE'BODMAD.\* *n. s.* [*hebdomada*, Latin.]

# A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first  
hebdomad or septenary consists of six days, seven-  
teen hours and a half. *Brown.*

Those of creation being concluded within the  
first hebdomade. *Glossar. Proce. of Souls, ch. 2.*

# HEB'DOMAD.\* *adj.* [from *hebdomada*, HEB'DOMADRY.\* Latin.] Weekly;

consisting of seven days.

As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard  
of their subaltas, they were observed by the  
Hebrews. *Brown.*

They had their original of late time this  
hebdomadal account. *Selden on Drayton's Polygl. S. 11.*

**HEB'DOMADARY.\*** *n. s.* [*hebdomadarius*, low Lat.] A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it was to officiate in the cathedral. Obsolete.

**HEBDOMATICAL.\*** *adj.* [*ἑβδοματικός*, Gr.] Weekly.

Far from the conceit of a deambulatory, hebdomatist, or peripatetic, epimerical, office.

*Rp. Morion, Episcopus Avaricus*, p. 142.

**HE'BEN.\*** *n. s.* [*Fr. hebene*; "heben, or ebony." Cotgrave.] Ebony.

A gentle youth, his dearly loved squire,  
His spear of heben wood behind him bore.

*Symon, F. Q. i. vii. 37.*

**TO HE'BETATE.** *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin; *hebetor*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey on Conspiration.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellects.

*Arbutnot and Pope.*

**HEBETATION.\*** *n. s.* [*from hebetate*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

**HEBETE.\*** *adj.* [*Latin, hebes*.] Dull; stupid.

Examine and try the commonality in almost every place, and you must observe how *hebetate* and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.

*Eliza, Knott, of Dir. Things*, p. 385.

**HEBETUDE.\*** *n. s.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pusillanimous, according to their grossness or inability, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues.

*Harvey on the Plague.*

**HEBRAISM.\*** *n. s.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms, and sometimes *hebraisms*, into the language of his poems. *Addison, Spect.*

**HEBRAIST.\*** *n. s.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

**HE'BREW.\*** *n. s.* [*Hebraeus*, Lat. *Ebræus*, old Fr. *Ebréus*, Gr. The name is, according to the most received opinion, from *Eber*, one of the ancestors of Abraham.]

1. An Israelite: one of the children of Israel. See Jew.

He spied an Egyptian smiting so *Hebrew*,  
One of his brethren. *Exod. ii. 11.*

2. A Jew converted to Christianity.

It (the Epistle to the Hebrews) was written towards the end of, or soon after, St. Paul's imprisonment at Rome, A. D. 63, to the converted Jews of Palestine, here called *Hebrews*, as distinguished from the Hellenists, or foreign Jews. *Rp. Percy, Key to the N. Test.*

3. The Hebrew tongue.

And Plaut wrote a tale, and put it on the cross, — And it was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin. *St. John, xix. 20.*

**HE'BREW.\*** *adj.* Relating to the people or language of the Jews.

Persuade this Hebrew woman, which is with thee, that she come unto us. *Judith, xii. 11.*

He spake unto them in the Hebrew tongue. *Acts, xxi. 40.*

**HE'BREWEN.\*** *n. s.* [*from Hebrew*.] An Israelitish or Jewish woman.

Every man should let his man-servant, and every man his maid-servant, being an *Hebrew* or *Hebrewess*, go free; that none should serve himself of them, to wit, of a Jew his brother.

*Jerem. xxix. 9.*

**HEBRI'DIAN.\*** *adj.* [*from the Hebrides*, the western isles.] Respecting the western isles of Scotland. Cockeram calls the Irish sea, "the *Hebridian* wave."

I was told by a gentleman, who is generally acknowledged the greatest master of *Hebridian* skillfuls, that there had indeed once been both birds and seracins; and that seracins signified the man of talk, or of conversation; but that neither hard nor seracini had existed for some centuries. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

**HEBRI'CIAN.\*** *n. s.* [*from Hebrew*.] One skillful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *Hebrician* understand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the transient *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Feacham.*

**HE'CATOMB.\*** *n. s.* [*hecatombe*, Fr.; *ἑκατόμβη*.]

A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich men's houses  
I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs*;  
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*

Ooo of these three is a whole *hecatombe*,  
And therefore only one shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons to war succeed,  
And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed. *Addison.*

**HECK.\*** *n. s.*

1. A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. [*Su. Goth. hacck*, the same.] North.

Ray, and Grose.

2. The winding of a stream. [*German, ecke*.] Obsolete.

3. A kind of net formerly used in rivers; as, a salmon *heck*. *Chambers.*

4. A hatch or latch of a door. North. *Grose.*

**HE'CKLE.\*** See HACKLE.

**HE'CTICAL.\*** *adj.* [*hectique*, French, *HECTICK*.] from *ἥκτις*.]

1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual; and, ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fullness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

That silence which I will not call a symptom of my sickness, but a sickness itself. However, I will keep it from being *hectic*. *Watson to Sir E. Bacon, Rem. p. 453.*

A *hectic* fever hath got hold  
Of the whole substance, not to be control'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

A corrosive to one already in a *hectic* condition. *Hewell, Lett. ii. 63.*

The busy brain of a lean and *hectic* scribe. *Sterne, Sermon i.*

**HE'CTICALLY.\*** *adv.* [*from hectic*.] Constitutionally.

He was for some years *hectically* feverish. *Johnson, Life of Achan.*

**HE'CTICK.\*** *n. s.* An hectic fever.

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Like the *hectic* in my blood he rages,  
And then must cure me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

By wasting *hectics* of his flesh he lives. *Sandys, Job, p. 48.*

**HECTOR.\*** *n. s.* [*from the name of Hector*, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perrivacious, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lie bold not to be washed out by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,  
And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

To *HECTOR*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hected* out of it. *Gay, of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave;  
But she's a drudge, when *hected* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hecting* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

To *HECTOR*. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting and *hecting*, others scolding and reviling. *Striding, Spect.*

One would think the *hecting*, the storming the sullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spectator.*

Duo Carlos made her chief director,  
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

**HECTORLY.\*** *adj.* [*from hector*.] Blustering; insolent; outrageous.

Those, who seek glory from evil things, (who glory in their shame,) from presumption, the grandson of God's law, *hectorly* profaneness, and debauchery, from outrageous violence, from over-reaching craft, are not only valuingious, but impudent. *Barrow, vol. iii. S. 31.*

**HE'DERACEOUS.\*** *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

**HEDGE.\*** *n. s.* [*hegge*, Saxon; and so our own word is written *hegge* by Wicliffe and Chaucer, from *hegan*, to enclose.]

A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good word for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stables. *Mortimer.*

The gardeners unfold variety of colour to the eye every morning, and the *hedgers'* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant mass  
Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*

**HEDGE**, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born* man, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first show; the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vire can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To *HEDGE*.† *v. a.* [*Saxon, hegan*.]

1. To enclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

*Hedge* thy possession about with thorns. *Ecclesi. xxviii. 24.*

Those alleles must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon*.

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* off thy way with thorns. *Hos. ii. 6.*

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedge'd* in with the main,  
That water-walled bulwark, will secure  
And confident from foreign purposes.

Shakespeare, *J. John*.  
There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,  
That treason can but peep to what it would.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

4. To shut up within an enclosure.

It must not be paid and exported to ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke*.

5. To force into a place already full. To *hedge* seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge* in, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*. You target yourself.

To *hedge* me in. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

When I was hasty, those delay'd me longer:

I pray thee, let me *hedge* one moment more.

Into thy promise: for thy life I press'd. *Dryden*.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.

Swift, *Direct. to the Footman*.

To *hedge*. v. n. To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and vain to shuffle, am to *hedge*, and to lurk. *Shakespeare*.

*HEDGE-BORN*. adj. [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth: meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,

Dash but usurp the sacred name of knight,

And should, if I were worthy, be to judge.

Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain.

That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

*Shakespeare*.

*HEDGE-CREEPER*. [*hedge* and *creep*.] One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

*HEDGE-FUMITORY*. n. s. A plant; *fumaria sepium*. *Ainsworth*.

*HEDGE-HOG*. n. s. [*hedge* and *hog*; *erinae*.] 1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which

Lie tumbling in my laurest way, and mount

Their prickles at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare, Tempest*.

Woe have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according to his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks

thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under-part, head, belly, and legs, within his thickest of prickles.

*Ray on the Creation*.

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king?

— I grant ye.

— Dost grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. *Ainsworth*.

4. The globe-fish; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainsworth*.

*HEDGE-HYSSOP*. n. s. [*hedge* and *hyssop*.]

A species of willow-wort; *gratiola*.

*Hedge-hyssop* is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary.

*Hill, Mat. Medica*.

*HEDGE-MUSTARD*. n. s. A plant.

*HEDGE-NETTLE*. n. s. A plant; *galopsis*. *Ainsworth*.

*HEDGE-NOTE*. n. s. [*hedge* and *note*.] A

word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-note* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant riddles. *Dryden*.

*HEDGE-PIG*. n. s. [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young

*hedge-hog*.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,

Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

*HEDGE-ROW*. n. s. [*hedge* and *row*.] The

series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometime walking not unseem

By *hedge-row* elms, on billocks green. *Milton*.

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-row* of myrtle. *Barclay to Pope*.

*HEDGE-SPARROW*. n. s. [*hedge* and *sparrow*; *curruca*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes,

distinched from a sparrow that builds in

the bush.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,

That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakspeare*.

*HEDGE-BILL*. n. s. [*hedge* and *bill*.] A

cutting hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Daemtas with a *hedge-bill* in

his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney*.

*HEDGE-DOER*. n. s. [*hedge*.] One who

makes hedges.

The labour'd ear

In his loose traces from the furrow came,

And the swick'd *hedge* at his supper sat. *Milton, Comus*.

He would be laughed at, that should go about

to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedge* at

past fifty. *Locke*.

To *HEED*. v. a. [*heban*, Sax.] To mind;

to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;

But wonders much at those new vocal noods. *Dryden*.

He will no more have clear ideas of all the

operations of his mind, than he will have all the

particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who

will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed*

all the parts of it.

To *HEED*. v. n. To mind; to consider.

Thoughtless she leaves and the dusty way

Her eyes, to ripen in the genial ray;

Nor *heeds*, that some fell crush, who thins for

blood,

Or the rude foot, may crush the future bread. *Warren, Paraphr. of Job, ch. 59.*

*HEED*. n. s. [*from* the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With woeen *heed* and giddy cunning.

The melting voice through mazes running.

*Milton, L'Al.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that

have no natural cohesion, come not to be united

in their heads.

Thus must take *heed*, my Portius; *Locke*.

The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison*.

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious

watch.

Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is

caught as men catch diseases, one of another;

therefore, let men take *heed* of their company.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot

by night:

Take *heed* ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds

affright. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor*.

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt

of his worship. *Tillotson*.

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning;

and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more

than beasts. *Bacon*.

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did *heed* of us, and the first he view'd,

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*. *Shakespeare*.

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no

*heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange*.

*HEEDFUL*. adj. [*from* *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note;

For I minor eyes will rivet on his face;

And, after, we will loath our judgements join,

In censure of his seeming. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

2. Attentive; careful; observing; with of.

I am commanded

To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;

Where fume, late entering at his *heedful* ears,

Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakespeare*.

To him one of the other twins was bound,

Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakespeare*.

Thou *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;

My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope*.

*HEEDFULLY*. adv. [*from* *heedful*.] At-

tentively; carefully; cautiously.

That worthy divide did not *heedfully* observe

the great difference betwixt these instanced de-

grees. *Dp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 3.*

I would wish parents to mark *heedfully* the

virtues of their children. *Watson on Education*.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion

of his instructor, and *heedfully* listen to his

instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts*.

*HEEDFULNESS*. n. s. [*from* *heedful*.] Cau-

tion; vigilance; attention.

*HEEDILY*. adv. Cautiously; vigilantly.

*HEEDINESS*. n. s. Caution; vigilance.

And evermore that craven coward knight

Was at his back with heartless *heediness*;

Waiting if he swears him murder might. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. li. 26.*

*HEEDLESS*. adj. [*from* *heed*.] Negligent;

inattentive; careless; thoughtless; re-

gardless; unobserving; with of.

The *heedless* lover does not know

Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Walker*.

*Heedless* of woe, and hopeless of the crown,

Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden*.

Some ideas, which have more than once offered

themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken

notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in

children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke*.

Surprises are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded

innocence. *Burckell*.

*HEEDLESSLY*. adv. [*from* *heedless*.] Care-

lessly; negligently; inattentively.

Post not *heedlessly* on the now nuda of

folly, or precipice of perdition. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 30.*

Our women run on so *heedlessly* in the fashion,

that though it is the interest of some to hide as

much of their faces as possible, yet because a

leading coat appeared with a backward head-dress,



the rest shall follow the mode, without observing that the author of the fashion assumed it because it could become no one but herself.

Tatler, No. 212.

**HEEDLESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitted, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their heedlessness.

Locke.

**HEEL**† *n. s.* [Sax. *hel*. *hele*: Su. Goth. *hael*, from *hællan*, to sustain.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the lusted bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone.

Wicam, Surgery.

2. The whole foot of animals. The stag recoils his strength, his speed, His winged heels, and then his armed heel; With these 't avoid, with that his fate to meet; But four prevails, and bids him trust his feet.

Deham.

Pegasus appeared lancing off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*.

Addison.

3. The feet, as employed in flight. Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tigers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for it.

L'Estreng.

4. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth? — Upon the *heels* of my prevention.

Shakespeare, Timon.

But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this Mother's admiration? Shakespeare, Hamlet.

5. To attend closely.

Could we break our way By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise With blackest insurrection, to confound Heaven's purest light.

Milton, P. L.

6. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. Bacon. Want! woefully want! that hungry meagre feed,

Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view.

Orany.

7. To follow close as a dependant.

Through proud London he came sighing on, After 't admired *heels* of Bolingbroke.

Shakspeare.

8. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all By *dy* 't *heels*, and suddenly; as on your *heels* Clasp round fines for neglect.

Shakspeare.

One half of man, my mind, Is, *me* *juris*, unconfin'd.

And cannot be led by the *heels*.

Hudibras.

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*.

Addison.

9. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break cloys with.

Mortimer, Hensbury.

10. The back part of a stocking; whence the phrase to be out at *heels*; to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*.

Shakspeare.

11. To have the *HEELS* off. To outrun; as, my horse had the *heels* of him.

12. A spur; as, the horse understands the *heels* well. A low expression.

To *HEEL*† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing,

Nor *heel* the high laval, nor sweeten talk.

Shakspeare.

2. To lean on one side; as, the ship *heels*. [perhaps from the Sax. *hylan*.]

To *HEEL*† *v. a.* To arm a cock.

**HEELER.** *n. s.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

**HEEL-PIECE.** *n. s.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To *HEEL-PIECE*† *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piercing* her shoes.

Arbutnot.

**HEFT**† *n. s.* [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup

A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart, And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge Is not infected; but if one present Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides With violent *hefts*.

Shakspeare, Wind. Tole.

2. [For *haft*.] Handle.

His only deity devours both blade and *heft*.

Walker.

3. In some places used for *weight*; i. e. the thing which is heaved.

4. Hold.

It affords a greater *heft* and purchase. Wicam, Speech against Reformers of Parl. 1809.

**HEFT**† *adj.* [from *heft*.] The word is the reading in Shakspeare's folio edition, and stands in the modern text of the poet.] Heaved; expressing agitation.

Thy tender-hefted nature shall not give

Ther o'er to harshness.

Shakspeare, L. Lear.

**HEG.**† *n. s.* [See HAG.] A fairy; a witch.

Hulot, and Barret.

**HEGEMONICAL**† *adj.* [*ἡγεμονικός*, Gr. from *HEGEMONICK*.] *ἡγούμενος*, a leader.] Ruling; predominant.

The most princelike and *hegemonical* part of his soul, which ought to rule over all, is now become servile and a slave unto all.

Fatherly, Alcorn. (1622.) p. 120.

All mannaicks have a predominant idea, which masters every other, and is *hegemonick* in most of their propositions. Johnstone on Medicine, p. 2.

**HEGIRA** *n. s.* [Arabic.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

Harris.

**HEIFER**† *n. s.* [Sax. *heafpe*.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh, And sees fast by a butcher with an axe, But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?

Shakspeare.

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain.

Bacon.

For her the flocks receive their verdant food. Nor thirty *heifers* seek the glistening flood.

Pope.

**HEIGH-HO**† *interj.* [formerly written also *hak-ho*.]

1. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

*Heigh-ho!* 'an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd!

Shakspeare.

I would I had a wife, saith he; *hak-ho* for an husband, cries she! Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 569.

2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand, And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.

Dryden.

**HEIGHT**† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers it as derived from *high*; and Milton wrote it *hight*. It is the Sax. substantive *hebe*, *hih*, and the Goth. *hauhi*. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it to be *heape*, the third person singular of the indicative *heapan*, to lift up.]

1. Elevation above the ground; indefinite.

Into what pit thou seest,

From what *height* fallen.

Milton, P. L.

An amphitheatre's amazing height

Here fills the eye with terror and delight.

Addison.

2. Altitude; definite space measured upwards.

Abroad I'll study thee,

As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes.

Dante.

There is in Titivim a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty.

Bacon.

An amphitheatre appear'd, Rain'd it degrees, to sixty paces rear'd; That when a man was plac'd in one degree, Height was allow'd for him shure to see.

Dryden.

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole. Guinea lies to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South.

Abbot, Discov. of the World.

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;

His daughter's husband in the plain descends.

Dryden, An.

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,

From that contented lap which I enjoy'd.

Shakspeare.

Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd, When England to her greatest *height* attain'd; Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state.

Daniel.

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived.

Watts.

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Purification doth not rise to its *height* at once.

Bacon.

Did not abe

Of Timea first betray me, and reveal The secret, wrested from me in the *height* Of nuptial love profane?

Milton, S. A.

Hide me from the face Of God, whom to behold was then my *height* Of happiness!

Milton, P. L.

Despair is the *height* of madness.

Shakspeare.

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding.

Shakspeare.

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion.

Addison.

To *HEIGH-TEN*† *v. a.* [from *height*.]

1. To raise high; to elevate.

Being so brighten'd,

His water'd his new plants with dews of flattery,  
Seducing to my friends; and, to side end,  
He bow'd it his nature. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

*Heighen'd* in their thoughts beyond  
All doubt of victory. *Milton, P. L.*  
*Heighen'd* as with wine. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc. *Addison, Tatler, No. 151.*

3. To aggravate.

Foreign states used their endeavours to heighten our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations. See HEIGHENING.

HEIGHENING.\* *n. s.* [from *heighen*.] Improvement by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden.*

All these amazing incidents do these inspired historians relate nakedly and plainly, without any of the colourings and heightenings of rhetoric. *West on the Resurrection, p. 356.*

HEINOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, Fr. from *hain*, hate; or from the Teut. *hōon*, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:  
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault  
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

HEINOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

If the act be so *heinously* flagitious, and rebounding to so high dishonour of God.

*Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.* Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can tract offences, provoking God, as Jews and Israelites, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR.† *n. s.* [*heire*, old Fr.; *heres*, Latin; derived by some from *hereto*, to be close to, q. d. to be next to; by others from *herus*, lord or master, the heir being such when in possession of the inheritance.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An heir signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Luttrell.*

What lady is that?  
—The *heir* of Alston, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,  
To buy my master's *heir* in true descent.

God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. *1 Pet. iii. 7.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,  
And his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.  
The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate. *Swift.*

3. *Heir Apparent.* He, who, if he survives, will certainly inherit, after the present possessor.

4. *Heir Presumptive.* One, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir; but whose succession or inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born; as that of a daughter, by the birth of a son; or that of a brother or nephew, by the birth of a child.

To *Heir*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;  
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden.*

HEIRDOM.\* *n. s.* [*heir* and *dom*.] The state or possession of an heir. *Shakespeare.*

Or if, O shame! in hired harlot's bed  
Thy wealthy *heir*dom thou have buried;  
Then, Pontice, little boots thee to discourse  
Of a long line of golden ancestors. *Bp. Hall, Ser. iv. 5.*

HEIRRESS. *n. s.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heirress* she, while yet alive;  
All that was hers to him did give. *Wallar.*

*Knezes*, though he married the *heir*ess of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HEIRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of  
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,  
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

HEIRLOOM.† *n. s.* [*heir* and *looma*, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or movable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Those principles of obedience and patience, which our Saviour left to his apostles, and they like *heirlooms* to their successors.

*Proceedings against Cornet, &c. (1516) Y. y. 3.* Achilles' sceptre was of wood, Transmitted to the hero's line;

Thence through a long descent of kings  
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HEIRSHIP. *n. s.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold*.

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclesi.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had succeeded his design. *Dryden.*

To HELE.\* *v. a.* [*Sax. helan*; Su. *hela*, and Icel. *hæla*; to cover. The word was formerly written also *hill*, *hell*, and *head*.] To hide; to conceal; to cover. It is yet used in some parts of England. See *HELL*, and *To HILL*.

There may no man's privities  
Be *held* halve so well as myn. *Cover, Conf. Am. B. 2.*

We women cannot nothing *hel*.  
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,  
And fire devour the air, and hell them quight. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3. 35.*

To *hel* the fire; to *hel* a house; to *hel* a person in bed; i. e. to cover them.

*Ray, South Country Words.*

HE'LER.\* See *HELLIER*.

HELLIACAL.† *adj.* [*heliacque*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*, Gr.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*

The exact light and magnitude of the stars; their *heliacal*, acronical, matutine, and repertine motions. *Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 227.*

The *heliacal* rising of the star Sothis. *Cowley, Pail. to Hyd. Conv. 4.*

HELLIACALLY. *adv.* [from *heliacal*.] From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their calendar days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the winter, when he rises *acronically*. *Dryden.*

HELLICAL. *adj.* [*helic*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*, Gr.] Spiral; with many circumsolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helic* revolution about a cylinder, receding its motion not from any stroke, but from a vertex at one end of it. *Wallar.*

HE'LING.\* *n. s.* [from *To HE'LE*.] The covering of the roof of a building. See *HILLING*.

HE'LIOD. *Parabola*, in mathematics, or the parabolic spiral, is a curve which rises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCENTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr.; *ἥλιος*, and *κέντρον*.] The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HELIO-METER.\* *n. s.* [*ἥλιος*, the sun, and *μέτρον*, a measure; *heliometer*, Fr.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon.

HELIOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*helioscope*, Fr.; *ἥλιος*, and *σκοπεῖν*.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HELIOTROPE.† *n. s.* [*ἥλιος*, and *τρίψω*; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*, Latin.]

1. A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night and in cloudy weather. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A precious stone, of a green colour, streaked with red veins.

They sell — agates, turquoises, *heliotropes*, cornelians. *Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 44.*

HE'LIOSPHERICAL.† *adj.* [*helic* and *sphere*.] The *heliospherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called, because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

They are *helipheral* lines, as they call them, that is, partly circular, and partly helical or spiral. *Gregory, Pastors*. (1655), p. 285.

HEL-LINE. *n. s.* [*Helice*, Fr.; *ἥλις*.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins*.

HELL-*† n. s.* [*Goth. halje*, from *huljan*, to cover; Germ. *hella*; Sax. *helle*. "Some derive it from the Hebrew word *hell*; either subtracting the first letter, or including it in the aspiration. — But the derivation given by Verstegan is the most probable; from being *helled* over, that is to say, *hidden* or *covered*. For in the German tongue (from whence our English was extracted) *hell* signifieth to *hide*; and *huljan*, in Offridus Wissemburgensis, is *hiden*. And in this country, [Ireland] with them that retain the ancient language, which their forefathers brought with them out of England, to *hell* the head, is as much as to cover the head; and he that covereth the house with tile or slate, is from thence commonly called a *hellier*. So that, in the original propriety of the word, our *hell* doth exactly answer to the Greek *ἥλις*, which denoteth the ἀπὸ γῆς, the place which is unseen, or removed from the sight of man." *Abp. Usher's Answ.* to the Jesuit Malone in Ireland, 4th edit. p. 219.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell  
That summoneth thee to heaven, or to hell.  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
Let none admire

That richer grow in hell; that soil may best  
Deserve the precious name. *Milton, P. L.*  
Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold  
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley*.

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down into hell.  
*Gen. xxxvii. 35. (Dow. and Anst. Tr. 1609. &c.)*  
He descended into hell. *Apostle's Creed*.

3. Temporal death.

The pains of hell came about me; the snarers of death overtook me. *Psal. xlviii. 4.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;  
They of both ends are caught to do thy;  
The two that in mid-play, hell called were;  
Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eyes,  
To catch of them, and them to hell to bear,  
That they, as well as they, hell may supply. *Sidney*.

5. The place into which the taylor throws his shears.

This trusty squire, he had, as well  
As the bold Trojan knight, seen hell;  
Not with a counterfeited pass  
Of golden guard, but true gold lace. *Hudibras*.  
In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,  
Who might deserve a place in his own hell. *King, Cookery*.

6. Formerly, a dungeon in a prison.

In Wood-street's hole, or Poultry's hell.  
*The Country-man*, 1658.

7. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,  
White Saul and hell cross his strong fate in vain. *Cowley*.

8. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head,  
In *hell-black* night could'st, would have hell'd up,  
And quenched the stelled fires. *Shaksp. A. Lear*.

HELL-BORN. *adj.* [*hell* and *born*.] Born in hell.

Like the hell-born hydra.  
*Spenser, F. Q. vi. xl. 32.*  
Dams'd hell-born pride. *Mervin*, 3. (1598).

Learn by proof,  
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven.

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,  
With foul enfolded smoke and flashing fire,  
The hell-bred beast thrice forth unto the skies.

HELL-BREWED. *adj.* [*hell* and *brew*.] Prepared or brewed in hell.

Hence with thy hell-brew'd opiate.  
*Milton, Comus*, ver. 696. (*M.S. reading*.)

HELL-BROTHER. *n. s.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,  
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing;  
For a charm of pow'ful trouble,  
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble. *Shaksp. Macb.*

HELL-CAT. *n. s.* [*hell* and *cat*.] Formerly, a witch; a hag.

The wharfen old hell-cat would have given me  
the brayne of a cat once — I had her make sawe with't.  
*Mistleton's Witch*.

HELL-CONFOUNDING. *adj.* [*hell* and *confound*.] Vanquishing the power of hell.

With that he from his holy bosom drew  
A golden banner, in whose silken lap  
His Lord's almighty name wide open flew,  
Of hell-confounding majesty made up;  
The fiend no sooner Jesus there did read,  
But shame pull'd down his eyes, and fear his head. *Beaumont, Psyche*, p. 20.

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.

And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,  
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and scorn.

Where I reign king. *Milton, P. L.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide, and ate him quick.  
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,  
Which his hell-govern'd arm hath butcher'd. *Shakspere*.

HELL-HAG. *n. s.* [*hell* and *hag*.] A hag of hell.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hell-hag*  
that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts. *Dip. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 261.

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,  
With the hell-hated lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shaksp.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Unwood clod's me in the bleeding bark,  
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,  
Bound to the fate of this hell-haunted grove. *Dryden*.

HELL-HOUND. *n. s.* [*hell-hubb*, Saxon.] 1. Dog of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept  
A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death. *Shaks.*  
Now the hell-hounds with superior speed  
Had reach'd the dame, and fast'ning on her side,  
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden*.

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd  
My hell-hounds to lick up the draft, and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed  
On what was pure. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A profligate person.

Gods keep me from these hell-hounds.  
*Beaumont and Fl. Philaut.*

HELL-KITE. *n. s.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? Oh kites! all? Oh hell-kite! all? What all my pretty chickens, and their dam,  
At one fell swoop? *Shakspere, Macbeth*.

HELLEBORÉ. *n. s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower.

HELLEBORÉ. *White*. *n. s.* [*veratrum*, Lat.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any  
of its species be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller*.

And melancholy cures by sovereign *hellebore*.  
*Drayton, Polyd.* 8. 13.

HELLEBORISM. *n. s.* [*from hellebore*.] A medicinal preparation of *hellebore*.

In vain would the physician attempt, with all  
his medicines and *helleborism*, the cure of those  
that are sick of love, or any like passions.

*Fernand, Love Melanch.* (1640), p. 169.

HELLENICK. *adj.* [*ἑλληνικός*, Gr.] Grecian; heathen.

So great an injury they [the Christians] then  
held it to be deprived of *hellenick* learning; and  
thought it a persecution more undermining  
and secretly decaying the church, than the open cruelty  
of Decius or Dioclesian. *Milton, Acronyction*.

HELLENISM. *n. s.* [*ἑλληνισμός*, Gr.] A Greek idiom.

Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech,  
which the critics call *hellenisms*. *Addison, Spect.* No. 285.

HELLENIST. *n. s.* [*ἑλληνιστής*, Gr.] 1. A Grecianizing Jew.

That the thing was done by the Jews, I deny  
not; but by these, I mean the *Hellenists*. *Gregory, Pastors*, p. 88.

Uncanonical pieces that had been annexed to it  
by the *Hellenists*. *Cassin, Cass. of Script.* p. 50.

2. Any one skilled in the Greek language.

Another thing observable of a with its allies; i.  
when they come alone, without the implication of  
other companions, they are of an easy and graceful  
pronunciation. Hence seems to have loved them. —  
But if it does not satisfy the critical *Hellenist*,  
then I must add, &c. *Dalgarno, Dref and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 126.

HELLENISTICAL. *adj.* [*from hellenist*.] Relating to the language used among the Grecianizing Jews.

The importance of the *hellenistical* dialect, into  
which he had made the exactest search. *Hammond's*, 5. 1.

Hellenists and some other scrupulous critics  
reken this an *hellenistical* form of speech. *Blackwell, Sacra. Class.* ii. 157.

HELLENISTICALLY. *adv.* [*from hellenistical*.] According to the hellenistical dialect.

It may bear the same signification *hellenistically*  
in this place. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 64.

TO HELLENIZE. *v. n.* [*ἑλληνίζειν*, Gr.] To use the Greek language.

To *hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skil in the Greek learning. *Hammond on dect.* vi. 1.

HEL'LIER. *n. s.* [*from helic* or *hell*. See *TO HELE*.] A slater; a tiler.

He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is commonly called a *helier*.

*Ap. Ezech. xxi. to the Jew. Malone, p. 219.*  
In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *helier* or *hellier*. *Roy.*

**HELISH.** *adj.* [from *hell*.]

1. Sent from *hell*; belonging to *hell*.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God.  
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,  
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wills.

*Milton, P. R.*

2. Having the qualities of *hell*; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in such *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *South.*

**HELLISHLY.** *adv.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secrecy, made *hellishly* sacred and hush by solemn oaths. *Ry. Heron, Rem. p. 300.*

**HELLISHNESS.** *n. s.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

**HELLWARD.** *adv.* [from *hell*.] Toward *hell*.

Be next thy care the sable shroud to place  
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face.

*Pope.*

**HELLY.** *adj.* [from *hell*.] Having the qualities of *hell*.

Such blasphemies they Bray out of their *hell*ly hearts.

*Anderson, Erys. on Bred. (1573.) fol. 48. b.*  
Free *Hellicon* and frank *Parnassus* hills,  
Are *hell*ly haunts, and rank pernicious illes.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 455.*

**HELM** denotes defence: as *Eadhelme*, happy defence; *Sigehelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks.

*Gibson's Camden.*

**HELM.** *n. s.* [from *helan*, Sax. from *helan*, to cover, to protect. *Dr. Johnson.*—*Heanhelme*, *helmer*, old Fr. *e de helmis*, qui se trouve dans les loix ripuaires pour *galea*; in anc. Prov. *flm.*—*Roquefort.*—It is most probably from the Icel. *hialmr*, a helmet; which, *Serenius* observes, has passed from the northern people to others; from the Goth. *hilmr*, to cover.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an head-piece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;  
With plumed helm the slay's begins his threats.

*Shakspeare.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters. *C Camden, Rem.*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cobinations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own caput mortuum over the *helm*. *Boyle.*

4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the upper part of the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;  
And such they are make happy states. *B. Johnson.*

More in prosperity is reason lost  
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Dryden.*

Fair occasion shows the springing gale,  
And in'rent guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Prior.*

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means, but that is in objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

*You slander*

The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,  
When you curse them as enemies. *Shakspeare.*

7. A sluade for cattle; a hovel. [*Saxon*, *helme*.] *Grose*, and *Craven Dialect*.

8. A small parcel of drawn straw for thatching. *West of England. Grose*, and *Jennings*.

9. Applied to the wind. See *HELMWIND*.

To *HELM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hammer.*

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation.

*Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

**HELMED.** *adj.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece.

Mars the god, that *helmed* is of steel.

*Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. li. 593.*

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.  
*Milton, Ode Nat.*

**HELMET.** *n. s.* [probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;  
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shaks.*  
Round shields are thrown at once, and some rebound.

From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound.  
*Dryden.*

**HELMETED.** *adj.* [from *helmet*.] Wearing a helmet.

Oh! no knees, none, none, widow;  
Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them,  
And pray for thy soldier.

*Strom, and Fl. Two Nob. Kings.*

**HELMETHICK.** *adj.* [from *helmethick*.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

**HELMESMAN.** *n. s.* [*helm* and *man*.] He who manages the rudder of a vessel.

**HELMWIND.** *n. s.* [*helm* and *wind*.] A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England.

In these mountains [of Westmorland,] towards the north-east part of the county, is a very remarkable phenomenon, such as we have not found any account of elsewhere in the kingdom, except only about Yorkshire, and other places bordering upon the mountains of Inglesborough, Kettle, and Penigint, in the confines of the counties of York and Lancashire. It is called a *helmwind*. A rolling cloud, sometimes for three or four days together, hovers over the mountain tops, the sky being clear in other parts. When this cloud appears, the country people say, the *helm* is up: which is an Anglo-Saxon word signifying properly a covering for the head.—This *helm* is not dispersed or blown away by the wind, but continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain, ready to tear up all before it. Then on a sudden ensues a profound calm. And then again alternately the tempest; which seldom extends into the country above a mile or two from the bottom of the mountain.

*Burns & Nicholson, Hist. of Westm. & Cumb. i. 7.*

**HELOT.** *n. s.* [*Lat. Helotes*, from *Helos*, a Laconian town, conquered by the Spartans, who made all the inhabitants prisoners of war, and reduced them into the condition of slaves. *Potter*, *Archaeol. Gr. b. i. ch. 10.*] A slave.

Nor was it lawful for any Spartan to improve this lot to the best, by living upon it; for they were strictly prohibited all occupations, even that of agriculture; and their birds or *helots* paid them only an annual quantity of corn, wine, and other fruits. *Dip. Mren, Monarchy Ascert. p. 140.*

To *HELPE*. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*hilpan*, Gothic; *helpan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men befores;  
For holdest hearts good fortune helps out.

*Fairfax.*

O Lord, make haste to help me.  
God helped him against the Philistines.

*Psalm.*

They helped them in all things with silver and gold. *Psalm.*

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillingfleet.*

2. It has, in familiar language, the participle out, which seems to have meant, originally, out of a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,  
If all of you should join to help him out. *Dryden.*

What I offer is so far from doing any kindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and helps them out with the main thing whereto they stuck.

*Woodward, Not. Hist.*

The god of learning and of light,  
Would want a god himself to help him out. *Swift.*

3. To raise by help; with up.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth;  
He hath not another to help him up. *Ecc. i. 10.*

4. To enable to surmount; with over.

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

5. To remove by help; with off.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to help off their time. *Locke.*

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bewoan them. *Locke.*

7. To cure; to heal; with of. *Obsolete.*

Love doth to her eyes repair,  
To help him of his blindness. *Shakspeare.*

8. It is used commonly before the disease.

The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerard.*

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Come to lament for that thou canst not help;  
And study help for that which thou lament'st.

*Shakspeare.*

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot help it. *Swift.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot help, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them. *Swift.*

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections, that he cannot help. *L'Esrange.*

Those closing skies may still continue bright;  
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryden.*

She, bewixt her modesty and pride,  
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself. *Swift.*

## 11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard.

*Attorneys.*

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

*Pope.*

## 12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the affliction. *Zech.*  
If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon.*

13. To *HELP* *to*. To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace.

*1 Mac. viii. 15.*

The man that is now with Tircias can *help* him to his own again.

*1. Etranger.*

## 14. To present at table.

In plenty starving, tantalis'd in state,  
And complacently *help'd* to all I hate;  
Treated, carous'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

*Pope.*

To *HELP*, *v. n.*

## 1. To contribute assistance.

Have *help* to make this rescue? *Shakespeare.*  
Discreet followers and servants *help* such to reputation.

*Bacon.*

Hercules' grave took a pretence,  
And Danaë's matchless impudence  
*Help'd* to support the knave.

*Dryden.*

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person.

*Goth.*

## 2. To bring a supply.

Some, waiting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the mutes failed.

*Rymer.*

*HELP*, *n. s.* [*helps*, assistance, Sax. from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

## 1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Mulessees, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies' hands by the good *help* of his uncle.

*Knollys.*

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them.

*Locke.*

No great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them.

*Smolridge.*

## 2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionally contract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day.

*Wilkins.*

Virtue is a friend, and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.

*South.*

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles.

*Locke.*

## 3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children.

*Bacon.*

## 4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the facility way of writing.

*Halker on Speech.*

*HELPER*, *n. s.* [*from help*.]

## 1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel.

*2 Kings.*

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth.

*3 John. 8.*

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent.

*Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

## 2. One that administers remedy.

Companion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils.

*Merc.*

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with *to*.

*Heaven*

Has brought me up to be your daughter's dower, As if hath fated her to be my motive

*Shakespeare.*

## 4. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and so old maid.

*Swift to Pope.*

*HEL'FUL*, *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]

## 1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

His light with gentle words,  
Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords.

*Shakespeare.*

He orders all the succours which they bring;  
The *helpful* and the good about him run,  
And form an army.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poisons, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.

*Boyle, Hist.*

*HEL'FULNESS*, *n. s.* [*from help*.]

## Assistance; usefulness.

God ordained it [marriage] in love and *helpfulness* to be indivisible.

*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

*HEL'PLESS*, *adj.* [*from help*.]

## 1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shot  
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;  
All three now *helpless* by each other lie.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.

*Hopkins.*

## 2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fate defend?  
'Till then be infamy to seem your friend.

*Pope.*

## 3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpless* harms it's better bidden keep.  
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.

*Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied; void; with *of*. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,  
*Helpless* of all that human wants require.

*Dryden.*

*HEL'PLESSLY*, *adv.* [*from helpless*.]

Without ability; without succour.

If he thus be *helplessly* distract,  
'Tis requisite his office be resign'd.

*Kyd, Span. Tragedy.*

*HEL'PLESSNESS*, *n. s.* [*from helpless*.]

Want of ability; want of succour.

It was an objection constantly urged by the ancient Epicureans, that man could not be the creature of a benevolent being, as he was formed in a state so helpless and infirm: Mootaigne took it and urged it also. They never considered or perceived that this very infirmity and *helplessness* were the cause and cement of society.

*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

*HEL'FMANE*, *n. s.* [*help* and *mate*.]

A companion; an assistant; a partner.

*HEL'TER*, *n. s.* The northern pronunciation of *halter*. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, Cumberland and Westmoreland Dialects. See also *HELTER-SKELTER*.

*HELTER-SKELTER*, *adv.* [as Skinner fancies, from *heolrepe* *creabo*, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion. Dr. Johnson.—Others, not less fancifully, from the Latin *hilariter* and *celeriter*, i. e. merrily and hastily. But Grose has given the following de-

*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

rivation. "*Kelter* or *kiltter*, is frame, order, condition, a northern word; hence *helters-kelter*, a corruption of *halter*, to hang, and *kelter*, order, i. e. hang order, or in defiance of order." Another Latin origin, *hic aliter*, has been proposed; and a Dutch etymology has also been thought of: but they are perhaps all "fancies, built on nothing firm." See Craven Dialect, and Brockett's North Country Words.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy friend, and thy friend;  
And *halter-kelter* have I rode to England,  
And tidings do I bring.

*Shakespeare.*

He had no sooner turned his back, but they were at it *halter-kelter*, throwing books at one another's heads.

*1. Etranger.*

All dominion ended with the day, and makes and females met *halter-kelter*.

*Spect. No. 576.*

*HELVE*, *n. s.* [*helpe*, Sax.; *helve*, Germ. perhaps from *healban*, to hold.] The handle of an axe.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head slippeth from the *helve*.

*Deut. xix. 5.*

*TO HELVE*, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To fit with a helve or handle.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

*HEM*, *pron.* [*Sax. heom*.] Them. We may be said to retain this old word, in our writing and speaking 'em for them; as, I have seen 'em this morning.

Such need perdy does all *hem* reason,  
That of such falshers' friendship bane fine.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

*HEM*, *n. s.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rollers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by.

*Witman.*

2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hem*.

*Addison.*

3. Interject. Hem! [*Lat.*]

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him.

*Shakespeare.*

*TO HEM*, *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

The contature of this speech will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I *hem* it with the speech of our learned and pious ancestor.

*Spencer on Prodiges, p. 302.*

## 2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about  
Was *hemmed* with golden fringe.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Along the shore of silver streaming Thames,  
Whose rusky bank, the which his river *hem*s.

*Spenser.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut; perhaps always with a particle; as, in, about, round.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders.

*Sidney.*

'Twas then as then the great Jerusalem  
With valiant squadrons round about to *hem* it.

*Fairfax.*

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,  
Divided from the world as they say;  
*Hem'd* 'tis to be a spoil to tyranny,  
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*  
I hurry me to haste away,  
And find his honour in a pound,  
*Hem'd* 'tis by a triple circle round,  
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

To *Hem-t* v. n. (*hemmen*, Dutch.) To  
utter a noise by violent expulsion of the  
breath.

She speaks much of her father; says, she hears  
There's tricks in the world; and *hem*, and beats  
her heart. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
He's dry, he *hem*!  
*Bacon, and Fl. W. at Sec. Weapons*

*HEMI*, \* A word often used in com-  
position, signifying, like *demi* and *semi*,  
half; and is an abbreviation of the  
Greek *ἡμι*.

*HEMIPYCN*, n. s. [*ἡμιπύκν*, half, and *πύκν*,  
the skull, or head.] A pain that affects  
only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

*HEMICYCLE*, † n. s. [*ἡμικύκλος*.] A half  
round.

Upon the right hand of her, but with some  
little descent, in a *hemicycle* was seated Erychia,  
or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.

*B. Jonson, Port of the King's Enter.*

*HEMINA*, n. s. An ancient measure:  
now used in medicine to signify about  
two ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

*HEMIPLEGY*, n. s. [*ἡμιπληγία*, half, and *πληγία*,  
to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any  
nervous affection relating thereto, that  
seizes one side at a time; some partial  
disorder of the nervous system.

*HEMISPHERE*, n. s. [*ἡμισφαῖρον*; *hemi-*  
*sphere*, French.] The half of a globe  
when it is supposed to be cut through  
its centre in the plane of one of its  
greatest circles.

That place in earth, the seat of man; that light  
His day, which else, as the other *hemisphere*,  
Night would invade. *Milton, P. L.*

A hill

Of Paradise the highest, from whose top  
The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken  
Stretch'd out to'th' utmost reach of prospect lay.  
*Milton, P. L.*

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemi-*  
*sphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion  
is slower. *Bacon.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,  
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;  
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view  
Is only bound by our king and you. *Dryden.*

*HEMISPHERICAL*, } adj. [from *hemisphere*.]  
*HEMISPHERICK*, } Half round; con-  
taining half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface  
of the water it swims on, and commonly con-  
stitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*  
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an  
*hemispherical* figure, in much the same manner as  
an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils.*

*HEMISTICH*, or *HEMISTICHIC*, † n. s.  
[*ἡμιστίχ*; *hemistichic*, Fr. It is most  
correctly written *hemistich*, as *distich*.]  
Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistich*, or midst of the  
verse; but, seized as it were with a divine fury,  
he made up the latter part of the *hemistich*.  
*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

The method of writing parallel *hemistichs* in  
opposite columns — may sometimes have caused  
a transposition of whole lines.

*Alp. Newcome, Ess. Tr. of the Bib. p. 248.*

*HEMISTICHICAL*, \* adj. [from *hemistich*.]  
Denoting a division of the verse.  
The reader will observe the constant return of the  
*hemistichical* point, which I have been careful to  
preserve; — as I suspect, that it shows how these  
poems were sung to the harp by the minstrels.  
*Watson, Hist. E. P. Add. to Vol. i.*

The *hemistichical* division is not exhibited to  
the eye in the printed page.

*Rp. Horley, Tr. of Hecate, p. 43.*

*HEMLOCK*, n. s. [*hemleac*, Saxon.] An  
herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute  
segments: the petals of the flower are  
bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the  
flower is succeeded by two short chan-  
nelled seeds. One sort is sometimes  
used in medicine, though it is noxious;  
but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which  
was such deadly poison, is generally  
supposed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,  
Crown'd with such famier and furrow-weeds,  
With harden, *hemlock*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that on man  
can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all  
men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke.*

*HEMMEL*, \* n. s. [*heim*, German.] A  
hovel; a shed or covering for cattle:  
a fold. A northern word. Grose and  
Brockett write it *hemmel*; in the Praise  
of Yorkshire Ale it is *hemble*.

*HEMORRAGE*, n. s. [*ἡμorrhagia*; *hemor-*  
*HEMORRHAGY*,] *ragie*, French.] A violent  
flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhage* succeeds the separation. *Bay.*  
Twenty days' lasting will not diminish its  
quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*HEMORRHOIDS*, n. s. [*ἡμorrhoides*; *he-*  
*morroids*, French.] The piles; the  
enoids.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

*HEMORRHOIDAL*, adj. [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.  
from *hemorrhoides*.] Belonging to the  
veins in the fundament.

Besides, there are hemorrhages from the nose  
and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum.

Embout upon the field, a battle blood  
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

*HEMP*, † n. s. [*hænep*, Saxon; *hamp*, Sa.  
Goth.; *hamp*, Danish; *hamp*, Dutch;  
*cannabis*.] A fibrous plant of which  
course liuen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to  
one another: the flowers have no vi-  
sible petals; it is male and female in  
different plants. Its bark is useful for  
cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

*Hemp*-seeds are used in medicine on  
many occasions. *Chambers.*

Let galleys go for dog; let man go free.  
And let not keep his windy pipe vociferate. *Shaksp.*

*Hemp* and flax are commodities that deserve  
encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit.  
*Mortimer.*

*HEMP Agrimony*, n. s. A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by  
ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

*HEMPEN*, adj. [from *hemp*.] Made of  
*hemp*.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,  
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Behold  
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shakespeare.*

Ye shall have a *hempen* cundle then, and  
the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare.*

I watch'd his dangling garter from his knee;  
He wist not when the *hempen* string I tug. *Ging.*

*HEMPEN*, † adj. [from *hemp*.] Rescumbent  
*hemp*.

'Tis't the rind and the tree there is a cotton,  
or *hempy* kind of moss. *Hewitt, Lett. ii. 55.*

*HEN*, † n. s. [*henne*, Saxon and Dutch;  
*han*, German, a cock. Dr. Johnson —  
*lecl. hœna*, gallina. Vox antiquissima.  
Serenius]

1. The female of a house-cock.  
Dame Parlet was the sovereign of his heart —  
Nor chick, nor hen, was known to disobey.

*Dryden, Cock and Fox.*

2. The female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldcock cocks  
have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon.*

Whilst the hen bird is covering her eggs,  
the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbour-  
ing bough within her hearing, and by that means  
directs her with his songs during the whole time  
of her sitting. *Addison.*

O'er the trackless waste  
The heath hen flutters. *Thomson.*

*HEN-COOP*, \* n. s. [*hen* and *coop*.] A cage  
in which poultry are kept.

*HEN-DRIVER*, n. s. [*hen* and *driver*.] A  
kind of hawk.

The hen-driver I forbear to name. *Watson.*

*HEN-HARM*, n. s. A kind of kite.

*HEN-HAIRIER*,] *Ainworth*. So called  
probably from destroying chickens.

*Pygmyrus.*

*HEN-HEARTED*, † adj. [*hen* and *heart*.]  
Dartingly; cowardly; like a hen. A  
low word.

One puling *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the  
ruin of a set. *Gayton on D. Quix. p. 110.*

*HEN-HOUSE*, \* n. s. [*hen* and *house*.] A  
place for sheltering poultry.

*HEN-PECKED*, adj. [*hen* and *pecked*.] Go-  
verned by the wife.

A steplame too I have, a cursed she,  
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*,  
which was impossible, by such a mild-spiced  
woman as his wife. *Arbutnot.*

*HEN-ROOST*, n. s. [*hen* and *roost*.] The place  
where the poultry roost.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping-post  
for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing  
of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estrengne.*

Her house is frequented by a company of  
rogues, whom she encourages to rob his *hen-*  
*roosts*. *Swift.*

If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his  
*hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison.*

They oft have sally'd out to pillage  
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

*HEPHERNE*, n. s. [*hyoscyamus*, Lat.] A  
plant.

It is very often found growing upon  
the sides of banks and old dunghills.  
This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was cur'd,  
Or *heban* juice, to swell 'em till they burst. *Dryden.*

*HEPHERNE*, n. s. [*Alaine foliis hederacis*.]  
A plant.

In a scarcity in Sicily a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small hawk.

**HENCE**. *v. adv. or interj.* [henan, SAXON; *hennet*, old English; *hin*, German; *hinc*, Latin.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow's; let them hence away,  
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.

The Almighty hath not built  
Here for his envy; will not drive us hence.

A sudden presence drew thee hence  
From noise, fraud, and impertinence.

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here; hence with your little ones.

Hence with decal vain, and coy excuse.

3. At a distance; in other places. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true  
That I must die here, and live hence by truth?

All members of our cause, both here and hence,  
That are inwined to this action.

4. From this time; in the future.

Make less thy body, hence, and more thy grace.

He who can reason well about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year hence he may.

Let not posterity a thousand years hence look  
For truth in the voluminous annals of princes.

5. For this reason; In consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear  
Of the Lord the beginning of wisdom.

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment  
Tends to purification; hence may be deduced the  
force of exercise in helping digestion.

7. From this source; from this original;  
from this store.

My Flora was my sun; for as  
One sun, so but one Flora was;  
All other faces borrow'd hence.

Their light and grace, as stars do thence.

8. From hence is a vicious expression,  
which crept into use even among good  
authors, as the original force of the  
word hence was gradually forgotten.

Hence signifies from this.

An ancient author prophesied from hence,  
Belord on Latian shores a foreign prince!

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]  
To send off; to dispatch to a distance.

Obsolete.

Go, having cur! thy hungry maw go fill  
(O you foul bug, belonging not to me;  
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst.

HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [henonforth, SAXON.]  
From this time forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,  
Henceforth be carls.

Never henceforth shall I joy again;  
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy.

Happier thou may'st be, worthier cannot not be;  
Taste this, and be henceforth among the gods,  
Thyself a goddess.

I over from thy side henceforth will stray,  
Till day droop.

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,  
Who then henceforth to our defence will come?

HENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [hence and forth-  
ward.] From this time to futurity.

Upon my target three fair shining suns.  
Pardon, I beseech you;

Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you.

The royal academy will admit henceforward  
only such who are endued with good qualities.

HE'NCIEMAN. *n. s.* [hjne, or hne, SAX.  
a servant, and man, Skinner; *hengst*,  
Teut. a horse, and man, Spielman. SAX.  
henjert, a horse. And the primary  
usage of *hencman* is in the sense of a  
horseman. Our old poets often use  
*hencbroy* also for an attendant, and we  
have now *horseboy*. Mr. Archdeacon  
Nares and another literary friend, how-  
ever, prefer the simple etymology of  
Judge Blackstone, in a note on Dr.  
Percy's Northumberland Household  
Book, viz. *haunchman*, from following  
the haunch of his master.] A page;  
an attendant. Obsolete.

Every knight had after him riding  
Three henchmen (each) on him awaiting.

Why should Titian cross her Obeon?  
I do but buy a little changeling boy.

Three henchmen were for every knight assign'd,  
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind.

HEND. *n.* [probably from the SAX.  
HENDY.] hean, humble. Both words  
are used by Chaucer; but they have  
long been obsolete.] Gentle. *Bullokar*.

Sire, ye shall ben *hende*  
And curteis, as a man of your estate;  
In compaignie we will have no debat.

This clerk was clipped *hende* Nicholas.  
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*.

To HEND. *v. a.* [henban, SAXON, from  
*hendo*, low Latin, which seems borrowed  
from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonic.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the sergeants hent the young man  
about,  
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain.

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the  
following passage is corrupt, and should  
be read *hemmed*; or it may mean to  
take possession.

The generous and gravest citizens  
Have hent the gates, and very near upon  
The duke is entering.

HENDECAGON. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκα and γωνία.]  
A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENDECASYLLABLE. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκα and  
σῶλλατος, Gr.] A metrical line  
consisting of eleven syllables.

A living author, that must be nameless, has  
written the following *hendecasyllables*:  
O dulcis puer, O venuste Marce, &c.

HENDIADIS. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκα, Gr.] A  
rhendiadic figure, when two noun sub-  
stantives are used instead of a sub-  
stantive and adjective.

HENS-FRET. *n. s.* [fumarie sepium.]  
Hedge fumitory.

To HENT. *v. a.* [SAX. hentan; Su. Goth.  
*haenta*; from *hand*.] To catch; to lay  
hold of. See To HEND. *Bullokar*.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,  
And merrily hent the stile-a. *Shaksp.* *Wint. Tale*.

HERP. *n. s.* [SAX. herp.] The fruit of  
the wild-brier, or dog-rose; commonly  
written *hip*. See *Hir*.

In hard winters there is observed great plenty  
of *herps* and *herps*, which preserve the small birds  
from starving.

HERPATIC. *adj.* [*herpaticus*, Latin;  
*herpaticus*, French, from  
ἑρπας.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach  
blood; if red and copious, it's *herpatic*.

The cystic gall is thick, and intensely bitter;  
the hepatic gall is more fluid, and not so bitter.

HERPES. *n. s.* [SAX. herp.] Neat; de-  
cent; comfortable. A northern word.  
Grose, and Craven Dialect.

HERPACAPSA. *n. s.* [*herpaca* and *capsula*.]  
Having seven cavities or cells.

HERPACHORD. *n. s.* [*herpachord*, Fr. *herp*,  
Gr. seven, and *χορδή*, a chord.] An-  
ciently, a musical instrument of seven  
strings; as, the lyre; and also a poetical  
composition played or sung on seven  
different notes or sounds.

HERPTAGON. *n. s.* [*herptagon*, French;  
*herp* and *γωνία*.] A figure with seven  
sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.]  
Having seven angles or sides.

In a circle describe an *heptagonal* and equi-  
lateral figure. *Selden on Drayton's Polyoth.* S. 11.

HEPTAMERIDE. *n. s.* [*heptameride*, Fr.  
*hepta*, Gr. seven, and *μερίς*, a portion.]  
That which divides into seven parts.

The *heptameride* of M. Sauvcur could express  
an interval so small as the seventh part of what is  
called a comma, the smallest interval that is  
admitted in modern music.

A Smith on the *Imitative Arts*.

HEPTARCHIC. *adj.* [*heptarchique*, Fr.  
from *heptarchy*.] Denoting a sevenfold  
government.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for  
fixing the several extents of their *heptarchic* em-  
pire. *Warren, Hist. of Kiddington.* p. 69.

HEPTARCHIST. *n. s.* [from *heptarchy*.]  
He who rules one of the divisions of a  
sevenfold government.

In 750, the Saxon *heptarchy*, Cuthred and  
Eilthred, fought a desperate battle at Borsford,  
or Burford. *Warren, Hist. of Kiddington.* p. 48.

HEPTARCHY. *n. s.* [*heptarchie*, French;  
*hepta* and *αρχή*.] A sevenfold govern-  
ment.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little note of  
arms, altho' the Germans, of whom they descended,  
used shields.

Engelund began not to be a people, when Alfred  
reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials  
thereof were extant before, namely, under the  
*heptarchy*.

The next returning planetary hour  
Of Mars, who shad'd the *heptarchy* of power,  
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent.

Hyden.

**HE'PTATEUCH.\*** *n. s.* [*heptateuchus*, *Fr.* *twiâ*, *Gr.* seven, and *teuch*, a work, a book.] A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.

**HEIL.** *pron.* [*heja*, *hej*, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of them, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

    About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,  
Who with her head, dimble in throats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth. *Shaks.* *As you like it.*  
Still new favourites she chose,  
Till up in arms my passion rose,  
And cast away her yoke. *Conolly.*

    One month, three days, and half an hour,  
Judith held the sovereign power;  
Wonderous beautiful her face;  
But so weak and small her wit,  
That she to govern were useless. *Conolly.*

    And so Susanna took her place. *Conolly.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

    England is so idly king'd,  
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,  
That fear attends her name. *Shakspeare, Hen. F.*  
She cannot seem deform'd to me,  
And I would have her seem to others so. *Conolly.*

    The moon o'er clad o'er in light,  
With thousand stars attending on her train;  
With her they rise, with her they set again. *Conolly.*

    Should I be left, and thou be lost, we see  
That bury'd her I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

**HER's.** *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *her's*.

    This pride of *her's*,  
Upon action, hath drawn my love from her. *Shakspeare.*

    Thine own unworthiness,  
Will still that thou art mine not *her's* confess. *Conolly.*

    Some secret charm did all her acts attend,  
And what his fortune wanted, *her's* could mend. *Dryden.*

    I bred you up in arms, rais'd you to power,  
Indeed to save a crown, not *her's*, but yours. *Dryden.*

**HE'RALD.** *n. s.* [*herault*, *Fr.*; *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust enigmatical, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

    May none, whose scatter'd names honour my blood,  
For strict degrees of rank or title look;  
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,  
And if a poet here, no herald run. *H. Jonson.*

    When time shall serve, let but the herald cry,  
And I'll appear again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

    Embassador of peace, if peace you chase;  
Or herald of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*

    Please thy pride, and search the herald's roll,  
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinging.

    It is the part of men to fear and tremble,  
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send  
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

    It was the lark, the herald of the morn. *Shaks.*

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

    After my death I wish no other herald,  
No other speaker of my living actions;  
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaks.*

**To HE'RALD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by an herald. A word not used.

    We are sent from our royal master,  
Only to herald thee into his sight,  
Not pay thee. *Shakspeare.*

**HERA'D'LOCK.\*** *adj.* [from *herald*.] Denoting genealogy; relating to heraldry.

    The figures of herself and six Thomas Pops,  
both kneeling in their heraldic surcoats of arms. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 189.*

    Nature directs the thistle to honour the rose  
above all other flowers, exclusive of the heraldic meaning. *Heron, Hist. E. P. li. 263.*

**HE'RALDRY.** *n. s.* [*heraldrie*, *Fr.*] The art, from *herald*.

1. The art or office of a herald.

    I am writing of heraldry. *Peacham.*  
Grant her, besides of noble blood that ran  
In ancient veins, ere heraldry began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

    'Twas no false heraldry, when madness drew  
Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham.*

3. Blazonry.

    Metals may blazon common beauties; she  
Makes pearls and planets humble heraldry. *Cleveland.*

**HE'RALDSHIP.\*** *n. s.* [from *herald*.] The office of an herald, as a proclaimer.

    Being by name president of ways, and by his  
office of heraldship peacemaker, as of all stamp  
titles him, [Mercury]. *Selden on Drayton's Polyol. S. 3.*

**HERB.\*** *n. s.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]

    Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

    In such a night  
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs  
That did renew old Æson. *Shakspeare.*

    With sweet-smelling herbs  
Expos'd Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton, P. L.*

    Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie  
Of herbs and roots the harmless luxury. *Conolly.*

    If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them herbs; as sage and mint. *Watts, English.*

    Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate,  
have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**HERB Christopher, or Bane-berries, n. s.**

A plant.

**HERBA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

    Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk;  
but an herbaceous plant, resembling the water-flower decuss. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly.

    Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious  
to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the  
herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Darwin.*

**HE'RBAGE.** *n. s.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

    Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;  
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dryden.*

    At the time the deluge came, the earth was  
loaded with herbage, and thronged with animals. *Woodward.*

2. The tythe and the right of pasture.

**HE'RBAGED.\*** *adj.* [from *herbage*.] Covered with grass.

    Delicious is your shelter to the soul,  
As to the bustling heart the salifying spring. *Shaks.*

Or stream full flowing, that his swelling sides  
Leaves, as he floats along the herbage of drink. *Thomson, Summer.*

**HE'RBAL.** *n. s.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

    We leave the description of plants to *herbols*,  
and other like books of natural history. *Bacon.*

    Such a plant will not be found in the *herbol* of nature. *Brown.*

    As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large  
*herbols* are ample testimonies thereof. *Thomson, Summer.*

    Our *herbols* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Baker.*

**HE'RBAL.\*** *adj.* Pertaining to herbs.

    The *herbol* varours gave his sense delight.  
    Quarles, *Hist. of Joseph*, (1656,) l. 3. b.

    The least of *herbal* plants, [mustard-seed].  
    Sir T. Brown, *Artificer*, p. 28.

**HE'RBALIST.\*** *n. s.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.

    What every *herbalist* almost, and physician,  
hath written. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 551.

    Other plants, and trees, and herbs, and flowers,  
should constantly partake of the like decay;—  
which our best physicians and *herbalists* have not  
yet found to be so. *Hobbes on Providence*, p. 145.

*Herbalists* have distinguished them, naming that  
the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. *Brown.*

**HE'RBAR.** *n. s.* [A word I believe only to be found in Spenser.] Herb; plant.

    The roof herod was arch'd overhead,  
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**HE'RBARIST.** *n. s.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.

*Herbarists* have exercised a commendable curiosity  
in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle.*

    He was too much sway'd by the opinions then  
current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or  
multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient  
to constitute a specific difference. *Ray on the Creation.*

    As to the fuel, their seed hath been discovered  
and shew'd me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Darwin.*

**To HE'RBARIZE.\*** *v. n.* [*Fr.* *herboriser*; from *herb*.] To go about gathering medicinal herbs.

    The apothecaries' company very seldom miss  
coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have  
their *herborizing* feast; and I have heard them often  
say, that they have found a greater variety of curious  
and useful plants near and about Hampstead than  
in any other place. *Swaine, Analysis of Hampstead Water*, (1734,) p. 27.

**HE'RBARY.\*** *n. s.* [*Lat.* *herbarium*.] Our old word is *herbere*, or *erbere*. A garden of herbs.

    An *herbery* for furnishing domestic medicines,  
always made a part of our ancient gardens. *Warton, Hist. E. P. li. 231.*

**HE'RBULET.** *n. s.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

    These *herbules*, which we upon you strew. *Shakspeare.*

**HE'RBUR.\*** *n. s.* See *HERBARY*. It was also formerly an *erbour*.

    A pleasant *herbur* well wrought.  
    Chaucer, *Fl. and Leaf*.

**HERBE'SCENT.** *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

**HE'RBID.** *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.



**HERBIST.\*** *n. s.* [from *herb.*] One skilled in herbs; an herbalist. *Sherwood.*  
**HERBLESS.\*** *adj.* [*herb* and *less.*] Having no herbs; bare.

His slumbers short, his bed the herbless ground.  
*Alc. and Alcibiades, P. ii.*  
 Near some rugged herbless rock,  
 Where no shepherd keeps his flock.

*Jos. Walton, Ode to Solitude.*

**HERBORIST.\*** *n. s.* [from *herb.*] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

**HERBORIZATION.\*** *n. s.* [French; from *herboriser.*] The appearance of plants in fossils.

Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of *herborizations*. The first, amongst which are those found on agate, are owing to parts of real plants. — The second sort are owing to the steele containing particles of iron, which are so disposed as to present ramifications, &c.  
*Maly, Acc. of Hist. of N. Acad. of Sciences at Paris.*

**HERBOUR.\*** See **HERBOUR.**

**HERBOURLESS.\*** See **HERBOURLESS.**

**HERBOURGH.\*** *n. s.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *herbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herbourgh*. *B. Jonan. Discoveries.*

**HERBOUS,†** *adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin. And in our old lexicography, *herbosus* is the English word; "full of grass." Cockerm.] Abounding with herbs.

**HERBULENT.** *adj.* [from *herbula.*] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

**HERBWOMAN.\*** *n. s.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arcturhat.*

**HERBY,†** *adj.* [from *herb.*]

1. Having the nature of herbs.  
 No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Full of herbs. *Huloei, and Sherwood.*

**HERCULEAN.\*** *adj.* [from *Hercules*.]  
 1. One of extraordinary strength like Hercules.

But what's the cod of thy *Herculean* labours?  
*B. Jonan, Mesquies at Court.*

So rose the Danite strong,  
*Herculean* Samson, from the harlot lap  
 Of Philistine Dalilah. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Beating Hercules; large; massive.

He is about to repeat the blow with an huge, *herculean* club. *Drummond, Truce, p. 51.*

**HERD,†** *n. s.* [*heopd*, *hepb*, Sax.; *hiord*, Goth. from *hyrda*, to keep. Serenius. So Mr. H. Tooke deduces the Saxon word from the verb *hyrban*, to keep. Some French etymologists, noticing their old word *herde*, conceive it to be from the Lat. *hærcere*, to be close together.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks and herds* are sheep and oxen or kine.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,  
 Of race of youthful and unbandied colts,  
 Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare.*

To make a sweet savour unto the Lord, of the *herd*, or of the flock. *Nam. xv. 3.*  
 There find a *herd* of hivers wandering o'er  
 The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.  
*Addison.*

2. A company of men in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,  
 Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*  
 I do not remember where ever God delivered  
 his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. Not always in contempt and detestation, as the preceding definition of Dr. Johnson insinuates.

The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens  
 View as their mortal *herd*, behold who err,  
 And in their time chastise. *Newton, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

4. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in the north of England it is still used. [*hyph*, Saxon.] A sense still retained also in composition: as, *goatherd*.

From thence into the open fields he fled,  
 Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their feed. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. li. 4.*

Ne was there *herd*, ne was there shepherd's  
 awayne, *Ibid. st. 10.*  
 But her herd homur.

To **HERD, v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.  
 Weak women should, in daoger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to coadun men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem  
 One of the number. *Addison, Cato.*  
 Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,  
 And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Wals.*

To **HERD,†** *v. a.* To throw or put into an *herd*.

The rest,  
 However great we are, honest and valiant,  
 Are *herded* with the vulgar. *B. Jonan, Catiline.*  
 The most in fields like *herded* beasts lie down. *Dryden, Ann. Merak.*

**HERDESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *herd*, a keeper of cattle.] A shepherdess. Obsolete.

An *herdess*,  
 Which that cyclops was *Esope*. *Chaucer, Tr. I. 654.*

As a *herdess* in a summer's day,  
 Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray. *Brownie, Rich. Post.*

**HERDROOM.\*** *n. s.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wagger won or lost?  
 That shall your *herdroom*, and none other. *Spenser.*

**HERDMAN,†** *n. s.* [*herd* and *man*.] Sax. *HERDMAN* (*herdman*) *n.* [*herdman*,] One employed in tending herds; formerly an owner of herds.

A *herdman* rich, of much account was he,  
 In whom no civil did reign, or good appear'd to be.  
 The words of Amos, who was among the *herdmen* of Tekoa. *Amos, l. 1.*

And you, enchantment,  
 Worthy enough a *herdman*, if e'er thou  
 These rural latches to his entrance open,  
 I will devise a cruel death for thee. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold  
 A sheep, or, or have learn'd ought else the least  
 That to the faithful *herdman's* art belongs. *Milton, Lycidas.*

There oft the Indian *herdman*, shunning heat,  
 Shelters in cool, and teeds his pasturing herds  
 At loop-holes cut through thicket shade. *Milton, P. L.*

So stands a Thracian *herdman* with his spear  
 Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

The *herdman*, round  
 The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets  
 crown'd. *Dryden, Virg. Georg.*  
 When their *herdman* could not agree, they  
 parted by consent. *Locke.*

**HERE,†** *adv.* [*hep*, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch; *her*, Icel. and Goth.]

1. In this place.  
 Before thy *here* approach,  
 Old Sward, with an thousand warlike men,  
 All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,  
 Keep residence. *Milton, P. L.*

*Here* Nature first begins  
 Her furthest verge. *Milton, P. L.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,  
 While he his second misery suffers *here*! *Covley.*  
 To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Covley.*

2. In the present state.  
 Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy  
*hereafter*. *Bacon, Advice to Filippi.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.  
 Thus *here's* for earnest: *Dryden.*

'Tis fish'd *here*.  
 In drinking a health. *Covley.*

*Here's* to thee, Dick.  
 However, friend, *here's* to the king, one criss;  
 To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prins.*

5. It is often applied to *there*; in one place, distinguished from another.

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;  
 Doth that bode weeping? *Bacon.*  
 'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee follow;  
 To see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee  
*there*. *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, im-  
 plore;  
 Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath some thickets made  
 only of sweet-hair and honey-suckle, and some  
 wild vine amongst; and the ground set with vio-  
 lets; for these are sweet, and proper in the shade;  
 and these to be to the health *here* and *there*, not  
 in order. *Gos. of the Tongue.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions,  
 have drawn in *here* and *there* a single prowl, to  
 the ruin of the Tongue.

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt,  
 not presently, by raising continual streets; but at  
 first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which  
 others by degrees were joined. *Spent, Scen.*

He that rides past through a country may be  
 able to give some loose description of *here* a moun-  
 tain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a  
 river, woodland in one part, and savanna in another.  
*Locke.*

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to  
 mean *this place*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;  
 Thou lovest *here*, a letter where to find. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**HEREABOUT.\*** *adv.* [*here* and *about*.]  
 About this place.

For all that came, I'll hide him *hereabout*.  
 His looks I fear, and his intent I doubt. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

**HEREABOUTS.** *adv.* [*here* and *about*.]  
 About this place.

I saw *heretics* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge.

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and after.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than story him in his own hearing.

The grand-child, with twelve sons increased, de parts  
From Canaan, to a land hereafter call'd  
Egypt.

*Milton, P. L.*

And bring his Trojans peace.

*Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy hereafter.

*Bacon.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* *n. s.* A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the examples from Addison's *Cato*, and from Prior. Yet it is finely employed in prose.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an heretic;

And intimates eternity to man.

*Addison, Cato.*

He supercedes every little prospect of gain and advantage which offers itself here, if he does not find it consistent with his views of an heretic.

*Addison, Spect.* No. 225.

The mind that is habituated to the lively sense of an heretic, can hope for what is the most terrifying to the generality of mankind, and rejoice in what is the most afflicting.

*Taylor, No. 156.*

I shall still wait

Some new heretic, and a future state.

*Prior.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and at.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his dominion, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended hereat, demanded what this singularity could mean?

*Hooker.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and by.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is to heresy either one way or other determined.

*Hooker.*

Herety the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours.

*Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment; heresy we become acquainted with the nature of things.

*Watts.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [heres, Lat.] That may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditary, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's.

*Locke.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* *n. s.* [hereditum, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

*Hereditatem*, says Sir Edward Coke, includes not only lands and tenements, but whatsoever may be inherited, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed.

*Blackstone.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [from hereditary.] By inheritance.

In this kingdom such were hereditarily honoured with it.

*Selden on Drapers' Purp.* S. 11.

Titular respects, which those who are really and hereditarily possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of transportation.

*Pope, Heli. Rom.* p. 220.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you hereditarily.

*Pope to Swift.*

**HEREDITARY.** *adv.* [hereditare, Fr.; hereditarius, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, hereditary ever.

Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom.

*Shakespeare.*

These old fellows

Have their ingratitude in them hereditary.

*Shaks.*

The throne hereditary, and bound his reign

With verd's wide bounds, his glory with the

heavens.

Thus while the mute creation downward bend

Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,

Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes

Beholds his own hereditary skies.

*Dryden, Ovid.*

When heretic verse his youth shall raise,

And form it to hereditary praise.

*Dryden, Virg.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and in.] In this.

In how highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not herein offend us.

*Hooker.*

My best endeavours shall be done heresy.

*Shakespeare.*

Since truth, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, herein the fault of the judgement is resolved into a precedent default in the will.

*South.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and into.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance heresy cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general.

*Hooker.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and of.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant.

*Shakespeare.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and on.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist heron, the possibility might fall into question.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and out.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,

Herout up to the throne of God did fly.

*Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except heretofore, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

*Shakespeare.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* *n. s.* See EREMITA. A hermit.

*Heremites*, and other votaries, professing only devotion.

*Pope, Heli. Select Thoughts*, § 5.

**HERMETICAL.** *adv.* [It should be written heremitical, from heremite, of ἡρεμις, a desert; heremitique, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your heremitical state of life, that none of the ancient ascetics could go beyond you for a cave in a rock.

*Pope.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [heresiarche, French; αἱρεσιάρχης, and ἡρεσιάρχης.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of heretics.

Whope declared him not only an heretic, but an heresiarch.

*Shakespeare.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* *n. s.* [from heresiarch.] Principal heresy.

The book itself [the *Alcoran*] consists of heresiarchies against our Blessed Saviour.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans.* p. 323.

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [heresie, French; hæresis, Latin; αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

Heresy prevails only by a counterfeit show of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest reconstruence clearly true, and unable to be without.

*Hooker.*

As for speculative heresies, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states.

*Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgement, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, cruelty, and dissolubility.

*King Charles.*

**HERETICK.** *n. s.* [heretique, French; αἱρετικός.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.

These things would be prevented, if no known heretic or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries.

*Bacon.*

No heretics desire to spread

Their wild opinions like those Epicures.

*Davies.*

Bellarmin avows, that he has quoted a heretic instead of a father.

*Baker on Learning.*

When a Papist uses the word heretics, he generally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errors.

*Watts, Logic.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold

Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,

In him that was of late an heretic,

As firm as faith.

*Shakespeare.*

**HERETICAL.** *adv.* [from heretic.] Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible, even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, heretical, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same?

*Hooker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some heretical meaning.

*Deacy of Picty.*

**HERETICAL.** *adv.* [from heretical.] With heresy.

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* *n. s.* [Sax. heperetoga, from hepe, an army, and eton, to lead.] A general; a leader of an army. Obsolete.

In the time of our Saxon ancestors, as appears from Edward the Confessor's laws, the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or heretics.

*Blackstone.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and to.] To this; ad to this.

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [hereto and fore.] Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you heretofore, with honouring your virtue, though I love your person.

*Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that heretofore you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person.

*South.*

We now can form no more

Long schemes of life, as heretofore.

*Swift.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and unto.] To this.

They which rightly consider what sort the heart of man heretofore is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that wisdom assesteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are.

*Hooker.*

Agreeable heretics might not be anxious to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know.

*Locke.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and upon.] Upon this.

The melancholy silence that follows heretofore — raises in the spectators a grief that is inexpressible.

*Taylor, No. 135.*

**HERET'FER.** *adv.* [here and with.] With this.

*Watts.*

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* disdain'd,  
But constant keep to me in which ye stand.

*Spenser.*

*Herewith* the castle of Haue was suddenly surprised by the Scots.

*Hayward.*

**HERIOT.** *n. s.* [*hepeyol*, Sax. Dr. Johnson. The Saxons *hepeyol* was military tribute; and *hepeage*, which some derive from *hepe*, an army, and *geotan*, to render, to pay, was the military assistance formerly supplied by the vassal to his lord.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, sometimes the best thing in the landholder's possession; usually, a beast.

This he detains from the fry; for he should be the true possessor lord thereof, but the olive dispeneth with his conscience to pass it over with a complaisant and an heriot every year.

*Hovell, Voc. Forest.*

Though thus consume but to reuer,  
Yet lose, as lord, doth claim a heriot due.

*Cleveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have kept the whole produce of him in a purse to you.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

**HERIOTABLE.** *adj.* [*from heriot*.] Subject to the demand of an heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*.  
*Burns, Hist. Camb. and Westm. l. 174.*

**HERITABLE.** *adj.* [*old French, heritable*; from *heres*, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England.  
*Held's Common Law.*

**HERITAGE.** *n. s.* [*heritage*, French. Not often found in the plural.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide.  
*Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

*Isidius, xlix. 8.*

To cause to inherit the desolate *heritages*.  
He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore keeps the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day.

*Rapin.*

2. [*In divinity*.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless their *heritage*.  
*Common Prayer.*

**HERMAPHRODITIC.** *n. s.* [*from hermaphrodite*.] The being in the state of an hermaphrodite.

Some do believe *hermaproditic*,  
That both do act and suffer. *B. Jonson, Alchem.*

**HERMAPHRODITE.** *n. s.* [*hermaproditic*, Fr. from *herm* and *aphrodite*.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right  
Canonical *hermaproditic*. *Cleveland.*

Monstrous could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaproditics*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

**HERMAPHRODITIC.** *adj.* [*from hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.

[These ladies] cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain of fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaproditic*, authority.

*B. Jonson, Episcure.*

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaproditic* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms.

*Brown.*

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies. I mean the riding habit, which some have not injudiciously called the *hermaproditic*, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition.

*Guardian, No. 146.*

**HERMAPHRODITICALLY.** *adv.* [*from hermaphrodite*.] After the manner of both sexes.

Unite not the vices of both sexes in one; be not monstrous in iniquity, nor *hermaproditically* vicious.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. l. 51.*

**HERMAPHRODITIC.** *adj.* [*from hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,  
Male, female, yea *hermaproditic* eyes.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

**HERMETICAL.** *adj.* [*from Hermes, HERMETICK*.] *or* Mercury, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetick* rings,  
Their gem of riches, and bright stone that brings invisibility.

*B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing *hermetically*, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together.

*Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal.

**HERMETICALLY.** *adv.* [*from hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chymical art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there.

*Beaumont.*

**HERMIT.** *n. s.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *eremite*.]

1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A wretched *hermit*, forecure winters worn,  
Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shelton.*  
You say this command unto me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render.

*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Add. on Italy.*

2. A bandsman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old,  
And the late dignities he's up'd to them,  
We rest your *hermits*. *Shakspeare.*

**HERMITAGE.** *n. s.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass  
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;  
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,  
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,  
Remote from all the pleasures of the world.

*Shakspeare.*

And may at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,  
The livery gown and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit and rightly spell  
Of every star that heaven doth shew,  
And every herb that sips the dew. *M. H. Penn.*  
About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*; it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks.

*Addison on Italy.*

**HERMITAGE.** *n. s.* A French wine.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind he added it into a perfect Langue; from thence it passed into a flord *Hermitage*.

*Addison, Taitler, No. 131.*

**HERMITARY.** *n. s.* [*from hermit*.] A religious cell, annexed to some abbey. This is sometimes written *hermitage*.

Chapels, monasteries, *hermitaries*, nunneries, and other religious houses. *Hovell, Lett. ii. 77.*

**HERMITESSE.** *n. s.* [*from hermit*.] Written *hermitesse*, by Drummmond; from the Fr. *hermitesse*, Cotgrave and Sherwood.] A woman retired to devotion.

Here she stay'd; among these pines,  
Sweet *hermitesse*, she did alone repair.

*Beaumont, Sonnets.*

The violet is truly the *hermites* of flowers, affecting woods and forests.

*Parthenius Sacer, (1633), p. 58.*

**HERMITICAL.** *adj.* [*from hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

You would have me resolve the *hermitical* and austere character into a timid, gloomy, and phlegmatic one. *Cowley, Poet. to Hyde, Court. 1.*

**HERMODACTYL.** *n. s.* [*ἡρμώδης* and *δάκτυλος*.] *Hermodactyl* is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length.

This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

**HERM.** *n. s.* [*Contracted from HERON*, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, heron, and bittern.

*Poetschorn on Drawing.*

**HERNHILL.** *n. s.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**HERNIA.** *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed.

*Wieman, Surgery.*

**HERNSHAW.** *n. s.* [*from heron*; and written also *herensaw*, and *heronshaw*, whence the vulgar corruption *handshaw*, noticed by Warburton in one of the following examples. It is likewise written *heron-sew*: from *heron* and *sew*, for *purse*; from the propensity of the bird to pursue fish. Skinner. Craven Dialect.] A heron.

As when a cast of fulcons make their flight  
At an *heron* shaw, that lies aloft on wing,  
The whyles they strike at him with heedless might

The warie foule his bill doth backward wing.

*Spenser, F. Q. vii. 9.*

Like a tame *heron*. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*  
"I know a hawk from a *heron*." *Shakspeare's Hamlet.* This was a common proverbial speech. The Oxford editor alters it to "I know a hawk from an *heron*;" as if the other had been a corruption of the players; whereas the poet found the proverb thus corrupted in the mouth of the people: so that the critic's alteration only serves to shew us the original of the expression.

*Warburton.*

**HERO.** *n. s.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἥρως*.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

I sing of *heros* and of kings,

In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

*Heroes in animated marble frown.* Pope.  
In this view he comes to be an hero, and his return is no longer a virtue. Pope on the *Odeys*.  
Like as thy honours, not that here thy dust  
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust.

Pope.

2. A man of the highest class in any respect; as, a hero in learning.

HEROISS. n. s. [from *hero*; *herois*, Lat.]  
A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad decree,

Heroes and heroines. Chapman.

HEROICAL. adj. [from *hero*.] Befitting an hero; noble; illustrious; heroic.

Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his heroic enterprises. Sidney.

Though you have courage in an heroic degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute.

Dryden.

HEROICALLY. adv. [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.

Not heroically in killing his tyrannical cousin.

Sidney.

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;  
And, in no word, heroically mad. Dryden.

HEROICK.† adj. [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Boilingbroke

From John of Gausot doth bring his pedigree,  
Being but the fourth of that heroic line. Baskin.

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives heroic name  
To person or to poem. Milton.

Virtue makes heroic virtue live,  
But you can life to virtue give. Waller.

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

He thinks heroic poetry, till now,  
Like some fantastic fairy land did show. Cowley.

I have chosen the most heroic subject which  
any poet could desire: I have taken upon me  
to describe the motives, the beginning, progress  
and successes of a most just and necessary war.

Dryden.

An heroic poem is the greatest work which  
the soul of man is capable to perform: the design  
of it is to form the mind to heroic virtue by  
example. Dryden.

4. Denoting that kind of verse, in which heroic or epic poems are usually composed.

The measure is Heroic heroic verse without  
rhyme, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil  
in Latin. Milton, *Introduction*, to P. L.

HEROICK. n. s. An heroic verse; which consists, in our poetry, of ten feet.

The Latin hexameter has more feet than the English heroic. Dryden.

- HEROICKLY. adv. [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. Heroically is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself  
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd  
A life heroic. Milton.

HEROICOMICAL.† adj. [from *hero* and *heroicomic*.] Consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity.

He offended Pope, by adopting the machinery  
of his sylphs, in an heroicomic poem.

Dr. Warton, *Essay on Pope*.

The Rape of the Lock, new before us, is the  
fourth, and most excellent of the heroicomic poems.  
Dr. Warton, *Essay on Pope*.

HEROINE. n. s. [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.]

A female hero. Anciently, according to  
Hellenic analogy, *herocess*.

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,  
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;  
The heroicess assum'd the woman's place.  
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. Dryden.

Then shall the British stage  
More noble characters expose to view,  
And draw her finish'd heroines from you.

Addison.

HEROISME. n. s. [heroisme, Fr.] The qualities  
or character of an hero.

If the *Odyssey* be less noble than the *Iliad*, it is  
more instructive: the *Iliad* abounds with more  
heroism, this with more morality.

Broomes, *Notes to the Odyssy*.

HERON. n. s. [heron, Fr.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So lords, with sport of stag and heron full,  
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.

Sidney.

The heron, when she soareth high,  
sheweth  
wings. Bacon.

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hera*.

The low ring hawk let future poets sing,  
Whose terror bears upon his soaring wing;  
Let them on high the frighted heron survey,  
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. Gay.

HERONRY.† n. s. [from *heron*; commonly  
pronounced *hermy*. Dr. Johnson joins  
*heronshaw* with this word as denoting  
place, without any authority; and it is  
believed to be used only of the bird.  
See HERNshaw.] A place where he-  
rons breed.

They carry their lead to a large heronry above  
three miles. Derham, *Physico-Theology*.

HERONRY.† n. s. See HERNshaw.

HERONSHAW. n. s. [from *heron*.] The character  
of a hero, jocularly speaking.

[He] his three years of *Herod's* cap'd,  
Returns indignant to the slighted plow. Cowper, *Task*, B. 4.

HERPES. n. s. [ἑρπῆς.] A cutaneous  
inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or  
*pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon  
the skin; and *exedens*, which is more  
corrosive and penetrating, so as to form  
little ulcers. Quincy.

A farther progress towards acrimony makes a  
*herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very  
great, it makes an *herpes exedens*. Wieman, *Surgery*.

HERPETICK.† adj. [Gr. ἑρπῆς.] Creeping;  
a modern word applied to the eruptions  
occasioned by the disease *herpes*.

To HERPLE.† v. n. [perhaps from the  
Teut. *herpl*, a duck. See Craven Dia-  
lect.] To limp in walking; to go lame.

A northern word. Grose writes it *hir-*  
*ple*.

HERRICANO.† See HURRICANE.

HERRING.† n. s. [old Fr. *hairang*, *harrec*,  
Sax. *heping*, *hepine*; probably from *hepe*,  
a troop, an army, as *Serenius* and others  
suppose; these fish usually appearing  
together in large numbers.] A small  
sea-fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish,  
pickard, herring, mackerel, and cod.

Carter, *Surf. of Cornwall*.

Buy my herring fresh. Swift.

HERS. pron. The female possessive, used  
when it refers to a substantive going  
before; as, this *her* house, this house is  
*hers*. See HER.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt  
tears;

If so, my eyes are oft'n wash'd than hers. Shakespeare.

Whom ill fate would ruin it prefers;  
For all the miserable are made hers. Waller.

And pining, let the god, the god, she cries;  
With words not *hers*, and more than human sound,  
She makes th' eldient giants peep trembling  
through the ground. Roscommon.

HERSEAL.† See HEARSAL.

HERSE.† n. s. [heris, low Lat. supposed  
to come from *hepan*, to praise. Dr.  
Johnson.—See, however, HEARSE.]

1. A temporary monument raised over a  
grave. See HEARSE.

2. A grave; a coffin. See HEARSE.

3. The carriage in which corpses are  
drawn to the grave.

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,  
And frequent hearse shall besedge your gates.

4. [French, *herce*.] A kind of portcullis,  
in fortification, stuck full of iron spikes.  
This is not written *herse*.

To HERSE.† v. a. [from the noun.] To  
put into an herse; to enclose. See To  
HEARSE.

The Grecians spiritfully drew from the darts  
the course,  
And *herse'd* it, bearing it to fleet. Chapman.

The house is *herse'd* about with a black wood,  
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. Craske.

HERSELF. pronoun.

1. A female individual, as distinguished  
from others.

The jealous *herse* worn widow and *herse*,  
Since that our brother dub'd them gentlemen,  
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. Shakespeare.

2. Being in her own power; mistress of  
her own thoughts.

The more she her fears increases,  
At nearer sight; and she's *herse* the less. Dryden.

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pro-  
noun; as, she hurt *herse*.

The daughter of *Tharsus* came down to wash  
*herse*. Esdras.

She returned answer to *herse*. Judges.

- HERSELIKE.† adj. [herse and like.] Fun-  
ereal; suitable to funerals. See  
HEARSELIKE.

To HERV. v. a. [hepan, Sax. to praise,  
to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as  
holy. Now no longer in use.

Thou art, now as the time of merry-making,  
Not Pan to beg, nor with Love to play;  
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,  
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

But were thy years green, as now be mine, —  
Then wouldst thou learn to care of love,  
And *herse* with hymns thy lass's glory. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

HERSITANCY. n. s. [from *hesitate*.] Du-  
biousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *herisitancy* about the air is,  
that I forget to try whether that liquor, which  
shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not  
have done the like in a vessel accurately stopp'd.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *heri-*  
*sitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner  
as to show that they believed their own reasonings. Macbray.

HERSITANT.† adj. [from *hesitate*.] Pausing;  
wanting volubility of speech.

u v 2

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant*; but spoke with great reason.

*Boswell's Life and Times*, P. III, p. 47.  
To **HE'SITATE**. v. a. [*hesito*, Latin; *hesiter*, Fr.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. Pope.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,  
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;  
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,  
A timorous fear, and a suspicious friend. Pope.

**HE'SITATION**. n. s. [from *hesitate*].

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.  
I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one; they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each person.

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen were so in diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interjections, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. Swift.

**HE'SKY**. \* See **HUSKY**.

**HE'IT**. n. s. [HEIT, Saxon, one of our oldest words, from the Goth. *haitan*, to command; written also *heid*. Wicliffe uses it.] Command; precept; injunction. Obsolete, or written *heid*.

The sacred things and holy *hesites* foresaught. Spenser, F. Q.

Thou dost afflict the not deservest.  
As him that doth thy lovely *hesite* despise. Spenser.  
Thou wast a spirit too delicate  
To set her earthy and abhor'd commands.  
Refusing her grand *hesite*. Shakespeare.

**HE'STERN**. \* See **YESTER**.

**HE'TERACHY**. \* n. s. [*heterachy*, another, and *archy*, command, Gr.] The government of an alien.

It is a joy to think we have a king of our own; our own blood; our own religion; — otherwise, next to anarchy, is *heterachy*; neither do we find much difference betwixt having no head at all, and having another man's head on our shoulders.

*By Hall, Sermon. Christ and Caesar.*

**HE'TEROCLITE**. n. s. [*heteroclitus*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; *heteroclit* and *heteroclitus*].

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise, are called *heteroclitus*. Clarke.

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

*Heteroclitus*, which no new hospital can hold, no playish rule.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

There are strange *heteroclitus* in religion now-a-days. Howell, Lett. iv. 35.

Here only riddle be,  
And *heteroclitus* to physiognomy.

*Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 32.*

The example will, I believe, be found an *heteroclitus*, and to stand alone in the history of nature. Spenser on Poet. p. 160.

**HE'TEROCLITE**. \* adj.

1. Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension.

The *heteroclitus* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. Watts.

2. Deviating from common rules; singular.

Upon a general view of his poetry, we shall find him, as in his other performances, an uncommon, surprising, *heteroclitus* genius.

*Osborn on Swift*, p. 120.

It is impossible for a man of sense to guard against the mortification that may be given him by fools, or *heteroclitus* characters, because he cannot foresee them. Shenstone.

**HE'TEROCLITICAL**. adj. [from *heteroclitus*]. Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of aims *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. Brown, Fulg. Err.

**HE'TEROCLITOUS**. \* adj. [from *heteroclitus*]. Varying from grammatical declension.

Parrot-like, repeating *heteroclitous* nouns and verbs.

*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Harlib, (1648), p. 23.*

**HE'TERODOX**. adj. [*heterodoxus*, French; *heteros* and *doxa*]. Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. Locke.

**HE'TERODOX**. n. s. An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone.

*By Brown, Fulg. Err.*

**HE'TERODOXY**. \* n. s. [from *heterodoxus*]. The quality of being *heterodox*.

Pelagianism and Socinianism, with several other *heterodoxies* cognate to, and dependant upon them.

*South, Dedic. of his Sermon to the Union of Oxford.*

*Heterodoxies*, false doctrines, you and heresies may be propagated by prayer as well as preaching.

*By Bull, Works, ii. 560.*

**HE'TEROGENE**. \* adj. [*heterogeneus*, Fr. *heteros* and *genes*, Gr.] Not of the same kind; dissimilar.

An old French hood,  
And other pieces, *heterogene* enough.

*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

All the guests are so meet *heterogene*,  
And strangers, no man knows another.

*B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

**HE'TEROGE'NEAL**. † adj. [*heterogeneus*, Fr.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not material, but merely *heteroge'neal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber in herbs and flies. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Whatever next presents itself, his heavy conceit saith upon, and goeseth along with, however *heteroge'neal* to his matter in hand.

*Dante, Character of a Dunc.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and dissimilar.

*Newton.*

**HE'TEROGENE'ITY**. n. s. [*heterogeneité*, Fr. from *heterogeneus*].

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Gnaicum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal. Boyle.

**HE'TEROGE'NEOUS**. † adj. [*heteros* and *genes*]. Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature; which cannot be arranged one under another.

That which may be added to, or subtracted from, a right-lined angle, is homogeneous to it; because *heterogeneous* quantities are not capable of addition or subtraction.

*Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, § 4.*

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sediment.

*Woodward.*

**'HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS**. \* n. s. [from *heterogeneus*]. Dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts. Ash.

**HETERO'SCIAN**. \* adj. [*heteros* and *scia*, Gr.] Having the shadow only one way. See **HETERO'SCIANS**.

The noon-shadows are *heterosciens*.

*Gregory, Poetikon, (1650), p. 500.*

**HETERO'SCIANS**. n. s. [*heteros* and *scia*]. Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

**HE'TTER**. \* adj. Eager; earnest; keen.

A northern word. Grose, and Brockett. Perhaps from *hot*, the latter observes.

To **HE'W**. v. a. part. *heuen* or *hewed*. [heaven, Sax. *heaven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,  
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain.

*Spenser.*

I had purpose  
Once more to arm thy target from thy brain,  
Or lose my arm for't. Shakespeare.

He was *heuen* to pieces by Hamilton's friends.

*Hayward.*

One Yane was so grievously *heuen*, that many thousands have died of less than half his burns, whereas he was cured.

*Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,  
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *heue*.

*Dryden.*

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate.

He that depends  
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,  
And *heuen* down oaks with rushes. Shakspeare. Coriol.

Brave fellows ere, yonder stands the thirty word,  
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,  
Must by the roots be *heuen* up yet ere night.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

Scarcely so I speak, my choler is so great;  
Oh! I could *heue* up rocks, and fight with flint.

*Shakespeare.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *heue* him down,  
And level with the root his lofty crown.

*Sinclair.*

He, from the mountain *heuing* timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk.

*Milton, P. L.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,  
And *heue* down all that would oppose our passage.

*Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *out*.

Thou hast *heuen* thee out a sepulchre here, as that he *heuen* him out a sepulchre on high.

*Isa. xiii. 16.*

Nor is it so proper to *heue* out religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. F. Charles.

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *heuen* out on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks.

*Addison on Italy.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was Adamant; eternal frame;  
Which, *heuen*'d by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came.

*Dryden, Fob.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square hewn stone.

*Mortimer.*

I now past my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old words than *heuing* out new.

*Pope to Swift.*

**HEW.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Destruction by cutting down.

Then to the rest his wrathful hand he bends;  
Of whom he makes such havoc and such heeds,  
That swarms of damned souls to hell he sends.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. viii. 49.

2. Colour. *So hue* was formerly written.

See **HUE**.

**HE'WEN-†** *n. s.* [from *heaven*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

From the *heaven* of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water.

Deut. xxxi. 11.

And Solomon had foreseen thousand *hevens* in the mountains.

1 Kings, v. 13.

That is, *hevens* of stone; for timber was saved by Hiram's servants in Lebanon.

Parick.

**HE'XACHORD.\*** *n. s.* [from *hex* and *chord*.] In music, a concord, commonly called a sixth.

**HEXAK'DRON.\*** *n. s.* [from *hex* and *dron*, Gr.] In geometry, a cube.

**HE'XAGON.\*** *n. s.* [from *hexagone*, French; *ἑξ* and *γωνία*.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

**HEXA'GONAL.†** *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered.

Brown.

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bestial diamonds into *hexagonal*.

See **HEXAGON**.

**HEXA'GONY.\*** *n. s.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonia*, or hexagonal cells of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians?

Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

**HEXA'METER.\*** *n. s.* [from *ἑξ* and *μέτρον*.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroic.

Dryden.

**HEXA'METER.\*** *adj.* Having six metrical feet.

Like Ovid's *Fæsti*, in *hexameter* and pentameter verse.

Dr. Warton, *Ess. on Pope*.

**HEXAME'TRICAL.\*** *adj.* Consisting of **HEXA'METRICK.** } hexameters.

That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his *hexametric* poetry.

Warton, *Prof. to Milton's Sm. Poems*.

I have already cited his version of *Macgregor's hexametric* poetry.

Warton, *Hist. E. P.* iii. 458.

**HE'XAPEDE.\*** *n. s.* [from *ἑξ*, Gr. and *pedes*, Lat.] A fathom.

Cocheram.

**HEX'ANGULAR.†** *adj.* [from *ἑξ* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners.

*Hexangular* springs or shoots of crystal.

Woodward.

**HE'XAPOD.\*** *n. s.* [from *ἑξ* and *πῶς*.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapoda*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapoda* are eaten in America.

Ray.

**HEXAS'TICK.†** *n. s.* [from *ἑξ* and *στῆξ*, Gr.] Usually written *hexastick*; but *hexastick* would be more correct. It was formerly *hexastichon*.] A poem of six lines.

His request to Diana is in *hexastich*.

Selden on *Dryden's* Polyd. S. 1.

That famous *hexastick* which *Saxenian* made.

Howell, *lett.* i. 1. 36.

The following *hermetic* on a similar subject, is of the same rude period.

Warton, *Hist. E. P.* i. 1. 30.

**HE'XASTYLE.\*** *n. s.* [from *ἑξ* and *στῆξ*, Gr.] In architecture, a building with six columns in front.

**HEY. interj.** [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation: the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,  
To bid the wood with peaceful lyric;  
Then *hey* for praise and panegyric.

Prior.

**HEY.\*** See, under **HAY**, *To dance the HAY*, and also **HEYDROUY**.

**HEY'DAY.†** *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder; pronounced *high-day*.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,  
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*!  
*Heyday*. *n. s.* A frolic; wildness.

At your age  
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,  
And waits upon the judgement.

Shakespeare.

**HEY'DROUY.†** *n. s.* [perhaps from *heyday*, and *guise*, meaning in a frolic manner; or from *hay*, in the sense of dancing the *hay*, i. e. in a figure or company of eight, *huit*, Fr. Dr. Johnson merely notices this word as if it were *heydegive*, and corrupts the example in Spenser accordingly. There is no such word as *heydegive*.] A kind of dance; a country-dance, or round, as the contemporary commentator on Spenser explains it.

Friendly *Færies*, met with many *Graces*,  
And lightfoot Nymphs, can chase the lingering night  
With *heydegives* and trimly trodden *Cal.*

Our banquet done, we had our music by,  
And then, you know, the youth must needs go dance,  
First, galliards; then, *larroume*; and *bridegys*.

*Brown's Works of a Young W.* (1577).

The nimble *Cambrin* fills  
Dance *ay-day-gies* amongst the hills.

*Dryden, Polyd.* S. 5. Arg.  
By wells and rills, in meadows greens,  
We nightly dance our *ay-day* pair.

*Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.*

**HEY'WARD.\*** See **HAYWARD**.

**HIA'TION.\*** *n. s.* [from *hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping.

Men observing the continual *hicion*, or holding open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**HIA'TUS.\*** *n. s.* [from *hiatus*, Lat.] 1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it.

Woodward.

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, as usual where the cutting off of one word is prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself.

Pope.

**HIBE'RNAL.†** *adj.* [from *hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warning power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**HIBERNIAN.\*** *n. s.* [from *hibernus*, Lat.] *Hibernia*, the Latin name of Ireland; *Hibernia*, old French; *Dbeynia*, Sax.;

adopted, according to some, from *Iberia*, and the *Iberi*, in Spain; according to others from the Celt. *ibla*, *ivar*, denoting *western*.] An Irishman.

There is one *Hibernian*, whose mind is superior to the general delusion, as his talents and erudition are superior to the antiquarian scribblers of the present day.

Campbell, *Eccl.* and *Lit. Hist.* of Ire. p. 960.

**HIBE'RNIAN.\*** *adj.* Relating to Ireland.

**HIBE'RNICISM.\*** *n. s.* [Lat. *Hibernicus*.] A mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.

**HICCIUS DOCTUS.†** *n. s.* [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, this or here is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves. Dr. Johnson.—

The term is supposed to have arisen from the veneration in which the Roman Catholic priests were, in old times, held; the presence of whom, in the assemblies of the people, was announced with the words, *hic est doctus*! *hic est doctus*! See Brand's *Popular Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 417.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock  
For many years at *Druidwell* dock,  
At *Westminster* and *Hick's* school,  
And *Arcidius doctus* play'd in all;

Where, in all governments and times,  
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes.

*Hudibras*.

**HICCOUGH.†** *n. s.* [from *hicken*, Danish. Dr. Johnson.—The orthography of this word is very unsettled; some writing *hiccup*; others, *hiccough*, *hick*, *hiccho*, and *hicet*. The last is French, *hoquet*, and have Latin, *hoquetus*.—*Hick* is both Danish and English, and may be the British *ig* also; or may be an abbreviation of any of the rest. *Hiccup*, or *hiccup*, is the Belgick *hiccup*, as *hiccho* is their *hicchock*. *Hicough* is so given, because it seems to have something of the nature of a cough. *Pegge*.—From the Su. Goth. *hicka*, whence our old word *yezzen* in the same sense.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late  
I heard an echo supererogate  
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,  
As if she had the *hiccup* o'er and o'er. *Cromwell*.

Sneezing curbs the *hiccup*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If the stomach be hurt, *hiccup* or *hicough* follows.

*Hiccup*, Surgery.

**TO HICCOUGH. v. n.** [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

**TO HIC'CUPE. v. n.** [corrupted from *hicough*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,  
Is to forbid my pulse to move,  
My heart to grow, my ears to prick up.  
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hiccup*.

*Hudibras*.

**HIC'KWALL.†** *n. s.* A bird; a kind of **HIC'KWAY.** } small woodpecker.

*Chambers*.

**HID.†** *part. pass.* of *hide*. [Sax. *hibben*, *hiden*.] *hibben*.

This fame shall be achiev'd, renowned on earth;  
And what most merits fame, in silence hid.

*Milton, P. L.*

## Other hidden cause

Left them superior. *Milton, P. L.*  
 Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night. *Pope.*  
 H'IDENLY. \* *adv.* [from *hide*.] Privily;  
 secretly. *Cotgrave*, and *Shakespeare.*  
 H'ID-GE. \* *n. s.* [from *hide*.] A tax formerly laid on every hide of land.  
 HIDA'LGIO. \* *n. s.* [Spanish.] One of noble birth.

Of all the miseries which he had endured, this was the greatest; that he, an *hidalgos*, a gentleman of Spain, should live to become a servant.  
*Terry, Voyage to East Ind.* (1655), p. 169.  
 To HIDE. *v. a.* [from *hide*.] To part, pass, hide or hidden. [*uban, Sax.*] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Awake, and quit my sight; let the earth hide thee! *Shakespeare.*  
 His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
 Nile hovers him knocking at his own world's gates, And seeks his hidden spring, and fears his nephew's fate. *Dryden.*  
 Thus the sire of gods and men below:  
 What I have hidden, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The several parts lay hidden in the piece.  
 The occasion but extorted that, or this. *Dryden.*  
 Then for my corpse a homely grave provide,  
 Which leave and me from publick scorn may hide. *Dryden.*

See hid with navies, chariots passing o'er  
 The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration we look into our own souls, where there are such hidden stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection! *Addison.*  
 The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and hides himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and hides his head  
 In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart  
 Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*  
 To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to some hiding place. *L'Estrange.*  
 Our bold talents in full view display'd;  
 Your virtues open fastest in the shade;  
 Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you hide;  
 Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride, *Pope.*  
 Weakness or delicacy.

HIDE AND SEEK. *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE.† *n. s.* [hybe, Sax.; haude, Dutch.]  
 1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.

The trembling weapon past  
 Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd  
 On his broad shield. *Dryden.*  
 Priustratus was first to grasp their hands,  
 And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*

2. The human skin; in contempt.  
 Ob, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!  
 How could'st thou thus drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakespeare.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs  
 Cleaves to his back; & a famild face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*hide, hyde, Fr.; hida, barbarous Latin*, as much as

one plough can till; *hiba, hybe, Saxon.*  
 "When the realm was first divided into *hides*, a *hide* contained 100 acres, that is, 120 according to English measure.—The just value of a *hide*, that might fit the whole kingdom, never appears from Domesday; and was ever of an uncertain quantity." *Kellam on Domesday Book*, p. 231.]

One of the first things was a more particular inquiry than had been before of every kind of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. *Watton.*

HIDEBOUND.† *adj.* [*hide and bound*.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*  
 2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Like stunted *hidebound* trees, that just have got  
 Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable.  
 To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the *hidebound* humour, which he calls his judgement. *Milton, Areopagitica.*  
 And still the harsher and *hidebound*  
 The damfels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*

In detestation of the former, when they observe to be often absurd and unreasonable, but always *hidebound* and fantastical.  
*Goodman, Wint. Ec. Conf.* P. i.

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.  
 He hath wealth; yet he will scarce use it, though to purchase his own health; but sterves his poor *hidebound* carcass, and impoverisheth his body to enrich his purse. *Steevens, Wint. Ec. Conf.* P. i. p. 91.  
 Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother? *Quarles, Judg. & Mer. The Sowerer.*  
 Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lankings a *hidebound* miser.

Situation of *Paradise*, &c. (1685), p. 78.  
 HI'DEOUS.† *adj.* [*hideus*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps from the Icel. *heide*, a desert, a wild frightful place. Our word at first was *hidous*: "So *hidous* is the shoure," i. e. dreadful. Chaucer, *Mill. Tale*.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.  
 If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hidous*. *Sidney.*

Some monster in thy thoughts,  
 Too *hidous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
 I fled, and cry'd out death!  
 Hell trembled at the *hidous* name, and heid'd  
 From all her caves, and back resounded death. *Milton, P. L.*

Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;  
 Her *hidous* looks and hellish form return;  
 Her curling snakes with hissing fill the place,  
 And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly used of risible objects; the following use is less authorized.  
 'Tis forced through the histories at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hidous* and amazing noise. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. It is used by Spenser in a sense not now retained; detestable.

O *hidous* hanger of dominion. *Spenser.*  
 HI'DEUSLY.† *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.

I arm myself  
 To welcome the condition of the time;  
 Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,  
 Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare.*  
 This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

HI'DEUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terror.  
 Go antickly, and shew outward *hideousness*. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

She presented in her trusty glass  
 The faithful copy of my *hideousness*. *Ben Jonson, Psych.* (1651), p. 79.

HI'DER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that hides. *Shakespeare.*

HI'DING. \* *n. s.* [from *To hide*.] Concealment; the act of withholding from sight. *Shakespeare.*  
 There was the *hiding* of his power. *Hub. iii. 4.*

HIDING-PLACE. \* *n. s.* A place of concealment.  
 Had they now known the world, and the *hiding-places* that are therein, they would have gone into the dens and rocks of the mountains. *Shakespeare on the Creation*, p. 204.

To HIE.† *v. n.* [*hizan, hixan, Saxon*; *heya, Icel.*: "Hiege thou to come to me soon." *Wicliffe*, 2 Tim. iv. 9. In the present version, *Do thy diligence*. Spenser, in his early poetry, writes it *high*: "The night *high* fast, it's time to be gone." *Shep. Cal.*]

1. To hasten; to go to haste.  
 When they had mark'd the changed skies,  
 They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

My will is even this.  
 That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*  
 Well, I will *hie*,  
 And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shakespeare.*

Some to the shores do fly,  
 Some to the woods, or whether far *advis'd*;  
 But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel.*  
 The snake no sooner *hies*'d,  
 But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd*. *Croshaw.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,  
 Accurs'd, and in a curst hour, he *hies*. *Milt. P. L.*  
 'Thus he *advis'd* me, on yon aged tree  
 Hang up thy lute, and hie thee to the sea. *Waller.*  
 The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.  
 Auster *hy'd* him;  
 Cruel Auster *thither hy'd* him. *Croshaw.*

HI-E. \* *n. s.* [from the verb. Yet retained in Yorkshire, according to Pegge: "Make as much *hie* as you can."] Haste; diligence.

He—charged him in *hie*  
 To shapen for his life some remedie. *Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.*

HI'ERARCH.† *n. s.* [*hies*, and *arch*; *hierarchie*, French.]

1. The chief of a sacred order.  
 Angels, by imperial summons call'd,  
 Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,  
 Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. P. L.*

2. The chief of any establishment.

The political learning of accommodating *hierarch*, or *statesmen*.

*Cicero, Phil. to Hyl. Conv. S.*

**HIERARCHICAL** *adj.* [from *hierarch*.] Belonging to sacred government.

The great *hierarch* standard was to move.

*Milton, P. L.*

**HIERARCHICAL** *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

This epistle [of St. Paul to Titus] is one of the three, not unfrequently styled the *hierarch* epistles, "de statu ecclesiasticis composita," as Tertullian speaks; being so many rescripts apostolical to Timothy, and Titus; (the one, desired by St. Paul to stay at Ephesus, prime of Asia; the other, left in Crete, metropolis of that and the neighbour islands;) directing them, how they ought to behave themselves in the house of God, &c.

*Ath. Seneca, Serm. p. 1.*

Bishop Hall was the defender of our *hierarch* establishment. *Watson, Hist. E. P. iv. 2.*

**HIERARCHY** *n. s.* [*hierarchie*, French.] 1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings;

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels seen,  
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the east.

*Fairfax.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes

In birds, heaven's charioters, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be

A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarch*. *Dunce.*

Jerusalem, from the summit of the sky,  
Environ'd with his winged *hierarch*.

*Sindys.*

The world survey'd.

These the supreme king

Enthroned to such power, and gave to rule,  
Each in his *hierarch*, the orders bright.

*Milton, P. L.*

The blessedness of mortal nights, now questioned  
The highest saint in the celestial *hierarch*,  
began to be so important, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her.

*Hoodell, Voc. Forest.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The prebiterary had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarch* of England. *Bacon.*

While the whole Levitical *hierarch* continued,  
it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices. *South.*

Consider what I have written, from regard for  
the church established under the *hierarch* of bishops. *Swift.*

**HIEROGLYPH** *n. s.* [*hieroglyphe*, *HIEROGLYPHIC* *adj.* French; *lyph*, sacred, and *γλυφω*, to carve.]

2. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied; *Hieroglyphics* were used before the alphabet invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphic* the adjective.

He gave her a kind expression, by a quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial *hieroglyph* used in France, called "Rebus de Picardy."

*Sir G. Buck, Hist of Rich. III. (1644), p. 115.*

This *hieroglyph* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyph* of life. *Wilkins, Derivation.*

Hierodotus, holding the very name *hieroglyph*, speaks much plainer. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 2.*

The first writing men used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphic*. *Fontenay.*

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,  
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphics* grac'd.

*Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of nouns. *Swift.*

**HIEROGLYPHICAL** *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, *HIEROGLYPHIC* *adj.* French, from the noun.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble. *Sandys, Travels.*

The Egyptian serpent figures time;  
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;

If my affection there were to win,  
First cast thy *hieroglyphic* skin. *Cleveland.*

The original of the coeque was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its mortality. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**HIEROGLYPHICALLY** *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was to be *hieroglyphic* of the sun. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**HIEROGRAM** *n. s.* [*hierogramme*, Fr. *lyph*, sacred, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A kind of sacred writing.

**HIEROGRAMMATIC** *adj.* [*hierogrammatique*, Fr. from *hierogram*.] Expressive of holy writing.

Clement adds to epistolic [writing] the *hierogrammatic*, which was alphabetically; but, being confined to the use of the priests, was not so well known. *Aule, Orig. and Progr. of Writing, ch. 3.*

**HIEROGRAMMATIST** *n. s.* [Gr. *hieroglyph*, *hieroglyphic*.] A writer of *hieroglyphics*.

There were two sorts of languages and characters among the Egyptians; one common, and used by all, constituted for their trade and commerce with mankind, and which was that tongue or idiom called the Coptic or Phœnician; and the other used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers, and the like persons in sacerdotal orders. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 291.*

**HIEROGRAMPHICAL** *adj.* [from *hierogrammatist*.] *adj.* [from *hierogrammatist*.] *adj.* [from *hierogrammatist*.]

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**HIEROGRAMPHICALLY** *adv.* [from *hierogrammatist*.] *adv.* [from *hierogrammatist*.] *adv.* [from *hierogrammatist*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due distributions we may not be pinching and niggardly; it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Base thou art!  
To *higgle* thus for a few blows.

To gain thy knight an op'nt spouse. *Hodkins.*

Why all this *higling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?

*Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning, such provisions being cut into small quantities.

**HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY** *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

**HIGGLE** *n. s.* [from *higgle*.] Dr. Johnson. — Some have considered it an alteration of *eggler*, a hawk who collects eggs, &c. for sale.] One who sells provisions by retail.

The Temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of *higglers* and scoundrels. *South, Serms. liii. 381.*

**HIGH** *adj.* [Goth. *hauh*; Sax. *heah*, *hiz*, *hih*, superl. *heort*; Dutch, *hoog*; whence the old Fr. *haug*, height.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: opposed to *deep* or *low downward*.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular degree, saved. *Barrow.*

The higher parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: opposed to *low*.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,  
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

*Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

*High* o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,  
That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast.

*Dryden.*

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

The highest faculty of the soul. *Baister.*

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest; *high* sheriff; *high* steward; *high* bailiff; *high* constable.

Herod on his birth-day made a supper to his lords, *high* captains, and chief estates of Galilee. *St. Mark, vi. 21.*

He woos both *high* and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakspeare.*

O mortals! blind to fate, who never know  
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the *low*. *Dryden.*

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon — aim'd not beyond  
*Higher* design than to enjoy his state. *Milton, P. R.*

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shakspeare.*

7. Boastful; ostentatious.



His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

*Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

Him that hath an high look, and a proud heart, I will not suffer.

*Psalms, c. 5.*

The governor made himself merry with his high and threatening language, and sent him he would neither give nor receive quarter.

*Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeared on either side an high hand, violent prosecution, cunning stratagems taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.

*Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me I am exceeding weary. — I had thought, wariness durst not have attacked so high blood. — I do not see, though it discolours the power of my greatness to acknowledge it.

*Shakespeare.*

11. Strong; powerful.

The children of Israel went out with an high hand.

*Exod. xiv. 8.*

Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is Thy hand, and high is Thy right hand.

*Psalms, lxxix. 13.*

With an high arm brought He them out.

*Acts, xii. 17.*

12. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast, Or unseen rocks, than in high storms are lost.

*Dryden.*

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a high wind.

*Drayton.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;

Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up In its full fury.

*Addison, Cato.*

13. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Nor only tears Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within Began to rise; high passions, anger, hate, Mistruist, suspicion, discord; and shook sore Their inward state of mind.

*Milton, P. L.*

Can heavenly minds such high resentment show, Or exercise their spirit in human way? Dryden.

She had from her infancy discovered so imperious a temper, usually called a high spirit.

*Taylor, No. 931.*

14. Full; complete; applied to time; now used only in cursory speech.

High time now ran it was for Fair, To think of those her captive parents dear.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Sweet warrior, when shall I am cease with you? High time it is this war now ended were.

*Spenser.*

It was high time to do so; for it was now certain, that forces were already upon their march towards the West.

*Clarendon.*

It was high time for the lords to look about them.

*Clarendon.*

15. Raised to any great degree; as, high pleasure; high luxury; a high performance; a high colour.

For Solomon, he liv'd at ease, and full Of honour, wealth, high fame.

*Milton, P. R.*

High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies.

*Baker.*

16. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either high to the North, or low to the South.

*Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

17. At the most perfect state; in the meridian; as, by the sun it is high noon; whence probably the foregoing expression, high time.

It is yet high day, neither is it time that the castle should be gathered.

*Gen. xlii. 7.*

18. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week, is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets.

*Brown.*

19. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so high a rate, they may be safe at a cheaper.

*South.*

20. Capital; great; opposed to little; as, high treason, in opposition to petty.

21. Solemn; eminently observable.

That sabbath day was an high day.

*St. John, xii. 51.*

What hath this day deserved? what hath it done, That it in golden letters should be set,

Among the high tides, in the calendar?

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

22. Loud; full; a musical term: "an high or shrill sound." Barret. See also the adverb, and *On High*.

There let the pealing organ blow, To the full-voiced quire below,

In service high, and anthems clear.

*Milton, Il Pens.*

23. Zealous in the cause of others; as, he was high in the praise of him; he was a high man for the king.

24. A term applied, some time after the revolution, to the church; which was raised by the dissenters, in order to break the church party, by dividing the members into high and low; and the opinion raised, that the high joined with the papists, inclined the low to fall in with the dissenters.

*Swift, Exam. No. 43.*

The terms high church, and low church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a principle, as they distinguish a party. They are like words of battle, that have nothing to do with their original signification, but are only given out to keep a body of men together, and to let them know friends from enemies.

*Addison, Tuller, No. 270.*

He is said, by the author of the Biographia, to have declared himself of the party who had the honourable distinction of high churchmen.

*Johnson, Life of Yalden.*

HIGH, *a* adv.

1. Aloft. Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars Up to the fiery concave, towering high.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Aloft. Praise him upon the high sounding cymbals.

*Psalms, c. 3.*

3. Powerfully. Had not the Eternal King Omnipotent, From his strong hold of heaven, high over-ru'd And limited their might.

*Milton, P. L.*

4. In a great or high degree. My revenges were high bent upon him.

*Shakespeare, All's Well.*

5. Profoundly; with great degrees of knowledge. Others apart sat on a hill retir'd In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.

*Milton, P. L.*

On HIGH, *a* adv.

1. Above; aloft. Dr. Johnson gives high as a substantive, with the following example from Dryden; observing that the substantive, which he defines high place, elevation, is used only with from

or on. It is evidently, however, only an adverb; and Dryden's from high merely an elliptical expression of from on high.

The windows from on high are open.

*Isaiah, xlvii. 18.*

The day-spring from an high hath visited us.

*St. Luke, i. 78.*

When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive.

*Ephes. iv. 8.*

The loud Ethereal trumpet from an high can blow.

*Milton, P. L.*

Which when the king of gods beheld from high, He sigh'd.

*Dryden.*

2. Aloft. See the adjective and adverb HIGH. "Loud, on high, out aloud."

*Hulot.*

Fiercely that stranger forward came, and high Approaching, with bold words and blither threat

Had that same boaster, as he rode on high, To leave to him that lady.

*Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 16.*

To HIGH, *a* To hasten. See To HIZ.

HIGH-*a* Is much used in composition, with variety of meaning. Dr. Johnson says; but, as Mr. Mason has observed, the number of these compositions would be much diminished, if high were considered as an adverb, which it really is, and were for that reason printed as a separate word. Our poets, however, abundantly use it in composition, as the additions to such words, already given by Dr. Johnson, will show.

HIGH-AIMED, *a* adj. Having lofty or grand design.

Thou, — for all Thy high-aim'd hopes, gain'dst but a flaming fall.

*Crashaw, Transl. of Marino.*

HIGH-ARCHED, *a* adj. Having lofty arches.

The high-arch'd roofs were fill'd With wealth.

*Mary, Lucan, B. 10.*

Over the foaming deep high-arch'd a bridge Of length prodigious.

*Milton, P. L.*

HIGH-ASPIRING, *a* adj. Having great views.

Some uprear'd, high-aspiring swain. She check'd again

*Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 5.*

The high-aspiring steep, high-arch'd a bridge Of length prodigious.

*Mary, Lucan, B. 10.*

HIGH-BLEST, *a* adj. Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heaven But from that we ought should ascend to heav'n

So prevalent, as to concern the mind Of God high-bless'd, or to incline his will, Hard to belief may seem.

*Milton, P. L.*

HIGH-BLOWN, *a* adj. Swelled with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd, Like little waston boys that swim on bladders,

These many summers on a sea of glory; But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride At length broke under me, and now has left me,

Weary, and old with service, to the mercy Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

*Shakespeare.*

HIGH-BORN, *a* adj. Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes Upon these high-born treasures of the court;

There the close some worthy partner of your heart.

*Rome.*

HIGH-BUILT, *a* adj.

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride  
The giant Harpies of Gath; his look  
Haughty as his pile, high built and proud.  
*Milton, S. A.*

## 2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars  
The high-built elephant his castle rears,  
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.  
*Creech.*  
HIGH-CLIMBING.\* *adj.* Difficult to ascend; high to climb.

As when a scout,  
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone  
All night, at last by break of cheerful dawn  
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.  
*Milton, P. L.*

## HIGH-COLOURED.\* *adj.* Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutic fever with high-coloured urine, and spots in the skin.  
*Floyer.*

## HIGH-DAY.\* *adj.* Fine; befitting an holiday.

Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him.  
*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

## HIGH-DESIGNING.\* *adj.* Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,  
His high-designing thoughts were figur'd there.  
*Dryden.*

## HIGH-EMBOWED.\* *adj.* Highly vaulted; having lofty arches.

But let my due feet never fall  
To walk the studious cloisters pale,  
And love the high-embowed roof.  
*Milton, H. P.*

## HIGH-ENGENDERED.\* *adj.* Formed aloft; engendered in the air.

I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness; —  
But yet I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd  
Your high-engender'd battles, gainst a head  
So old and white as this.  
*Shakespeare, R. Lear.*

## HIGH-FE'D.\* *adj.* Pampered.

A favourite mule, high-fed, and in the pride of  
flesh and meat, would still be bragging of his  
family.  
*L'Estrange.*

## HIGH-FLAMING.\* *adj.* Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,  
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.  
*Pope.*

## HIGH-FLYER.\* *n.s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a high-flyer;  
and it is not improbable she may also be a Pyralist  
at heart.  
*Swift.*

## HIGH-FLOWING.\* *adj.* [high and flown, from fly.]

### 1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff-neck'd pride, nor art nor force can  
bend,  
Nor high-flow hopes to Reason's lure descend.  
*Deham.*

### 2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a high-flow hyperbole upon the  
miseries of marriage.  
*L'Estrange.*

## HIGH-FLUSHED.\* *adj.* Elevated; elated.

That man greatly lives,  
Where'er his fate, or fame, who greatly dies,  
High-flush'd with hope, where heroes shall despair.  
*Young, Night Th. 8.*

## HIGH-FLYING.\* *adj.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings  
Of their high-flying arbitrary kings.  
*Dryden, Virg.*

## HIGH-GAZING.\* *adj.* Looking upwards.

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Don Pizacco cast up his eyes,  
Brimful of thoughts to solve this knot of mine;  
But in the fall of his high-gazing sight  
He spied two on the road.  
*Mary, Song of the Soul, i. li. 74.*

## HIGH-GOING.\* *adj.* Going or moving at a great rate.

How can she brook the rough high-going sea.  
Over whose foamy back our ship, well rigg'd  
With hope and strong assurance, must transport  
us?  
*Mansinger, Recreode.*

## HIGH-GROWN.\* *adj.* Having the crop grown to considerable height.

Search every acre in the high-grown field.  
*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

## HIGH-HE'APED.\* *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.  
The plenteous board high-heap'd with cakes  
divine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.  
*Pope.*

### 2. Raised into high piles.

I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store  
Of brass, high-heap'd amidst the regal dome.  
*Pope.*

## HIGH-HEARTED.\* *adj.* Full of heart or courage.

Come, be high-hearted all!  
*Boswell, and Fl. Island Princess.*

## HIGH-HEEL'D.\* *adj.* Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd high-heel'd shoes,  
She shall be caught as in a noose.  
*Swift.*

## HIGH-HUNG.\* *adj.* Hung aloft.

By the high-hung taper's light,  
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.  
*Dryden.*

## HIGH-METTLED.\* *adj.* Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a  
high-mettled Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit  
here, as he had done on other heads, by an  
excessive abundance.  
*Garth.*

## HIGH-MIND'D.\* *adj.* Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my  
courage,  
But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet.  
*Shakespeare.*

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and  
thou standest by faith: be not high-minded, but  
low.  
*Rom. xi. 20.*

## HIGH-PLACED.\* *adj.* Elevated in situation or rank.

High-placed Macbeth  
Shall live the lease of nature.  
*Shakespeare.*

## HIGH-PRINCIPLED.\* *adj.* Extravagant in notions of politics.

This seems to be the political creed of all the  
high-principled men I have met with.  
*Swift.*

## HIGH-RAISED.\* *adj.*

1. Raised aloft.  
On high-raised decks the haughty Belgians  
ride.  
*Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

### 2. Raised with great conceptions.

To our high-raised phantasy present  
That undisturbed song of pure content  
Aye, sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne  
To him that sits thereon.  
*Milton, Ode Sol. Musick.*

## HIGH-REACHING.\* *adj.*

1. Reaching upwards.  
At last appear  
Hell bounds, high-reaching to the horrid roof.  
*Milton, P. L.*

### 2. Ambitious; aspiring.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

## HIGH-REARED.\* *adj.* Of lofty structure.

The prayers of holy saints, and wronged souls  
Like high-reared bulwarks stand before our faces.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

## HIGH-RED.\* *adj.* Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being  
digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, as in  
a short time afforded a high-red tincture.  
*Blythe on Colours.*

## HIGH-REPENTED.\* *adj.* Repented of to the utmost.

My high-repentant blames,  
Dear sovereign, pardon to me.  
*Shakespeare, All's Well.*

## HIGH-RESOLVED.\* *adj.* Resolute.

With a  
Of high-resolved men, bent to the spoil,  
They thither march amain.  
*Titus Andronicus.*

## HIGH-ROOFED.\* *adj.* Having a lofty roof.

The shade  
High-roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.  
*Milton, P. R.*

## HIGH-SEASONED.\* *adj.* Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all  
his victuals, and use him not to high-seasoned  
meats.  
*Locke.*

## HIGH-SEATED.\* *adj.* Fixed above.

Heaven's high-seated top.  
*Milton, P. L.*

## HIGH-SIGHTED.\* *adj.* Always looking upwards.

Let high sighted tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by lottery.  
*Shakespeare.*

## HIGH-SPIRITED.\* *adj.* Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-SO-MACHIED.\* *adj.* Obstinate; lofty.

High-so-machied are they both, and full of ire;  
In rage, dead as the sea, hasty as fire.  
*Shakespeare.*

## HIGH-SWELLING.\* *adj.* Swelling to a great height.

Desire, like stormy wind,  
Stirs up high-swelling waves of hope and fear.  
*P. Fletcher, Pic. Ed. li. 9.*

## HIGH-SWOLN.\* *adj.* Swollen to the utmost.

The broken rancour of your high-swoln brows.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

## HIGH-TAKEN.\* *adj.* Gustful; piquant.

Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays,  
And poisons in high-taken meats convert.  
*Deham.*

## HIGH-TOWERED.\* *adj.* Having lofty towers.

Huge cities and high-tower'd.  
*Milton, P. R.*

## HIGH-VICED.\* *adj.* Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison  
In the sick air.  
*Shakespeare.*

## HIGH-WROUGHT.\* *adj.*

1. Agitated to the utmost.  
It is a high-wrought flood;  
I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the main,  
Descry a sail.  
*Shakespeare, Othello.*

### 2. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the high-wrought day,  
And the pious dame, with smiling, lend'st away.  
*Pope.*

## HIGHLAND.\* *n.s.* [high and land.]

Mountain region.  
By their actions we might rather judge them to  
be a generation of bigoted thieves and robbers.  
*Milton, Obsequy, on the Art. of Peace.*  
The wondering moon  
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;  
The highlands smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays.  
*Adams.*

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.

**HIGHLANDER.** *n. s.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains; a mountaineer. His cabinet council of highlanders. *Addison*.

**HIGHLANDISH.** *adj.* [from *highland*.] Denoting a mountainous country.

The country round is altogether so highlandish, that sometimes, when I walked from my little reveries, I really thought myself at home. *Drummond, Treat. p. 10.*

**HIGHLY.** *adv.* [from *high*.]

1. With elevation as to place and situation. aloft.

2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and highly tend to its safety. *Addison*.

It cannot but be highly requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Atterbury*.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

What thou wouldst highly; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakespeare*.

4. With esteem; with estimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think. *Rom. xxi. 5.*

**HIGHMOST.** *adj.* [An irregular word.] Highest; topmost.

Now is the sun upon the highest hill. Of this day's journey. *Shakespeare*.

**HIGHNESS.** *n. s.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.

2. The title of princes, anciently of kings. Most royal majesty, I crave no more than that your highness offer'd. *Shakespeare*.

How long in vain had nature strive'd to frame A perfect prince, ere her highness came? *Waller*. Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal highness. *Dryden*.

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his highness I could not endure. *Job. xxi. 23.*

4. Excellence; value.

The park for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and brownings for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its highness in the whole land. *Hood, Lett. i. ii. 8.*

**HIGHT.** *†* [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite tense, with a passive signification: *hacan*, to call; *Saxon*; *heissen*, German. Dr. Johnson.—This is not accurate. For, that it is not confined to the past tense, the laughable prologue alone in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* might prove; but it was formerly not uncommon in other forms of passive signification.]

1. Is called; is named; am named.

Now highte I Philostrate. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale*. Bright is her brow, and Geraldine she hight. *Lt. Surrey, Son. 6. (1587.) fol. 5. b.*

This grisly beast, which by name lion hight, The trusty Thiboy, coming first by night, Did scare away, or rather did affright. *Shakespeare, Midn. N. Dream*.

2. To be called.

I dare not be knowne min own name; But there as I was wont to highte Arcite, Now highte I Philostrate. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale*.

3. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king hight it well, Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer For crowing loud, the noble Chaucer, So hight he took his name. *Dryden, Nov. Priest.*

4. It is sometimes used as a participle passive; called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings, Dr. Johnson says; but *Grose* notices it as used in the North for *called*.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was, High mother Hubbard. *Spenser, Habb. Tale*. On parchment scraps yfed, and Wormius hight. *Pope, Dunciad*.

**TO HIGHT.** *v. a.* [*hacan*, *Sax.*; *helen*, *Su. Goth*; *hailan*, *gohaitan*, *M. Goth*. to promise, and to command. At first, this word was written *heht*.]

1. To promise. Still used in Cumberland, according to *Pegge*.

He had hold his way, as he had hight. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale*.

2. To entrust.

The gates stood open wide, Yet charge of them was to a porter hight. *Spenser, F. Q. i. lv. 6.*

3. To command; to direct.

But the sad steale said 't' not where it was hight Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall. *Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 8.*

**ON HIGHT.** *adv.* Aloud. See on *HIGH*. He—spake these words all on high. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale*.

[He] with reproachful words him thus becape on high. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 2.*

**HIGHTEN.** *n. s.* [*Sax.* *hith*.] Height. See *HEIGHT*.

That to the highth of this great argument, I may assert Eternal Providence. *Mil. P. L.* The pillars or piers of the old building, which Wykeham made use of, were about sixteen feet in highth. *Louth, Life of Wykeham. (3d edit.) p. 197.*

**HIGHWAY.** *n. s.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide. They have a way of draining lands that lie below the high-water, and are something above the low-water mark. *Mortimer*.

**HIGHWAY.** *n. s.* [*high* and *way*.] As the Romans always elevated their publick roads above the circumjacent country, by a causeway of stone, or else by earth thrown up, such roads came to be called by the name, which they have retained, of the *highway*. *Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury.*

1. Great road; publick path. So far there be That chase the narrow path or seek the right: All keep the broad highway, and take delight With many rather to go astray. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Two inscriptions give a great light to the history of Aquinas, who made the highway, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addison*.

Entering on a broad highway, Where power and titles scatter'd lay, He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift*.

2. Figuratively, a train of action with apparent consequence. I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the highway to lose. *Child on Trade*.

**HIGHWAYMAN.** *n. s.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the public roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley*.

A remedy like that of giving my money to a highwayman, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery. *Swift*.

**HIL'GLAPER.** *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*. **TO HILARATE.** *v. a.* [*Lat.* *hilaro*.] We now use *exhilarate*. To make merry. *Cockerham*.

**HILARITY.** *n. s.* [*hilaritas*, *Lat.*] Merriment; gaiety.

Cheer up the countenance, expel austerity, bring in alacrity. *Burton, Anecd. of Mr. p. 284.*

Averses restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than *Seren* commendeth, and was allowable in *Cato*; that is, a sober incoherence and regulated exuberance from wine. *Brown*.

**HIL'ARY TERM.** [In law.] The term which begins on the twenty-third of January: *Terminus Sancti Hilarii*. *Cowel*.

**HILD.** in *Elrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild*, an heroic lady. *Gibson*.

**HIL'DING.** *n. s.* [*hild*, *Saxon*, signifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. *Hughes's Spenser*. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. H. Tooke and Mr. Malone concur in deducing this word from the *Sax.* *hildan*, to crouch, to bend down; and the former assimilates this derivation to that which he gives of *coward*, viz. the English *comer*. But that word of shame is the ancient French *coward*, which took its origin from *cowe*, the tail, as the Italian *codardo* has from *codice*, the same; and as the low Latin *caudatus* has been applied to the timid and pusillanimous. *V. Du Cange*.

1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stolen The horse he rode on. *Shakespeare*.

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shakespeare*.

A base slave, A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*.

2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Laura*, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakespeare*.

This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power, And sets us all at naught. *Romeo, Just. Shore*.

**HILL.** *n. s.* [*hil*, *Sax.* from the verb *hilan*, or *helan*, to cover. "Any heap of earth, or stone, &c. by which the plain or level surface of the earth is covered." Mr. H. Tooke, *Div. of Purl. ii. 382.*]

An elevation of ground less than a mountain. My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and gette; *Swift*.

Their pasture is fair hills of fruitless love. *Sidney*. *Jervauld* is seated on two hills, Of heath unlike, and turned side to side. *Fairfax*.

Three sides are sure imbr'd with crags and hills, The rest is easy, scant to rise epp'd; But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part: So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art. *Fairfax*.

When our eye some prospect would pursue,  
Descending from a hill looks round to view.

Granville.

A hill is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral, which, by a plastic virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow.

Chapin.

To HILL,\* v. a. [Sax. hılan; Goth. huljan, to cover. See To HELE.] To cover. A bed-hilling is a quilt or coverlet, in the north of England, according to Grose.

With the cludes of his love  
She killed all his bedde about.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. v.

Ye shall enquire yf there be any house in the warde, that is hylled with any other thyng than tyle, or slat, or lede, for peryll of fire.

Arnold's Chron. sign. F. 5 b.

Those mountains

Hill'd with snow. Carver, Poems, p. 145.

HILL'D.\* adj. [from hill.] Having hills. The power, thus stigmatized, is a power seated in the seven-hilled city.

Bp. Hieron on the Proph. Sermon. xi.

HILLING,\* n. s. [from To HILL.]  
1. A covering; as, "the hyllying of a house." Prompt. Parv. A bed-hilling. See To HILL.

2. An accumulation. Come then, all you that aim at the hilling up of noble gold, and employ your hours in a more useful traffic.

Hewitt, Sermon, p. 41.

HILLOCK,\* n. s. [from hill.] A little hill. Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater: what, judge you, doth a hillock show by the lofty Olympus?

Silencey.

Sometime walking not unseen  
By hedge-row belms, on hillocks green.

Milton, L'Al.

This mountain, and a few neighbouring hillocks that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions. Addison, on Italy.

HILLY,\* adj. [from hill.]

1. Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the hilly corners of Drina remain yet her very Aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountains.

Hovell.

Climbing to a hilly steep,

He views his herds in vales afar. Dryden.

Lo! how the Norick plains

Rise hilly, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.

Philips.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would choose to travel through a plain one.

Addison.

2. Like a hill; lofty.

Better to have iv'd

Poor and obscure, and never call'd the top

Of hilly empire, than to die with fear

To be thrown headlong down almost as soon

As we have reach'd it. Beaumont and Fl. Prophets.

HILT,\* n. s. [hilt, Saxon, from healban, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,

And hides a sword from hilt unto the point,

With crowns imperial; crowns, and coronets.

Shakespeare.

Take thou the hilt,

And when thy face is cover'd, as 'tis now,

Guide thou the sword. Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays

A rudely gleam; whose hilt, a silver blade.

Pope, Odyssey.

HILTED,\* adj. [from hilt.] Having a hilt; as, a silver-hilted sword.

HIM,\* [him, Saxon; imma, Goth.]

1. The oblique case of he.

Me he restored unto my office, and him he handed. Gen. xiv.

2. Him was anciently used for it in a neutral sense.

The subjective mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with him. Accidence.

3. Sometimes used for himself.

Sweet touch, the engine that love's how doth bend,

The sense wherewith he feels him defiled.

Chapman, Ovid's Banquet, &c. (1595.)

The hungry Tantalus might have fill'd him now.

P. Fletcher, Purple. Jul. v. 64.

4. Him thought. An ancient form of speech of the same construction as methought; meaning, he thought.

When he [St. George] sawe the arraye of that

damsell, him thought that it should be a woman of

grette worth. Lib. Fratic. sign. k. ij.

Him thought he heard the softly whistling wind.

Franker, Tass. xiii. 40.

Him thought he by the brook of Cleverth stood.

Milton, P. R.

HIMSELF,\* pron. [him and self.]

1. In the nominative the same as he, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another himself; for that a friend is far more than himself. Beaumont.

With shame remembers, while himself was one

Of the same herd, himself the same had done.

Denham.

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun by way of emphatical discrimination.

He himself returned again. Judges, iii. 19.

God himself is with us for our captain.

2 Chron. xiii. 19.

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for itself.

She is advanc'd

Above the clouds, as high as heaven himself.

Shakespeare.

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David bid himself in the field. 1 Sam. xii. 24.

It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set a work by a reprovable badness in himself. Shakespeare.

Nothing is nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. South.

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied.

Alas! went one way by himself, and Othobald went another way by himself. 1 Kings, xviii. 6.

HIN,\* n. s. [hin, Saxon, from hinnan, to hinder.] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil.

Exod. xxix. 40.

HIND,\* adj. compar. hinder; superl. hindmost; [hyndan, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face; as, hind legs. See HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its hind part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball. Ray.

The stag

Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like

more, And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore

Pope.

HIND,\* n. s. [hinbe, Saxon, from hinnus, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.

How he drew, with glancing dart amiss, A gentle hind, the which the lovely boy

Did love as life. Spenser, F. Q.

Canst thou mark when the hinds do calve?

Job, xxxix. 1.

Not Hercules more lands or labours knew,

Nor thought the brazen-footed hind he slew.

Dryden.

2. [hine, Sax.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his hinds were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of four clouters, to Dutch-lane. Shakespeare.

3. [hinnean, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustic.

The Dutch, who came like greedy hinds before, To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield

Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,

And sheets of lightning light the standing field.

Dryden.

He cloth'd himself in coarse array, A labouring hind in shew. Dryden, Fob.

HINDBERRIES,\* n. s. [hinbeprian.] The same as raspberries. The Saxon word has been wrongly interpreted by Lye

fragum. Craven Dialect.

To HINDER,\* v. a. [hinþan, Sax. hinderen, Dutch; probably from the Goth. hinder, behind.] To obstruct; to stop; to let to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. Gen. xiv. 56.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were hindered of their labour. Arist. xvii. 50.

If the alms were hindered only by envy, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because envy took not liberty away from the giver.

Solitude damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and hinders it from fixing.

Temple.

What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right. Locke.

To HINDER v. n. To raise hindrances; to cause impediment.

You minims of hindering knot-grass made.

Shakespeare.

This objection hinders not but that the heroic action of some commanders, enterprising for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written.

Dryden.

HINDER,\* adj. [from hind.] That is in a position contrary to that of the face; opposed to fore.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. Sidney.

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his horse. Addison.

HINDERANCE,\* n. s. [from hinder.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction; with of, sometimes with to before the thing hindered; with to before the person.

False opinions, teaching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth might and violent practices against the hinderances of them, and those practices new opinions more pernicious than the first; yea most extremely sometimes opposite to the first. Hooker.

They must be in every Christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the hinderance. Hooker.

What hinderance have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? Dryden.

x x 2

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,  
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove  
His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love?

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these hindrances out of the way that leads to justice.

HINDERENDS.\* n. s. pl. Refuse of corn; such as remains after it is winnowed. A northern word. Præise of Yorksh. Ale. Craven Dial. & Brockett.

HINDERER.† n. s. [from hinder.] One or that which hinders or obstructs.

Not enterprising to run afore, and so by their rashness become the greatest hinderers of such things, as they more arrogantly than godly would seem, by their own private authority, most hotly to set forward.

K. Edward VI. Proc. before the Order of Communs. (1547.)

A coadjutor commonly proves an hinderer; and by his envious clashing, both often dig his partner's grave.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 275.  
Brakes, great hinderers of all plowing, grow.

HINDERLING.† n. s. [from hind or hinder. Dr. Johnson gives no example of the word; and Mr. H. Tooke, in his remarks on *hiding*, (Div. Parl. ii. 315) doubts the existence of *hinderling*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

From this root [*hind*] comes the Anglo-Saxon *hæwring*, properly one who comes far behind his ancestors, *famulus* in approximation. In *Legibus Edw. Confess.* c. 53. "Occidentales Saxonicæ habent in proverbio summi descripti *hæwring*, i. e. omni lœvitate dejecta et recedens imago;" the scandal of his family.

Callender's Two Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 56.

HINDERMOST. adj. [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost*.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hindermost.

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,  
And leave you hindermost.

HINDMOST. adj. [*hind* and *most*.] The last; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man, though'er occasion keeps him from us now.

He met thee by the way, and smote the hindmost of thee, even all that were feeble behind.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,  
The first of this, and hindmost of the last.

A loving gamester.

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;  
So take the hindmost, hell—he said, and run.

HINDOO.\* n. s. [Persian. "Hindoo for the people, and *Hindustan* for the country, now generally used by natives and foreigners, were probably given them by their neighbours the Persians. The river improperly called the *Indus* is quite out of the question, either as giving a name to the country, as many have imagined, or borrowing one from it, according to the opinion of the late Alexander Dow, Esq. in the dissertation prefixed to his Hist. of Indostan, p. xxxi. l. 12; who in the same page asserts, that "the *Hindoo* are so called from *Indo* or *Hindoo*, which in the Sanscrita lan-

guage signifies the Moon." It is true that *rendon* is one of the names of the moon, but not *hindoo*. Let it suffice, that there are such words as *Hindoo*, or *Hindustan*, in the Sanskreet language. In Persian we find *hind* for the country, and *hindoo* for the people." Wilkins's Heetopades, 1787, p. 392.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

The British laws may, in some degree, be softened and tempered by a moderate attention to the peculiar and national prejudices of the *Hindoo*.

Haled, *Code of Great Laws*, Pref.

HINDRANCE.\* See HINDERANCE.

HINGE.† n. s. [from *hingle* or *hangle* or *hang*. Dr. Johnson.—I believe no one ever before saw or heard of *hingle* and *hangle*. All the three words, however, are merely the past participle of the verb *hangan*, to *hang*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. ii. 358.—Mr. Tooke might have found, "a *hinge* or *hingel*" in Barret's Alveary, 1580. Skinner and others have also deduced this word from the verb *hang*. In Scotland *hing* is still used for *hang*; and Pegge says, in the north of England also.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate  
Of heaven arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,  
On golden hinges turning.

Then from the hinge their strokes the gates divide,  
And where the way they cannot find, they force.

Heaven's imperious queen shot down from high;  
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,

The gates are forc'd.

2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad  
From four hinges of the world.

If when the moon is in the hinge at East,  
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;

Full eighty years, if you two years abate,  
This station gives.

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other hinge of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue.

4. To be off the HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the hinges; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted.

Men think we stand on ruins, Nature shakes  
About us, and this universal frame  
So loose, that it but wants another push  
To leap from off its hinges.

To HINGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and hinge thy knee;  
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,  
Blow off thy cap.

To HINGE.\* v. n. To turn as upon a hinge; to hang; as the settlement of the matter hinges upon this point.

HINGE.\* adj. Active; supple; pliant.

Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary.

To HINNATE.\* v. n. [Latin, *hinnio*.]

To HINNY.\* v. n. To neigh. Cockerham.

He neigheth and hinneth; all is but hinging sophistry.

Hy. Jenson, *Northdomen Fair*.

To HINT.† v. a. [enter, to implant, Fr. Skinner and Dr. Johnson.—From the *hand*. Serenius.—From the Norm. Sax. *henbe*, to take hold on any thing. Rev. Mr. Lemon.—From *hentan*, to take hold of; *hint* being something taken. Mr. H. Tooke.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.

For examples out of other histories to hint a few of them.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,  
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,  
To kind pure thought, and warm the favour'd soul.

To HINT.† v. a. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agriculture ought to be some way hinted at throughout the whole poem.

Admission, on the Georgicks.

HINT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and insinuations, the first hints and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart.

2. Suggestion; intimation.

Upon this hint I spake;  
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd.

Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some more than others, they take different hints, and put different interpretations on them.

III.P.† n. s. [Goth. *hup*; Dutch, *hippe*; Sax. *hipe*, *Diaper-hanger-ecce*, the sciatica, or hip gout.

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your hips has the most profound sciatics?

IIppocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally troubled with the sciatics, or hip gout.

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.

To set the same mark on the hip  
Both of their sound and rotten sheep.

Against a stump his trunk the monster grinds,  
And ranc'd 'd his hip with one continu'd wound.

3. To have on the Hip. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brack of Venice, whom I cherish  
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,  
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip.

4. Hip and Thigh. A phrase used in our present version of the Bible, and sometimes in conversation, denoting perhaps complete overthrow.

He smote them hip and thigh with a great slaughter.

Sampson hip and thigh, pell-mell, lappish with his leg and foot only, slew the Philistines with a great slaughter.

Ap. Richardson on the O. Testament, p. 66.

Hir. n. s. [from *heopa*, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogrose.

Eating hips and drinking water foam.

Spenser, *Hob. Tule*.

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;

The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet hips. *Shaksp.*  
Years of store of haws and hips do commonly  
portend cold winters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **HIP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprain  
or shoot the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd*. *Shakspere.*

**HIP**, *interject.* An exclamation, or calling  
to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!*  
*Ainsworth.*

To **HIPPE**, *v. n.* To push with a head.  
Praise of Yorkshire Ale. Grose hence  
observes, that "an ox, apt to push with  
his horns, is said to *hippe*." He adds,  
that this northern word, when applied to  
a person, as, "to *hippe*, or *hippe* at one,"  
means to make mouths at or affront one.

**HIP-HOP**. A cant word formed by the  
reduplication of *hop*.

Your different tastes divide our poets' cares;  
One foot the sock, t' other the buskin wears;  
Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do it,  
Like Volcuius *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

**HIP**, *† adj.* A corruption of *hypocon-*  
*HIPPIUM*, *† drick.* *Ainsworth.*

I fancy you are a little *hippy*; and I, I hope,  
you fight yourself without any reason.

*Graces, Spirit. Quiside*, B. 9. ch. 12.  
**HIP'PED**, *† adj.* [from the corrupt word  
*hip*.] Melancholy.

To some coffee house I stray  
For news, the waman of a day;  
'Tis from the *hipp'd* discourages gather,  
'Tis politics go by the weather.

*Green's Spoken*, p. 10.  
**HIP'PHALT**, *† adj.* [*hip* and *halt*.] Lame.

See **HIPNOT**.  
Volucous of whom, I spake,  
He had a curlew upon the back,  
And thereto he was *hipp'd-halt*.

*Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

**HIP'PINS**, *n. s. pl.*  
1. Stepping stones over a brook. [con-  
tracted from the Teut. *hippelen*.] Craven  
Dialect.

2. Children's cloths; a kind of towel: a  
clout. Common in the north of England.

**HIPPOCAMPE**, *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, *Gr.*; *hip-*  
*pocampe*, *Fr.*] A sea-horse.

Jove's bright lance,  
Guiding from rock her chariot's *hippocampus*.

*Brown.*

**HIPPOCENTAUR**, *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, *Gr.*; *hip-*  
*pocentaure*, *French.*] A fabulous mon-  
ster, half horse and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs*  
and chimæras to be imagined, which are things quite  
out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion?  
*Dryden.*

**HIPPOCRASS**, *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, *French.*; *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.] A medicated  
wine.

Sack and the well-spiced *hippocras*, the wine,  
Was all the bowl, with ancient ribbons fine. *King.*

**HIPPOCRATES'S SLEEVE**, *n. s.* A woollen  
bag made by joining the two opposite  
angles of a square piece of flannel, used  
to strain syrups and decoctions for clarifi-  
cation. *Quincy.*

**HIPPOCRATISM**, *n. s.* [from *Hippocrates*.]  
The philosophy of Hippocrates, applied  
to the science of medicine; or the doc-  
trine of Hippocrates, considered with  
regard to the means of prolonging life.

*Chambers.*

**HIPPODAME**, *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, *Gr.*; *hip-*  
*podame*, *Fr.* Spenser has departed  
from analogy in writing *hippodame*.] A  
sea-horse.

Infernal hags, centaurs, bents, *hippodames*.  
*Spenser, F. Q. ii. li. 50.*

That his swift chariot might have passage wyde,  
Which foure great *hippodomes* did draw, in tem-  
ple stile. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 40.*

**HIPPODROME**, *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, a horse, and  
*dromos*, a course, *Gr.*; *hippodrome*, *Fr.*] A  
course for chariot and horse races, or  
exercises.

Within the *hippodrome* many of the cavalry used  
to ride. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 162.  
Stukely supposes these two banks to have  
formed the ground for a British *hippodrome*, or  
horse-race. *Warton, Hist. of Abingdon*, p. 70.

**HIPPUGRIFF**, *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, and *griff*; *hip-*  
*pogriff*, *French.*] A winged horse; a  
being imagined by Aristotle.

He caught him up, and without wing  
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air sublime. *Milton, P. R.*

A centaur, *hippogriff*, and a flying dragon, are  
things that were never seen.

*Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles*, p. 185.

**HIPPOTAMUS**, *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, and *τάμας*.] The  
river horse. An animal found in  
the Nile.

**HIPSHOT**, *† adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained  
or dislocated in the hip.

The field this *hip-shot* grammarian cannot set  
into right frame of construction, neither here in  
the similitude, nor in the following *revelation*  
thereof. *Milton, Apol. for Smeatmann.*

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like  
a fool, as if you were *hip-shot*? says the goon to  
the gossling. *L'Entrange.*

**HIPPORT**, *n. s.* [*hip* and *port*.] A plant.  
*Ainsworth.*

**HIR**, *†* [*Sax.*, *hyr*, of *them*.] In our old  
language is *their*.

To **HIRE**, *v. a.* [*hīran*, *Saxon*; from the  
*Cymr. hir*, merces. *Serenius*.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use  
at a certain price.

His sordid *varior* rakes  
In *hirements*, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden, Jun.*

2. To engage a man to temporary service  
for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a  
goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *Isaiah*, xlv. 6.  
I cannot strike at wretched kermes, whose arms  
Are *hir'd* to bear 'tis slaves. *Shakspere.*

3. To bribe.

Thence first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,  
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,  
Mow'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay; with the reciprocal  
word.

They that were full, *hired* out themselves for  
bread; and they that were hungry, *ceived*. *1 Sam. ii. 5.*

5. To let; to set for a time at a certain  
price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has  
sometimes the particle *out*; as, he *hired* out  
his house to strangers. Dr. John-  
son.—This sense seems to be the primary  
one; at least, it is very ancient.

A man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge  
about it, and dalf a lake, and biddid a tour, and  
*hired* it to tillers, [in the present version, let it out].  
*Wicliffe, St. Mark*, xii. l.

**HIRE**, *n. s.* [*hyre*, *Saxon*.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use  
of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service.  
Great thanks and goodly meed to that good iire,  
He, thence departing, gave for his pains' *hire*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I have five hundred crownes  
The thirty *hire* I sav'd under your father. *Shaks.*  
Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,  
Yet somewhat in their share he thriv'd. *Dryden.*  
All arts and artifice Theus could command,  
Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

**HIRELESS**, *† adj.* [*hire* and *less*.] With-  
out hire; not rewarded; not recom-  
pensed; not expecting hire.

Your mibelief my *hireless* cause scorn.

*Duvenant, Gondibert*, l. 3.

Poetry,  
Oh *hireless* science, and of all alike  
The liberal; meanly the rest each state  
In pension treats; but this depends on none.

*Duvenant, Gondibert*, li. 5.

**HIR'LING**, *n. s.* [from *hire*.]  
1. One who serves for wages.

The *hirling* longs to see the shades descend,  
That with the tedious day his toil might gain  
In pension treats; but this depends on none.

*Duvenant, Gondibert*, li. 5.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now she shades thy evening walk with bays,  
No *hirling* she, no prostitute in praise. *Pope.*

**HIR'LING**, *adj.* Serving for hire; venal;  
mercenary; doing what is done for  
money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew  
Of *hirling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

**HIR'ER**, *n. s.* [from *hire*.]  
1. One who uses any thing, paying a re-  
compence; one who employs others,  
paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps  
small horses to let.

To **HIR'ER**, *†* See **TO HERPLE**.

To **HIR'BLE**, *† v. n.* [*Teut. erblen*, cessare  
*ire*, tergiversari.] To move about. Craven  
Dial.

**HIRST**, *†* See **HURST**.

**HIRUTE**, *† adj.* [*hirsutus*, *Lat.*]  
1. Rough; rugged; shaggy.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirute* roots;  
the *hirute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous  
and fibrous; that besides the putting forth sap  
upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

An *hirute* beggar's best, that lately fell on  
scraggs. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 209.

Their bodies, that are affected with this universal  
melancholy, are most part black;—*hirute* they  
are and lean. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 201.

2. Of coarse manners; of rough be-  
haviour.

He looked elderly, and was cynical and *hirute*  
in his behaviour. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

**HIRUTE'NESS**, *n. s.* [from *hirute*.]  
Hairiness.

Leuneros, *hiruteous*, broad reins, much hair  
on the brow, &c. *shew* melancholy.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 58.

**HIS**, *† pronoun possessive.* [*hyr*, *Saxon*;  
i. e. *he's*.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging  
to him that was before mentioned.

England his approaches makes us fierce  
As waters to the sucking of a gulf.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*  
You shall offend him, and note his passion.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Heav'n and yourself  
Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,  
And all the better it is for the maid;  
Your part in her you could not keep from death;  
But heav'n keeps her part in eternal life.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*  
If our father carry authority with such disposition  
as he bears this last surrender of his, it will  
but offend us.

*Shakespeare.*  
He that is nourished by the acorns he picked  
up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated  
them to himself: nobody can deny but the  
nourishment is his.

*Lodge.*  
When'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;  
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches his.

*Addison.*  
2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense,  
where we now say *its*.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree  
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Not the dreadful spout,  
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's car  
In his descent. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*  
There's not the smallest orb, which thou be-  
hold'st,

But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quivering to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shaks.*

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth  
his exceptions. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*  
Opium loathes some of his poisonous quality,  
if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine.

*Bacon.*  
3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the  
genitive case: as the *man his ground*,  
for the *man's ground*. It is now rarely  
thus used, as its use proceeded probably  
from a false opinion that the *s* formative  
of the genitive was *his* contracted. *Dr.*

*Johnson.*—"Christ his sake," in our  
liturgy, is a mistake either of the printers,  
or of the compilers. "My paper  
is the Ulysses his bow, in which every  
man of wit or learning may try his  
strength." *Addison, Guard. No. 98.*

This is no slip of Mr. Addison's pen:  
he gives us his opinion upon this point  
very explicitly in another place. "The  
same single letter [s] on many occasions,"  
says Addison, "does the office  
of a whole word, and represents the *his*  
and *her* of our forefathers." *Spect.*

*No. 135.* "The latter instance," Lowth  
observes, "might have shewn him,  
how groundless this notion is: for it is  
not easy to conceive, how the letter *s* added  
to a feminine noun should represent  
the word *her*, any more than it should  
the word *their* added to a plural noun;  
as, the *children's* bread. But the direct  
derivation of this case from the Saxon  
genitive case is sufficient of itself to  
decide this matter." Lowth, *Introduct.*

to Eng. Grammar.

Where is this mark'd man? who lives to age  
Fit to be made Metaphorical his page? *Donne.*

By thy fond consort, by thy father's care,  
By young Telemachus his blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to  
this man *s*.

Were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,  
Desire his jewels, and this other's house. *Shaks.*

5. Anciently before *self*.

Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to  
recover him. *Sidney.*

To HISS. v. n. To breathe thro'  
through cold or pain; to draw the  
breath with difficulty. A northern word.  
Grose, and Craven Dialect.

His'p'io. v. adj. [old Fr. *hispid*; Lat. *his-  
pidus*.] Rough.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child?  
The hispid Thibithe? or what Satyr wild?

*More, Verax pref. to Hall's Poems, 1646.*  
To HISS. v. n. [*hissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent  
and some other animals. It is remark-  
able, that this word cannot be pro-  
nounced without making the noise  
which it signifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the  
Thames, and cool'd glowing hot, in that surge,  
like a horse-lie; think of that; hissing hot.

*Shakespeare.*  
The merchants shall his at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 56.*  
See the furies arise:  
See the snakes that they rear,  
How they hiss in their hair.

*Dryden, Alexander's Feast.*  
Against the steed he threw  
His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,  
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a public exhibition;  
which is sometimes done by hissing.

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;  
His, clap their hands, and from his country chase.

*Sandys.*  
To HISS. v. a. [*hūcan*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing, to explode.  
Every one will hiss him out to his disgrace.

*Ecclesi. xxi. 1.*  
She would so shamefully fall in the last act,  
That instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be  
hiss'd off the stage. *Merr.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have  
shot themselves into the world, some bulging out  
upon the stage with vast applause, and others  
hiss'd off, and quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which  
would be hiss'd out of all the courts as ridiculous?

*Collier on Duelling.*  
2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Try mother plays, and I  
Play too; but so disgrace'd a part, whose issue  
Will his me to my grave. *Shaks. Wind. Tole.*

What's the newest grief?  
—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker,  
Each minute teems a new one. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Hiss. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some  
other animals.

He would have spoke,  
But his for his return'd with forked tongue  
To forked tongue. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used  
in theatres.

He heard  
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,  
A dismal universal hiss, the sound  
Of public scorn! *Milton, P. L.*

Fierce clumpion fortitude, that knows no fears  
Of hiset, blows, or want, or loss of cars. *Pope.*

Hiss'ing. n. s. [from *hiss*.]

1. The noise of a serpent, and of some  
other animals.

Being scared with beasts that passed by, and  
hissing of serpents, they died for fear. *Nicod. xvii. 9.*

2. An object of hisses or disgrace.  
To make their land desolate, and a perpetual  
hissing; every one that passeth thereby shall  
be astonished, and wag his head. *Jerem. xlviii. 16.*

Hiss'ingly. v. adv. [from *hissing*.] With  
whistling sound. *Sherwood.*

Hist.† interj. [Of this word I know not  
the original: some have thought it a  
corruption of *hush*, *hush it*, *hush, hist*;  
but I have heard that it is an Irish verb  
commanding silence. *Dr. Johnson.*—

Others suppose it to be the Latin inter-  
jection of silence, at; considered as an  
abbreviation of *sta*, stand, or of *siste*,  
stop. But it is most probably from our  
own word *whist*, be silent; *whist*, *hust*,  
*hist*. See *To Whist*.] An exclamation  
commanding silence.

The mute Silence sang.  
'Less Philonell will design a song,  
In her sweetest saddest plight,  
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.

*Milton, Il Pens.*  
Dust, hist, says another that stood by, away,  
doctor; for here's a whole pack of diabolus coming.

*Swift.*  
HISTORIAL. v. adj. [*historial*, Fr.] Our  
elder word for historical.

An *historial* thing notable.

*Chaucer, Doct. of Phys. Tale.*  
HISTORIAN. n. s. [*historicus*, Latin; *histor-*  
*ien*, French.] A writer of facts and  
events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompense  
Equal, have I to render thee, divine  
Historian? *Milton, P. L.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the  
first kind in every other kind of work, has  
been very barren in good historians. *Addison.*

Not add'd years on years my task would close,  
The long histories of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. v. adj. [*historique*, Fr.  
HISTORICK. } *historicus*, Lat.]

1. Containing or giving an account of  
facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs  
that you know the occasion of these several ad-  
ventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is  
not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are  
most proper and best known. *Burset, Theory.*

Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;  
There warriors frowning in *historick* brags. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or  
narrative.

With equal justice and *historick* care,  
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his com-  
pare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. adv. [from *historical*.]

In the manner of history; by way of  
narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *his-*  
*torically* declare something which our Lord Jesus  
Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in  
his own person. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth bid  
deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were  
legally meant, and so urge it further than we can  
prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws  
of God? *Hobbes.*

After his life has been rather invented than  
written, I shall consider him *historically* as an  
author, with regard to those works he has left  
behind him. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

HISTORIED. v. adj. [from *history*.] Re-  
corded in history; containing history.

See *STORIED*.

HISTORIEN. n. s. [from *history*.] An  
old word for an historian.

Huntingdonensis, doctor Foynt's *histori-*  
ographer of priors' marriages.

*Martin on the Marr. of Priests, (1554.) M. ii.*

**TO HISTORIFY.** *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history.

*O, muse, history!*  
Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me.

The third age they term historians; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly historyed, and therefore may be believed.

*Brown, Fals. Err.*

**HISTORIOGRAPHY.** *n. s.* [*ἱστορία* and *γραφία*; *historiographos*, French.] An historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet historical is not such as of an historiographer.

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of persons famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our historiographers?

*Addison.*

I put the journals into a strong box, after the manner of the historiographers of some eastern monarchs.

*Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

**HISTORIOGRAPHY.** *n. s.* [*ἱστορία* and *γραφία*.] The art or employment of an historian.

**HISTORIOLOGY.** *n. s.* [*ἱστορία* and *λογία*, description, discourse.] Knowledge of history; explanation of history.

*Cockram.*

**HISTORY.** *n. s.* [*ἱστορία*, *Gr. historia*, *Lat. historia*, French; from *ἵστω*, skilful, knowing; whence *ἱστίον*, to inquire, to explore, to know by examination, and to relate.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Caesar scorns the poet's lays;

It is to history he trusts for praise.

*Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The history part lay within a little room.

*Warton.*

What histories of toil could I declare?

But still long-wear'd nature waxes repair.

*Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines.

*Watts.*

**HISTORY PIECE.** *n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

His works resemble a large history piece, where even the least important figures have some convenient place.

*Pope.*

**HISTORION.** *n. s.* [Fr. *historion*; Lat. *historia*.] A player.

*Cockram.*

**HISTORICALTY.** *adj.* [Fr. *historionique*, *historionick*.] from the *Lat. historio*.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

*Tristram, Hist. of the World.*

A *historical* contempt  
Of what a man fears most.

*B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

*Historical* gestures, representing unto us Apollo's solemnities in his temple at Delos.

*Peter Smart, Sermon, at Durham, (1638), p. 24.*

Such naked and forlorn Quakers at a part, such more cunning, false, and *historical*, than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.

*Sp. Taylor, Arif. Handson, p. 164.*

Not may this be called an *historical* parade, or stagey viand and hypocrisy.

*Sp. Taylor, Arif. Handson, p. 168.*

Though the world be *historical*, and most seen live ironically, yet be thou what thou singly art, and personate only thyself.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. lib. 20.*

To consequence of his love and his knowledge of the *historical* art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.

*Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 285.*

**HISTORICALLY.** *adv.* [from *historical*.] Theatrical; in the manner of a buffoon.

**HISTORIONISM.** *n. s.* [from *historion*.] Theatrical or feigned representation.

When personations shall cease, and *historionism* of happlings be over; when reality shall rule.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. lib. 24.*

**TO HIT.** *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Lat. *Minshew*; from *hitte*, Danish, to throw at random, Junius. From the *Sw. Goth. hitta*, ferre, attingere. *Spegel*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him shall strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived.

*Sidney.*

His conscience shall hit him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly.

*South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?

O' naked he, disguised in all untruth?

If he be blind, how *hits* he so right?

*Sidney.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to hit the mark with a shaking hand.

*South.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail: used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,

Your father's image is so *hit* in you.

His very air, that I should call you brother,

At *hit* did I perceive you were.

Search every comment that your care can find, Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind.

*Racine.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to hit the note right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns.

*Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to show how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features.

*Aldrich.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divinent melancholy!

Whose saintly visage is too bright

To *hit* the sense of human sight.

*Milton, Il Pens.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him; St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument o'erfalls with him.

*Dryden.*

6. To *HIT off*. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What price *soever* can *hit* of his own secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs.

*Temple.*

7. To *HIT out*. To perform by good luck.

Having the sound of ancient pipes ringing in his ears, he brought needs in singing his out some of their tunes.

*Symonds.*

**TO HIT.** *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodice be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension?

*Locke.*

Roses, thorns, and shells being sustained in the which the metallic corpuscles, and the solid corpuscles meeting with *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them.

*Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Oh expectation fails, and most oft there Where most it promises; and oft it *hits* Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits.

*Shakespeare.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

But thou bring't valour too and wit, Two things that seldom fail to *hit*.

*Hudibras.*

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible.

*Dryden.*

All humane race would fain be wits, And millions on for one that *hits*.

*Swift.*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it.

You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd, Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;

There lies my grief.

*Dryden, Spens. Friar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner; sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it.

*Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon it, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg.

*L'Estrange.*

None of them *hit* upon the art.

*Addison.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design.

*Bentley.*

5. To agree; to suit.

Prey you, let us *hit* together.

*Shaks. E. Lear.*

The number so exactly *hits*.

*Waterland, Script. Vind. iii. G.*

**HIT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen paces between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*.

*Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So be the fam'd Cilician fence prais'd,

And at each *hit* with wonder seen again.

*Dryden.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind acts of chance. To perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity.

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgement, but a lucky *hit*.

*Smith.*

But with more lucky *hit* than those That use to make the stars depose.

*Hudibras.*

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail.

*L'Estrange.*

If concourse did the world compose, And things and *hits* fortuitous arose, Then any thing might come from any thing; For how from chance can constant order spring?

*Blackmore.*

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*?

*Shakspeare.*

These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking.

*Dryden, Dafnemy.*

It at first he minds his *hits*, And drinks champagne among the wits, First *hit* he tastes the 'twing' lasses.

*Prior.*

**TO HITCH.** *v. n.* [Skinner derives this word from the Sax. *hegan*, *hicgan*, which means to strive, or from the French *hacher*, to move quickly; to which Dr. Johnson assents, defining our word accordingly "to catch, to move by jerks;" but, at the same time, observing that he knows not where it is used but in the following passage from Pope, nor well knows what it there means. The word, however, is used by South; as more than one literary friend has remarked to me, and as I had noted several years since. Dr. Jamieson, illustrating the Scottish verb *hatch*, (to



move quickly up and down, or backwards and forwards in a clumsy manner,) says, that our *hitch* is used in the same way; although it is a word occurring so rarely, that Johnson could find but one example. To Skinner's etymons he adds the Icel. *hika*, ceder, recedo, retrocedo, which he considers as the radical word; and Serenius had proposed *hagga*, to move, to shake; *hik*, a small motion. — But *hitch*, in the passage from South, seems to mean to become "entangled or hooked together;" and, in that from Pope, "to be hooked in, to fall into, to be caught, and exposed as it were;" and so may be deduced from the same root as to hook, Teut. *hæcken*. *Hickel*, (or *hitchel*), a hook. Barrett's Alt. 1580. To *hitch*, to catch hold of any thing with a rope or hook. Coles, Dict. edit. 1685. This is still a sea term; "hitch the fish-hook to the fluke of the anchor." In Gloucestershire, Mr. Malone says, to *hitch* is used actively in the sense of to *make fast*; and, as a neutral verb, to *stick fast*. Thus, after a swing-gate has vibrated backwards and forwards for some time, when the latch drops into the groove made to receive it, the gate is said to *hitch*. The word has other provincial meanings. Nor is *hitch*, in the sense of to hook on, or to fasten as with a hook, uncommon in many places. And from the active sense, thus implying *hold*, has arisen probably the use of the substantive for an impediment.]

1. To become entangled, or hooked together. ["Elementa *hamata*, et perpicata." Lucret.]

But if this will not do, we are told, that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *latched* together and united; by which union and connection they grew at length into this beautiful, curious, and most exact structure of the universe. A conceit fitter for Bedlam than a school, or an academy. South, Seren. vii. 50.

2. To be caught; to fall into; to be hooked in.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time  
Slides into verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;  
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long;  
And the sad burthen of some merry song.  
Pope, Imit. of Hor. B. 2. Sat. 1.

3. [Spoken of horses.] To hit the legs together in going. Scott.

4. To hop on one leg. Yorkshire. Grose. And so Dr. Johnson defines "to hobble" to *hitch*. See To HOANLE.

5. To move, or walk. Norfolk. Grose.

HITCH, *n. s.* [from the verb.] A catch; any thing that holds; an impediment; as, there is a *hitch* in the business; the man has a *hitch* in his gait.

I am credibly informed, that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your conversation; and that when you speak fast, you speak unintelligibly. Id. Chesterfield.

- To HITCHEL, *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL, *n. s.* [heckel, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE, *n. s.* [hýðe, Saxon.] A small haven to [and] warcs out of vessels or boats: as Queenhithe, and Lambhithe, now Lambeth.

HITHER, *adv.* [hidre, Goth. Insep, hi-Sep, Sax.] To this place from some other.

1. To this place from some other.  
Cesar, tempted with the fame  
Of this sweet island, never conquered,  
And envying the Britons blazed name,  
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came.  
Spenser, F. Q.

Men must endure  
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*.  
Shakespeare.

Who brought me *hither*,  
Will bring me hence; no other guide I seek.  
Milton, P. R.

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this to pick of argument: [*huc*, Lat. *Huc refer* *causam*.] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoe'er difference there is between the states of saints in glory: *hither* we refer whatsoe'er lengtheneth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God.  
Hooker.

*Hither* belong all those tears, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit.

HITHER, *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.

But on the *hither* side, a different sort,  
From the high neighbouring hills descended.  
Milton, P. R.

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely, that extreme whereto it is finite.

HITHERMOST, *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is eternal can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme.

HITHERTO, *adv.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet.  
*Hitherto* I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem.  
Dryden.

2. More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,  
Here needs me, whilst the famous ancestors  
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.  
Spenser, F. Q.

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, though they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. Hooker.  
*Hitherto*, lords, what your commands import'd  
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying.  
Milton, S. A.

*Hitherto* she kept her love conceal'd  
And with those graces every day bebell'd  
The graceful youth.  
Dryden.

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. Dryden.  
To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. Swift.

HITHERWARD, } *adv.* [hýðerwærd, Sax.]  
HITHERWARDS, } This way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,  
And only *hitherward*. Shakespeare, Coriol.  
The king himself in person hath set forth,  
Or *hitherward* intended speedily. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

A puissant and mighty power  
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. Shakespeare.  
Look now for no enchanting voice; nor fear  
The hail of homied words; a rougher tongue  
Draws *hitherward*. Milton, S. A.

HIVE, *n. s.* [hyfe, Saxon; either from the Su. Goth. *hafa*, a house; or the M. Goth. *haban*, Icel. *hefu*, to contain; or the Sax. *hupe*, Icel. *húf*, a house; a family. Serenius.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away.  
Shakespeare.

So wandering bees would perish in the air,  
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,  
Appease their rage, invite them to the hive.  
Waller.

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*: their own honey is their own, and every bee minds late own concerns. Addison.

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.  
The commons, like an angry race of bees  
That want their leader, scatter up and down.  
Shakespeare.

3. A company being together.

What modern customs call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive*, i. e. bees; and the more, when a disension happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. Swift.

To HIVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. Dryden.

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them. Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to an habitation.

Ambitious now to take ease  
Of a more fragrant paradise,  
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,  
Where all delicious sweets are *hid*. Cleveland.

To HIVE, *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

He sleeps by day  
More than the wild cat, drones *hive* out with me,  
Therefore I part with him. Shakespeare.

In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. Pope, Lett.

HIVER, *n. s.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hive* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. Mortimer.

HIVES, *n. s. pl.* [A corruption of our own word *heave*, to swell, or rise up.] Eruptions in the skin: used in some parts of the north, according to Mr. Brockett.

To HIZZ, *v. n.* To hiss. See To HISS.

To have a thousand with red burning spits  
Come *hissing* in upon them. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

HIZZING, *n. s.* An hissing or hiss. See HISSING.

Last, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,  
The dismal fog uncertain *hissings* yield.  
May, Lucan, B. 6.

HO, *interj.* [eho, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — *Ho*, old French; stop, cease; the word made use of for combatants to leave off fighting. Kelham, Norm. Dict. *Ho*, Welsh, an exclamation, a call.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of

approach, or any thing else; a command to stop; cease; give over; enough.

The duke of Norfolk was not fullie set forward, when the king cast down his warde, and the borderie cried ho, ho. *Herford, Chron.*

The sacke without botome, which never can say ho.

*Myrmour of Good Manners, tr. by A. Barclay, s. d.*

There be three things never satisfied, and the fourth never saith ho.

*Flower's Dialog, 2nd. & Eng. (1578).*

Behold, the kinsman of whom Boas spake came by; unto whom he said, Ho, such a one, turn aside, sit down here.

*Ruth, iv. 1.*

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.

*Isaiah, li. 1.*

Ho, ho, come forth and see from the land of the north.

*Zech. ii. 6.*

What noise there, ho?

*Shakespeare.*

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep?

*Dryden.*

Ho, \* n. s. [from the interjection.] Stop; bound; limit. Formerly the word was common in this country. Mr. Malone says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no ho with him, i. e. he knows no bounds, he never has enough, he is intemperate. "Out of all ho." Immodic.

*Litt. Dict. 1715.*

Heer was no ho in devout drinking.

*Langham's Lett. of G. B. to E. in 1571.*

To rule unruly people, with whom otherwise there were no ho.

*Harvey, Pierce's Soveraign (1599).*

He once loved the fair maid of Freyngeld out of all ho.

*Greene's Friar Bacon.*

To Ho, \* v. n. To call out. An old seamen, "Hosen, or cryen, as shipmen."

Pr. Parv. "Clamor nauticus vel cantus, ut, heve & home, romblow." Ori.

Vocab. [Teut. *hau*.] See Ho.

HOAR,† *interj.* [from *ho*.] A sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

Here dwells my father Jew: *ho*, who's within?

*Shakespeare.*

When I cried *ho* / Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,

Your will. *Shakespeare.*

HO'ANE, \* n. s. [Sax. *hæn*; Icel. *hæn*. See HONE.] A fine kind of whetstone.

*Cockerm.*

HOAR,† *adj.* [hap, Sax. from hapian, canescere. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. White.

The hoar waters from his frigot ran,

*Spenser, F. Q. ii. xli. 10.*

A people, Whom Ireland sent from laughs and forests hoar.

*Fairfax.*

Island of bliss, all assaults

Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave.

*Thomson.*

2. Gray with age.

It govern'd us, and guided evermore

Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoar.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Let not his hoar head go down to the grave in peace.

*1 Kings, ii. 6.*

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;

Youth and hoar age, and man drives man along.

*Pope.*

3. White with frost.

Low the woods

Bow their hoar heads.

*Thomson, Winter.*

4. Mouldy; musty. [hopis, Sax. mucidus, hapian, mucescere; *hor*, Icel. mucor.]

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Gnyen fods Mammon in a delve  
Snoozing his treasure hoar.

*Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. Arg.*

A hare, sir, in a leuten pig, is something stale and hoar.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

HOAR, \* n. z. [from the adjective.] Antiquity; hoariness.

His grants are engrafed on the publick law of Europe, covered with the awful hoar of insuperable ages.

*Burke.*

To HOAR, \* v. n. [Sax. hapian, mucescere.] To become mouldy or musty.

A hare that is hoar,  
Is too much for a score,  
When its hoars are it is spent.

*Old Song in Romeo and Juliet.*

HOAR-FROST, n. s. [hoar and frost.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the hoar-frost on the ground.

*Ezra, xvi. 14.*

In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is *hoar-frost*.

*Arbuthnot.*

HOARD,† n. s. [haurd, Goth. hope, Sax. from hyrd, Icel. to keep, to guard, Serenius.

And Mr. H. Tooke states it to be the past participle of the Sax. *hyrdan*, *custodire*. It may be added, that in the Persones Tale of Chaucer, *hoard* (as *hoard* was formerly written) is used for the place to keep treasure in. "Glotonie — is the devil's hoard; ther he hideth him and resteth." Chaucer, C. T. edit. Tyrwhitt, ii. 359.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek  
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee hence some nuts.

*Shakespeare.*

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this hoard, that was sowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonally disclosed.

*Woodward.*

To HOARD,† v. n. [Sax. *hopban*.] To make hoards; to lay up store.

His fear'd not once himself to be in need,  
Nor car'd to hoard for those whom he did breed.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Happy always was it for that son,  
Whose father for his hoarding wrot to hell.

*Shakespeare.*

To HOARD, v. g.

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

The hoarded plague of the gods require your love!  
You hoard not health for your own private use,  
But on the publick spend the rich produce.

*Dryden.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he hoards it.

*Arbuthnot, Art of Publick Lying.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is hoarded in our treasure, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years.

*Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the participle *have*.

I have just occasion to complain of them, who because they understand Chaucer, would hoard him up as mirrors do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it.

*Dryden.*

The base wretch who hoards up all he can,  
Is proud, & call'd a careful sturdy man.

*Dryden.*

HO'ARDER,† n. s. [Sax. *hopbepe*.] One that stores up in secret.

The hoarders of provision were constrained to open their garners, and the prices of grain abated.

*Watson, Penury, to K. Charles I.*

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be no advantage to nobody but hoarders of money.

*Locke.*

HO'ARED, \* *adj.* [from *hoar*.] Mouldy; musty.

All the bread of their provision was dry and hoar'd.

*The present version, mouldy.*

*Josh. ii. 5. Matthew's, Crummi's, and the Bishops' Transl.*

HO'ARHOUND,† n. s. [marrubium, Lat.] A plant.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthmas, of which a thick and viscid matter is the cause; but it is now little used.

*Hill.*

Pale hoarhound, which he holds of most especial use.

*Dryden, Polyth. 8. 15.*

HO'ARINESS,† n. s. [from *hoary*.]

1. The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his hoariness remains,  
And the same rage in other members reigns.

*Dryden.*

2. Mouldiness. *Barret, and Sherwood.*

Hoariness, or vine-dewiness, such as is on bread or meat long kept; or mouldiness from moisture or lack of cleansing.

*Barret.*

HOARSE, *adj.* [hap, Sax. *heersch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Come, sit, sit, and a song  
— Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are hoarse.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The raven himself is hoarse  
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan  
Under my battlements.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He sped his steps along the hoarse resounding shores.

*Dryden.*

The stock-dove only through the forest cooed,  
Mournfully hoarse.

*Thomson.*

HO'ARSELY,† *adv.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.

Hard at my feet ran down a crystal spring,  
Which did the cumbersome pebbles hoarsely chide  
For standing in the way.

*Marc, Cupid's Conflict, (1647.)*

The bounds at nearest distance hoarsely bay'd;  
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid.

*Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS, n. s. [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an hoarseness or viscous phlegm.

*Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams  
Had dunn'd it to a hoarseness. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions hoarseness in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing.

*Arbuthnot on Dissects.*

HO'ARY,† *adj.* [hap, hapuag, Saxon. See HOAR.]

1. White; whitish.

One would think the deep to be hoary.

*Johnson, P. L.*

The secrets of the hoary deep.

*Milton, P. L.*

Thus rusted old are scell'd to d.

The hoary willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

## 2. White or grey with black.

A comely palmer clad in black attire,  
Of ripely years, and hairs all grey.

Seymour, *F. Q.*  
Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty  
of the hoary old prince in his so great extremity,  
dismissed him, and sent him again into the city.

Knolles, *Hist.*  
Has then my hoary head deserved it no better?

Rome.  
Then in full age, and hoary holiness,  
Retire, great preacher, to thy promised bliss.

Prior.

## 3. White with frost.

The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts  
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shaks.*

## 4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. [Hops, Sax.

See the fourth sense of HOAR.]  
There was brought out of the city into the  
camp very coarse, hoary, moulded bread.

Knolles, *Hist.*

## HO'ASED.\* See HOOSE.

## HO'AST.\* n. s. A cough. See HAUST.

## HOAX.\* n. s. [Such is the Sax. huçe, or

huç, *derision, mockery, irony*;  
though Mr. Malone considers it as de-

derived from the cant word *hoca*, a cheat.  
Lambard calls the Sax. huçbyçe, a

time of scolding and huckering. From  
the Lambeth book, cited by Mr. Brand,

under the years 1556-1557, there ap-

pear receipts for *hoax-money*. The  
Sax. hocep, huçop, also signified scorn,

laughing to scorn, or contumely; and  
Chaucer's "wife of Simkin" is described

"ful of *hoker* and *bismare*," (i. e. in-

solence or mockery, and of abuse.)  
Reve's Tale.] An imposition; a de-

ception; as the *hoax* was credited  
beyond expectation.

## To HOAX.\* v. a. [from the noun.] To

deceive; to impose upon.  
HON.\* n. s.

1. A clown. [German, *hube*, formerly

*hobe*, a country-farm; *hubner*, a country  
fellow. *Serenius.*]

## 2. A fairy; a spirit. See HORGOLIN.

## 3. The back of the chimney. A northern

term. *Grose.* See HORNON.  
HOA or NOB.\* See HORNON.

## HO'BRARD-DE-HOV.\* n. s. [in some places

called *hobbedehoy*, and also *hobbery-*  
*hoy*.] A stripling; a young lad between

fourteen and twenty-one; neither man  
nor boy.

Ma's age divided here ye have  
By prentisshipp from birth to grave,  
The first seven years bring up as a child:

The next to learning, for waxing too wilde:  
The next keepe under Sir *Hubbard-de-hoy*.  
The next a man, no longer a boy, &c.

*Tusser, Husbandrie, &c.* (1580), p. 57.

## HO'BRIEM.\* n. s. The opinions of Thomas

Hobbes of Malmesbury, in this country,  
who was born towards the close of the

sixteenth century. He "made no scruple  
to speak of the light and law of

nature as a chimera; and as little, to  
mould Christianity to a system of his

own, directly repugnant to the nature  
and end of all religion; for he establishes

it as a fundamental point, that the sub-

jects of every community ought to con-

form, in all religious matters, to the

commands of the civil magistrate. To  
this he added a frightful picture of

human nature, representing mankind as  
altogether selfish and savage." *Skelton,*

*Deism Revealed*, Dial. viii. "His ethics  
have a strong tendency to corrupt our

moral, and his politics to destroy that  
liberty which is the birthright of every

human creature. He is commonly re-

garded as a sceptic in religion, and a  
dogmatist in philosophy; but he was a

dogmatist in both." *Granger, Biog.*  
*Hist.* Charles II. (l. ix.)

The abstractions of *Hobdism* must not stand up  
for it, without allowing themselves to be actuated  
only by base and narrow principles.

*Skelton, Deism Revealed.*

## HO'BRIST.\* n. s. A follower of the opi-

inions of Hobbes.

That Rochester should write a satire on man,  
I am not surprised. It is the business of the

libertine to degrade his species, and debate the  
dignity of human nature, and thereby destroy the

most efficacious incentives to lovely and laudable  
actions. But, that a writer of Boileau's purity of

manners should represent his kind in the dark and  
disagreeable colours he has done, with all the

malice of a discontented *Hobdism*, is a lament-  
able perversion of fine talents, and is a real injury

to society.  
*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

## To HOBBLE.\* v. n. [to hop, to hoppel,

to hobble. *Dr. Johnson.*—The disnitive  
of the Sax. *Goth. hoppa*, to hop, to

leap, so *happen*, *hobben*, *Teut.*; *hobbelu*,  
*Cym.* the same. *Serenius.*]

## 1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one

leg more than the other; to hitch; to  
walk with unequal and encumbered

steps.  
The friar was hobbling the same way too. *Dryd.*

Some persons continued a kind of hobbling  
march on the broken arches, but fell through.

Was he ever able to walk without leading-  
strings, without being discovered by his hobbling? *Swift.*

## 2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet

being ascribed to veraces, whatever is  
done with feet is likewise ascribed to

them.  
Those ancient Romans—had a custom of re-

proaching each other in a sort of extempore  
poetry, or rather tumbling hobble verse.

*Dryden, Orig. and Pr. of Satire.*  
While you Pindarick truths rehearse,  
She hobbles to alternate verse. *Prior.*

To HOBBLE.\* v. a. [perhaps from *hob-*

*bel*, a knot, *Fland.*; *hobbelen*, to  
complicate in a knot.] To perplex; to

embarrass; as, he is greatly hobbled.  
HO'BLE.\* n. s. [from the verb.]

## 1. Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which  
gives him a hobble in his gait. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. A difficulty. [hobbel, *Fland.* a knot.]

To get into a hobble.  
HO'BLE.\* n. s. [old French, *hobeler*;

"cavalier qui monte un cheval Escou-

sois, qu'on nommoit anciennement hobin."  
*Lacombe, and Roquefort.*]

## 1. A kind of horse-soldier.

For twenty hoblers armed, Irishmen so called,  
because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence  
a-piece per diem. *Duice.*

## 2. Men employed in towing vessels by a

rope on the land. West of England,  
*Jenings.*

HO'BLE.\* adv. [from hobble.] Clum-

sily; awkwardly with a halting gait.

HO'BLY.\* adj. [from hobble.] Rough  
uneven; as, a hobly road. *Brockett,*

*N. Country Words.*  
HO'BLY.\* n. s. [hobbij, *Fland.*; *hobereau*,  
*French*; *heboy*, *Welsh.*]

1. A species of hawk.  
They have such a horrid possession of the

Valentine, as a hobly hath over a lark. *Bacon.*  
The people will chop like trout at an artificial  
fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted  
hobby. *J. Esturgen.*

Larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryd.*

## 2. An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing

horse; a nag. [Goth. *hoppa*, a horse;  
*hobin*, Fr. a pacing horse. *Dr. Johnson.*

—*Hobin*, Irish, a horse whose motion  
is easy. *Bullet.* This, *Dr. Jamieson*

thinks, may be from *odann*, Ir. quick,  
nimble. Nevertheless he reverts also to

*Serenius* likewise refers *hobby*, viz. *Iceel*.  
*hoppa*, a mare; as *Johnson* has to the

*Goth. hoppa*, a horse. This, I may add,  
carries us to the Greek *trois*.]

Hobblers armed, Irishmen so called, because  
they served on hobbies. *Duice* on *Ireland*.

## 3. A stick on which boys get astride and

ride.  
As young children, who are ty'd in

Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,  
When members knit, and legs grow stranger,

Make use of such machine no longer;  
But leap, per *Adas*, and scold.

On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

## 4. In colloquial language, that which is

the favourite object or pursuit of a per-

son. See HOBBY-HORSE.

## HO'BRY-HORSE.\* n. s.

1. A stick on which boys get astride and  
ride.  
Those grave contenders about opinionative tri-

bles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's hobby-  
horse. *Glenville.*

## 2. A character in the old May-games.

The hobby-horse was represented by a  
man equipped with as much pasteboard as

was sufficient to form the head and  
hinder parts of a horse, the quadruped

defects being concealed by a long man-

tle or foot-cloth that nearly touched  
the ground. The performer on this

occasion exerted all his skill in burlesque  
horsemanship. *Duice.*

But see the hobby-horse is forgot.  
Fool! it must be your lot,

To supply his want with faces  
And some other Indian graces.

*R. Jonson, Masque of Althea.*  
The word politician is not usual to his man,  
and thereupon he plays the most notorious hobby-  
horse, jereen and frisking in the luxury of his

nomens. *Milton, Coleridge.*

## 3. A stupid or foolish person. [from the

preceding sense.]  
I have cited eight or nine wise words to speak  
to you, which these hobby-horses must not hear.

*Shakspeare.*  
4. The favourite object or pursuit of a  
person.

What the last age denominated *folies*, or *hobby-horses*, we style *collections*: Uncle Toby's library would have required no apology among the hunters of old ballads, and churchwardens' bills of our day!

*Ferrus, illus. of Henry, ch. 5.*  
**HOBGOBLIN** † *n. s.* [according to Skinner, *for hobgoblin*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*; but more probably, according to Wallis and Junius, *hobgoblin*, *empeu*, because they do not move their feet: whence, says Wallis, came the boys' play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg. Dr. Johnson.—Wallis maintains his opinion, in his *Correction of Hobbes*, with much stoutness: "This derivation you did, at first, cry out upon as very absurd; and you meant to pay me for it; till you were informed, as I hear, by some of your friends, that the scholiast of Aristophanes had the same, (viz. *empeusa* from *ε* and *πει*), and so have Eustathius, Erasmus, Cælius Rhodiginus, Stephanus, Scapula, Calepine, and others: and therefore you were advised not to quarrel with it. Whereupon, waving your main charge, you only tell me, that it doth not become my gravity to tell you, that *empeusa*, your demonium *Atheniense*, was a kind of *hobgoblin*, that hopped upon one leg; and that thence a boys' play, now in use, comes to be called *ludus empeusa*; and withal pray me to tell you, where it was that I read the word *empeusa* for the boys' play I spoke of? To the question I answer, that I read it so used in Junius's Nomenclator, Rider's, and Thomas's Dictionary; sufficient authors for such a business." Due Correction for Mr. Hobbes, Oxf. 1656. p. 24. Notwithstanding this learned etymology, it is, I think, plain that our ancestors considered the *hobgoblin* as no other than a *Robin Goodfellow*; and that, therefore, we may consider *hob* as the true etymon; *hob*, the *goblin*, i. e. *Robin Goodfellow*. See the example from Shakspeare's *Mids. N. Dream*. "A bigger kind there is of them (fairies) called with us *hobgoblins*, and *Robin Goodfellow*, that would in those superstitious times, grind corn for a morsel of milk, &c." Burton, *Anat.* of Mel. p. 47. Hence *hob* was also a general name for a fairy or spirit. "The *hobs* of night." Morall Plot of C. Wæ's Electra of Sophocles, 1649. "Hobthrust, or rather *hob o' th' hurst*, a spirit supposed to haunt woods only." North. Grose's Prov. Gloss. *Hob* Howland, the name of a spirit. Brand, Popular Antiq. ii. 359.] A fairy; vulgarly, a frightful one.

You are that shrewd and knavish spirit, Call'd *Robin Goodfellow*: —  
 Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,  
 You do their work. Shakspeare, *Mids. N. Dream*.  
 Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,  
 Attend your office and your quality:  
 Crier *Hobgoblin*, make the fairy o'-yes. Shakspeare.  
**HO'BITT** *n. s.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

**HO'S LIKE** \* *adj.* [from *hob*.] Clownish; boorish.

*Cotgrave, in V. Rude, and Sherwood.*  
**HO'BNAIL** † *n. s.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.]

1. A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech dove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *hobnails*.

We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. Shakspeare.

2. A clownish person, in contempt.

No stick *hobnail* at a morris, but is more handsomely facetious. Milton, *Coleridge*.

**HO'BNAILED** *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone, Would'st thou, to run the gamut, these expose To a whole company of *hobnail*'s shoes?

Dryden, *Jun.*

**HO'NOB** † This is probably corrupted from *hobnob* by a coarse pronunciation. See **HABNAB**. Dr. Johnson.—Grose, in like manner, explains *hobnob* "as a venture, rashly," as a northern expression, and sometimes pronounced *habnob*. From him we learn also, that *hob* or *hub* is our northern name for the back of the chimney; and that the drinking phrase to *hob* or *nob* with a person, arose from beer being placed on the *hob* to warm, and cold beer being set on a small table called the *nob*; so that the original question, will you have *hob* or *nob*, meant, will you have warm or cold beer? This very improbable account has been somewhat refined in a work of great erudition. "It was customary for persons to pledge each other by taking their cups from the *hobs* or *hubs* and *nobs*, on which they were placed on each side of the fire-place."

Whiter's Etymolog. Magnum, p. 122. Mr. Brand's etymology and explanation are much more satisfactory; habban, Sax. to have, and nebban, to want. May it not therefore be explained in this sense, "Do you choose a glass of wine, or would you rather let it alone?" His incredulity at this moment is so implausible, that satisfaction can be none but by puns of death, and sepulchre; *hob*, *nob*, is his word; give'st or take'st.

**HO'NOB** \* *n. s.* A wind instrument. See **HAUTBOY**. It is written *hoboy*, as if it were from the Italian *oboy*, which, as Pegge has observed, is exactly the pronunciation an Italian would give the French word *hautbois*; and has no meaning, as the French name has.

**HO'NOB'S CHOICE** \* An expression often used denoting that kind of choice in which there is no alternative. The caprice of Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, who died in 1630, is said to have given rise to it.

Hobson kept a stable of forty good cattle, always ready and fit for travelling; but when a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was great choice, but he obliged him to take the horse next to the stable door; so that every customer was alike well-served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same

justice: From whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your election was forced upon you, to say, *Hobson's choice*. Spectator, No. 509.

**HO'ATHURST**, or **HO'ATHURST** \* *n. s.* An hobgoblin, sometimes called *Robin Goodfellow*; supposed, according to Grose, to haunt woods only; *hob o' th' hurst*. See **HOBGOBLIN**. A northern word. Formerly used for a clown also, a rustic.

Both can easily pardon the mistake of this rude writer, nor are at all surprised at it as a novelty, that any ignorant rural *Adelphus* should call the spirit of nature (a thing so much beyond his capacity to judge of) a prodigious hobgoblin. Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682) p. 91.

**HOCK** *n. s.* [hog, hoh, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock. See **HOGGIN**.

To **HOCK** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disabill in the hock.

**HOCK** } *n. s.* [from *Hockheim* on  
**HO'CKAMORE**, the *Maine*.] Old strong  
 Rhenish wine.

Rector's the fainting high and mighty,  
 With brandy, wine, and *apud rite*;  
 And made 'em stoutly overcome  
 With beerish, *hockamore* and mumm. Hudibras.  
 Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolic  
 acidity.

If cyder royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogshead of that and one of tart new cyder together.

Mortimer.

**HO'CKEY**, or **HA'WKY** \* *n. s.* [hock, German, heach, Sax. high, i. e. festival.] A name for harvest-home, used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, according to Pegge; and certainly in other places. *Hockey* cake is that which is distributed to the people at harvest-home. The *hockey* cart is that which brings the last corn and the children rejoicing with boughs in their hands, with which the horses are also attired. Salmon's Survey, Hertfordshire, cited in Brand's Popular Antiquities.

*Hockey* is brought Home with solemnity. Poor Robin's Alm. 1676. In the town of Cambridge, and centre of our University, such curious remains of ancient customs may be noticed, in different seasons of the year, which pass without observation. The custom of blowing horns on the first of May (old style) is derived from a festival in honour of Diana. At the *Acoustic*, as it is called, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him other symbols of Ceres, carried in a waggon, with grey pomp and loud shouts through the streets, the horses being covered with white sheets; and when I enquired the meaning of the ceremony, was answered by the people that they were drawing the *harvest-quern*.

Dr. Clarke's Tracts.

**HO'CKHERB** *n. s.* [hock and herb.] A plant; the same with mallows. Ainsworth.

To **HO'CKLE** † *v. a.* [from *hock*.]

1. To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. Hammer.

2. To mow. Applied only to stubble. Mason.

**HOCUS POCUS** † [The original of this word is referred by Tilletson to a form of the Romish church. Junius derives

is from *hooed*, Welsh, a cheat, and *pote* or *pocus*, a bag; jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered. Dr. Johnson. — Archbishop Tillotson's remark is, that "in all probability those common juggling words of *hocus pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the church of Rome in their trick of transubstantiation." *Serm. xxvi.* Pegge notices the corruption as arising from the illiteracy of some Romish priests, who themselves pronounced, in a gabbling manner, the proper words as if they were *hocus pocus*. Anecd. of the Eng. Language. — I subscribe neither to this, nor to the archbishop's observation; and have often wondered that such a man as Tillotson should have given publicity to his opinion. Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, considers it as descended from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology; and refers us to the authority of Verelius. From Verelius we derive further information, that this personage's name was in use among the Italian conjurers, "histrionibus Italis hodieque notum: *Ochus Bochus*, carmina prestat" Verelii Epitome Hist. Suio-Goth. 4to. 1750. p. 13. This was known to Dr. Johnson; and, had it been known to Tillotson, would have saved his remark, which has been repeated in abundance of books.]

## 1. A juggler.

I will speak of one man more excelling in that craft than others, that went about in king James his time, and long since, who called himself "the king's majesty's most excellent *hocus pocus*" and so was he called, because that, at the playing of every trick, he used to say, "*hocus pocus*, totius talentus, vade celeriter jubas," a *dark compote of words to blind the eyes of beholders*. *Bay's Cantile in the Dark, Treat. of Witches*, &c. p. 29. *Boy*: Do you think this pen can juggle? I would we had *Hokus pokus* for 'em then, your people; or *Traviano Tudeoko*.

Tham. Who's that, boy?

Boy. Another juggler with a long name.

B. Johnson, *Magn. Lady*.

Dancing-wench, *hocus pocus*, and other antics past thy remembrance.

Sir T. Herbert, *Tron. p. 154*.

## 2. A juggle; a cheat; the words formerly used by conjurers in practising their tricks.

Right and wrong

Could never hold it out so long.  
And, like blind fortune, with a sleight  
Convey men's interest and right  
From Shille's pocket into Nuke's.

As easily as *hocus pocus*. *Hudibras*, iii. iii.

If thou hast any *hocus pocus* tricks to play, why can't art do them here? *Adrian, Dreamer*.

To *Hocus*, or To *Hocus-Pocus*. \* To Hocus. A low expression.

This gift of *hocus pocus*, and of disguising matters, is surprising. *L. Extrange*.  
One of the greatest pieces of legendarism, with which these jugglers affect the vulgar and incautious of the present age. *Nelson*.

HOD.† n. s. [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps a corruption of *hoved* or *heaved*, that which is carried: the trough is carried on the shoulders, not on the head. Or from the French *hotte*, a basket to carry on the back. V. Cotgrave in *HOTTE*.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the mason.

A fork and a look to be tampering in clay.  
A lath, hammer, trowel, a hod or a tray. *Tusser*.

HO'DDY. \* adj. Well; pleasant; in good spirits. A southern expression. *Grose*.

HO'DDY-DO'DDY. \* n. s. A word of contempt, denoting an awkward, foolish, or ridiculous person.

Co's wife, and you,  
That make your husband such a *hoddly-doddy*.  
*R. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour*.

He has more goodness in his little finger, than you have in your whole body:

My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddly-doddy*.

*Swiff, Goodman's Lett. to Dr. Sheridan*.

HO'DMAN. n. s. [hod and man.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HO'DMAN-DOD.† n. s.

## 1. A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hedmanod* or *hodman*. *Bacon*.

## 2. A shell-nail. See DODMAN.

HOGGE-PODGE.† n. s. [*hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French. Our word is also written *hodgepot*, *hotpot*, and *hotchpotch*. Teut. *hutsput*. See *HOTCHPOT*.]

## 1. A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a *gallimaufrey*, or *hodgepodge* of all other speeches.

*Eps. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

As for mercury water, and other poison, they might be fit for lards, which is a kind of *hodgepot*.

*Bacon, Speech against the Countess of Somerset*.

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodgepodge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys, Trav.*

## 2. A commixture of lands. See HOTCHPOTCH.

HODIE RNAL. adj. [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE.† n. s. [*houe*, French; *houe*, Dutch; *hoka*, Gothic; old Fr. *hoc*, mod. *houe* & Dutch, *houwe*; which some derive from the Lat. *hupia*, a similar instrument.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer*.

To HOE. v. a. [*houer*, French; *houen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and hoeing. *Mortimer*.

HO'FUL. \* adj. [Saxon, *hofull*, full of care, perhaps from *hoxa*, prudent.] Careful. Not now in use.

S. Gregory, ever *hoful* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.

*Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith*, (1565.) fol. 97. b.

HO'FULLY. \* adv. [from *hoful*.] Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God *hofully* and chancely. *Stapleton, Fortr. &c.* fol. 119. b.

HOG.† n. s. [*hwch*, Welsh; *hoch*, Cornish.]

## 1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Milner*.

The *hog*, that plows not, nor obeys thy call,  
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope*.

## 2. A castrated boar.

To bring *Hogs* to a fine market. To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs* to a fine market. *Spectator*.

4. *Hog* is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years. Skinner. [*hogez*, Norma. Fr. young wether sheep. Kelham.] In some parts of the north for sheep of a year old.

5. In naval language, a sort of flat scrubbing broom.

To Hog. \* v. a.

1. In naval language, to *hog* a ship, is to scrape the filth from the ship's bottom with the kind of broom called a *hog*.

2. To carry on the back. North. *Grose*.

3. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog. A colloquial expression; as, to *hog* the mane of a horse.

HO'GOTE. n. s. [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogsty* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer*.

HO'GGEREL. n. s. A two year old ewe. *Arnsworth*.

HO'GGET. \* n. s. [Norm. Fr. *hoggets*. See the fourth sense of *hog*.]

1. A sheep of two years old. *Stinner*.

2. A hog-colt; a colt of a year old. *Hamshire*. *Grose*.

HO'GOISH.† adj. [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Niso had, for the *hoggyish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely erry. *Suiley*.

Those devils, too talked of and feared, are none else but *hoggyish* jokers. *Johnson, Character of a Prison*.

HO'GGISHLY.† adv. [from *hoggyish*.] Greedily; selfishly.

They are all *hoggyishly* drunk.

*Gossage, Del. Dict. For Drunkards*, (1576.)

HO'GGISHNESS. n. s. [from *hoggyish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HOGH. n. s. [otherwise written *hok*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hough*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day,  
The western *hough*, besprink'd with the gore  
Of mighty Go-mot. *Spenser, F. 2*

HO'CHERO.† n. s. [*hog* and *hypp*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

No lusty feathered thriver drove his kine,  
Nor boorish *hog-head* fed his rooting swine.

*Johnson, Brit. Poet*, (1616.) B. ii. S. 1.

The terms *hogherd* and *covekeeper* are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Johnson, Notes on the Odyssey*.

HO'GO. \* n. s. [corrupted from *haut goût*.] See *HAUT GOÛT*.] High flavour; strong scent.

Belshazzar's sumptuous feast was brightened by the *hog* of the delicious meats and drinks.

*Dr. Mat. Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, (1660.) p. 76.

**HO'GRINGER.** \* *n. s.* [*hog and ring.*] One whose business it is to fasten rings in the snout of a hog. A colloquial expression.

**HO'GSBEANS.**

**HO'GSBEAD.**

**HO'GSFENNEL.**

**HO'GSNURROMS.**

**HO'GSHEAD** † *n. s.* [supposed to be so called; says Minshieu, from the form or shape; but more probably from the Dutch *ogshoofd*, and *ogshoofd*, from *og*, the name of a certain measure in Brabant, and *houden*, to contain. See Minshieu in V. HOGSHEAD.]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine; according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheads*, and a little more.

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. Bacon. They slung up one of their largest *hogsheads*: I drank it off; for did not hold half a pint.

**HO'GSHEARING.** \* *n. s.* [*hog and shear.*] A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hogshearing*, where, as you say in my *Engaged*, we have a great deal of noise, and no wool.

*Deen Maria, Lett. (1692), p. 95.*

**HO'GSTER.** \* *n. s.* [*hog and steer*, Saxon, reop, a young bullock.] A wild boar of three years old.

**HO'GSTY.** \* *n. s.* [*hog and sty.*] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hagsty*.

**HO'GWASH.** \* *n. s.* [*hog and wash.*] The draft which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*.

**HO'IDEN.** † *n. s.* [*hoeden*, Welsh; *femina levisior fama*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.

— Skinner derives it from the Teut. *heyde*, a country place, q. d. a rusticity; and, with probability, as *hoiden* is not confined to the female sex. Cotgrave and Sherwood give us the male *hoiden*. "*Badaudi*, a fool, dolt, flop, ass, coxcomb, gaping *hoydon*." Again, Sherwood translates his "*rude hoiden*" into the French *falsourdin*, which Cotgrave converts into "*a lubberly slob, a heavy sot, a lumpish hoydon*." This sense was not known to Dr. Johnson, though Milton also uses it; and indeed of the *female hoiden* he has given no example. The word, in my opinion, was first applied to men. It occurs repeatedly in Cotgrave with such application, but not to women.]

1. An awkward, rude, ill-behaved man. Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, so go and practise at his opportunities in the larder?

2. An ill-taught, awkward, country girl.

All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awkward *hoydens* in nature.

**HO'IDEN.** \* *adj.* Rustick; inelegant; untaught.

They throw their persons, with a *hoiden* air, Across the room, and toss into the chair.

Give us nature wild, Delighted with a *hoyden* soul, Which truth and innocence controul.

*Green's Spleen, ver. 250.*

**To HO'IDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but they always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with their young apprentices.

**To HOISE** † *v. a.* [*hausser*, French.] To raise up on high.

With the sport heave the engineer Heave with his own petar.

Join you with me; We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat.

*Hoise sail, and fly;* And in thy flight aloud on Crates cry.

Aurilia had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus.

They loosed the rudder bands, and *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore.

That man which prieth virtue for *hoise*, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation.

What made Abolam kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoising* him into his father's throne?

The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release.

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole, And there's an end.

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails! And to appear magnificent in flight,

Drew half our strength away.

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny.

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold, And toss him headlong from the temple's wall.

If 'twere an island where they found the shells, they straightway concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath.

**HOIST.** \* *n. s.* [from *To hoise.*] A lift; a case of raising up. It is used in low conversation.

He is upon his second *hoist* into the cart.

**To HOIT.** \* *v. n.* [*hoit*, *haute*, to dance, to run about.] To leap; to caper.

He lives at home, and sings, and *hoits*, and revels, among his drunken companions.

The waiter's somersaults; or us'd to woo With *hoiting* gambols.

**HO'ITV.** \* *adj.* [from *To hoit.*] "Dancing, jumbling, all a *hoit*." Florio, in V. INTERC. World of Words, 1598.

And from the Goth, and Icel. *hoit*, very merry.] Thoughtless; giddy. It is a

low expression; and has been used also as an interjection of surprise, or admiration, or of sudden feeling.

*Holy-holy! what have I to do with dreams!* Congress, *Love for Love*.

*Two holy-holy,* Winking, frisking, *Bocherstoff, Love in a Village*.

**HOLD**, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *hold*, i. e. a governor or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as *holdic*, lovely.

**To HOLD.** *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*holdan*, Gothick; *healban*, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand.

France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue, A fasting tiger safer by the tooth,

2. To connect; to keep from separation. The loops *hold* one curtain to another.

3. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for me asy to be told Or ever hope recover her again;

4. To maintain as an opinion. Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Baalam.

5. To consider; to regard. I was a stranger to my heart and me

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame. I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger His body for a girl that loves him not.

7. To hold such in reputation. He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable.

8. As Chaucer in the same degree of English poetry, to I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

9. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

10. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

11. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

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15. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

16. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

17. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

18. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

19. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

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22. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

23. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

24. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

25. To hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

## 15. To have any station.

The star, that bids the shepherd fold,  
Now the star of heaven doth hold. *Milton, Comus.*  
And now the strand, and now the plain they held;  
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd.

*Dryden.*

Observe the youth who first appears in sight,  
And holds the nearest station to the light. *Dryden.*

## 16. To possess; to have.

Holding Coriol in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,  
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare.*  
The castle holden by a garrison of Germans, he  
commanded to be bedil'd. *Shakespeare, Hist.*  
Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose  
that which he holdeth, than to fail in getting that  
which he never had. *Hayward.*

## 17. To possess in subordination.

He was willing to yield himself unto Solymam  
as his vassal, and of him to hold his reignistry for a  
yearly tribute. *Kneller.*

The terms too hard by which I was to hold.  
The good. *Milton.*

## 18. To suspend; to refrain.

Men in the midst of their own blood, and so fu-  
riously assailed, held their hands, contrary to the  
laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon.*

Death! what dost? O hold thy blow!  
What thou dost, thou dost not know. *Crashaw.*

## 19. To stop; to restrain.

We cannot hold mortality a strong hand. *Shaks.*  
Fell, banning tag! incantments, hold thy tongue.  
*Shakespeare.*

When straight the people, by no force compell'd,  
Now longer from their inclination held,  
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unless thou find occasion, hold thy tongue;  
Thyself or others, careless talk may wound. *Denham.*

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow  
servants. *Swift, Direct. to the Footman.*

## 20. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promise you might,  
As cause had call'd you up, have held him. *Shakespeare.*

## 21. To keep; to save.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity  
Is add from falling with so weak a wind,  
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakespeare.*

## 22. To confine to a certain state.

The Most High then shew'd signs signs for them,  
and held still the flood, till they were pass'd over.  
*2 Eutr. xiii. 14.*

## 23. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.

Him God hath rais'd up, having loosed the  
pains of death, because it was not possible that he  
should be holden of it. *Acts, ii. 24.*

## 24. To retain; to continue.

Those reasons mov'd her start-like husband's  
heart;  
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

## 25. To practise with continuance.

And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold  
Eternal march. *Milton, P. L.*

## 26. Not to interrupt.

Beed-sine and barren, beat and hoary frost,  
Shall hold their course. *Milton, P. L.*

## 27. To solemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here holds her parliament,  
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shaks.*  
He held a feast in his house, like the feast of a  
king. *1 Sam. xxi. 36.*

## 28. To conserve; not to infringe.

Her husband held her, and held his peace.  
New. xxi. 7.  
She said, and held her peace: *Æneas venit,*  
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant. *Dryden.*

## 29. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in this discourse desire rather commendation  
of wit, in being able to hold all arguments,  
thao of judgement in discerning what is true. *Bacon.*

## 30. To maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against  
their engines and held them battle a long season. *1 Mac. vi. 52.*

## 31. To carry on conjunctively.

The Pharisees held a council against him.  
*St. Matt. xii. 14.*

## 32. To prosecute; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he holding his  
course towards the West, did at length possibly  
pass through the straits. *Abbot.*

## 33. To hold forth. To offer; to exhibit;

to propose.

Christianity came into the world with the  
greatest simplicity of thought and language, as  
well as life and manners, holding forth nothing but  
piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of  
the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

Observe the connection of ideas in the propo-  
sitions, which books hold forth and pretend to  
teach as truths. *Locke.*

My account is so far from interfering with  
Moses, that it holds forth a natural interpretation  
of his sense. *Woodward.*

## 34. To hold forth. To pretend; to put

forward to view.

How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a  
light held up forth from heaven to direct our steps!  
*Cheyne.*

## 35. To hold in. To restrain; to govern

by the bridle.

I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told  
his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a  
lover of liberty that I could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

## 36. To hold in. To restrain in general.

These men's hastiness the warrier sort of you  
doth not commend; ye wish they had held them-  
selves longer in, and not so dangerously flown  
abroad. *Hosker.*

## 37. To hold off. To keep at a distance.

Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;  
Yet if you please to bid him off a while,  
You shall by that perceive him. *Shaks. Othello.*

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil  
of the eye directly, without any interception;  
whereas the cave of the ear doth hold off the sound  
a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for ab-  
sence, as men are with themselves for affliction;  
absence does but hold off a friend, to make one  
see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*

## 38. To hold on. To continue; to pro-

tract; to push forward.

They took Barbarossa, holding on his course to  
Africa, who brought great fear upon the country.

If the obedience challenged were indeed due,  
then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and  
hold it on. *Sanderson.*

## 39. To hold out. To extend; to stretch

forth.

The king held out to Esther the golden sceptre  
that was in his hand. *Estr. v. 2.*

## 40. To hold out. To offer; to propose.

Fortune holds out these to you as rewards.

B. Jonson.

## 41. To hold out. To continue to do or

suffer.

He cannot long hold out these pangs,  
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind.

## 42. To hold up. To raise aloft.

Shakespeare.

I should remember him: does he not hold up  
his head, as it were, and strut in his gait?

Shakespeare.

The hand of the Almighty visibly held up, and  
prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

## 43. To hold up. To sustain; to support

by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good  
or extremely evil, but grows either so by holding him-  
self up in virtue, or lets himself slide to vicious-  
ness. *Sedley.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this sort  
proceedeth originally from some such agent as  
knoweth, appointeth, holdeth up, and actually  
frameth the cause. *Hooker.*

The time misorder'd doth in common sense  
Crowd us, and crush us into this monstrous form.  
To hold our safety up. *Shakespeare.*

And so success of mischief shall be born,  
And there from their shall hold his quarrel up. *Shakespeare.*

Those princes have held up their sovereignty  
best, which have been sparing in those graces.

Donnes on Ireland.

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,  
But add him up in life, and cheer his soul.

With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.

Addison, Cato.

## 44. To hold up. To raise aloft; materially.

We have often made one considerably thick  
piece of marble take and hold up another, having  
purposely caused their feet surfaces to be care-  
fully ground and polished. *Boyle.*

## 45. To hold. v. n.

## 1. To stand; to be right; to be without

exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from  
man's authority, doth hold no way, neither affir-  
matively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This holdeth not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*

The lasting of plants is most in those that are  
largest of body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and  
this holdeth in trees; but in herbs it is often con-  
trary. *Bacon.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by  
discords, and when the holiness of the professors  
of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and  
withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and bar-  
barous, you may doubt the springing up of a  
new sect; if then also there should arise any ex-  
traordinary and strange spirit, to make himself  
author thereof; all which points held when  
Malomet published his law. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be of greater use and defence to  
the mind than the discovering of the colours of  
good and evil, showing in what cases they hold,  
and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence  
holds;

But who constrains me? *Milton, S. A.*

Nine of his solutions will hold by mere mecha-  
nicks. *Meyer.*

This unseen agitation of the minute parts will  
hold in light and spiritual liquors. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure holds good in all the  
parts of the creation. *L'Estrange.*

The reason given by them against the worship  
of images will equally hold against the worship of  
images amongst Christians. *Stillingfleet.*

It holds in all operative principles whatsoever,  
but especially in such as relate to morality; in  
which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward.

South.

The proverb holds, that to be wise and love,  
Is hardly granted to the gods above.

Dryden, Fab.

As if th' experiment were made to hold  
For base production and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so  
proper for the colouring as the design; but it will  
hold for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reason; and when any  
body does, we shall see whether it will hold or no.

Locke.

The rule holds in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

This seems to hold in most cases. *Locke.*  
The analogy holds good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets. *Chapman.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other secretion as five to three, does not hold in this country, except in the hottest time of summer. *Arbutnot on Asinensia.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold; Alitka fantastic, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly held. *Shakespeare.*

3. To last; to endure.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a holding substance the skin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet so old,

But hop'd his life one winter more might hold. *Denham.*

4. To continue without variation.

We are our own, while our obedience holds.

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds. *Alfons, P. L.*

He did not hold in this mind long. *L' Estrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have held

From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do hold of his side do find it.

*Wisd. ii. 24.*

They must, if they hold to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle held,

You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryd.*

Numbers held.

With the fair freckled king and heard of gold:

So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,

So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden, Fob.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though holding in him; men both of giant-like hugeness and force. *Sidney.*

The mother, if the house holds of the lady, had rather, yea, and will, have her son cunning and bold. *Archam.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons holding under them. *Temple.*

My crown is absolute, and holds of none. *Dryden.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;

I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men hold and profess without ever having examined. *Locke.*

10. To hold forth. To harangue; to speak in public; to set forth publicly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, held forth in the market-place. *L' Estrange.*

11. To hold in. To restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with holding in. *Jer. vi. 11.*

12. To hold in. To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together. *Smyth.*

13. To hold off. To keep at a distance without closing with offers.

These are interests important enough, and yet we must be woe'd to consider them; may, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coyeness we hold off. *Decay of Piety.*

14. To hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade held on for many years after the bishops became Protestants; and some of their

names are still remembered with infamy on account of enriching their families by such sacrilegious alienations. *Smyth.*

15. To hold on. To proceed.

He held on, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L' Estrange.*

16. To hold out. To last; to endure.

Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot hold out. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body; so are there mountebanks for the political body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot hold out. *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving, and will hold on, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotson.*

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbutnot.*

17. To hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdued.

The great master went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, sore charged by Achmet, had much ado to hold out. *Kandler, Hist.*

You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves, should hold out so long against importunity. *Begbie.*

Nor could the hardest it's hold out

Against his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;

But yet my heart holds out. *Dryden, Spem. Friar.*

The citadel of Milan has held out formerly, after the conquest of the rest of the duchy. *Adriano on Italp.*

Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fast to hold it out, and fight it to the last?

Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and brought

By time and ill success to a submission? *Adriano, Cato.*

As to the holding out against so many alterations of state, it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

18. To hold together. To be joined.

Those old Gothic castles, made at several times, hold together only, as it were, by rugs and patches. *Dryden.*

19. To hold together. To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, if they cannot hold together. *Locke.*

20. To hold up. To support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could muster up, have helped only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves. *Tillotson.*

21. To hold up. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,

Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and clear. *Hudibras.*

22. To hold up. To continue the same speed.

When two start into the world together, the success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he hold up?

*Collier of Envy.*

23. To hold with. To adhere to; to cooperate with.

There is none that holdeth with me in these things but Michael. *Daniel.*

HOLD has the appearance of an intersection; but is the imperative mood.

Forbear; stop; be still.

Beho! lieutenant—sir—Montano! Genetians,

Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?

The general speaks to you—hold, hold, for shame! *Shakespeare.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such a  
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden.*

Hold, *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. It is used with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is often united, are take, lay, and have.

Those lords delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain ad to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they cannot lay hold on at once. *Fletcher.*

Uzzah, put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it; for the oven shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*

This is to give him liberty and power:

Rather thou shouldst lay hold upon him, send him

To deserv'd death, and a just punishment. *B. Jonson.*

Let but them

Find courage to lay hold on this occasion. *Milton, S. A.*

The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his hold. *L' Estrange.*

He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,

And rent away with ease the ling'ring hold. *Dryden.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,

Thy mercy set me free

Whilst in the confidence of prayer,

My soul took hold on thee. *Adrian.*

We are strangely bound to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. *Arbutnot.*

He kept his hold,

Nor lost till beauty was decay'd and old,

And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good hold, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,

My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another hold on you. *Shakespeare.*

5. Prison; place of custody.

They lay him in hold, because it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hodder.*

The prisoner in his hold retir'd

They laid hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day. *Acte.*

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty hold

Of Boilingbrooke. *Shakespeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise; and gives fortune no more hold of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden.*

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest hold of us. *Tillotson.*

Let us consist with an unbeliever's interest and safety to wrong you, and then it will be impos-



while you can have any hold upon him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*

8. **HOLD of a Ship.** All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. [from the Su. Goth. *hōd*, hollow.]

*Harris.*

Now a sea into the hold was got,  
Wave upon wave another sea had brought.

*Dryden.*

9. A lurking place; as the *hold* of a wild beast or deer. [from the Su. Goth. *hōd*, hollow, q. d. a cave.]

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe residence.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

There separated themselves unto David, into the hold to the wilderness, men of might.

1 Chron. xii. 8.

He shall destroy thy strong holds.

Jerem. xlviii. 18.

HO'LBACKE. \* n. s. [hold and back.] Let; hindrance; opposition.

I doubt not but you will be as forward to go, as any man to have you. The only holdback is the affection, and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 555.

HO'LDER. † n. s. [from hold.]

1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.

Struggling will with those,  
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose.

[She] starts—

Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls.

*Drayton, Polyolb.* 3. 7.

The makers and holders of plays are wedded to their own particular way.

*Merriner.*

2. One that keeps back or restrains, with in.

*Sherwood.*

3. One that supports, with up.

*Sherwood.*

4. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times past holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well as the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.

*Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

5. A possessor of any thing; as, a holder of stock. A mercantile expression of modern times.

HOLDENFO'RT. n. s. [hold and forth.] An haranguer; one who speaks in public.

Whence some tub holders have made

In powdering-tubs the richest trade. *Hedlinas.*

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the holderforth. *Addison.*

HO'LDFAST. † n. s. [hold and fast.]

1. Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several teeth are furnished with holdfasts suitable to the stress that they are put to.

*Ray on the Creation.*

2. Support; hold.

This holdfast was gone; his footing lost.

*Mouniaun, App. to Cæsar*, p. 18.

HO'LDING. † n. s. [from hold.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well as the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.

*Carew.*

Whether flax and tillage do not naturally multiply hands, and divide land into small holdings, and well improved? *Dip. Berkeley, Quæst.*, § 98.

2. Hold; influence.

Every thing would be drawn from his holdings to the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince.

*Burke on the present Discontents*, (1770.)

3. The burden or chorus of a song.

*Hammer.*

The holding every man shall bear, as loud

As his strong sides can volley. *Shakespeare.*

The under-song or holding whereof is, It is merrie in haul where boards wag all.

*The Serving Man's Comfort*, (1598.)

HO'LDSTER. \* See HOLSTER.

HOLE. † n. s. [Sax. *hol*; Dutch, *hol*;

from the Su. Goth. *hœlma*, M. Goth.

*huljan*, to cover, to hide. *Serenius.*]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a hole to hide this deed.

*Shakespeare.*

A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some hole, and so return to the place whence it began to move.

*Wilkins, Dædalus.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in holes and caverns the air is often detained.

*Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a small interstitial cavity.

Look upon linen that has small holes in it: those holes appear black, men are often deceived in taking holes for spots of ink; and painters, to represent holes, make use of black.

*Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear

A precious ring, that lightens all the holes.

*Shakespeare.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a hole, with a house upon his head.

*L'Ettrange.*

I have frightened ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another hole, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next hole.

*Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face Of the great cynic, thus he did lament:

How much more happy thou, that are content

To live within this little hole, than I

Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*

To this sense may be referred the proverbial expression of finding a hole to creep out at.

*Mason.*

7. Arm-hole. The cavity under the shoulder.

Ticking is most in the soles, and under the arm-holes and sides.

*Bacon.*

8. To take down a *HOLE*. To let fall; of the same import as to take down a peg.

“To take a hole lower, humbler, to humble, to bring down.”

*Cotgrave.*

He has taken his thoughts a hole lower.

*Lilly, Endimion.*

HOLE. \* adj. Whole. So written by our old authors.

See WHOLE.

TO HOLE. \* v. n. [from the noun.] To go into a hole.

I have you in a purse-net, Good master Picklock, with your warning brain, And wriggling engine-head of maintenance,

Which I shall see you hole with very shortly!

A fine round head, when those two lugs are off,

To trundle through a pillory.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

TO HOLE. \* v. a. [Saxon, *holian*; Germ. *hølen*.] To form a hole; to excavate.

HO'LDIDAM. † n. s. [See HALIDOM.] An ancient oath.

By my holdam here comes Cataline. *Shakspeare.*

Now on my faith, and holy dom, we are

Rebeldes to your worship. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

HO'LDAY. \* See HOLIDAY.

HO'LDAY. adv. [from hold.]

1. Fiously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,

Art not without ambition; but without

The illness should attend it; what thou would'st

highly.

That would'st thou holdy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Involuntarily; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that no holdy was observed to the last of those two excellent men.

*Hidney.*

HO'LINES. n. s. [from holdy.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

Ill it doth between your holiness

To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakspeare.*

Religion is rapt by discords, and the holiness of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal.

*Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,

Retire, great teacher, to thy promised bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularity.

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,

To bring my whole cause 'fore his holiness.

*Shakspeare.*

His holiness has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have

*Addison on Italy.*

HO'LLA. † interj. [The French have enlarged the term *ho* to a dissyllable by the assistance of their favourite adjunct

*la*, and used the compound word *ho-la* (or *stop there*) in combats; which we have adopted in common language, when we call upon a person to stop.

*Pegge.*

The word was a term of the manege, by which the rider restrained and stopped his horse. *Malone.* It is sometimes written, and pronounced, *holloa*.]

A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

*Holla* I stand there. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

TO HO'LLA. † v. n. [from the interjection.

This word is now vitiiously written *hollo* by the best authors; sometimes *halloo*, Dr. Johnson. — More frequently *halloa*, Dr. Johnson might have added; and the practice may be defended by referring to the Saxon *hallopan*, to shout aloud,]

To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,

And in his ear I'll halloa, Mortimer! *Shakspeare.*

What halloing and what stir is this to-day?

*Shakspeare.*

HO'LLA. \* n. s.

1. A shout. [from the Sax. *hallopan*.]

Last! last! I hear

Some far off halloo break the silent air.

*Milton, Comus*, (ed. 1645.)

He's here with a whoop, and gone with a halloa,

*Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

2. The word of command to a horse to stop. [from the interjection.]

What reeketh he his rider's angry stir,

His flustering halloa, or his hand I may?

*Shakspeare, Ven. and Aden.*

But I must give my horse the halloa.

*Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.*

HO'LLAND. n. s. Fine linen made in Hol-

land.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd  
For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden*.

**HOLLANDER.\*** *n. s.* A man of Holland.

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-  
bellied *Hollander*. *Shakespeare, Ovidius*.

**HOLLANDS.\*** A kind of cant term for  
gin; much of that liquor being brought  
into this country from *Holland*.

The holly. *Sax.* *holegn, hollen.* *Into*

**HOLLIN.\*** *See* *HOLLY*.

**HOLLOW-†** *adv.* [from *hole*, Dr. John-  
son says. It is the *Su. Goth.* and *Sax.*  
*hol, leel, holr, carus.*]

1. Excavated; having a void space within;  
not solid.

It is fortune's use  
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,  
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow  
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
He searches for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods.

*Dryden*.  
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the  
ground;  
The *hollow* towers with clamours ring around.

*Dryden*.

2. Light; loose.

A courier strong,  
Whose armed feet upon the *hollow* lay  
Seemed to thunder. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 15.*

3. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a  
cavity.

The southern wind,  
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,  
Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare*.  
Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,  
As thunders'd from the hinge to heave the door.

*Dryden*.  
4. Not faithful; not sound; not what one  
appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,  
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.  
*Hollow* church papists are like the roots of  
nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all  
the stinging leaves. *Bacon*.

He seem'd  
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;  
But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton, P. L.*

**HOLLOW.\*** *adv.* A colloquial expression;  
as, he carried it *hollow*, that is, he gained  
the prize without difficulty; as Skinner  
remarks, "luculenter vicit, he carried it  
*wholly, whole, and all.*" *Craven Dialect*.

**HOLLOW-EYED.\*** *adj.* [*hollow* and *eye*.]  
Having the eyes sunk in the head.

*Death hollow-eyed*,  
With bones shroud'd,  
With his worse-eden'd maw,  
And his gaily jaw. *Shelton, Poems, p. 257.*

A needy, *hollow-eyed*, sharp-looking wretch.  
*Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

**HOLLOW-HEARTED.** *adj.* [*hollow* and  
*heart*.] Dishonest; insincere; of practice  
or sentiment differing from profes-  
sion.

What could be expected from him, but knotty  
and crooked *hollow-hearted* dealings?

*Hemelt, Voc. For.*  
The *hollow-hearted*, disaffected,  
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras*.

**HOLLOW.** *n. s.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd,  
And by the happy hollow of a tree  
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or ale,  
behind the wall, and some passage to it.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Against the horse's side his spear  
He threw, which treachably with enclow'd fear;  
Whilst from the *hollow* of his wound proceed  
Groans not his own. *Danholm*.

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,  
Holding, obedient to his high command,  
The deep abyss. *Prior*.

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately didst descend  
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare*.

Forests grew  
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erhanging  
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior*.

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming  
such a *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison*.

4. Any opening or vacancy.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen. xxi. 25.*

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through  
little channels into the main hollow of the aqueduct.  
*Addison on Italy*.

To **HOLLOW-†** *v. a.* [*Sax.* *hollan*; Germ.  
*hollen*.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd* did the waves sustain,  
Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watery plains. *Dryden*.

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of  
wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator*.

To **HOLLOW-†** *v. n.* [This is written by  
neglect of etymology for *hollen*, Dr.  
Johnson says. But if we refer to the  
*Sax.* *ahlopan*, this charge is done away.

See **TO HOLLA-†**] To shout; to hoot.

This unseen jodel will wait, and in your ear  
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden*.

I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer,  
because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a  
noise. *Addison*.

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the  
stable.

Makes love with nodes, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope*.

**HOLLOWLY.** *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth, bear witness,  
And crow'st what I profess with kind intent,  
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert  
What best is boasted use, to mischief!

You shall arraign your conscience,  
And try your penitence, if it be sound,  
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

**HOLLOWNESS-†** *n. s.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no  
sound; no oar or bullets, except they happen  
to be a little hollowed in the casting, which  
*hollowness* penetrates the air. *Bacon*.

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind,  
so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in  
the place. *Hallwell*.

The river — is drawn into little *hollownesses*.  
*Hp. Taylor, Sermon*.

Earth's *hollownesses*, which the world's lungs  
are,

Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.  
*Donne, Poems, p. 144.*

An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no  
*hollowness* within them, though they be dry sub-  
stances. *Burnet*.

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does out love the least;  
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound  
Reverberates no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

People, young and raw, and soft nurtured,  
think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon

their own friendship a sure price of any man's;  
but when experience shall have shewn them the  
hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others,  
and the base and ingratulity of almost all,  
they will then find that a friend is the gift of God,  
and that he only who made hearts can unite them.

*South*.

**HOLLOWROOT.** *n. s.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A  
plant. *Ainsworth*.

**HOLLY.** *n. s.* [*holeyn*, *Sax.*] A tree.

The leaves are set about the edges  
with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries  
are small, round, and generally of a  
red colour, containing four triangular  
striated seeds in each. Of this tree  
there are several species; some variegated  
in the leaves, some with yellow  
berries, and some with white. *Miller*.

Faint blossoms drop with every blast;  
But the brown beauty like *holly* lasts. *Gey*.

Some to the *holly* bend  
Needing repair, and to the thicket come;  
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson*.

**HOLLYHOCK.** *n. s.* [*holihoc*, *Saxon*, com-  
monly called *holyoak*.] *Roseholme*. It is  
in every respect larger than the com-  
mon mallow. *Miller*.

*Hollyhock* far exceed poppies for their durableness,  
and are very ornamental. *Martineau*.

**HOLLYROSE-†**

**HOLLYTRE.** *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth*.

Why, *holly-rose*, dost thou of slender frame,  
Aod without scent, assume a rose's name?

*Tate's Cowley*.

**HOLM-†** *n. s.*

1. A river-island; an islet. [*Goth.* *holm*,  
*holm*; *Sax.* *holm*; *Dan.* *holm*.] In the  
north of England, *holms* are low lands  
near a river. It is sometimes pro-  
nounced, and written, *hown*. Where  
*holm* is the name of a place, or where it  
is joined with another word, it usually  
signifies a place surrounded with  
waters; but if water be not near the  
place, it may signify *hilly*; the *Saxon*  
word, according to Camden, meaning  
also a hill or mountain.

A little higher up the river was a *holm*, which  
divided it into two branches. *Vallentyne, Trav. iii. 295.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. [*Sax.*  
*hollen*, *holly*; the leaves of one sort of  
the evergreen oak are called *holly-  
leaved*.]

Under what tree didst thou take them com-  
panying together? who answered, under a *holm*  
tree. *Hist. of Sus. vet. 58.*

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward  
sawed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**HOLMEN.\*** *adj.* [from *holm*.] Made of  
*holm*. West of England. *Jennings*.

**HOLLOCAUST.** *n. s.* [*Sax.* and *holo*.] A  
burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the  
whole was consumed by fire, and no  
thing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which  
belong an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be con-  
sumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a  
burnt sacrifice for a boy. *Bacon*.

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made  
a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word,  
and it becomes an offering; let the hand do no  
unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*.

*Ray on the Creation*.

Eumenides cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice.

**HOL'LOGRAPHI.** *n. s.* [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether, by the grantor's own hand.

**HOLP.** The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.

His great love, sharp as his spur, *hulp* him  
To's house before us. *Shakespeare.*

**HOL'PEN.**† The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.

He hath *holpen* his servant Israel.

*St. Luke, i. 54.*  
In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat *more holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

**HOL'LYSTER.** *n. s.* [*hol*, *teol*, *Sax.* a hiding place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

Into his rusty *holster* put what meat  
Into his bow he could not get. *Bulwer.*

To **HOL'LYSTER.** *v. n.* To bustle; to make a disturbance. West of England. *Grose.*

**HOLTY.** *n. s.* [at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, *holt* signifies that it is or hath been

woody, or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, i. e. hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*, Gibson.—

Mr. H. Tooke deduces this word from the Sax. *helan*, to cover; *holled*, *hol'd*, *holt*; a rising ground or knoll covered

with trees. Div. of Parl. ii. 383. Serenius, long before, had made a similar deduction from the Goth. and Icel. *hulja*, *hodia*, to cover. We also use

this word, however, simply for a hill, without any reference to its covering, but rather with the meaning of bleak or barren. In this case, perhaps, the Icel. *holt*, a rough and barren place, is the etymon.]

1. A wood; a grove; a forest. The word is still thus used in many parts of England. Cherry *holt*, a plantation of cherry-trees. Norfolk.

These *holts*, and these *hays*,  
That hat in winter dead yben and drie,  
Herehest hem in grene, when that May is.

*Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. iii. 355.*  
The wilde forest, the clothed *holts* with grame,  
*Id. Surrey, Songs, &c. p. 10.*

A grove, *hol*, or wood of such trees.

*Mede's Works, (1677.) p. 65.*

2. A hill.

O'er *holt* and heath  
We went, through deserts waste, and forests wild.

*Buffum, Tass. viii. 12.*  
Underneath the *holts* to hoar.

Old Poem cited by Percy, Rel. Anc. Poet. v. 1. Gloss.  
*Id. Surrey, Songs, &c. p. 10.*

He, whose rustic neck  
O'er heath and craggy *holt* her wing display'd.

*Id.*

**HOL'LY.** *adj.* [*haly*, *Saxon*; *heyligh*, Dutch, from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clergy-  
men!

And see a book of prayer in his hand,  
True ornaments to know a *holy* man.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honour-  
able.

And, doubting that, most *holy*. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. [*Sax. halsa*; Icel. *heilaga*, from *hala*, to praise. Serenius.]

State, *holy* or unshallow'd, what of that? *Shaks.*  
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand  
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre.

*Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them, that the good  
God could not be pleased with any thing cruel;  
nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean.

*South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness,  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
He has down'd it, were it carbuncled  
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shaks. Ant. and. Cloy.*

**HOLY-CROSS DAY.** *n. s.* The fourteenth of September. See HOLY-ROOD.

**HOLY-GHOST.** *n. s.* [*haly* and *gast*, *Sax.*] The third person of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which  
must guide us, I ask, how shall any one distinguish  
the inspirations of the *Holy Ghost*?

*Locke.*

**HOLY ONE.** *n. s.* [*holy* and *one*.] 1. One of the appellations of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis; applied also to God the Son.

I am the Lord, your *Holy One*, the Creator of  
Israel, your King. *Isaiah, chiv. 15.*

I know thee who thou art, the *Holy One* of  
God. *St. Luke, iv. 34.*

Nor from the *Holy One* of Heaven  
Refrained his tongue blasphemous. *Milton, P. L.*

2. One separated to the service of God.

And of Levi he said, Let thy Thummin and  
thy Urim be with thy *holy one*. *Deut. xxxiii. 8.*

Though by *holy one* be principally meant the  
high priests, — yet it comprehends all the rest of  
the priests and Levites in conjunction with him.

*Patrick.*

**HOLY-ROOD DAY.** *n. s.* The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the Cross, by the emperor

Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem by Cosroes, king of Persia, about the year of Christ 615; the fourteenth day, of September.

*Brand.*  
This day, they say, is called *holy-rood* day,  
And all the youth are now a nutting gone.

*Com. of Germ the Collier of Croydon.*

**HOLY-THURSDAY.** *n. s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

**HOLY-WEEK.** *n. s.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

**HOLYDAY.** *n. s.* [*holy* and *day*.] 1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

The histories, which were writ before the reformation, do frequently speak of transactions happening upon such a *holy-day*, or about such a time, without mentioning the month; relating one thing to be done at *Lammas-tide*, and another about *Martlemas*, &c. so that were these names quite left out of the calendar, we might be at a loss to know when several of these transactions happened.

*Whately on the Comm. Prayer.*

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holidays* for many years after.

*Knolles, Hist.*  
Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest  
With the old Romans you were wont to feast.

*Waller.*

3. A day of gaiety and joy.

My approach has made a little *holy-day*,  
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.

*Rover, Jane Shore.*

4. A day of rest from ordinary occupation.

Suppose you had a mind to persuade Mr. Maittaire to give you a *holy-day*? would you bluntly say to him, give me a *holy-day*?

*Ed. Chatterfield.*

**HOLYDAY.** *adj.*

1. Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful.

Headbands, *holyday* clothes, and veils, glasses, and scarfs, *Knights, Trial of Truth, (1580.) fol. 7.*

What, have I scaped love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare, Merry. Wives of Windsor.*

2. Occurring seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

**HOM'AGE.** *n. s.* [*homage*, Fr.; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.

Call my sovereign yours,  
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects.

*Shakespeare.*  
The chief, in a solemn manner, did their *homages* and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Ducies.*

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.

The gods' great mother, when her heavenly race  
Do homage to her. *Deidamia.*

A turf of daisies on a flowery lay  
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;  
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made.

And due obedience to the dairy paid. *Dryden.*  
Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet!  
Go, like dogs beneath your masters' feet!

*Dryden.*

To **HOM'AGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

**HOM'AGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *homage*.] Subject to *homage*.

Of them two, he of Holland, being *homageable* to none, — was the more potent.

*Huvel, Lett. i. ii. 15.*

For which he is *homageable* to the crown of France. *Huvel, Lett. i. vi. 12.*

**HOM'NAGER.** *n. s.* [*homnager*, French, from *homage*.] One who holds by *homage* to a superior lord.

Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine  
Is Caesar's traitor. *Shakespeare.*

His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Brereton, his *homnager*. *Brereton, Mem. F. H.*

**HOM'E.** *n. s.* [*hann*, *Sax.* The past participle of *hman*, *coire*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. ii. 347. A word, however, as Serenius has observed, of the highest antiquity; *haim*, M. Goth. a village, a town; *heim*, Su. Goth. a house, a mansion; and probably primitive. Wælcet views it as derived from *heima*, to cover, to shield.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision  
Which shall be needful for your entertainment.

*Shakespeare.*

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend.

*Temple.*

*Home* is the sacred refuge of our life,  
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.

*Dryden.*

When Hector went to see  
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,  
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone.

*Dryden.*

Those who have *home*, when *home* they do repair,  
To a last lodging call their waul'd ring friends.

*Dryden.*

## 2. His own country.

How can tyrants wisely govern *home*,  
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shaks.*  
Their determination is to return to their *home*,  
and to trouble you no more.

*Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,  
With love to friend.

*Dryden.*

And factions soulders are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*  
They who pass through a foreign country, to-  
wards their native *home*, do not usually give up  
themselves to the pleasures of the place. *Atterbury.*

## 3. The place of constant residence.

Florida, by plenty made the *home* of war,  
Shall sweep her crime, and bow to Charles rear'd.

*Prior.*

## 4. Home, united to a substantive, signifies domestic, or of the same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be  
more in value than the importation of foreign.

*Bacon.*

## HOME,† adv. [from the noun.]

### 1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children is the mountain lights  
on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to  
Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright  
yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

### 2. To one's own country.

Men in distant regions raise,  
To bring polite manners home. *Gay, Feb. 14.*

*Gay.*

### 3. Close to one's own house, or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation  
of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself.

*L'Estrange.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our  
interest. *Addison.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms,  
you will, by particular application, bring *home* to  
your own concern. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

### 4. To the point designed; to the utmost;

closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to bide his faults, or never  
to shew them, but when they might pay *home*.

*Sylvest.*

With his prepared arrow he charges *home*;  
My unsupplied body. *Shakspeare, A. Lear.*

*A loyal sir*

To him then follow 't: I will pay thy graces  
*home* both in word and deed. *Shakspeare.*

Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakspeare.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little,  
and seldom drive business *home* to the full period;  
but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

*Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh  
off the objection *home*. *Snodgrass.*

Break through the thick array  
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him.

*Addison.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality;  
and, in order to press this *home*, he makes less use  
of reasoning. *Broom.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors them-  
selves, who speak very *home* to the point.

*Atterbury.*

### 5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

*Poison may be false;*  
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure.

*Dryden.*

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for  
he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to  
avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or ex-  
pose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*

## 1. Native; natural. [home and born.]

Though he be thus elemented, arm  
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm.

*Danne.*

## 2. Domestic; not foreign.

With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands.

*Page.*

## 3. Native; natural. [home and bred.]

God hath taken care to anticipate every man,  
to draw him early into his church, before other  
competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of  
the world, should be able to pretend to him.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

## 4. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong.

*Dryden.*

## 5. Domestic; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,  
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,  
I can you tidings tell. *Spenyer, F. Q.*

*By homebred fury rent, long groni'd.* *Philips.*

## 6. HOMEVELT,† adj. [home and felt.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,  
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;  
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,  
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,  
I never heard till now. *Milton, Comm.*

Happy next him, who to these shades retires,  
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,  
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,  
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Page.*

## 7. HOMEKEEPING,\* adj. [home and keep.] Staying at home.

*Homekeeping* youths have ever *home*ly wit.

*Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Fer.*

## 8. HOMELESS,\* adj. [home and less.] Wanting a home; having no home.

*Homeless*, rudely. *Homeless*, rudely.

## 9. HOMELESS,† n. s. [from *home*ly.] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness. Originally, management; care of home.

So "Grisild's wifely *homelessness*." *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

Coarse tapestry may, afar off, show well;  
which, when it comes to be close view'd, discovers  
an *homelessness* in texture and faults enough, both in  
shapes and colours. *Sp. Hall, Rom. p. 51.*

Humor has opened a great field of railway to  
men of more delicacy than greatness of genius,  
by the *homelessness* of some of his sentiments.

*Addison.*

## 10. HOMEY,† adj. [from *home*.] And at first this adjective signified what related to home or household. "The enemies of a man

be they that ben *home*ly with hym." *Wicliffe, St. Matt. x. 36.* "They of his own household." *Pres. Version.*

Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude. It is used both of persons and things.

Each place harbours without curiosity, and  
*home*ly without loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise  
A spring of water mildly tumbling down;  
Whereby approached not in any wise  
The *home*ly shepherd nor the ruler clown. *Spenyer.*

Like rich hangings in an *home*ly house,  
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakspeare.*

Be plain, good sons, and *home*ly in thy drift:

Riddling confession and but riddling shift. *Shakspeare.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *home*ly wit. *Shakspeare.*

Our stomachs will make what's *home*ly savoury. *Shakspeare.*

It is for *home*ly features to keep home; *Shakspeare.*

They had their name thence. *Milton, Comm.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so  
*home*ly but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

Their *home*ly fare d' spites the hungry band  
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*

Now *Shakespeare* daily entertains  
His *Chloe* in the *home*liest strains. *Swift.*

*Home*ly persons, the more they endeavour to  
adorn themselves, the more they expose the defects  
they want to hide. *Clarendon.*

HOMEY,† adv. Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

It is a beautiful child; *home*ly brought up.  
In a rude hostility. *J. Jonson, New Tan.*

Thus like the god his father, *home*ly drest,  
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden.*

HOMEYLYN, n. s. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HOME MADE,† adj. [home and made.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *home*-  
made commodities, makes them yield less to the  
first seller.

HOME, n. s. A Hebrew measure of about  
three pints.

An *home* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty  
shekels of silver. *Jer. xxvii. 16.*

## HOME SPEAKING,\* n. s. [home and speak.] Forceful and efficacious speech.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was  
Lord to express his indomitable power in what  
sort him best seemed; sometimes by a mild and  
familiar discourse; sometimes with plain and im-  
partial *home*speaking. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

## HOME SPUN,† adj. [home and spun.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *home*spun cloths, were seen  
Good pinners, edg'd with colbertens. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad cloth,  
very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was sub-  
stantial, honest, *home*spun ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; ineleg-  
ant.

They sometimes put on, when they go abroad,  
long, sleeveless coats of *home*spun cotton.

*Sandys, Trav.*

We say, in our *home*spun English proverb, He  
killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Our *home*spun suitors must forsake the field,  
And *Shakspeare* to the wolf Scarlati yield.

*Addison.*

## HOME SPUN, n. s. A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustic man. Not in use.

What *home*spun *home*spun have we swaggering  
here,

So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakspeare.*

## HOME STALL,† n. s. [ham and trebe, HOME STALL,† SAXON.] The place of the house; including sometimes a small portion of land adjoining the house.

I do not see thee led into the market-place, or  
any other part of the city, or thy *home*stead of Na-  
zareth, but into the vast wilderness.

*Sp. Hall, Contemp. Christ tempted.*

Both house and *home*stead into seas are borne,  
And rocks are from their old foundations torn.

*Dryden.*

Through every *home*stead and through every yard  
(His midnight walks) panting, forlorn he flies.

*Somerville.*

**HOM'EWARD.** } *adv.* [ham and peap; H. **HOM'EWARDS.** } Saxon.] Towards home; towards the native place; towards the place of residence.

Then Urania homeward did arise,  
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs  
Do even drag me homeward. *Shakespeare.*  
Since such love's native station is, may still  
My love descend, and journey down the hill,  
Not panting after growing beauties; so  
I shall ob on with them who homeward go.

Look homeward, angel, now, and melt with  
ruth;

And O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! *Milton, Lycidas.*  
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,  
Which clap their wings, and clear the liquid sky,  
Which homeward from their wat'ry pastures borrow,  
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden.*

What now remains,  
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,  
And, wand'ring homewards, seek our safe haven. *Dryden.*

**HOMICIDE.** *n. s.* [homicide, French, homicidium, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood; contrist this according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that homicide only is forbidden; but contrist it in reference to the law of the Jews, shoot which the question was, and it shall easily appear to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder 't that that black destruction drives!  
The homicide of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [Homicide, Fr. *homicide*, Latin.] A murderer; a manslayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,  
So might I live one hour in your sweet house.  
— If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,  
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Hector comes, the homicide, to wield  
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*

**HOMICIDAL.** *adj.* [from homicide.] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,  
With homicidal rage the king oppress. *Pope.*

**HOMILETICAL.** *adj.* [homiletic.] Social; conversable.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for retirement, severe; his virtuous active chiefly, and homiletical; not those lazy sullen ones of the cloyster. *Athenberg, Character of Luther.*

**HOMILIST.\*** *n. s.* [from homily.] One who preaches to a congregation.

To this good homilist I have ever been stubborn. *Brown, and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

The plainest Christian homilist, speaking as the oracles of God. *Hard's Works*, vol. 8: p. 124.

**HOMILY.** *n. s.* [homily, Fr. *homilie*.] A discourse read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings used in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried, Have patience, good people! *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

If we survey the homilies of the ancient church, we shall discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the homily was constantly the business of the day. *Hawmond, Fundam.*

**HOMOGENEAL.** } *adj.* [homogene, Fr. **HOMOGENEUS.** } *adj.* *homogène*.] Having the same nature or principles; suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is by concretion of homogeneous parts. *Bacon.*  
Ice is a similiary body, and heterogeneous concretion, whose material is properly water. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An homogeneous mass of one kind is easily distinguishable from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so of the rest.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

**HOMOGENEALNESS.** } *n. s.* [from homogene-  
**HOMOGENEITY.** } *neous* or *homog-*  
**HOMOGENEOUSNESS.** } *neal*.] Participa-  
tion of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity or homogeneity of parts.

Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is impossible to account for the homogeneity or similarity of the secreted liquors. *Cheyne.*

**HOMOGENY.** *n. s.* [*homogénia*.] Joint nature. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and every part retureth to its nature or homogeneity. *Bacon.*

**HOMOLOGOUS.** *adj.* [homologue, French; *homologue*.] Having the same manner or proportions.

Comparing the homologous or corresponding members on both sides.

*Sp. Berkeley, Analyst.* § 59.

**HOMOXYMOUS.** *adj.* [homonymy, French; *homonymie*.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous; having a common name for several things, but having a different definition of each by the explanation of that name for each.

It is a rule in art, that words which are homonymy, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished.

*Sp. Bramhall against Hobbes*, p. 13.

As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymy, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts, Logic.*

**HOMOXYMY.** *n. s.* [homonymie, French; *homonymie*.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Shun homonymy, and — state the question. *Shelford, Learned Discourses*, (1635,) p. 121.

The devil earthly himself in an homonymy, as a fox is the ground; if he be stopped at one hole, he will get out at another.

*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 272.

**HOMOTONOUS.** *adj.* [*homotónous*.] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

*Quincy.*

**HONE.** *n. s.* [This word M. Casaubon derives from *hōnē*; Junius from *hōnen*, Welsh; Skinner, who is always rational, from hien, Saxon, a stone; hennan, to stone; Scerenius, from the Icel. *heini*, a whetstone.] A whetstone.

A hone and a pruner, to pare away grass. *Tasso.*  
These snakes they make to shed changelings  
Of all the folks they list on;  
They turned barbers into hons,  
And namons into hons.

*Bulld of St. George for England.*  
To HONE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *hoigner*, to whine; Su. Goth. *hōnjan*.] To whine. See TO WHINE.

His heart is still with her, to talk of her, admiring, and commending her, lamenting, hōning, wishing himself any thing for her sake.

**HONEST.**† *adj.* [honeste, Fr.; *honestus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?

— A very honest hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Shakespeare.*

An honest physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an honest and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. *Shaks.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day.

He's honest, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

4. Creditable; honourable.

It is not honest, it may not advance. *Chauc. C.T.P.*  
No manner of art that was honest.

*Sir T. Flyet, God. fol. 49. b.*  
Let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses, [in the margin, honest honest trades.] *Titus*, iii. 14.

5. Well-looking; jolly; open. [Lat. *honestus*.]

Bacchus ever fair and young; —  
Flush'd with a purple grace, *Dryden, Alex. Fount.*  
He shews his honest face.

The strong labours of ox, of honest fellow.

*Thomson, Summer.*

6. HONEST FELLOW. An ironical expression, as good-fellow is sometimes used; denoting a jovial companion.

I was five hours with three merry, and two honest fellows. The former sang catches; and the latter even died with laughing at the noise they made. — Says one of the honest fellows, — let us drink aloud. We did so from seven of the clock until eleven! *Tatler*, No. 45.

To HONEST.\* *v. a.* [Lat. *honesto*.] To adorn; to grace; to credit.

He also did honest and honour the men with his presence. *Alp. Sidney, Sem. fol. 159.*

You have very much honoured my lodging with your presence. *B. Jonson, Epigr.*

To HONESTATE.\* *v. a.* [Lat. *honestatus*.]

To honour. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

HONESTATION.\* *n. s.* [Lat. *honestatio*.]

Adornment; grace.

Many courtiers have brought out with them much of this precious melt of human prudence and sagacity, by which virtuous qualities and assurances they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the minds of men.

*W. Montague, Dec. Ess.* P. I. (1648,) p. 119.

**HONESTLY.** *adv.* [from honest.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot

Live honestly, would rather perish basely. *B. Jonson.*

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the public service, however honestly and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

## 2. With chastity; modesty.

HO'NEST.† n. s. [honestest, Fr. *honestas*, Lat.]

## 1. Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.  
— Why, then mine honesty shall be my dower.

*Shakespeare.*

Goodness, as that which makes men profess their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*, though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem.

*Temple.*

## 2. Honour; credit.

For the honesty of your shooting.

*Ascham, Triumph. B. I.*

You looked some time to have had *honesty*, pleasures, and commodities.

*Bp. Ridley, Farewell to his Friends.*

## 3. Frankness; liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. — Every man has his fault, and honesty is his.

*Shakespeare, Tim. of Ath.*

HONEY. n. s. [huny, Saxon *honi*, Dutch; *hones*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell; it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure; and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboscis, or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey deposited in the comb is destined for the young offspring; but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

So work the honey bees,  
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach  
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Touching his education and first fostering, some affirm, that he was fed by honey bees. *Rel. Hist.*  
In ancient time there was a kind of honey, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours.

*Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a honey pot.

*L'Estrange.*

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable saps, resolved of the bile, balsamick and pectored: *honey* contains no inflammable spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Aruth.*

New wine, with honey temper'd milk, we bring;  
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

## 2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found

Matter against him, that for ever mars  
The honey of his language. *Shakespeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,  
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. Sweet; sweetness; a name of tenderness. [Met; corculum.]

Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;  
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,  
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Why, honey bird, I bought him on purpose for thee.

To HO'NEY. v. n. [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live

In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,  
Sew'd in corruption, honeying and making love  
O'er the nasty sty. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

## HO'NEY-BAG. n. s. [honey and bag.]

The honey-bag is the stomach, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter.

*Grew, Museum.*

## HO'NEY-COMB. n. s. [honey and comb.]

The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white honey-comb surround,  
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd.

*Dryden.*

## HO'NEY-COMBED. adj. [honey and comb.]

Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honey-combed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.

*Wicman.*

## HO'NEY-DEW. n. s. [honey and dew.]

Sweet dew.

There is a honey-dew which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects.

*Martiner.*

How honey-dews enshroud the fragrant morn,  
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn.

*Garrh.*

## HO'NEY-FLOWER. n. s. [melanthus, Lat.]

A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name.

*Miller.*

## HO'NEY-ONAT. n. s. [melio, Latin; honey and onat.]

An insect.

*Ainsworth.*

## HO'NEY-HARVEST. n. s. [honey and harvest.]

Honey collected.

Bees—haunt the fields, and bring  
Their honey-harvest home.

*Dryden, Ovid.*

## HO'NEY-MOON.† n. s. [honey and moon.]

The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

And now their honey-moon, that late was clear,  
Doth pale, obscure, and tedious appear.

*Corneille, (1612).*

A man should keep his fiery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the honey-moon is over.

*Addison.*

## HO'NEY-MONTH.\* n. s. [honey and month.]

The honey-moon.

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very honey-moon.

*Tuller, No. 192.*

## HO'NEY-MOUTHED.\* adj. [honey and mouth.]

Flattering; using honied words.

He must be told on't, and he shall: the office  
Becomes a woman best; I'll take't upon me:  
If I prove honey-mouthed, let my tongue blister.

*Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.*

## HO'NEY-STALK.\* n. s. Clover-flower.

*Johnson.*

With words more sweet and yet more dangerous,  
Than balms to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep.

*Titus Andronicus.*

## HO'NEY-SUCKLE.† n. s. [coprifolium, Lat.]

## 1. Woodbine; the plant.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. Miller enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Did her steel into the plashed bower,  
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,  
Forbidden the sun to enter; like to favourites,  
Made proud by prizes, that advance their pride  
Against the power that bred it.

*Shakespeare.*

With ivy enopled, and interweave  
With flouting honeysuckle.

*Milton, Comus.*

## 2. The flower or blossom of the woodbine.

Woodbine that beareth the honeysuckle.

*Barrett, Alt. (1580.)*

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle  
Gently entwine.

*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

A honey-suckle,

The amorous woodbine's offspring.

*Sicily and Naples, or The Fatal Union, (1640.)*

Then mallow beat, and honeysuckles pond;

With these alluring savours sweet the ground.

*Dryden.*

## HO'NEY-SWEET.\* adj. Sweet as honey.

The virtuous quiete,

That is in marriage *honey-sweet*.

*Chaucer, March. Tale.*

Pr'ythee, honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to Saint.

*Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.*

## HO'NEY-TONGUED.\* adj. [honey and tongue.]

Using soft speech.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,

To show his teeth as white as whilom bone;

And consciences, that will not die in death,

Pay him the due of honey-tongu'd Boyet.

A blister on his sweet tongue, with my heart!

*Shakespeare, Love's L. Lost.*

## HO'NEY-WORT. n. s. [cerinthe, Lat.]

A plant.

## HO'NEYLESS. adj. [from honey.]

Being without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,

And leave them *honeyless*.

*Shakespeare.*

## HO'NIED.† adj. [from honey.]

It is an adjective of frequent occurrence in our old poets; but it is not confined to them; for the admirable author of the Christian Life has also adopted it.]

## 1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honeyed* thigh,

That at her flowery work doth sing.

*Milt. Il Pens.*

## 2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,

The air, a *honey'd* libation, is still;

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,

To steal his sweet and *honeyed* sentences.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear  
The bait of *honied* words; a rougher tongue  
Draws hitherward. *Milton, S. A.*  
The Grecian sophists, as Plutarch tells us,  
by their sighing tones, and *honied* words, and effeminate phrases and accents, did very often transport their auditors into a kind of factitious enthusiasm. *Scott, Works, II. 129.*

**HON'IEDNESS.** \* *n. s.* [from *honied*.] Sweetness; allurement. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**HON'ORARY.** adj. [*honourarius*, Lat.]

1. Done in honour; in honour.  
There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison on Italy.*  
This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Confering honour without gain.  
The Romans adorned with little *honorary* rewards, that without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

**HON'OUR.** *n. s.* [*honour*, French; *honor*, old French and Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.  
I will promote thee unto very great *honour*. *Numer. xxii. 17.*

2. Reputation; fame.  
A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not now used, Dr. Johnson says. It was applied, however, in his time, as it is now, to the Master of the Rolls; and now also to the great law-officer, of modern appointment, called the Vice-Chancellor.

Return unto thy lord,  
Bid him not fear the separated councils:  
His *honour* and myself are at one;  
And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shakespeare.*

4. Subject of praise.  
Thou happy father,  
Think that the clearest gods, who make them  
honours  
Of man's impossibilities, have preserved thee. *Shakespeare.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.  
Now shall I see thy love; what motive may  
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?  
— That which upholds him, and that which upholds,  
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine  
honour. *Shakespeare.*  
If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from  
conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the  
repute and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do  
honour is to treat with reverence.  
They take thee for their mother,  
And every day do honour to thy grave. *Shakspeare.*  
His Grace of Canterbury,  
Win holds his state at court, amongst pursuivants.  
— His? 'tis he, indeed!  
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakspeare.*  
This is a duty in the fifth commandment,  
required towards our prince and our parent under  
the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the  
notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear,  
and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and  
power. *Rogers.*

7. Chastity.

Be she *honour-flaw'd*,  
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;  
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her  
*honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not  
present itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shakespeare.*

8. Dignity of mien.  
Two of far colder shape, erect and tall,  
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,  
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Glory; boast.  
A late eminent person, the *honour* of his  
profession for integrity and learning. *Burnet, Theory.*

10. Public mark of respect.  
He saw his friends, who welch'd beneath the  
waves,  
Their funeral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd of their  
quiet graves. *Dryden, Æn.*  
Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as  
these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of  
the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury.*  
Numbers engage their lives and labours, some  
to keep together a little dirt that shall bury them  
in the end; others to gain so *honour*, that at best  
can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part  
of the world, and is envied and calumniated by  
more than 'tis truly given. *Watts, Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.  
Henry the seventh, truly plying  
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,  
Restored to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,  
Made my name once more noble. *Shakespeare.*  
*Honours* were conferred upon Antoine by  
Haidari in his infancy. *Watson, Rom. Hist.*

12. Civilities paid.  
Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,  
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.  
The size then shock the *honours* of his head,  
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

14. Seignior; lordship.  
Being his majesty's steward of his majesty's  
*honour* and manor of Woodstock.  
*Ld. Clarendon, Life Contin. III. 949.*

15. Honour, or on my honour, is a form of  
protestation used by the lords in judicial  
decisions.  
My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise. *Shakespeare.*

To *HON'OUR.* *v. a.* [*honorer*, French;  
*honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.  
He was called our father, and was continually  
honoured of all men, as the next person unto the  
king. *Eth. xvi. 11.*  
The poor man is honoured for his skill, and the  
rich man is honoured for his riches. *Eccles. x. 30.*  
He that is honoured in poverty, how much  
more in riches? *Eccles. x. 31.*  
How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not.  
*Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.  
We nourish 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,  
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and  
scatter'd.  
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shakespeare.*

3. To glorify.  
I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall  
follow after them; and I will be honoured upon  
Pharaoh and upon all his host; that the Egyptians  
may know that I am the Lord. *Ex. xiv.*

**HON'OURABLE.** adj. [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.  
Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the  
crowning city, whose merchants are princes,  
whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth? *Isa. xliii. 8.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.  
Sir, I'll tell you,  
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him  
That I think *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Confering honour.  
Think't thou it *honourable* for a nobleman  
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakespeare.*  
Then warlike kings, who for their country  
fought,  
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable*  
task on me, were more able to perform it them-  
selves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.  
Sith this wretched woman overcame,  
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,  
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom,  
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb. *Spenser, F. Q.*

5. Not to be disgraced.  
Here's a Bohemian Tartar carries the coming  
down of thy fat woman! — let her descend, my  
chambers are *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.  
As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this,  
that he took Jeppo for an haven. *1 Mac. xiv. 5.*  
Methinks I could not die with more so contented  
as in the king's company, his cause being  
just, and his quarters *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.  
The end sent him to know if they would  
entertain their pardon, in case he should come in  
person, and assure it. They answered, they did  
conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself  
they would most thankfully colour it. *Hayward.*  
If thy bent of love be *honourable*,  
Thy purpose mairing, send me word tomorrow. *Shakespeare.*

8. Equitable.  
**HON'OURABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *honourable*.]  
Eminence; magnificence; gene-  
rosity; dignity; honesty.

My next place, of the *honourableness* of mar-  
riage amongst all, he smooths over with a pre-  
tended concession.  
*Sp. Holl. Hen. of the Mare. Clergy, p. 108.*  
Peter, moved with the patriarch's persuasions,  
the equity and *honourableness* of the cause, — took  
the whole business upon him. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 11.*

To spread the fame of the Gospel in the world;  
to make it appear lovely in the eyes of all be-  
holders; and to allure them to submit to the  
*honourableness*, the gentleness, the civility of its  
yoke. *Spirit, Hist. R. Soc. p. 566.*

The dignity of the office, and *honourableness* of  
the employment. *Eichard, Gr. of Const. of the Clergy, p. 126.*

**HON'OURABLY.** adv. [from *honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.  
The reverend albot,  
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Shakespeare.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.  
After some six weeks, which the king did  
*honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's  
intercession, he was arraigned of high treason,  
and condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Respectably; with exemption from reproach.  
'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve;  
Why did I not more *honourably* starve? *Dryden.*

**HO'NOUR.**† *n. s.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and honourer. Pope.

First, for what concerns our own church: it was a sincere honourer and approver of it.

Ward, *Life of Dr. Henry More*, p. 165.

**HO'NOURLESS.\*** *adj.* [honour and less.] Without honour; not honoured.

That religion, which renders void the first precept of my text, by taking away the "fear of God," will always be for introducing a form of government which renders void the second; by taking away all "honour from the king." And so, reciprocally, will an honourless king promote the worship of a fearless God.

Warburton, *Serm.* xiv.

**HOOD.**† *n. s.* [Sax. *hab*; German *heut*; Dutch *heid*.] Quality; character; condition; as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

Thou ken'st little good,  
So vainly to advance thy beedless hood.  
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* Feb.

**HOOD**† *n. s.* [Sax. *hōd*, Sax. *hōd*, probably from *hōp*, head. Dr. Johnson.—Chaucer writes it *hōwer*, and Mr. Tyrwhitt derives it from the Teut. *hōf*, the head. Mr. H. Tooke views it as the participle of the Sax. *heapan*, to leave or lift up. Ruddiman, as the Dutch *hooft*, *huyf*, a coil, *huygen*, to cover the head. And thus also Serenius refers to the Alem. *huten*, *huden*, to cover, to protect.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

The gloves, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils.  
Isaiah, lii. 25.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd;  
Their hoods and sleeves the same. Dryden.

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

All hoods make not monks.

Shakespeare, *K. Henry VIII.*

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his hood, that none should discern him. Walton.

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a hood, which could be separated from and joined to it.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree. It is so named from the hood or cowl of the monks; the cut or fashion of which was so contrived, that in cold or wet weather it might be a covering to the head; or, at other times, might be thrown back, hanging upon the neck by the lower end, after the same manner as the academical hood is now worn.

Such ministers, as are graduates, shall wear upon their surplices such hoods as are agreeable to their degrees; which no minister shall wear, being no graduate, under pain of suspension.

Constit. and Canons Eccl. 38.

**To Hood.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To dress in a hood. Hulot.

To converse veiled and hooded, and sing like a devout nun.

Drivet, *Soul and Sens.* of *Endor*, (1674,) p. 816.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,  
The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. Pope.

2. To disguise, as in a hood.

But hooded with the show of outward love,  
Regulating my simplicitie of mind,  
He in the end a deadly foe did prove. *Mist. for Mag.* p. 648.

3. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes  
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. Shakespeare.

4. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In fountains water dips above;  
Of it a dead extinguisher he makes,  
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. Dryden.

5. To put the covering on the head of a hawk. A term of falconry, applied to a hawk when he is not to fly. See the third sense of Hood.

See him laugh'd at! See him baffled!

As a hooded hawk, or owl

With light blinded, when the fowl

With their armies cluck about her,  
Some to beat, and some to flout her. Fanshawe, *Pastor Fido*.

**HOODMAN Blind.** *n. s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,

That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind? Shakespeare.

**To Hoodwink.** *v. a.* [hood and wink.]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly hoodwinking themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. Sidney.

We will blind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the league of the adversaries. Shakespeare.

Then she who hath been hoodwink'd from her birth,  
Doth first herself within death's mirror see. Davies.

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost,  
And hoodwink'd, for a man embrace a post. B. Jonson.

Satan is fain to hoodwink those that start.

Dec. of Perjury

Prejudice so dexterously hoodwinks men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. Locke.

Must I wed Rodogune?  
Fantastick cruelty of hoodwink'd chance! Rame.

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,  
The hoodwink'd goddess keeps her partial court. Gortch.

2. To cover; to hide.

To be patient, for the prize, I'll bring thee to,  
Shall hoodwink this mischance. Shakespeare.

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infancy, which often she had owed to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all knew how he struck him. Sidney.

**HOOF.** *n. s.* [Sax. *hōf*; Dutch, *hoef*.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the hoof of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. Eccl. xxi. 11.

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his hoof. More.

**HOOF-BOUND.** *adj.* [hoof and bound.]

A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A hoof-bound horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. Farrier's Dict.

**To Hood.\*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To walk; to move by leisurely steps: applied to cattle.

To hood it's as many weary miles,—  
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods. Ethwald, *H. Scott's Lady of the Lake*, Notes.

**HOOFED.** *adj.* [from hoof.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the hoofed, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the cloven, the lion is the strongest. Greav.

**HOOK.**† *n. s.* [hoce, hoec, Saxon; *hoec*, Dutch; *hake*, *iecl*, *hokni*, crooked, and Teut. *heack*, the same.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's hook and pot-hooks.

This falling rope, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great hooks and strong ropes to have pulled it down. Aniles.

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden hooks,  
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. Spenser.

My headed hook shall pierce  
Their slinky jaws. Shakespeare.

Though divio Plato thus of pleasures thought,  
They us with hooks and baits, like fishes, caught. Denham.

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man  
Loves woman for, besides that hook of wiving,  
Fairness, which strikes the eye. Shakespeare.

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoll'd,  
With hook and ladles, as need did require;  
The while the viands in the vessel boll'd. Spenser, *F. Q.*

5. A sickle to reap corn.

Poese are commonly reaped with a hook at the end of a long stick. Mortimer.

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,  
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate hook. Pope.

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks, for in disorder*.

My doubtless looks,  
Like him that wears it, quite off o' the hooks. Cleland.

She was horribly bold, meddling, and expensive, easily put off the hooks, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. L'Estrange.

While Sheridan is off the hooks,  
And friend Delany at his books. Swift.

8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running.

9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct



or oblique. Ludicrous, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the two examples from Hudibras and Dryden. The phrase is very ancient in our language, although ascribed to the names of two learned judges, in the time of Charles the First, *Hook and Crook*; implying, that a difficult cause was to be gotten either by *Hook* or *Crook*. See observations on Spenser by Warton, who says that the phrase occurs in Skelton; and that the form was not then invented as a proverb, but applied as a pun. The fact is, that *hook* is the same as *crook*; our old dictionaries, under *hook*, say, "a hook or crook;" Hulot, Barret, &c. The original meaning therefore was, either in one form or the other.

For all your bagges, *hookers* and *crookers*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stande upright again.

*Ap. Crenmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, fol. 341.*  
That which ber size had scrup't by *hookes* and *crookes*.

*Spenser, F. G. v. li. 27.*  
Master of almost two millions yearly, what by *hook* or *crook*.

Which be by *hook* or *crook* had gather'd,  
And for his own loveations father'd. *Hudibras.*

He would venture him by *hook* or *crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To *Hook*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison.*

2. To entrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But she *hooked* me. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

4. To fasten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.  
There are many branches of the natural law now reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

To *Hook*.\* v. n. To bend; to have a curvature.

Her bill *hooks*, and beaks downwards.  
Sir T. Herbert, *Tras. p. 383.*

Ho'oked† adj. [from *hook*.]

1. Bent; curved.

*Gryps* signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *gryps*, for an *hooked* or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decrees,  
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:  
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,  
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands; unfold the best.

*Dryden.*  
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backside of leaves. *Greav.*

2. Furnished with hooks, or any instrument to cut with. [*foliatus*, Lat.]

The *hooked* chariot stood,  
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Ho'okedness. n. s. [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

Ho'oker.\* n. s. [from *hook*.]

1. That which catches as with a hook.

2. A vessel built like a *piuk*, but rigged and masted like a *hoy*; much used by the Dutch. *Chambers.*

Ho'ok'n'ed. adj. [*hook* and *nose*.] Having the *aquiline* nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, *Cesar*, I came, saw, and overcame.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Ho'ok'y.\* adj. [from *hook*.]

1. Full of hooks. [*hamosus*, Lat.] *Hulot.*

2. Pertaining to a hook. [*hamatilis*, *Hulot.*]

HOOP.† n. s. [*hoep*, Dutch; *hop*, Sax. *hapt*, Icel. a band, from *hypia*, to draw in, to contract. *Serenius.*]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,  
A hoop of gold to bind thy brothers in,  
That the united vessel of their blood  
Shall never leak. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

If I knew  
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge

O' th' world I would pursue it.  
*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?  
— About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring.

To view so few a town, and to refrain,  
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain.

*Dryden, Juv.*  
And learned Athens to our mast stoop,  
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*.

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop:  
The city brush'd against her *hoop*.

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time,  
With a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand.

*Addison on Italy.*  
To *Hoop*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pots shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer.

The casks for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou  
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,  
I will devise a death. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make  
This my embrace the arctick. *Cleland.*

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Greav.*

To *HOOP*.† v. n. [from *woopan* or *woopan*, Goth. or *houper*, French, derived from the Gothic. This word is generally written *woop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothic; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French. Chaucer adopts the French form.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

They shrieked and they *hooped*.  
*Chaucer, Nun's Pr. Tale.*

To *Hoop*. v. a.

1. To drive with a shout.

Dastard nobles,  
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be  
*Hoop'd* out of Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. To call by a shout.

HOOP.\* n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A shout. See *Wooop*.

You have run them all down with *hoops* and *hols*, i. e. with noise and confidence.

*Bp. Parker, Rep. Rehears. Transp. p. 26.*

2. A measure, containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. North. *Grose.*

3. The bird, called *hoopoo*. *Ruy, Dict. Tril.*

HOOPED.† n. s. [from *hoop*, to enclose with hoops.]

1. A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

Every tinker, tallow, *hooper*, brazier, cardmaker, and house-carpenter, might as they did compare in learning, and all other offices, above a doctor of divinity.

*Martin, Mar. of Priests, (1554.)* Ll. li. li.

2. A wild swan: by the name of *hooper* this bird is known among sportsmen and ornithologists; but I have not met with the etymology.

HOOPING-COUGH. n. s. [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chincough.

HO'OROO.\* n. s. [Lat. *upupa*; Gr. *zeu*.]

Linnaeus says the name is from the note of the bird, which resembles it. Others deduce it from the Fr. *huppé*, crested.]

A bird, called also the hoop, of the class of *picar*; not a lapwing, as some have asserted.

"Vannellus" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "vannus;" which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopoo*.

*Ruy, Dict. Tril. p. 22.*

HOOSE, or HOOZE.\* n. s. [Icel. *hoaze*.]

A difficulty of breathing. Craven Dialect. Thus *hoazed* is *hoarse*, in the west of England. *Grose.* See also *HAUST*.

To HOOT.† v. n. [*huot*, Welsh; *huer*, Fr.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who followed and *hoated* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back  
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wenders

At our quaint sports. *Shakespeare.*

3. To shout in mirth, in good spirits.

With *hoating* and shouting we pierce through the sky,  
And Echo turns huntress, and doubles the cry.

*Dryden.*  
To HOOT. v. a. To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,  
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,  
Who did hunt him out o' th' boys. *Shakespeare.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!

That were I set up for that wooden god  
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,

Or the least bird, from muting on my head.

*St. James.*  
Patridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment.

HOOT. n. s. [*huot*, French, from the verb.]

Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glencville, Scorpas.*

**HOP'ING.\*** *n. s.* [from *hoot*.] A shout: "Hou hou hou, hootings or whoopings; voices wherewith swine are scared, or infamous old women disgraced!"

*Colgrave.*

**To HOP.†** *v. n.* [hoppa, *Sax.*; *hopen*, *Dutch*; *hoppe*, *Su. Goth.* probably from the *M. Goth. hup*, the *hip*.]

1. To dance. This is the primary sense, like that of the *Sax. hoppa*. It is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

At every brideale would he singe and *hoppe*.

*Chaucer, Cook, Tale.*

What good doth all that dancing of young women holding upon men's armes, that they may *hop* the lighter?

*Northbrooke, Treat. against Dauncing*, p. 132.

2. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,

And yet no farther than a wanton's bird,

That lets it go a litle from her hand,

And with a silk thread plucks it back again.

*Shakespeare.*

Go, *hop* not over every kennel home; For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir.

*Shakespeare.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman, *Hop* in his walks, and gambol in his eyes.

*Shakespeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring, *Hopping* from spray to spray were heard.

*Dryd. Your Ben and Fletcher*, in their first young flight,

Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;

But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made

From bough to bough, as if they were afraid.

*Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial oracles, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold?

*Collier on Duelling.*

I am highly delighted to see the *joy* or the thrush *hopping* about my walks.

*Spectator.*

3. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, wherupon they did *hop* from place to place.

*Abbot.*

I always beat him at three jumps; but he could *hop* upon one leg further than I.

*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

4. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sudden'd feast, And *hopping* here and there, himself a jost,

Put in his word.

*Dryden, Homer.*

5. To move; to play.

Softly feel

Her feeble pulse. *Where if any day*

*Of living blood yet in her veins did sleep.*

*Shenker, F. Q.*

**HOP.†** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dance. So a *hop* is still denominated in many parts of England. Ainsworth calls it a place, where meaner people dance. But it is, assuredly, the dance also itself.

2. A jump; a light leap.

3. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump.

*Addison.*

**HOP. n. s.** [*hop*, *Dutch*; *hupulus*, *Lat.*]

A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them: the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into

five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed.

*Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have, For *hop* poles and crotches in *hopping* to save.

*Tusser.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom.

*Bacon.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and afterwards boiled with the *hop*.

*Bacon.*

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered.

*Zichem.*

Be the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop* vines and the poles.

*Mortimer.*

When you water *hop*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills.

*Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their *hop*-gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between.

*Mortimer.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre.

*Mortimer.*

*Hop* poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty feet long, and about nine inches in compass.

*Mortimer.*

**HOP-BIND.\*** *n. s.* [*hop* and *bind*.] The stem of the *hop*.

See **BIND**.

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop*-binds growing in a plantation of *hops*.

*Blackstone.*

**HOP-GARDEN.\*** *n. s.* [*hop* and *garden*.] A ground planted with *hops*; formerly, *hop*-yard; like *vine-yard*. See **HOP-YARD**.

**HOP-OAST.\*** *n. s.* [*hop*, and probably *oast*, *Lat. dried*.] In Kent, a kiln for drying *hops*.

**HOP-PICKER.\*** *n. s.* [*hop* and *pick*.] A person who carefully gathers the ripe *hops*.

To the festivities of harvest-home may be referred the popular custom among the *hop*-pickers in Kent.

*Brand, Pop. Antiq.*

**HOP-POLE.†** *n. s.* The pole which supports the *hop*. See **HOP**.

**HOP-YARD.\*** *n. s.* [*hop* and *yard*.] Ground in which *hops* are planted. See **HOP**.

He's busy at his *hop*-yards now.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

**To HOP. v. a.** [from the noun.] To imprecipitate with *hops*.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping.

*Mortimer.*

To increase the milk, diminished by fish-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**HOPE. n. s.** [*hops*, *Sax.*; *hope*, *Dutch*.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

*Hope* is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a probable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him.

*Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again.

*Job, xiv. 7.*

When in heaven she shall his cause see, This is her *ser*-vile good, and perfect bliss;

Her longing, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be; Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.

*Daniel.*

Sweet *hope*! kind chest! fair fallacy! by thee We are not where or what we be;

But what and where we would be: thus art thou Our absent presence, and our future now.

*Craheer.*

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair.

*Rp. Taylor.*

He sought them both, but wish'd his *hop* might find

Ever separate: he wish'd, but not with *hope* Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his wish,

Beyond his *hopes*, Ever separate he spied.

*Milton, P. L.*

The Trojan dames To Pallas' fane in long procession go,

In *hopes* to reconcile their heavenly foe.

*Dryden, Virg.*

Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myself with the fear on't?

*L'Estrange.*

To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obsolescence.

*Tillotson.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment.

*Mortimer.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may some *hopes* of them.

*Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him.

*Blomsted* is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord.

*Eccles. xiv. 2.*

3. That which gives *hope*; that on which the *hopes* are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quartered.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. The object of *hope*.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain, And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;

To wit, an indigested deform'd lump.

*Shakespeare.*

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight, Most in his thought, and ever in his sight.

*Dryd.*

**HOP.†** *n. s.* [If we can have any confidence in Buller, *hope* was used in this sense, in the language of the ancient Gauls, "petite vallée entre des montagnes."

Dr. Jamieson.] Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.

*Ainsworth.*

*Hope* signifies a dingle, or little valley; and is retained in Kent, and other parts of England, in the names of places.

*Gloss. to Urry's Character.*

**To HOP.†** *v. n.* [*Sax.* *hopian*.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

*Hope* for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest.

*Rp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

My muse, by storms long tost, Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;

And finds more favour by her ill success Than she could *hope* for by her happiness.

*Dryd.*

2. To place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord.

*Psalm, lxxv. 24.*

**To HOP.†** *v. a.* To expect with desire.

Faith is the substance of things *hoped* for, the evidence of things not seen.

*Heb. i.*

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay, Cold-biting winter marks our *hop*-for-bay.

*Shaks.*

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear.

*Dryden.*

Ho'PEFUL. *adj.* [from *hope*, and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee;

I know his noble nature, not to let  
Thy *hopeful* service perish.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert.

What to the old can greater pleasure be,  
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see?

They take up a book in their declining years,  
and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are three-score.

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly coarcted, whatsoever they took in hand.

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial of more nice and difficult experiments.

Whatever ill the friendless orphan bears,  
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,  
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,  
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain.

Ho'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched  
with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with  
earls' sons and heirs.

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish.

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours  
we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature.

Ho'PEFULLNESS. *n. s.* [from *hopeful*.]

Promise of good; likelihood of success.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability.

Ho'PELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of  
immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead?

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*!

[He]—watches with greedy hope to find  
His wish, and best advantage, is sounder:  
*Hopeless* to circumvent us join'd, where each  
To other speedy aid might lend at need.

The fallen archangel, envious of our state,  
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,  
Seeks hid advantage, *Druiden*, State of Innocence.

*Hopeless* of ransom, and condemn'd to die  
In duration, doom'd a ling'ring death to die.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The *hopeless* woe of never to return,  
Breathes I against thee upon pain of life.

Ho'PELESSLY. *adv.* [from *hopeless*.]

Is your last hope past to mollify Morocraft's  
heart about your mortgage?—*Hopelessly* past.

*Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

Ho'PER. *n. s.* [from *hope*.] One that has  
pleasing expectations.

I except all *hoppers*, who turn the scale, because  
the strong expectation of a good certain salary  
will outweigh the loss by bad rents.

Ho'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With  
hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt  
of the condition which is the ground of hope;  
the going on not only in terrors and amazement  
of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and  
confidently in wilful habits of sin.

Ho'PPER.† *n. s.* [hopper, Sax. a dancer.]  
One who dances, or hops, or jumps on  
one leg.

I conceive, a female *hopper*, or dancer, was  
called a *hopper*.

Ho'PPER. *n. s.* [so called because it is  
always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is  
called in French, for the same reason,  
*tremie* or *tremu*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into  
which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake *Asphalites* shooteth into  
perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and  
plain, like the *hopper* of a mill.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill:  
their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens  
the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the  
stomach.

Just at the *hopper* will I stand,  
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,  
And mark the clock how justly it will sound.

2. A basket for carrying seed. Ainsworth.  
Sometimes pronounced, and  
written, *hoppet*. Grose.

Ho'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.]  
A kind of play in which the  
actor hops on one leg.

Ho'PPET.\* See the second sense of  
HOPPER.

Ho'PPING.\* *n. s.* [from *hop*.] A dance;  
a meeting of persons intending to  
dance.

Their dances were spiritual, religious, and  
godly, not after our *hoppings*, and leavings, and  
interminglings, men with women.

In the north of England, meetings are still  
kept up under the name of *hoppings*.

To Ho'PPLE.\* *v. a.* To tie the feet or  
legs together. A northern word. Grose,  
and Brockett.

Ho'P-SCOTCH.\* A game. See HOPFERS.  
Ho'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating  
to the hour.

Have're reduced and plain,  
But if the *horal* orbit ceases.  
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces.

Ho'RALEY.\* *adv.* [from *horal*.] Hourly.  
Cockeram.

Ho'RARY. *adj.* [horaire, French; horarius, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you  
What you perhaps forgot befell you  
By way of *horary* inspection.

Which some account our worst erection. *Endymion*.  
Is his answer to an *horary* question, as what  
hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed,  
under the character of Reynard, the manner of sur-  
prising all sharpers.

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God by  
Amor, foretold the destruction of his people,  
thereby was declared the proximity of their  
devolution, and that their tranquillity was of no  
longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying  
fruits of summer.

His [a Tartar duke's] *hard* consisted of about a  
thousand households of a kindred.

Such were the *hords* among the Goths, the clans  
in Scotland, and septs in Ireland.

They once relin'd the flame  
Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,  
Drove martial horde on horde with dreadful sweep,  
And gave the vanquish'd world another form.

HoRDE.† *n. s.* [A Tartarian term, implying  
multitude.] A clan; a migratory  
crew of people.

His [a Tartar duke's] *hard* consisted of about a  
thousand households of a kindred.

Such were the *hords* among the Goths, the clans  
in Scotland, and septs in Ireland.

They once relin'd the flame  
Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,  
Drove martial horde on horde with dreadful sweep,  
And gave the vanquish'd world another form.

HoRIZ. or HOORE.\* *n. s.* [Sax. lup; old  
Fr. *hore*; Cornish, *hore*.] Our old and  
proper word for *hore*. See WIONE.

HoRIZON.† *n. s.* [Gr. *horizon*, Gr. that which  
terminates, from *hori*, a boundary. Shakspeare  
has once placed the accent on  
the first syllable of this word: but it  
should be always on the second.]

The line that terminates the view. The *ho-  
rizon* is distinguished into sensible and  
real: the sensible horizon is the circular  
line which limits the view; the real is  
that which would bound it, if it could  
take in the hemisphere. It is falsely  
pronounced by Shakspeare *horizon*.

When the morning sun shall rise his car  
Above the border of this horizon,  
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.

She began to cast with herself from what coast  
this blazing star should first appear, and at what  
time it must upose the horizon of Ireland.

In his East the glorious lamp was seen,  
Regent of day; and all the horizon round  
Invested with bright rays.

The morning lark, the messenger of day,  
Saluted in her song the morning gray;  
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,  
That all the horizon laugh'd to see the joyous sight.

When the sea was worked up in a tempest, so that  
the horizon on every side is nothing but fuming  
billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to  
describe the agreeable horror that rises from such  
a prospect.

Horizont.† *adj.* [horizontal, French,  
from *horizon*. Pronounced new and un-  
usual, in 1656, by Heylin.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,  
Looks through the horizon misty air,  
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the mow,  
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds  
On half the nations.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed  
*horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by  
Augustus.

The problem is reduced to this; what perpen-  
dicular height is necessary to place several ranks  
of powers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line  
in a given angle.

HoRIZONTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal*.]

In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it  
neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being

near in weight, lie superficially, or almost horizontally into it.

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them horizontally with that prodigious celerity.

**HORN**, *n. s.* [*hauru*, Gothic; *hopn*, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some gaminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth.

Zetus rises through the ground, Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,

That tusses back his horns in vain.

All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of *horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age.

2. An instrument of wind-musick first made of horns; afterwards of metal. See **FRENCH-HORN**.

The quire gain nigher to approach, And wind his noise under the castle-wall, That with the horn it shook as it would fall.

There's a post come from my master, with his horn full of good news.

The goddess to her crooked horn Adds all her breaths: the rocks and woods around, And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound.

Fair Acanthus, and his youthful train, With horns and hounds a hunting match obtain.

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blest the bod, such fruitfulness convey'd, That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn, To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.

The moon Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns.

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible, Than are the tender horns of cockled snails.

Astidius, Hearing of our Marcus's banishment, Thrust forth his horns again into the world,

Which were imbell'd when Marcus stood for Rome.

And durst not once peep out.

5. A drinking cup. [*horn*, Icel. a cup; or shaped like a horn.]

They attended the banquet, and served the heroes with horns of mead and ale.

Mason's *Notes on Gray's Poems*.

6. A winding stream. [*Lat. cornu*.] With sevenfold horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.

Dryden, *Georg. iv.*

7. Antler of a cuckold. See **CUCKOLD**. If I have horns to make one odd, Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn-bred.

Merchants, venturing through the main,

Slight pirates, rocks, and horns for gain.

Hudibras.

8. *Horn mad*. Perhaps mad as a cuckold. I am glad he went not in himself; if he had, he would have been horn-mad.

Shakespeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

*Horn-mad*, some of them, to let others lie with their wives, and wink at it.

Burton, *Anat. of Med. To the Reader*.

**To HORN**, *v. a.* To cornute; to bestow horns upon.

Under your patience, gentle emperors, 'Tis thought you have a goodly gift in bearing.

I not repent me of my late disguise. — If you can horn him, sir, you need not.

**HORNBEAK**, *n. s.* A kind of fish.

**HORNPIPER**, *n. s.* [*horn* and *beem*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent use.

**HORNBLOWER**, *n. s.* [*Sax. hornblapece*.] One who blows a horn.

**HORNBOOK**, *n. s.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the hornbook.

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the hornbook and primer.

To master John the English maid A hornbook gives of ginger-bread;

And that the child may learn the better, As he can name, he eats the letter.

**HORNED**, *adj.* [*from horn*.]

1. Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious pride, Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock, Their horns fronts so fierce on either side

Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock, Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block.

Thither all the horned host resorts, To graze the ranker mead.

2. Shaped like a horn or crescent; resembling horns; crooked.

The horned moon three courses did expire.

The horned moon to shine by night.

These knights of Malta, to a landfall to Your armies, that drink rivers up, have stood Your fury at the height, and with their crosses

Struck pale your horned moons.

A steep cloud-kissing rock, whose horned crown With proud imperial looks beholds the main.

The horned flood bore to our ile

Push'd by the horned flood.

Thus king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn Suffices fanned to the fruitful corn.

**HORNEDNESS**, *n. s.* [*from horned*.] Appearance resembling a horn.

The hornedness of the new moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an omen with regard to the weather. They say, on that occasion, the new moon looks sharp.

**HORN**, *n. s.* [*from horn*.]

1. One that works in horn, and sells horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by horners, whereupon they shave their horns.

2. A winner of a horn.

It makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suffering, is the best;

'Tis dangerous to disturb a horn's rest.

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them.

Next. Only a fit of the mother;

They turn old shrews to their mothers, and a few horn-shavings, with a bone or two, And she is well again.

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I have often admired how hornets, that gather dry materials for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue their combs.

**HORNFOOT**, *n. s.* [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoofed.

Mad frantic man, that did not iole jake! With hornfoot horses, and brass wheels, Jove's horns to emulate.

**HORNING**, *n. s.* [*from horn*.] Appearance of the moon increasing.

It (the begin of Mahomet) fell out upon Friday the 16th of July, and 628 of the incarnation, beginning (as their years are lunar) from the new moon of that time, but which they account not as others from the conjunction itself, but from the *homing*, which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.

**HORNPIPER**, *n. s.* [*horn* and *pipe*.] 1. A quick or merry musical movement; a kind of dance: supposed to have been adopted from the dances performed to a Welsh instrument, called the *pip-corn*, i. e. the *horn-pipe*. The word has been in use, among us also, for the instrument.

2. A wind-instrument; a kind of pipe.

On the right hand of the *hornpipe* set a Welsh harp. — Bass viol and kit; trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and *hornpipe*.

Let all the quicksilver if the mine Run to the feet veins, and refuse Your skrikum jerkikum to a dance Shall fetch the soldiers out of France, To wonder at the *hornpipe* here

Of Nottingham and Derbyshire.

Florida danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of several friends.

3. A lusty tavern.

That to three many a *hornpipe* play'd, Whereto they danceen each one with his maid.

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Poyllie.

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HO'ANSPOON.\* *n. s.* [*horn and spoon.*] A spoon made of horn.

I will be your partner,  
And give it a horn-spoon, and a tree-dish.  
*B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

HO'NSTONE. *n. s.* A kind of blue stone.  
*Ainsworth.*

HO'NSWORK.\* *n. s.* [*Goth. hauru, an angle as well as a horn; Sax. hyrn, the same.*] A kind of angular fortification.

View with care the real fortifications of some strong place, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-moons, horn-works, &c. than all the masters in the world could give you upon paper.  
*Ld. Chichester.*

HO'NSY.\* *adj.* [*from horn.*]

1. Made of horn.  
2. Resembling horn.  
He thought he by the brook of Christs' blood,  
And saw the ravens with their horny beaks  
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn.  
*Milton, P. R.*

The horny or pellicled coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up there in convexity, and is an hyperbolic figure.  
*Ray.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her horny feet.  
*Dryden.*

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of horny substance.  
*Addison.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it horny, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly purified, it will no longer congregate.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Hard as horn: callous.  
Tyrrhus, the foster-father of the beast,  
Then clench'd a battle in his horny fist.  
*Dryden.*

4. Consisting of horns.  
He leads the starting infant through the hall;  
Points out the horny spoils that grac'd the wall;  
Tells how this stag through those wroth counties  
Bed,  
What rivers swam, where bay'd, and where he bled.  
*Guy, Birth of the Square.*

HORO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*horographic, Fr.; ὁρίζω and γράφω, Gr.*] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE.\* *n. s.* [*horologium, Latin; Horology, ὁρολογιον, Gr. from ὥρα, and λῆγω, "the abbeys horologe," the clock of the abbey. Chaucer.*] Any instrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hourglass.

He'll watch the horologe a double set,  
If drink rock not his cradle.  
*Shakespeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were horologes, that measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammi.  
*Brown.*

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY.\* *n. s.* [*horologio-graphia, Fr.; ὁρολογιον, and γράφω, Gr.*] An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHIC.\* *adj.* [*from horologio-graphy.*] Pertaining to the art of dialling.

The gnomonic projection is also called the horologio-graphic projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.  
*Cambridge.*

HORO'METRY. *n. s.* [*horometrie, Fr.; ὥρα and μέτρον, Gr.*] The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the horometry of antiquity discovered not this artifice.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HO'ROSCOPE. *n. s.* [*horoscope, Fr. ὁρίζω, Gr.*] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely it is, that the many almost numberless conjunctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's life, should not match and counteract that one horoscope or conjunction which is found at his birth?  
*Drummond.*

A proportion of the horoscope upon the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year, approach living creatures.  
*Brown.*

Him born beneath a boiling horoscope,  
His size, the blue-eyed Vulcan of a shop,  
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school.

The Greek names this the horoscope.  
This governs life, and the marks out our parts,  
Our humours, manners, qualities, and arts.  
*Grech.*

They understood the planets and the rodlike by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their own horoscopes in the same dust they sprang out of.  
*Beatty.*

HO'RRENT.\* *adj.* [*horrens, Lat. "Horrentia pilis agmina."*] Pointed outwards; bristled with points: a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe  
Of fiery seraphim encircled round  
With bright labizatory and horrent arms.  
*Milton, P. L.*

The cruel winds have hurl'd upon the coast  
Some helpless bark; while sacred pity melts  
The general eye, or terror's icy hand  
Smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair.  
*Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 9.*

HO'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*horribile, Fr.; horribilis, Lat.*] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affects the eye much with displeasure, there be sights that are horrible, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful.  
*Bacon.*

A dungeon horrible on all sides round,  
As one great furnace flam'd.  
*Milton, P. L.*

O sight  
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,  
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel!  
*Mit. P. L.*

[eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are of all others, the first the most desirable, and the latter the most horrible to human apprehension.  
*South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS.\* *n. s.* [*from horrible.*] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terrible-ness; fearfulness.

The horribleness of sin, the terror of God's indignation.  
*Alps. Crommer, Def. of the Sacram. (1550.) fol. 7.*

The horribleness of a crime committed.  
*Dy. Hall, Cases of Con. D. 4. C. 10.*

HO'RRIBLY. *adv.* [*from horrible.*] Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!  
Horribly loud.  
*Milton, S. A.*

2. To a dreadful degree.  
The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, horribly infects children.  
*Lodge.*

HO'RRID.\* *adj.* [*horridus, Lat.*] 1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,  
That we the horrid may seem to those  
Which chance to find us.  
*Shakespeare, Cym.*

Not in the legions  
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd  
In evils to top Macbeth.  
*Shakespeare.*

And horrid sympathy  
Horror on them fell.  
*Milton, P. L.*

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasant: in women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,  
Already hear the horrid things they say.  
*Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,  
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn.  
*Dryden.*

This makes the style look rough and horrid, and breaks the noble periods into little fragments.  
*Blackwell, Sac. Class. li. 138.*

4. Gloomy.  
In horrid shade or dismal den.  
*Milton, P. L.*

A pathless desert, dusk with horrid shades.  
*Milton, P. R.*

In shelter thick of horrid shade.  
*Pope, Olyn.*

HO'RRIDLY.\* *adv.* [*from horrid.*] Terrifically; shockingly.

Making night hideous; and we fools of nature,  
So horribly to shake our disposition,  
With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

These inferences, how horribly sweeter they sound,  
yet I see not how they can be disclaimed.  
*Leamy Oracles, &c. p. 57.*

HO'RRIDNESS.\* *n. s.* [*from horrid.*] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the horridness of the fact, and brings him to repentance.  
*Hawswind.*

The looks of beauty she knew how to wear,  
And make her horridness appear so sweet,  
That she the wisest and most piercing eyes  
Had often blinded by her fallacies.  
*Bowdler's Fables (1651.) p. 281.*

There needs no comment to set forth the horridness of these assertions.  
*Dy. Bell, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

HORR'FICK. *adj.* [*horrificus, Latin.*] Shocking; horreur.

His jaws horrific, arm'd with three-fold fate,  
Here dwells the direful shark.  
*Thomson.*

HORR'FICIOUS. *adj.* [*horrificus, Lat.*] Sounding dreadfully.  
*Dict.*

HO'RROR.\* *n. s.* [*horror, Lat.; horreor, Fr. from the Gr. ὁρίζω, to fear, to have fear.* The French etymologists refer this word, like *comard*, to the *tail*, i. e. the Greek ὅψις, and for a similar reason. See *COVARD*. "Horreor, derivé du Grec ὁρίζω, dont la racine est ὅψις, le croquante, parce que certains animaux, quand ils ont peur, serrent leur queue entre les jambes." Morin, Fr. Gr. Diet. Etym.]

1. Terror mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

The horror of death and everlasting damnation.  
*Alps. Crommer, Def. of the Sac. (1550.) p. 7.*

Over them sad horror, with grim hue,  
Did always show, beating his iron wings;  
And when his owls and night ravens flew,  
The hateful messengers of heavy thoughts.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,  
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;  
But if we think of being turn'd in thought,  
A trembling horror in our souls we find.  
*Davies.*

At such bold words, touch'd with a deed to bold.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Deep horror seizes ev'ry human breast;  
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest.  
*Dryden.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have sup't full with horrors;  
Direness, familiar to my slaughter'd thoughts,  
Cannot once start me.  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

## 5. Gloom ; dreariness.

Their way

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood.

The nodding *barrow* of whose slaty brows  
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger.

*Milton, Comus.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,  
Shades every flower, and darkens every green ;  
It weeps the morn of the falling blood,  
And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods.

*Pope.*

## 4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit ; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

*Quincy.*

All objects of the senses, which are very of-  
fensive, do cause the spirits to retire ; and, upon their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute,  
and so there is induced in them a trepidation and *horror*.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**HORSE.**† *n. s.* [Sax. *hopp* ; Suth. *hors*,  
*horsa*, *ors* ; Icel. *horr* or *rost*, from *ros*,  
a course ; *reiten*, Germ. ; *rida*, Suth. to  
ride. Wachter, and Serenius.]

## 1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

A horse ! a horse ! my kingdom for a horse !

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not  
up to the size of that idea which we have in our  
minds to belong ordinarily to horses.

*Locke.*

## 2. A constellation.

Their face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,  
The softer season suiting in the man ;  
Whilst winter's shivering Gost afflicts the horse  
With frost, and makes him an uneasy couch.

*Grech.*

## 3. To take HORSE ; to set out to ride.

I took horse to the lake of Constance, which is  
formed by the entry of the Rhine.

*Aldison on Italy.*

## 1. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination ; for horses, horsemen, or cavalry.

I did hear

The galloping of horse : who was't came by ?

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-  
five thousand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of  
the enemy at their landing.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

If they had known that all King's *horse* were  
quartered behind them, their foot might very well  
have marched away with their *horse*.

*Clarendon.*

The Arcadian *horse*

With ill success engage the Latin force.

*Dryden, Æn.*

## 5. Something on which any thing is supported ; as, a horse to dry linen on.

## 6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.

## 7. As fine as a HORSE. A phrase applied to a person tardily or gaudily dressed. It being the custom in this month (May) for the passengers to give the waggoner at every inn a ribbon to adorn his team, she soon discovered the origin of the proverb, as fine as a horse ; for, before they got to the end of their journey, the poor beasts were almost blinded by the twidley, party-coloured flowing banners of their bands.

*Gent. Mag. (1754), vol. xiv. p. 354.*

## 8. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse ; as, a

*horse-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate. Dr. Johnson. — The prepositive *horse* is applied variously to denote several things large and coarse by contra-distinction. Thus, in the vegetable system, we have the *horse-radish*, *horse-walnut*, and *horse-chesnut*. In the animal world there is the *horse-emmet*. (or *formica leo*), the *horse-muscle*, and the *horse-crab* ; not forgetting that a fat, clumsy, vulgar woman is jocularly termed a *horse-god-mother*. Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language, p. 24.

1. To HORSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mount upon a horse ; to furnish with a horse.

He came out with all his elbows, *horsed* upon such cart-jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were thrift, I wish none of my friends ever to thrive.

*Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonsalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly horse and armed : Diego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this ? Who answered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the storm.

*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

## 2. To carry on the back.

That treat of the discomfiting of keepers, *horsing* the deer on his own back, and making off with equal resolution and success.

*Butler's Characters.*

## 3. To ride any thing.

Sails, bulks, windows  
Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*  
With variable complexions ; all agreeing  
In earnestness to see him.

*Shakespeare.*

## 4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to horse more mares than your own, you must feed him well.

*Mortimer.*

To HORSE.\* *v. n.* To get on horseback.

Lapping himself up handsomely in his long cloak, he went to horse ; and rode as women use : then mounted the barber likewise on his mule.

*Shelton, Tr. of D. Quince, iii. 13.*

Ho'RSEBACK. *n. s.* [horse and back.] Riding posture ; the state of being on a horse.

I've seen the French,

And they can well on horseback.

*Shakespeare.*

I saw them salute on horseback,

Beheld them when they lighted.

*Shakespeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus king of India ; in which notwithstanding he was on horseback.

*Brown.*

When mannish Meris, that two-handed horse,

Astride on horseback hunts the Tuscan boar.

*Dryden, Jun.*

If your ramble was on horseback, I am glad of it, on account of your health.

*Swift to Gay.*

Ho'SEBRAN. *n. s.* [horse and bean.] A small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small horsebean is propagated by the plough.

*Mortimer.*

Ho'SELOCK. *n. s.* [horse and block.] A block on which they climb to a horse.Ho'SEBOAT. *n. s.* [horse and boat.] A boat used in ferrying horses.Ho'SEBOY. *n. s.* [horse and boy.] A boy employed in dressing horses ; a stable-boy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in their matches.

*Knotley, Hist.*

Ho'SEBRAMBLES.\* *n. s. pl.* [horse and bramble.] Briars ; wild rose. Norfolk. Grose.Ho'RSEBREAKER. *n. s.* [horse and break.] One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle.

Under *Sagittarius* are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and tanners of wild beasts.

*Grech.*

HORSECHESNUT. *n. s.* [horse and chesnut.

*Esculus.*] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves : the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips : there are male and female upon the same spike : the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks' time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm ; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots.

*Miller.*

The *horrechesnut* grows into a goodly standard.

*Mortimer.*

Ho'RSECOURSER.† *n. s.* [horse and courser. Junius derives it from *horse* and *coer*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change, and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecoer*. The word now used in Scotland is *horsecourer*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them. Dr. Johnson. — Under the word *scourer*, however, he notices the Italian *scorsa*, exchange ; whence, he adds, a *horse-scourer*.]

## 1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

## 2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse.

*Wickham.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down : the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder.

*L'Estrange.*

Ho'RSECRAB. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

*Atinworth.*

HORSECU'MBER. *n. s.* [horse and cucumber.] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden.

*Mortimer.*

Ho'RSEDRENCH.\* *n. s.* [horse and drench.] Physick for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen — of no better report than a *horse-drench* !

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Ho'RSEDUNG. *n. s.* [horse and dung.] The excrement of horses.

Put it into an ox's barn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot horse-dung.

*Prochem on Drivng.*

HORSE'ENMET. *n. s.* [horse and enmet.] Ant of a large kind.Ho'REFACE. *n. s.* [horse and face.] A face of which the features are large and indelicate.Ho'REFLESH. *n. s.* [horse and flesh.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colt's flesh baked.

*Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh* ; but the rag he thought would be too fleet for him.

*L'Estr.*

Ho'RSLEY. *n. s.* [*horse and fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.  
Ho'RSFOOT. *n. s.* An herb. The same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'REGUARDS. *n. s.* pl. [*horse and guard*.] Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; as the Life-Guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

Twelve gentlemen of the *horseguards* were impanelled, having unanimously chosen Mr. A. Truncheon, who is their right-hand man in the troupe, for their foreman in the jury.

*Addison, Tuler, No. 355.*

Ho'REHAIR. *n. s.* [*horse and hair*.] The hair of horses.

His glinting helm, which terribly was grac'd  
With waving *horsehair*. *Dryden.*

Ho'RSHEIKEL. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
Ho'RSKEEPEY. *n. s.* [*horse and keep*.] One employed to take care of horses; a groom; formerly *horseknave*.

The spirits of the meanest sort had commonly such offices, as we make *horsekeepers*, *weatherdials*, &c. *Barton, Anal. of Med. p. 42.*

Your *horsekeeper* tells ye the surfeits of your horse. *Dr. White, Sermon. (1615), p. 50.*

Ho'RSKNAVE. *n. s.* [*horse and knave*, a servant. See *KNAVE*.] A groom. Obsolete.

And am but as her *horseknave*.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

Ho'REKNOPS. *n. s.* pl. [*horse and knop*.] Heads of knawweed. North. Grosse.

Ho'RELAUGH. *n. s.* [*horse and laugh*.] Some etymologists contend, that it is a corruption of *horse laugh*; but in such case it must be confined to those who either naturally have a very rough voice, or have got a violent cold; neither of which circumstances are absolutely necessary; for what we call a *horse-laugh* depends rather upon loudness, rude vehemence, or vulgarity of manner. It seems to be, in fact, no more than an expression of augmentation, as the prepositive *horse* is applied variously to denote several things large and coarse by contradistinction. Pegge. See the eighth sense of *HORSE*. A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty; *Pope.*

A joke on Jekyl.

Ho'RELEECH. *n. s.* [*horse and leech*.] A great leech that bites horses.

1. A great leech that bites horses. The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying Gile, give. *Prov. 31. 15.*

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys,  
The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare.*

2. [From *leech*; signifying a physician. See *LEECH*.] A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RELITTER. *n. s.* [*horse and litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horselitter*. *2 Mac. ix. 8.*

Ho'RELOAD. *n. s.* [*horse and load*.] As much as a horse can carry.

They have, like good samplers, lay'd ye down their *horseload* of citations and fables at your door. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

Ho'RSLEY. *adj.* [from *horse*.] Applied to a horse, Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, as *ready* is to a man. Not now in use.

This horse —  
So high was, and so broad, and long;  
Therewith so *horacely*, and so quick of eye.

*Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

Ho'RSEMAN. *n. s.* [*horse and man*.] 1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred.

*Dryden.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*. *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria militaria*, and a foot-soldier one *milli*; that is, more than sixpence a day to a *horseman*, and twopence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbuthnot on Cato.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,  
The wild Barbarian in the storm inspir'd;  
Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* ran,  
And spur'd the steel in equal flames engag'd.

*Addison.*

A *horseman*'s coat shall hide

Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

Ho'RSEMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *horseman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,  
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,  
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,  
And wield'd the world with noble *horsemanship*.

*Shakespeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horsemanship*. *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, alighted two or three of his subjects.

*Addison.*

Fears grow proud, in *horsemanship* 't excels;

Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

Ho'RESMARTEN. *n. s.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RESMATCH. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RESMEAT. *n. s.* [*horse and meat*.] Pro-vender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner,  
yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

Ho'REMILL. *n. s.* [*horse and mill*.] A mill turned by a horse. See *MILL-HORSE*.

Ho'REMILNER. *n. s.* [*horse and mil-liner*.] "In use now, of which there are several in London. The word is used by Rowley — Chatterton." Pegge.

Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. p. 330.] One who supplies ribands, or other decorations, for horses.

The trappings of the palfrey pleas'd his sight,  
For the *horse-milanner* his hand with roses dight.

*Rowley, Excellent Bladde of Cheri, v. 53.*

Ho'REMINT. *n. s.* A large coarse mint.

Ho'REMUSCLE. *n. s.* A large muscle.

The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

Ho'REPLAY. *n. s.* [*horse and play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his railway, comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

Ho'REPOND. *n. s.* [*horse and pond*.] A pond for horses.

Ho'RSERACE. *n. s.* [*horse and race*.] A match of horses in running.

In *horse-races* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his triumph, entertained the people with a *horse-race*. *Addison.*

HORSERADISH. *n. s.* [*horse and radish*.] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass.

Its acrimony is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off.

Stomachicks are the crease acids, as *horse-radish* and scurvygrass, infused in wine.

*Flager on the Humours.*

Ho'RSHEOE. *n. s.* [*horse and shoe*.] 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horsehoe*. *Shakespeare.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSHEOXHEAD. *n. s.* A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open: the opposite to *head-mouldshot*.

Ho'RSSTEALER. *n. s.* [*horse and steal*.] A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpocket, nor a *horsestealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Ho'RESTINGER. *n. s.* [*horse and sting*.] The dragon-fly is thus called in several parts of England.

Ho'RETAIL. *n. s.* A plant.

Ho'RETONGUE. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'REWAY. *n. s.* [*horse and way*.] A broad way by which horses may travel.

Know't thou the way to Dover?

— Both side and gate, *horseway* and footpath.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Ho'REWHIP. *n. s.* [*horse and whip*.] A whip to strike a horse with.

The jacks, with his hideous braying, put to flight the huntsman's courier; who, however, was wheeling round to reward Tugwell for his intelligence with the discipline of a *horsewhip*.

*Groves, Spiritual Quire, i. 5.*

To Ho'REWHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike or lash with a horsewhip.

HORTATION. *n. s.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept: advice or encouragement to something.

Ho'RTATIVE. *n. s.* [*hortatif*, old Fr. from *hortor*, Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

An *hortator*, or spur, to correct slack.

*Bacon on Helps to the Intel. Powers.*

Ho'RTATIVE. *adj.* [*hortatif*, French.] Encouraging; hortatory.

*Bullcock.*

Ho'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a *hortatory* speech; not a *hortatory* speaker.

This word was but plausible and *hortatory*.

*Lip. Hall, Complay, B. 4.*

This psalm is *hortatory*, stirring up to the praises of God.

*Udell, Sermon, 1642, p. 1.*

He much commended Law's Serious Call, which he said *horde* the finest piece of *hortatory* theology in any language.

*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

**HORTENSIAL**\* *adj.* [*hortensis*, Lat.] Fit for a garden.

Such as are native and hortensial.

*Evelyn*, *Intro.* § 3.

**HORTICULTURAL**\* *adj.* [*horti-culture*] Relating to the cultivation of gardens.

**HORTICULTURE**\* *n. s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Favours of the more refined parts of horticulture. *Evelyn*.

**HORTICULTURIST**\* *n. s.* [*horti-culture*] One who is fond of, or skillful in, the art of cultivating gardens.

**HORTULAN**, *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* *calendar* in yours. *Evelyn*, *Calendar*.

**HORTUS SICCUS**\* *n. s.* [Latin.] Literally, a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.

I ran from auction to auction, became a critic in shells and fossils, bought a *hortus siccus* of inestimable value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects. *Johnson*, *Letter*, No. 64.

**HO'RTYARD**\* *n. s.* [ορτῆρος; Sax.] A garden of fruit-trees; an orchard.

The *hortyard* entering, [he] admires the fair And pleasant fruits.

*Sandys*, *Ovid's Met.* (edit. 1638), p. 290.

**HOSANNA**\* *n. s.* [*hosanna*, Greek.] "The word *hosanna* is a contraction of Hebrew words, meaning *Save, I beseech thee*; a form of acclamation which the Jews were wont to use in their feast of tabernacles, in which also they used to carry boughs in their hands, and to sing psalms, as it is in the second book of Maccabees, ch. x. ver. 7. Both these customs of boughs and hymns were usual among the Grecians, in any time of sacred festivity. Hammond on St. Matt. xxi. 9.] A form of acclamation, of blessing, of wishing well; an exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heaven It sounded, and the faithful armies rung Hosanna to the Highest. *Milnes*, p. L.

The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosanna* and acclamations of the people. *Fildes*, *Serm.*

**HOSE**\* *n. s.* plur. *hosen*. [hor, hōra, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *ossan*, Erse, *ossan*, plur. *chause*, Fr. Dr. Johnson—*From huten*, to cover. Wachter. The old Fr. *huse*, or *house*, should take the place of *chause*. Serenus notices the ancient *Su. huser*, femoralia laxiora, which we may render *trousers*; especially as Mr. Barret speaks of "shipmen's *hose*, or *galligaskins*." Our early usage of the word is in the sense of sandals. "Gird thee, and do on thine *hosi*." *Wicliffe*, Acts, xii. 8. Where it also appears that *hosen* was not always the plural.]

1. Breaches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*. *Shakespeare*. Here's an English tailor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose*. *Shakespeare*.

These men were loused in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Gen.* iii. 21.

He cross-examin'd both our *hose*,

And plunder'd of us we had to lose. *Hudibras*.

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He, being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*. *Shakespeare*.

Will she thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn?

And knit these gloves? *Gay*, *Pastorals*.

HO'AIER. *n. s.* [*from hosar*.] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as my *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift*.

**HOSPITABLE**\* *adj.* [*hospitable*, Fr. *Colgrave*; *hospitalis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host: With robbers' hands my *hospitable* favour You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare*.

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore; With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden*.

**HOSPITALBENESS**\* *n. s.* [*from hospitable*.] Disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers.

I have two ways to entertain my Saviour: in his members, and in himself. To his members, by charity and *hospitalbeness*; "what I do to one of these little ones, I do to him." In himself, by faith; "if any man open, he will come in and sup with him." His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and *hospitalbeness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness. *Barnes*, *Works*, i. 428.

**HOSPITABLY**, *adv.* [*from hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live, And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior*. The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift*.

**HOSPITAGE**\* *n. s.* [*from hospitium*, Lat.] Hospitality; the duty of a guest to his host. A word perhaps coined by Spenser.

His his *gentle host* n'ot him approach Of vile ungentleness or *hospitage's* breach. *Spenser*, *F. Q.* iii. x. 6.

**HOSPITAL**\* *n. s.* [*hospital*, Fr. *hospitallis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old. *Watson*.

He is about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen. *Addison*.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd Foray a river, in a pleasant dale; Which choos'd for that ev'ning's *hospital*, They dither march'd. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*

**HOSPITAL**\* *adj.* [*hospitallis*, Latin.] "If *hospital* were an adjective," says Mr. Pegge in his *Anecdotes of the English Language*, "the substantive *hospitality* would follow; but the adjective is *hospitable*." Certainly, however, *hospital* is our old adjective; and literally the Latin *hospitallis*. Kind to strangers; hospitable. Obsolete.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid a good while. *Hewitt*, *Letter*, (dat. 1621), l. 54.

Ἐνὶ πρῶτῳ, sociabile, *hospital*; a good house-keeper. *Bogun*, *Homerus*, 'Εἰρηφῶν, (1658), p. 234.

**HOSPITALITY**, *n. s.* [*hospitatit*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

The Lacedaemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace. *Hooker*.

My master is of a churlish disposition, And little reckes to find the way to heaven, By doing deeds of *hospitality*.

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*? *Swift*.

**HOSPITALIER**\* *n. s.* [*hospitaller*, French; *hospitalarius*, low Latin, *from hospital*.]

1. One of a religious community, of which there were several in this country, (as the *hospitallers* of St. John at Coventry, of St. Leonard at York, &c.) whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick.

Folk that be entred into order, as sub-deacons, deacons, or priests; or *hospitallers*.

*Chaucer*, *Pers. Tale*.

2. A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Malta.

Gilbert, master of the *hospitallers*, chiefly stirred up the king to this war. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.* p. 93.

To **HOSPITATE**. *v. n.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitator* with the living animal in the same shell. *Gray*, *Mosses*.

To **HOSPITATE**\* *v. s.* [low Lat. *hospitare*.] To lodge a person. *Cockayne*.

**HOST**\* *n. s.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hospes*, *hospitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homere never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sidney*.

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree For your good *host*. *Shakespeare*, *Lear*.

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a fashionable *host*, That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand; But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grapes in the corner. *Shakespeare*, *Tr. and Cress.*

3. [From *hostis*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—Old French, *host*, or *ost*, an army.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier bow him down a bough, And bear's before him; thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our *host*. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*. The waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the *host* of Pharaoh. *Ezra*, xiv. 28.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud, God looking forth will trouble all his *host*, And crash their order, who are *host*. *Milnes*, p. 1.

And there came arm'd, with spear and shield, An *host* so great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden*.

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell Themselves when they be felt. *Shakespeare*.

5. [*hostia*, Latin, *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church: the consecrated wafer.

The Romanists will have Christ's whole body to be in ten thousand places together, and at once; namely, whenever their *host* is celebrated, and in every particle of that *host*. *South*, *Serm.* vii. 254.

6. A couch. See *HAUST*. To **HOST**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]



1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.  
Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we hast;  
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd  
At first, that angel should with angel war,  
And in fierce hosting meet. *Milton, P. L.*  
New authors of dissension spring from him,  
Two branches, that in hosting long contented  
For sovereign sway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete. See **HOSTING**.

To **HOST**. \* v. a. To give entertainment to another.

Malbecco will no strange knights host  
For peevish jealousy. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. Arg.*  
Such was that hag, unmeet to host such guests.  
*Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 27.*

**HOSTAGE**. n. s. [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your hostages I have, so have you mine;  
And we shall talk before we fight. *Shakespeare.*  
Do this message honourably;  
And if he stand on hostage for his safety,  
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best.  
*Shakespeare.*

If he that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. *Beacon.*

They who marry give hostages to the publick that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it.

The Romans having seized a great number of hostages, acquainted them with their resolution.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

**HOSIE**. \* n. s. Hoarseness. Craven Dial. See **Houst**, and **HOOSE**.

**HOSTELL**. † n. s. [*hostel*, *hostellerie*, Fr.] **HOSTELRY**. † An inn; a lodging-house.

In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,—  
At night was come into that company  
Well nine-and-twenty in a hostelry.

*Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

It is a beautiful child, homely brought up, and  
In a rude hostelry. *B. Jonson, New Jan.*

*Hospitium*, one of the old *hostels* [or halls] at Oxford, which were very numerous before the foundation of the colleges.

*Warren, Hist. E. P. 1425.*

**HOSTLER**. \* See **HOSTLER**.

**HOSTESS**. n. s. [*hostesse*, Fr. from *host*.] 1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble hostess,  
We are your guest to-night. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Ye were beaten out of door,  
And rail'd upon the hostess of the house. *Shaks.*

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fall of another husband. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguished civility is like a whore or a hostess. *Temple.*

**HOSTESS-SHIP**. n. s. [*from hostess*.] The character of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take to me  
The *hostess-ship* o' the day: you're welcome, sirs.  
*Shakespeare.*

**HOSTIE**. \* n. s. [*French; hostia*, Latin.] The consecrated wafer. See **HOST**.

Another priest, that lived in the court, gave him the pit with an *hostie* in it.

*Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, (an 1685.)*  
The priest immediately withdrew the *hostie*, which is still preserved. *Drammond, Tron. p. 12.*

**HOSTILE**. *adj.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last  
Given *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence  
Of dreadful justice, but on the ministers  
That do distribute it. *Shakespeare.*

Fierce Juno's hate,  
Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

**HOSTILELY**. \* *adv.* [*from hostile*.] In an adverse manner.

**HOSTILITY**. n. s. [*hostilité*, French, from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility*  
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shaks.*  
*Hostility* being thus suspended with France,  
preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return,  
But, to our power, *hostility* and hate,  
Unstaid reluctance and revenge? *Milton, P. L.*

We have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous  
adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities*  
with humanity. *Atterbury.*

To **HOSTILIZE**. \* v. a. [*from hostile*.] To make an enemy; to render adverse.

When England, Spain, Holland, and Russia,  
united with the powers already *hostilized* against an  
impious nation that had reduced robbery, murder,  
and promiscuous in a cool and practical system, I  
thought there was the fairest prospect of their suc-  
cess. *Seward, Lett. (dat. 1794), iii. 576.*

**HOSTING**. \* n. s. [*from host*.] An assembling of armed men; a muster. Obsolete.

When the lord deputy hath raised any general  
*hostings*, the noblemen have claimed the leading of  
them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Lords have had the leading of their own follow-  
ers under them to the general *hostings*. *Hid.*

**HOSTLESS**. \* *adj.* [*host* and *less*.] In-  
hospitable.

Who with Sir Sayenry, as east ye red,  
Forth riding from Malbecco's *hostless* hours,  
Fay off asple a young man, the which fled  
From an huge gaunt. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 3.*

**HOSTLER**. † n. s. [*from hostler*, from *hostel*.] Originally, the keeper of an inn; *host-  
teller*, French. Chaucer so uses it.

One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is  
want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on  
horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the  
way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**HOSTLERY**. \* n. s. Another word for *hostelry*; it is the Cornish term for an inn or an alehouse.

**HOSTRY**. † n. s. [*from the Fr. hoste*; a very old word in our language. "Inne or *ostre*." *Pr. Parv.* Yet Dr. Johnson pro-  
nounces it a corruption of *hostelry*, in the sense only of a place for horses, and with a solitary example from *Dryden*.]

1. A lodging-house.

In exchange-time one may hear seven or eight  
sorts of tongues spoken upon their burres, [in the  
Netherlands;] nor are the men only expert herein,  
but the women and maids also in their common  
*hostries*. *Hawell, Lett. (dat. 1622), l. ii. 12.*

The tabernacles of our bodies, which are the  
*hostries* of our souls, and temples of the Holy  
Ghost. *Bp. Taylor, Drift. Homil. p. 71.*

2. A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd;  
And Andalusian rivers are on its back sustain'd;  
An *hostry* now for waggons, which before  
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore.

*Dryden, Georg.*

**HOT**. † *adj.* [*Sax. hæc, hær, i. e. heated*; the past participle of the verb *hætan*, calcefacte. Mr. H. Tooke. See also the participial adjective **HEAT**.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?

— Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

— No, though thou call'st thyself a *hotter* name  
Than any is in hell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produce, do refrigerate; and therefore, in these parts, none is in any body so hot as about nine in the forenoon. *Beacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body *fat*;  
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mist. *Dryden.*

Black substances do soonest of all others be-  
come *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which  
effect may proceed partly from the multitude of  
refractions in a little room, and partly from easy  
communion of so very small corpules. *Newton.*

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,  
Unregretted in vulgar fame, you have  
Lusturiously pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*

Now the hot blooded gods assist me! remem-  
ber, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa. *Shakespeare.*

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had  
warning of our coming, was one of the *hottest*  
services, and most dangerous assaults, that had  
been known. *Beacon.*

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined  
that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery.

*Clerendon.*

To court the hot air, as we, when we found  
The assault so dry, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army

Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryd.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, Lord Mortimer, you are as slow,  
As *hot* Lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakespeare.*

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,  
But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; / Enceas,  
patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in  
the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit  
of pleasures, should not seriously examine their  
tenets. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,  
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind 't her. *Hudibras.*

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or  
sense raised like the desire, or action ex-  
cited; as, a *hot* pursuit.

Now law, checks of conscience will we hear,  
When in *hot* scent of gain and fall career. *Dryden.*

7. Piquant; acrid; as, *hot* as mustard.

**HOT**. \* n. s. A sort of basket to carry  
turf or slate in, and formerly used for  
taking manure into fields of steep ascent.

[*old French, hôte*.] A northern word.  
Grose, and Brockett.

**HOT**, **HOTE**, **HOTTEN**. \* *pret.* of the old  
verb *hight*, both active and passive.

## 1. Named.

A shepherd true, yet not so true  
As he that *earst* I *hote*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

## 2. Was named or called.

There was a duke, and he was *hote*  
Mundus. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. i.*  
His name was *hote* delicious *Stimulus*.  
*Chaucer, Ree's Tale.*

It rightly *hot*

The Well of Life, ne yet thy virtues had forgot.  
*Spenser, F. Q. l. xl. 29.*

HOTBED. *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken homedung, old well sowed; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. *Kelvin.*

HOTBRAINED. *adj.* [hot and brain.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerchonus.*

You shall find 'em either *hotbrained*, youth,  
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden, Spem. Fier.*

HOTCHPOT.† *n. s.* [haché en poche, HOTCHPOTCH.] French; or *hachée en pot*, Fr. as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used. *Dr. Johnson.*

Mr. Tyrwhitt, and others, consider it as the Teut. *hotupot*, which Kilian derives from *hutsen*, to shake.]

## 1. A mingled hush; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotspot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rude to a Babelish confusion than any other language. *Camden, Rem.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotspot* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Nat. Hist.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;

But a mass'd heap, a *hotspot* of the slain. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Hotspot, old French, "rapport entre cohéridiers, 1000." Lacombe.] A commixture, or putting together, of lands of several tenures, for the equal division of them. *Littleton in Covel.*

A daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in frank-marriage, claiming to be coheir after her father's death to other lands with some sisters, is constrained to suffer that part of land given her before her father's death, to be put in *hotspot*, that is, to be mingled together with the lands wherof her father died seized, so that an equal division may be made of the whole. *Bullock, (edit. 1656.)*

HOTCOCKLES. *n. s.* [hottes coquilles, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chynidra is certainly not our *hotcockles*, for that was by pitching, not by striking. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,  
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,  
Buxoms gave a gentle tap, and I  
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay.*

HOTEL.† *n. s.* [French.] What was formerly *hote*; a lodging-house; particularly a public house furnished with beds, &c. for the accommodation of occasional lodgers, who are there supplied with apartments hired for the night, or by the week. Of this kind of lodging-house, Mr. Malone says, there

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was not one till about the year 1760. In 1810 he considered the number of them to be above 100. The designation of coffee-house and *hotel*, is now very common.

HOTHEADED. *adj.* [hot and head.] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and public liberty; nor a *hoted*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbutnot.*

HOTHOUSE.† *n. s.* [hot and house.]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.  
Now she professes a *hthouse*, which is a very ill house too. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. A brothel.  
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,  
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,  
Tells you it is a *hthouse*; so it may,  
And still be a whorehouse: they are synonyms. *H. Jonan.*

3. A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits. *Mason.*

HOTLY.† *adv.* [from hot.]

1. With heat; not coldly.  
The shadow had forsook them,  
And Time, tined in the mid-day heat,  
With burning eye did *hotly* overlook them. *Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.*

2. Violently; vehemently.  
The stag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*

As *hotly* and as boldly with thy love,  
As ever in ambitious strength I did  
Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The enemy now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Auselus, Hist.*

Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*

3. Lustfully.  
Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,  
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*

HOTMOUTHED. *adj.* [hot and mouth.]

Headstrong; ungovernable.  
I fear my people's faith.

That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,  
Hard to be broken. *Dryden, Spem. Fier.*

HOTNESS. *n. s.* [from hot.] Heat; violence; fury.

HOTSPUR. *n. s.* [hot and spur.]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.  
My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;  
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,  
A hairbrain'd *hotspur* govern'd by a spleen. *Shakespeare.*

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet hoppers, and restless innovators. *Burton.*

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.  
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer.*

HOTSPUR.† *adj.* Violent; impetuous.  
The *hotspur* youth so scornful to be crost. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. l. 25.*

I long to see these *hotspur* senses at it; they say, they have gallant preparations. *Brecker, Cava. of Lingus, li. i.*

*Hotspur* Julius on his mettled horse. *Fincham, Puerus, (edit. 1676), p. 279.*

HOTSPURRED. *adj.* [from *hotspur*.] Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspur*ed Harpalice in Virgil, this procecdeth from a senseless judgement. *Procham.*

HOTTEST.† *n. s.* A savage inhabitant of the northern extremity of Africa. The word has been sometimes used generally to denote a rude, uncivilized person.

We have an instance of the same nature [in the love of our country] among the very *Hottest*. One of these savages was brought into England, taught our language, and in a great measure polished out of his natural barbarity; but, upon being carried back to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, brutalized with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his former acquaintance. *Addison, Freeholder.*

## HOTTESTO Cherry. [maurocenia.] A plant.

Its characters are these: The flower has five oval petals, which spread open. It hath five stamens, which are situated between the petals; and in the centre is situated a roundish germin, crowned by a trifid stigma. The germin turns to an oval berry with one or two cells, each containing a single oval seed. There are three species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and one discovered at Jamaica. *Chambers.*

## HOVE.† The preterite of heave. [Sax. hōf.]

In sen language; she *hove* off at the next flood. *Prege, Anecd. Eng. Lang. p. 244.*

TO HOVE.† *v. n.* [Welsh *hago*, *huvio*, to have over.]

1. To hover about; to halt; to loiter; to stay; to remain. Not now in use.

This quene unto the pleine rode,  
Where that she *hoved* and abode. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. G.*

He walked through Holborne,  
Three hours after the sunne was downe;  
And walked up towards saynte Cyrys in the feilde:  
He *hoved* styll, and there he leide,  
But there he could not speke of his preyre. *Old Morality of Hycke Scorne.*

He far away expide  
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,  
Which *hoved* close under a forest side,  
As if they lay in wait, or els the *hoved* did hide. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. l. 20.*

Some part of those comities —  
The which in court continually *hoved*. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

No joy of sight that under leaveneth *hoved* here,  
Can comfort me. *Spenser, Sonnet 88.*

## 2. To take shelter. Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss.

3. As a sea term, see HOVE, the preterite of heave.

HOVEL.† *n. s.* [diminutive of hope, house, Saxon; *hof*, *fel*, German, from *hof*; Su. Goth. and *icel*, *hyfile*, a cottage.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So, likewise a *hovel* will serve for a room, To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, to pluck the ground over, and it will breed adultery. *Bacon.*

Your hay is it mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,  
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* bruis'd. *Dryden.*

## 2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamour up the acclivities, dragging their line with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy work in such sorry hovels and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

## To HOVEL, v. s. [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel.

And wasn't thou false, poor father,  
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,  
In short and musty straw. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HO'VEN, *part. pass.* [from *heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumified. Hence, in some places, the expression of *heaven-bread*. So the Swed. "broedret haeffer, sig," the bread *heaves* or swells.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;  
If choose be so *hoven*, make Clue to seek cheeks.

Tupper.

To HOVER, *v. n.* [*havia*, to hang over, Welsh. Dr. Johnson, — Sueth, *haefwa*, flucture; Icel. *hefrig*, fluctus, procella. Serenius.]

## 1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the sky,  
And pours down mischief. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Ah, my poor parents! ah, my tender babies!  
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,  
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,  
*Hover* about me with your airy wings,  
And bear your mother's lamentation.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight,  
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison.*

Till as the earthly part decays and falls,  
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;  
*Hovers* a while upon the sad remains,  
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,  
And thence with liberty unfolded flies,  
Impatient to regain her native skies.

Prior.

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light  
*Hover*, and catch'd the shooting stars by night.

Pope.

## 2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him;  
for that he daily loathes after change and alteration,  
and hovereth in expectation of new words. *Spenser on Ireland.*

## 3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

HO'VEN, *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protection; a shelter by hanging over.

The good also breedeth crabs, eels, and shrimps;  
and in the beginning, ostriches grew upon the boughs of trees, (an Indian mistake), which were cast in thither to serve as a *hovel* for the fish. *Cervus, Surv. of Cornwall.*

HOVEN Ground. \* Light ground; so called in some countries. *Ray, and Graese.*HOUGH, *n. s.* [Sax. *hox*, *hoh*; usually written *hox*; though *hough* is still our northern word.]

## 1. The joint of the hinder leg of a beast; sometimes called the pastern.

Blood shall be from the sweat upon the belly,  
and dung of men upon the camel's hough. *2 Rd. iii. 36.*

2. [*houg*, Fr.; *houwer*, Dutch.] An adze; an hoe. See *Hoe*.

Did they really believe that a man, by *hough*  
and so ax, could cut a god out of a tree?

Stillfleet.

## To HOUGH, v. a. [from the noun.]

## 1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Job. xl. 6.*

## 2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To HAWK*.

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us;  
much less could we sneeze or cough. *Greene.*

HO'ULET, *v.* See *HOWLET*.HOULT, *n. s.* [holt, Sax.] A small wood.

Obsolete. See *HOLT*.

Or as the wind, in leafy and shady groaves,  
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Farfax.*

HOUND, *n. s.* [hund, Sax.; *hund*, Scotch; *hunda*, Goth. "Vox antiquissima, ac propterea multis linguis et dialect. communis." Serenius.] A dog used in the chase, Dr. Johnson says. At first it was the general name for dogs.

Nile ye give booby thing to *houndis*, neither  
caste ye your margaritis before swyne, lest para-  
venter they defoule hem with her feet, and the  
*houndis* ben turned, and al to tere you. *Wicliffe, St. Matt. vi. 6.*

*Hounds* and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels,  
curs,  
Are cleped all by the name of dogs.

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound  
The boar, and slew an undeserving *hound*,  
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to dryden.

The kind spaniel and the faithful hound,  
Liket that fox in shape and species found,  
Pursues the noted path and crevets home. *Prior.*

## To HOUND, v. a. [from the noun.]

## 1. To set on the chase.

God is said to hound the heart permissively,  
but not operatively nor affectively; as he who only  
lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to  
hound him at the hare. *Bp. Bramhall.*

## 2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers, they  
should have worried them. *J. Strange.*

HO'UNDFISH, *n. s.* A kind of fish.

*Mutella levis.* *Ainsworth.*  
Like to the skin of *houndfish*, sharp as barbs. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*

HO'UNDTONGUE, *n. s.* [*cynglossum*, Lat.]

A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE, *n. s.* A kind of tree. *Cornus.*

*Ainsworth.*

HOUP, *n. s.* [*huppa*, Lat.] The hoopoe;

not the pewee, as Dr. Johnson says,  
misled by Ainsworth. See *HOOPPOO*.

HOURL, *n. s.* [*heure*, Fr.; *hora*, Lat.]

## 1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day;

the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run;  
How many makes the *hour* full complement.  
How many *hours* bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,  
How many years a mortal may live. *Shakespeare.*

## 2. A particular time.

Veneration almost stops my breath,  
That under'd friends greet in the *hour* of death. *Shakespeare.*

When we can intrust an *hour* to serve,  
We'll spend it in some words upon that business  
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The conscious wreck must all his arts reveal,  
From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden, Zen.*

## 3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakespeare.*

Our neighbour let her floor to a gentle stool,  
who kept good *hours*. *Tupper.*

They are so loud any *hour* of the morning,  
as our own countryman at midnight. *Addison.*

4. In the plural, the stated times of devotion in the Romish church. [*heures*, Fr.; *horæ* canonice; Lat.]

None end is there of their labling prayers, their  
— songs, *hours*, bells, ymagos, &c. *Bale on the Sacrament (1550), P. i.*

The hermit, which his life here led  
In straight observance of religious vow  
Was want his *hours* and holy things to bed.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 35.

HO'URGGLASS, *n. s.* [*hour* and *glass*.]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running  
through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better  
by the *hourglass* than by the day's cleanness. *Sibbey.*

In sickness, the time will seem longer without  
a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind  
deth values every moment. *Bacon.*

Shake not thy *hourglass*, when his hasty sand  
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden, Spem. Fran.*

## 2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have  
won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*

HO'URHAND, *n. s.* [*hour* and *hand*.]

That which performs the office of a hand  
in pointing out the hour of the day.

We have no perception of the motion of the index  
or *hourhand* of a clock; and yet this no perception,  
so many times repeated, becomes real  
perception, with respect to the minute hand.

Batter on the Soul, ii. 303.

HO'URI, *n. s.* A Mahometan nymph of paradise.

["They are called *horhin*, and in the singular number *hora*; and they are secluded, and well watched and guarded in their palaces, and their garments are wonderful: Thus he [Mahomet] boasts, and says further, that their beauty is as the light." Confut. of the Alcoran, 1652, p. 158.]

Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss,  
Nor wish for *hours* in Ircan's arms. *Johnson, Trag. of Ircan.*

HO'URLY, *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone

Computes how many nights he had been gone,  
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,  
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having  
those troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*

HO'URLY, *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,  
That twenty such like boys might tend upon,  
And hourly call her mistress. *Shakespeare.*

Our estate may not endure  
Hazard so near us, that *hourly* grow  
Out of his lunacies. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

They will ceaseless live;  
Surround me, as their saw't; *hourly* conceive'd,  
And hourly born, with sorrow infinite  
To me! *Milton, P. L.*

Great was their strife, which hourly was renew'd,  
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd.

*Dryden.*

**HO'URPLATE.** *n. s.* [*hour and plate.*] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness.

*Locke.*

**HO'USAGE.** *n. s.* [*from house.*] A fee which a carrier, or other person, pays for laying up goods in a house.

*Chambers.*

**HO'USAL.** *adj.* [*from house.*] Domestic. Not now in use.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**HOUSE.** *n. s.* [*huf, Sax.; huys, Dutch; hus, Dan.; hus, Su. Icel. and Goth.* perhaps from *hysa*, to receive hospitably, and also to contain. But see also Leigh's *Critical Sacra*, 1630, p. 25. "A house is named in the Hebrew, of building, *beth*; in Greek, of dwelling, *oikos*; in English, of the almain and custody, a house; of the Almain, *huiz*, which is of *hu*, to defend."] 1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

*Sparrows* must not build in his house eaves.

*Shakespeare.*

*Houses* are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.* In a house the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the house is neither moveable nor square.

*Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their hives and houses driven away.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodorus arrived at a religious house in the city, where now Constantia resided.

*Addison.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miserable house, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam.

*Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens; astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial houses: those who are for the celestial houses worship the phoebes, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them.

*Swift.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants; and kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,  
The fatal colours of our striving houses.

*Shakespeare.*

As ignominious ransom and free pardon,  
Are of two houses, lawful mercy sure  
Is nothing kin to foul redemption.

*Shakespeare.*

A man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David.

*St. Luke, i. 27.*

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patriarchy of your house, I may seem to have made a forfeiture.

*Dryden.*

A poet is not born in every race;  
Two of a house few ages can afford,  
One to perform, another to record.

*Dryden, Fab.*

7. The household; the family dwelling in the house.

A devout man, and one that feared God with all his house.

*Acts, x. 2.*

They two together ruleth the house. The house I call here, the man, the woman, their children, their servants.

*See T. Smith, Commonwealth of Eng. ch. 2.*

8. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the lords.

*King Charles.*

To HOUSE† *v. a.* [*Sax. hufjan.*]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to house all the Helots.

*Silvery.*

Upon the North sea a valley houseth a gentleman, who hath wore out his former name.

*Carew, Sure. of Cornwall.*

Slander lives upon succession,  
For ever houseth where it gets possession.

*Shakespeare.*

More cottagers are but housed beggars.

*Byron.*

Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,

Who now is housed in his sepulchre?

*Sordy.*

We find them housing themselves in dens.

*South.*

In expectation of such times as these,  
A chapel hous'd them, truly call'd of ease.

*Dryden.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.

As we house hot-country plants to save them, so we may house our own to forward them.

*Bacon, Not. Hist.*

House your choicest cariations, or rather set them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather.

*Engelm.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,  
Except, like orange trees, 'tis hous'd from snow.

*Dryden.*

3. To drive to shelter.

E'en now we hous'd him in the abbey here.

*Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

To HOUSE, *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

No suffer it to house there half a day.

*Spenser, Habb. Tale.*

Grass where you will, you shall not house with me.

*Shakespeare.*

Summers three times eight, save one,  
She had told; alas! too soon,  
After so short a time of breath,  
To house with darkness and with death.

*Milton, Ep. on the M. of Winchester.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

To fear of this, observe the starry signs  
Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins.

*Dryden.*

I housing in the lion's hateful sign,  
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine.

*Dryden.*

HO'USBOAT. *n. s.* [*house and boat.*] A boat with a covering in it, like a room.

HO'USBOTE. *n. s.* [*house and bote, Sax. compensation.*] An allowance of necessary timber, out of the lord's wood, for the repair and support of a house or tenement. Cowel. And to burn in the house. Blackstone.

HO'USBREAKER. *n. s.* [*house and break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All housebreakers and sharpers had thief written in their foreheads.

*L'Estrange.*

HO'USBREAKING. *n. s.* [*house and break.*] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or housebreaking, he will send the whole paper to the government.

*Swift.*

HO'USEDOD. *n. s.* [*house and dog.*] A mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good housedog, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the master even in the old housedog.

*Addison.*

HO'USEHOLD. *n. s.* [*house and hold.*]

1. A family living together.

Two households, both alike in dignity,  
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny.

*Shakespeare.*

A little kingdom is a great household, and a great household a little kingdom.

*Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Of God observ'd

The one just man alive, by his command,  
Shall build a wonderful ark, as thou behest'st,  
To save himself and household from amidst  
A world devote to universal wreck.

*Milton, P. L.*

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar household of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master; this is the proper household of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single household, or some few families.

*Spenser.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid.

And second funerals on the former laid;  
Let the whole household in one ruin fall,  
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all.

*Dryden, Fab.*

Learning's little household did embark

With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark.

*Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a seat,  
Says grace before and after meat;  
And calls, without affecting piety,  
His household twice a-day to prayers.

*Swift.*

2. Family life; domestic management.

An inventory, thus importing  
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,  
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household.

*Shakespeare.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his household servants.

*Acts, x. 7.*

For nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to study household good;  
And good works in her husband to promote.

*Milton, P. L.*

It would be endless to enumerate the oaks among the men, among the women the nuclei of household affairs.

*Swift.*

HO'USEHOLD-BREAD. *n. s.* Bread not of the finest quality. See CHEAT-BREAD.

HO'USEHOLDER. *n. s.* [*from household.*] Master of a family.

A certain householder planted a vineyard.

*St. Matt. xxi. 33.*

HO'USEHOLD-STUFF. *n. s.* [*household and stuff.*] Furniture of an house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that unethel, he still fieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages; his cloak is his bed, you and his household stuff.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed with much coaly householdstuff.

*Bacon.*

The woman had her just for her householdstuff.

*L'Estrange.*

HO'USEKEEPER. *n. s.* [*house and keep.*]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good housekeeper, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar.

*Shakespeare.*

If I may credit housekeepers and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are raised excessively

*1 etc.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.

The people are apt to applaud housekeepers than house-raisers. *Watson.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest housekeepers. What are you sewing here? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance A pair to make a country-dance, Call the old housekeeper, and get her To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A house-dog. Not in use.

Distinguish the housekeeper, the hunter. *Shaks.*

- HOUSEKEEPING. *adj.* [house and keep.]

Domestic; useful to a family.

His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other housekeeping commodities, challenge the pre-eminence. *Cerv.*

- HOUSEKEEPING. *n. s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I bear your grace hath sworn out housekeeping. *Shakespeare.*

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old housekeeping of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which showed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

- HOUSEL. *n. s.* [Hurs, Saxon, from *huns*, Gothic, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, Latin, *hostia*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

Man and wife Should show their parish priest their life Once a year, as saith the book.

Ere any night his house took. *Chaucer, Roma. R. 6386.*

He died within viii. days after without house or sherd, they say. *Boke Acts of Eng. Fay. (1550.) P. i. fol. 60. b.*

- To HOUSEL. *v. a.* [Hurlan, Sax.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete. Our old lexicography defines it specially, "to minister the communion to one that lieth on his death-bed."

*Bullatkar, and Cockerm.*

He shall house me anon. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 6437.*

Ones a year at the last it is lawful to be housed. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

A priest, a priest, says Aldinger, While I am a man alive,

A priest, a priest, says Aldinger, Me for to house and shrieve.

*Old Ballad of Sir Aldinger, Percy's Rel.*

To shrieve, house, and anoint the sick; to say dirge and mass, and bury the dead.

*Confut. of N. Stanton, (1546.) sign. G. iii.*

The cardinal said mass, and gave the pax; then the king and queen descending were both housed with one host parted between them at the high altar.

*Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 96.*

- HOUSELAMB. *n. s.* [house and lamb.]

A lamb kept up, to be fatted in the house.

- HOUSELEEK. *n. s.* [house and leek.] A plant.

The acerb supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrel, and houseleek. *Floper.*

- HOUSELESS. *adj.* [from house.] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Four naked wretches, How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides, Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you?

*Shakespeare.*

This hungry, *Amalec*, suffering dying Jews, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *Wat.*

- HOUSEMAID. *n. s.* [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The housemaid may put out the candle against the looking-glass. *Swift.*

- HOUSEPIGEON. *n. s.* [house and pigeon.]

A tame pigeon.

If Semiramis be a wood-pigeon in Greece, it may perchance have been an house-pigeon in the country of Ashur.

*Gregory, Potham. (1650.) p. 236.*

- HOUSERAISER. *n. s.* [house and raise.]

One who builds or raises a house.

The earl I account the more liberal, and the duke the more magnificent; for I do not remember that my lord of Essex in all his life-time did build or adorn any house; the queen per-chance spending his time, and himself his means; or otherwise inclining to popular ways; for we know the people are apter to applaud house-keepers than house-raisers. *Watson's Parv.*

- HOUSE-ROOM. *n. s.* [house and room.] Place in a house.

House-rooms, that cost him nothing, be bestows; Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden.*

- HOUSE-MAIL. *n. s.* A kind of snail.

- HOUSEWARMING. *n. s.* [house and warm.]

A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

- HOUSEWIFE. *n. s.* [house and wife.] This is now frequently written *housewife* or *hustie*.

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to busy herself about her housewife. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty housewife is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a name for a bad man, and surely for a bad housewife it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good housewife. Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may becom-ford be disposed equally. *Shakespeare.*

Farmers in degree, He a good husband, a good housewife she.

*Dryden.*

Early housewives leave the bed,

When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain

show themselves good stateswomen as well as good housewives. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an housewife as herself; he could preserve pickles, and make jellies. *Addison.*

4. A little case or bag, with partitions in it, for articles of female work.

Many women—think it (and no doubt it is) a more rational way of spending their time in knitting, or making an housewife, than in starting difficulties and quibbles to puzzle the minds of mankind. *Shelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. viii.*

- HOUSEWIFELY. *adj.* [from housewife.]

Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

When she had learned what food was most agreeable to him, she set herself instantly to prepare it for him with all the housewifely skill of those simpler ages. *Delany, Life of Newton, iii. 66.*

- HOUSEWIFELY. *adv.* [from housewife.] With the economy of a careful woman.

*Sherwood.*

- HOUSEWIFERY. *n. s.* [from housewife.]

1. Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in, or to busy herself about, her housewife. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize, Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewifery. *Cicciann, Iliad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredit by the housewifery of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation on Christian women to good housewifery, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Ips. Taylor.*

HOUSEWRIGHT. *n. s.* [house and wright.] An architect. Not now in use.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths;—some, housewrights; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works. *Fotherby, Atholus. (1692.) p. 193.*

- HOUSE-ING. *n. s.* [from house.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of housing. *Gray.*

Their lodging was in All Saints' parish, in the back-side housing called Amsterdam. *Life of A. Wood, p. 242.*

2. Any habitation.

All ants keep their own way in their housing, jorneys, provisions. *Ips. Hall, Select. Th. § 8.*

3. [From *houseaux*, *houses*, or *housets*, Fr.]

Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Thus did consent he sup his lawn's, Exhorts his neighbours not to quarrel;—

Rides a sleek mare with purple housing, To share the smoothly club's carousing. *Warren, Progr. of Discontent.*

- HOUSELING. *adj.* [from house.]

Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; house-warming. Dr. Johnson.

Not so; but *sacramental*, alluding to the marriages of antiquity, as Upton long since observed; which were solemnized *sacramento ignis et aque;*

—the *housing* fire. i. e. sacramental fire, or fire used in that sacrament of marriage. See *HOUSEL*.

His own two hands the holy knots did knit, That came but death for ever can divide;

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit, The housing fire did kindle and provide,

And holy water thereon sprinkled wide; At which the bushy tress a gloome did light,

And sacred lamp in secret gloome hid. *Shakespeare, F. Q. i. lib. 37.*

- HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *houseaux*, or *houses*, Fr.]

Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental; housings. This word, though used by Dryden, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides, with things together fast, His upper part defended to his waist;

And where man ended, the continu'd vest, Spread on his back, the house and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

- HOW. *v.* *adv.* [hu, Sax.; *hoe*, Dutch; *huc*, Goth.]

How is sometimes an expletive;

as in 1 Cor. x. 1. "I would not that ye should be ignorant *how* that all our fathers were under the cloud;" where that is sufficient, without *how*. This redundancy obtains in common conversation.]

# 1. In what manner; to what degree.

*How* long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me? *Ezra*. x. 3.  
*How* much better is it to get wisdom than gold; and to get understanding, rather to be chosen than silver! *Prov.* xv. 16.  
*How* oft is the candle of the wicked put out! and *how* oft cometh their destruction upon them! *Job*, xxi. 17.

*O how* love I thy law! it is my meditation. *Psalms* cxv. 97.

*How* many children's plaints, and mother's cries!

*How* many woful widows left to bow  
To sad disgrace! *Daniel*, *Chap. V. 18.*  
Consider into *how* many differing substances  
It may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle*.

# 2. In what manner.

Mark'd ye not,  
That the guilty kindred of the queen  
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death?  
The means of thy deliverance *Shakespeare*.  
By ransom, or *how* else. *Milton*, *S. A.*  
We examine the why and the *how* of things.

'Tis much in our power *how* to live; but not at all when or *how* to die. *L'Estrange*.  
It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of this little republic are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy*.

# 3. For what reason; from what cause.

*How* now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale? *Shakespeare*.  
*How* chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakespeare*.  
*How* is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Gen.* xxvii. 10.

# 4. For what price.

*How* a score of ewes now? *Shakespeare*, *K. Hen. IV. P. II.*

# 5. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds' feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

# 6. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father? *Gen.* xli. 34.  
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?  
*How*, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden*, *Æn.*

# 7. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put so trust in his servants, how much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? *Job*, ix. 15.  
A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high. *Hayward*.  
By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley*.

# 8. It is much used in exclamation.

*How* are the mighty fallen! *2 Sam.* i. 19.  
*How* doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lam.* i. 1.

# 9. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents. *Bacon*.

**HOWBE'IT.** *adv.* [*how be it*.] Nevertheless. *Howbe'it*. } less; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use.

Siker thou speak't like a lewd lorrel,  
Of heaven to deemen so,  
*Howbe'it* I am but rude and borrel,  
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenner*, *Ship. Cal.*  
Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbe'it* not necessarily any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker*.  
There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature; this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbe'it* this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker*.

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbe'it* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish. *Danvers on Ireland*.

**HOW'DY.\*** *n. s.* [Ihre has observed, that the Su. Goth. *fordgumma*, a midwife, is properly *ioldgumma*, from *iold*, childbirth, and *gumma*, a woman; as the vulgar in this country [Scotland] often express the name *howdy-wife*. Dr. Jamieson.] A midwife; so called in the north of England. *Grote*.

I once heard an etymon of *howdy* to the following effect: *how d'ye*; midwives being great gossipers! This is evidently of a piece with Swift's *All eggs* under the grate. *Brand*, *Popul. Antiq.* ii. 451.

**HOW'DY†** [Contracted from *how do ye*, and sometimes augmented to *how d'ye do*.] In what state is your health? A message of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *how'd's*, to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope*.  
The charge receiv'd, away run I,  
And here, and there, and yonder by,  
With scribbles, and *how'd's*,  
Then home return full fraught with news. *Doddsley*, *Footman*.

**HOW'E'VER.** *adv.* [*How and ever*.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds  
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,  
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,  
*How'e'r* or repented of. *Shakespeare*.  
To trace the ways  
Of highest agents, deem'd *how'e'r* wise. *Milton*, *P. L.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *howe'er* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *howe'er* the chiefest. *Tillotson*.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;  
You might *how'e'r* have took a fairer way. *Dryd.*  
Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *howe'er* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison on Italy*.  
I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution, *howe'er* I do not exclude it. *Swift*.

Five turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, *howe'er*, be a very useful inquiry. *Atterbury*.

4. To some of these meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes almost evanescent.

**HO'WITZ**, or **HO'WITZER.\*** *n. s.* A kind of mortar or cannon, of German invention.

**HO'WKER**, or **HO'OKER.\*** *n. s.* [hulk, Sax. a galley, a pinnace.] A vessel so called, much used by the Dutch.

*Howkers* carry from fifty to two hundred tons; and with a small number of hands will go to the East Indies; they are commonly navigated with two masts, viz. a main-mast and a mizen-mast; they tack soon and short, will sail well, and lie near the wind, and live almost in any sea. *Chambers*.

**TO HOWL†** *v. n.* [*Auglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—It is a word formed from the sound it expresses, and many languages have a similar term. Fr. *huler*, to howl or yell. Cotgrave. Su. Goth. and Icel. *yla*; Sax. *yllan*; Gr. *ōla*. See *TO YELL*.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.  
Methought a legion of foul fiends  
To ev'n as I did howl, and in their noise  
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise  
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare*, *Rich. III.*  
If wolves had at thy gate *how'd* that stern time,  
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakespeare*.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste  
howling wilderness. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.  
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,  
Pierce as the wolves that *how'd* around his birth;  
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith*.

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer.* xlviii. 31.

Each new morn  
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows  
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.  
I have words  
That would be *how'd* out in the desert air,  
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.  
Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale  
To savages, and *howl* it out in desarts! *Philips*.

4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.

**HOWL.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.  
Murder,  
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,  
Whose howl's his watch. *Shakespeare*, *Macb.*  
These and the like rumours are no more than the last howls of a dog dissected alive. *Swift*.

2. The cry of a human being in horror.

She raves, the ruins with a distracted pace,  
And fills with horrid howls the public place. *Dryden*, *Æn.*

**HO'WLET.†** *n. s.* [Fr. *hulotte*.] The vulgar name for an owl. Dr. Johnson says. It is sometimes called Madge-howlet, and Jenny-howlet. Cotgrave defines *hulotte*, "a Madge-howlet, or a small kind of hairy-legged and rough-footed owl, which hath sticking out on either side of her head a little tuft of feathers."

*Enstrives, dawning upon, howlettes, meercynaydes, and other odible monstres.*  
*Bale on the Revell*. (1550). P. iii. A. iii.  
Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,  
Lizard's leg, and *howlet's* wing. *Shakespeare*, *Macb.*  
Out, thou *howlet*,  
Thou should'st ha' given her a madge-owl, and then  
Th' hadst made a present o' thyself. *Ben Jonson*, *Sid. Shepherd*.

**HO'WLING.\*** *n. s.* [from *howl*.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

As when a sort of wolves infect the night  
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light.  
*Waller.*

2. The cry of one in distress.

The songs of the temple shall be howlings in that day.  
*Amos, viii. 3.*

The damned use that word in hell,  
*Howlings* attend it.  
*Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. Any loud or horrid noise.

With hollow howlings they did chant  
That hellish ode.  
*More, Poems, (1647), p. 357.*

A peal of thunder immediately follows, with dreadful howlings.  
*Dryden, C. Ariar.*

HO'WRO, \* adv. [abbreviation of howsoever.]

Although. Obsolete.

Let greatness go, it is to go without thee;  
And welcome come, thou inmate inmate;  
I will applaud what others do despise;  
I love thee far thyself, not for thy state.  
*Daniel, Civil War, B. 2.*

HOWSOEVER,† adv. [how and soever.]

"This is a word, which nobody would now use in verse; and not many, in good prose." Bp. Hurd on Addison's using it in an Epilogue.]

1. In what manner soever. See **HOWEVER**.

Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, however he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree.  
*Raleigh, Hist.*

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him.  
*Shakspeare.*

HOOWE, \* The old word for a hood. See **HOOD**.

TO HOX, v. a. [from hoh, Sax.] To hough; to ham-string.

Thou art a coward,  
Which hox honesty behind, restraining  
From course required.  
*Shakspeare, Wind. Tale.*

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted, and with his sword hoxed his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow-soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves.

*Knutius, Hist. of the Turks.*

HOV,† n. s. [heu, Fr. a Dutch hoy. Cotgrave. Junius derives hoy from the French word; but it is, according to Skinner, probably from the Dutch *hooft*, or Teut. *hoch*, hoy, q. d. a ship made high, considering her burthen. Mr. Pegge thinks that the vessel may have received its original name from *stopping* (i. e. from the naval term *hoy*, or *ho*, in the sense of *stop*.) at different small places in its voyage, to take in goods or passengers, when called to or hailed from the shore.—A learned writer on naval subjects calls this kind of vessel a *huy*: "The *huyes*, and lighters, hired for carrying of ballast." Madyman's Maritime Politics, 1691, p. 85.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;  
From whence eunuchs arrived here three hours  
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

To define a barge and hoy, which are between a boat and ship, is hard.  
*Watts, Logick.*

HOV, \* interj. [old Fr. *hu*, *huy*, a term of the chase; Lat. *heu*.] An exclamation sometimes used, like the old French term, to encourage dogs; sometimes, in the sense of driving away, i. e. be gone; and sometimes, like *holla*, for stop, halt. See **TO HO**.

Away, nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! *Hoy!* back to her styes!

*Hpl. Hist. of the Married Clergy, p. 164.*

When one ship hails another, the words are, What ship? *hoy!* that is, stop, and tell the name of your ship.

*Pegge, Anecd. of the Engl. Lang. p. 16.*

HUBBLESHIEV, or HUBBLESHO, \* n. s. A riotous assembly, according to Grose; a state of confusion, in the Craven dialect, where it is deriv'd from the Teut. *hobelen*, inglomerate, and *schow*, spectacularium.

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1. A shout; a shriek; a loud or shrill noise.

They heard a noise of many bagpipes shrill,  
And shrieking *hubbubs* then approaching near,  
Which all the forest did with horror fill.  
*Spenser, F. Q. lib. x. 43.*

Within this hour the whoobub  
Will be all o'er the prison: I am then  
Kissing the man they look for.  
*Beaumont, and Fl. Two Nob. Knavens.*

An universal *hubbub* with  
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear  
With loudest vehemence.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,  
And dogs howl when she stiales in water.  
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2. A tumult; a riot.

They drove fast with him down the Strand, followed by a multitude of people:—all this was done of design for the lady's escape, which in that *hubbub* she made. *Phineas's Palace, (1656), p. 239.*

People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people.  
*Clarendon.*

HUBBUB-BOO, \* n. s. A word formed from the preceding, and denoting the cry or howling of the lower sort of Irish at funerals.

His followers and kin,  
Who far and near came crowding in,  
With *hubbub-boe*.  
*Irish Hudibras, (1685).*

Not the sweet harp that's claim'd by Jews,  
Nor that which to the far more ancient Welsh belongs,  
Nor that which the wild Irish use,  
Frightening c'en their own wolves with loud *hubbub-boe*.  
*Sam. Wesley, Pindaric on a Hog.*

TO HUCK, \* v. n. [harceler, Fr. "to haggle, huck, dodge, or palter long in the buying of a commodity." Cotgrave.

From *hucker*, or *hoecker*, Teut. A huckster.] To haggle in purchasing goods.

A neat, and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.  
*Hales, Sermon at the end of his Rem. (1675), p. 30.*

Away, nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! *Hoy!* back to her styes!

*Hpl. Hist. of the Married Clergy, p. 164.*

When one ship hails another, the words are, What ship? *hoy!* that is, stop, and tell the name of your ship.

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HUCKABACK,† n. s. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, a kind of coarse table-linen, having the wett alternately crossed, to produce an uneven surface. Perhaps from the Teut. *huyke*, a cloak, a covering; feel, *huckl*, a hood.

HUCKLE,† n. s. [perhaps from the Teut. *hucken*, to sit down. Serenius notices the Icel. *huckell*, "tibia ablatis cruribus." The hip.

Though beaten down and wounded sore,  
I' the saddle, and a leg that bore  
One side of him, not that of home,  
But much its better, th' wooden one;  
Straight—getting up on stump and *huckle*,  
He with the fore began to buckle.  
*Hudibras, i. ii.*

HUCKLEBACKED, adj. [hocker, German, a bunch, and back.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE,† n. s. [huckle and bone. See **HUCKLE**.] The lip-bone.

Now, that were the worst, we would not greatly care,  
For bursting of her *huckle-bone*, or breaking of her chair,  
But greater, greater is her grief.  
*Gamm. Gurien's Necrol. (1594).*

HUCKSTER,† } n. s. [Teut. *hucker*, *HUCKSTERER*:] *hoecker*, a pedlar, an huckster. V. Kilian.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wroog, and an huckster shall not be freed from sin.  
*Reclus, xvi. 59.*

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than being *hucksters* to such vile merchandise.  
*Gem. of the Tongue.*

God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such *hucksters* of souls, the very shame of religion.  
*South, Sermon, ii. 595.*

Shouldst thou shoo wretch aside, down, down you fall,  
And overturn the scolding *huckster's* stall,  
The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,  
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.  
*Goy.*

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive those China *hucksters* from the doors.  
*Swift.*

Those *hucksters* or money-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass money is made current.  
*Swift.*

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man.  
*Spenser, Habb. Tale.*

Some such desperate *hucksters* should derive  
To rowse their chine hare's heart from her cowardice.  
*Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.*

TO HUCKSTER, \* v. a. [from the noun.] To expose to sale.

Some who made calling from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in supreme counsils, (as their breeding was,) fell to *huckster* the commonwealth.  
*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. iii.*

TO HUCKSTER,† v. n. [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling for changing their piece into silver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade.  
*Swift.*

Despotism itself is obliged to truck and *huckster*. The sultan gets such obedience as he can. He governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all.  
*Burke, Speech on Conclit. with America.*

HUCKTERAGE,† n. s. [from *huckster*.] Dealing; business.

The ignoble *huckster* of piddling trades.

*Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.*

HUCKSTER.\* *n. s.* [from *huckster*.] A she-pedlar. *Sherwood.*

HUD.\* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hood*, that which covers.]

1. The husk of a nut or walnut. To *hude*, to take off the husk. Gloucestershire.

*Grise.*

2. The side of the fire within the chimney; the back of the fire. A northern word. Grise, and Brockett. Written also *hood*.

TO Huddle.\* *v. a.* [probably from *hood*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is the German *huddle*, to huddle up.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry. At twelve she rose with much ado;

Her clothes were *huddled* on by two. *Friar.*

Now all in haste they *huddle* on Their clothes, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

3. To cover up in haste. Young, fair, and good! ah, why should young, and fair,

And good be *huddled* in untimely grave? *Edwards, Son. 57.*

4. To perform in a hurry. I have given much application to this poem:

this is not a play *huddled* up in haste. *Dryden.*

When continu'd rain The lab'ring husband in his house retrain,

Let him forecast his work with timely care, Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair. *Dryden, Virg.*

5. To throw together in confusion. Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, and that in doubtful and general terms,

makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*

But here, though say't the miseries of life Are *huddled* in a group. *Young, Night Th. 8.*

TO Huddle.\* *v. n.*

1. To come in a crowd or hurry. Glance an eye of pity on his losses,

That have of late so *huddled* on his back, Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shaks.*

Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Incon.*

Thyrs, whose artful strains have oft delay'd the *huddling* brook to bear his maddragal,

And sweeten'd a every muskrose of the dale. *Milton, Comus.*

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run against things, and, *huddling* forward, fall from high places. *Brown, Felo. Err.*

2. To cuddle. A northern word. Westmoreland and Cleveland Dialects, &c. See TO Cuddle.

Huddle.\* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion; with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest. *Glanville.*

Thy carrying business in a *huddle*, *Hudibras.*

How forc'd our rulers to new-model. Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle*. *Locke.*

Several merry sayings were made to my question, which entertained us till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addison.*

Huddle.\* *n. s.* [Germ. *huddle*.] One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

A confused *huddler* of things. *Cutgrave, and Sherwood.*

HUE.\* *n. s.* [Sax. *hipe*, *hipe*, and also *hue*; our old authors usually write our word *hew*. Serenius notices the Sueti. *hy*, the colour of the face, which in the Icelandic is the down of it, from *hwa*, *hyn*, to cover.]

1. Colour; die. For never in that land

Face of fair lady the before did view, Or that dread Lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue*. *Spenner, F. Q.*

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow, Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shaks. K. John.*

Flowers of all *hue*, and without thorn. *Milton, P. L.*

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd Celestial ruby red, lov'd's proper *hue*, Answer'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*, To change the die with a distant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*Huée*, French; from *huer*, to shout after. Kelham deduces this from the old Fr. *huckel*, a huntsman's horn.]

A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*.

*Hue* and *cry*, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, *hue* and *cry*! villain, I am undone. *Shakespeare.*

Immediately comes a *hue* and *cry* after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high; And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and *cry*. *Addis.*

The *hue* and *cry* went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

HUED.\* *adj.* [from *hue*.] Coloured. Written accord. See HUE.

Phelus was old, and *hued* like lichen. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

Lastly stood war in glittering army ycal, With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly *hued*. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

HUER.\* *n. s.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a bulker of *huers*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. *Carver, Surv. of Cornwall.*

HUFF.\* [*from hove*, or *hoven*, swelled: he is *huffed* up by distempers. So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs* up, when it begins to heave or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be ferment.

To be in a *huff* is then to be in a ferment, as we now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. Quoth Ralph, honour's but a word

To swear by, only in a lord; In others it but a *huff*. *Hudibras.*

To vapour with instead of proof. His frowns kept multitudes in awe,

Before the bluster of whose *huff* All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras.*

We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*

A Spoilard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*

No man goes about to ensure or circumvent another in a position, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present *huff*. *South.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel *Huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryden, Spens. Friar.*

Lewd shallow-brained *huks* make *Adriam* and contempt of religion the soft badge and character of wit. *South.*

TO HUFF.\* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff. In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the wind-pipe. *Cruik.*

2. To Hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to Dr. Hough, You must not presume to *huff* us. *Richard.*

3. To offend. 'She's easily *huffed*.' Brockett's N. Country Words.

TO HUFF.\* *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

Therefore the unaid and Roman matrons all, A shadowing veil before their face did wear;

Their lowly bow did throw no man to shew; They were content with plain and decent gear, They *huff* it not with painted fringed hair. *Mur. for Mag. p. 218.*

A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing crew, A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Oweny.*

A thief and justice, fool and knave, A *huffing* officer and slave.

*Huffing* to forwards, waving to the brave, To knees a foot, to cred'ulous fools a knee. *Roscommon.*

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory, say! What, a fifth set to crown his *huffing* play? *Dryden.*

What a small particle of reason and truth is mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with. *When Peg received John's message, she huffed and stormed like the devil. Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

HUFFER.\* *n. s.* [from *huff*.] A blusterer; a bully.

Nor have I heard my art To be expos'd! 't'nd to suffer, By such a braggadocho *huffer*. *Hudibras.*

HUFFINESS.\* *n. s.* [from *huff*.] Arrogance; petulance.

Their understandings being but cretural *huffiness* of mind, and an ambition of approving themselves the brokers and maintainers of strange paradoxes. *Annot. on Glanville, §. (1682.) p. 248.*

HUFFISH.\* *adj.* [from *huff*.] Arrogant; insolent; lecturing.

HUFFISHLY.\* *adv.* [from *huffish*.] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HUFFINESS.\* *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

TO HUG.\* *v. a.* [heyan, Saxon, to hedge, to enclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace. He bewept my fortune,

And *hug'd* me in his arms. *Shakespeare.*

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him so admirable a serenade! *L'Estrange.*

E'en in that urn their brother they confess, And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press. *Dryden.*

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiss. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.



1. Under false pretence of friendly ends,  
And well-plac'd words of glowing courtesy,  
Baited with reasons not unpalatable,  
Wind me into the easy-hearted man,  
And hug him into snarers. *Milton, Comus.*  
We hug deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

Admire yourself,  
And, without rival, hug your darling look. *Racine.*

Though they know that the flatterer knows the  
falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the  
importer, and with both arms hug the abuse. *South.*

Mark with what joy he hugs the dear discovery. *Rosce.*

### 3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly hug and retain the  
good things of life, when we have the least  
prospect of enjoying them. *Asterbury.*

### 4. To gripe in wrestling.

5. To applaud or congratulate one's self, on  
account of supposed advantage or  
superiority.

These shall be declared the rightful heirs of the  
kingdom, when the presumed sons of it, who  
hugged themselves as the only favourites of heaven,  
and warmed their hands by their own fantastic  
fires, who flew aloft, on the wings of imagination,  
and proudly looked down upon the modest and  
humble believer:—these, we have reason to think,  
shall then be cast out. *Glanville, Sermon, p. 315.*  
Not to mention the wonderful delight of libel-  
ling men in power, and hugging yourself in a  
corner with mighty satisfaction for what you have  
done with mighty safety. *Swift, Essay, No. 36.*

### HUGG, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Close embrace.  
Why these close hugs? I owe my shame to him. *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wrestling, called  
a Cornish hug.

Knock down, was the word in the civil wars,  
and we generally added to this skill the knowledge  
of the Cornish hug, as well as the grapple, to play  
with hand and foot. *Trotter, No. 175.*

HUGGE<sup>d</sup> adj. [*hough, high, Dutch.* Dr.  
Johnson.—It is from the old Fr. *hugue*,  
"enormous, grand." Roquefort.]

### 1. Vast; immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when they  
were in the house of bondage, and their manner  
of serving God in a strange land, be compared  
with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford;  
and who seeth not what huge difference there was  
between them? *Hooker.*

This space of earth is so huge, as that it equalles  
in greatness, not only Asia, Europe, and Africa,  
but America. *Abbott.*

### 2. Very great.

The mountain huge. *Milton, P. L.*  
Part, huge of bulk,  
Wallowing unwildly, enormous in his gait,  
Tempest the ocean; there Leviathan,  
Huged of living creatures, in the deep  
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,  
And sees a moving land. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Great even to deformity or terrible-  
ness. The patch is kind enough, but a huge freckle. *Shakespeare.*

Through forest huge, and long untravell'd depths,  
With desolation brown, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

4. Having any quality in a great or high  
degree.

The mercy, and the pardon, and the huge mo-  
deration of that court. *Hammond, Works, iv. 505.*  
He received adoration always as huge kindness. *Felt, Life of Hammond.*

HUGELY, adv. [from *huge*.]

### 1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,  
That can threaten tax any private party?  
Dost it not flow as hugely as the sea? *Shakespeare.*

### 2. Greatly; very much.

Some think it is enough, in all instances, if they  
pray hugely and fervently. *By, Taylor, Sermon, (1655), p. 131.*

Their cause is hugely suspicious, though they then  
repent and call for mercy. *By, Taylor, Holy Dying, § 4. ch. 5.*

A thing so hugely pleasurable. *Hammond, Works, iv. 479.*

It was hugely accidental, that Josiah king of  
Israel, being commanded by the prophet to strike  
upon the ground, (2 Kings, xxi.) should strike no  
other than just three times. *Scott, Sermon, i. 298.*

I am hugely bent to believe, that whenever you  
concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

HUGENESS, n. s. [from *huge*.]

### 1. Enormous bulk; greatness.

For though, in hugeness, that blacke fleet of  
Spain  
Did far surpass; yet was it farre more slow  
In nimble strage waiting to and fro. *Mir, for Mag, p. 820.*

2. Utmost extent. Not in use.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the hugeness of  
your unworthy thinking. *Shakespeare.*

HUGGEUS, <sup>d</sup> adj. [from *huge*.] A low word  
for vast or enormous.

HUGGERMUGGER, n. s. [corrupted per-  
haps from *hug* or *morcher*, or *hug* in the  
dark. *Morcker* in Danish is darkness,  
whence our *murky*. It is written by Sir  
Thomas More, *hoker moker*. *Hoker*, in  
Chaucer, is *perchic*, *crossgrained*, of  
which *moker* may be only a ludicrous re-  
duplication. *Hooke* is likewise in German  
a corner, and *moky* is in English  
dark. I know not how to determine. Dr.  
Johnson.—This expression was also  
written *hucker mucker*, with the same  
meaning of in secret. "They should not  
have lurked all this while in *hucker*  
*mucker*." Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith,  
1565. fol. 88. "The matter hushed up  
in *hucker mucker*." Watson, Quodlibets  
of Rel. and State, 1602, p. 44. This  
directs us to the German *mucken*, to  
mutter, to speak low, as the probable  
etymon of part of the word. "They—  
in hugger mugger mutred what they  
durst." *Mir, for Mag, p. 457.* Dr. Jamieson,  
under the similar Scottish expres-  
sion *hudge mudge*, notices also the  
Icel. *miugg*, secretly, as the basis of it.  
which *lhre*, he adds, inclines to deduce  
from the German *mucken*. Of the expres-  
sion of the former part of the expression,  
viz. *hugger, hudge*, or *hucker*, to the  
Teut. *huggen*, and the Saxon *hugan*,  
to mind, to observe, which Skinner and  
Dr. Jamieson state, there may be doubt.  
To *hugger* appears to have been a cant  
term for to *lurk about*, in the sixteenth  
century; as Steevens remarks in a note  
on *huggermugger*, in *Shakespeare*.] Se-  
crecy; by-place.

The patrimony which a few  
Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,  
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Spenser, Hush. Tale.*

We have done but greenly,  
In *huggermugger* to lute him. *Shaks. Hamlet.*  
But if I can but find them out,  
Where e'er 'er 'in *huggermugger* lurk,  
I'll make them rue their handy work. *Hudibras.*  
There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly  
and barefaced, and what's done in *hugger-*  
*mugger*, under a seal of secrecy and concealment.  
*L'Estrange.*

HUGUENOT, n. s. [There have been many  
fanciful derivations of this word pro-  
posed. The most rational is that of  
*Eignots*, confederates, which Voltaire  
and others have given, from the German  
*eidgenossen*; of which it seems to be a  
corrupt pronunciation. The term of  
*Huguenot* had its rise in 1560; that of  
*Eignot*, at the beginning of that cen-  
tury. "Nouveau sujet de division dans  
Genève. Ce fut alors (1513) qu'on y  
vit naître les titres d'*Eignots*, et de  
Mammulx, par lesquels les deux parties  
se distinguèrent. Les *Eignots* étoient  
ceux qui tenoient pour la liberté de la  
patrie. — On les appelloient ainsi, parce  
qu'ils amoient la liberté, comme les  
Cantons Suisses, qui s'appellent en leur  
langue *eidgenossen*, c'est à dire, confédé-  
rez. De là est venu vraisemblable-  
ment le nom des *Huguenots*," Ruchat,  
Reform. de la Suisse, vol. i. p. 447.]  
One of the reformed religion in France;  
a French Calvinist.

Mersey tells us, that the name of *Huguenots*,  
or *Fidlers*, (so printed by Dryden, but evidently  
mistaken for *Eidgenots* or *Eidgenossen*, from whence  
it was corrupted, signifies league, or association,  
in the Swiss language; and was brought, together  
with the sect, from Geneva into France.  
*Dryden, Preface to the Hist. of the League.*

HUGUENOTISM, n. s. [from *huguenot*.] Fr.  
*huguenoterie*.] The profession or prin-  
ciples of an Huguenot.

*Sherwood, and Bailey.*

HUGGY, adj. Vast; great; huge. Not in  
use. Dr. Johnson says, citing only  
Carew. He had forgotten Dryden and  
others.

This huge rock one finger's force apparently  
will move. *Cress, Sure, of Cornwall.*

The wide waste plains, and the huge plain.  
*Sarkville, Induct. Mir, for Mag.*

Scarce had he finish'd, when with speckled pride,  
A serpent from the tomb began to glide:  
His huge bulk on seven high volumes roll'd,  
Blue was his breadth of back, but streak'd with  
scaly gold. *Dryden, Æn. v.*

HUISHER, n. s. [French, *huissier*.] An  
attendant; a door-keeper. Now written  
*usher*. See *USHER*.

It makes *huissiers* serviceable men.  
*B. Jonson, Forest.*

HUKE, n. s. [Dr. Johnson merely cites  
the Fr. *hugue*; but that is from the Teut.  
*huycke*. Our old lexicography calls it  
"a Dutch attire, covering the head, face,  
and all the body." Bullokar, and Cocke-  
ran. Cotgrave describes it as a "Dutch  
mantle, or a Dutch woman's mantle."  
The low Latin *huca*, as well as the Fr.  
*hugue*, whether a mantle, hood, or robe,  
appears to have been worn by both  
sexes. See Du Cange and Laconbe.  
Kiliau says that the Teut. *huycke* is the

same as *hoeck*, from *hooden*, to cover. Our word has been written also *hyke*.] A cloak; a mantle.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich robe.  
*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

**HULCH.** \* *n. s.* [from the *Su. Goth.* *halk*. Serenus and Ithre. From *halka*, to excavate; *hol*, hollow. Others, from the *Gr. ὕλη*. "Ships of burden, which the Roman authors call "naves onerarie," and the Grecian φορτίον and δομάτις, whence the name of our hulks may properly be derived, served for the conveyance of victuals, &c." Kennet, *Rom. Antiq.* ii. iv. 20. Dr. Johnson, under *hull*, admits that *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky. Yet here, in its proper place, no notice is taken of it. The Saxon hulce is described as a light, swift ship; the Teut. *hulter*, as a large and heavy one, "navis oneraria, navigium latum vastumque." Kilian.]

**HULCHBA\* KED.** \* *adj.* [*hulch* and *back*.] Crook-backed; having bent or crump shoulders. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**HULCHED.\*** *adj.* [from *hulch*.] Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**HULCHY.\*** *adj.* [from *hulch*.] Much swelling; gibbous. *Sherwood.*

**HUL'ET.\*** See **HOWLET**.

**HULK.†** *n. s.* [*Su. Goth.* *halk*. Serenus and Ithre. From *halka*, to excavate; *hol*, hollow. Others, from the *Gr. ὕλη*. "Ships of burden, which the Roman authors call "naves onerarie," and the Grecian φορτίον and δομάτις, whence the name of our hulks may properly be derived, served for the conveyance of victuals, &c." Kennet, *Rom. Antiq.* ii. iv. 20. Dr. Johnson, under *hull*, admits that *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky. Yet here, in its proper place, no notice is taken of it. The Saxon hulce is described as a light, swift ship; the Teut. *hulter*, as a large and heavy one, "navis oneraria, navigium latum vastumque." Kilian.]

1. A ship: a vessel of burden; "a broad ship." *Huloet.*

The many anchors wa'd,  
One English ship, two hulks of Holland, aid  
In such a pinch. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 414.

2. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold. *Shakespeare.*

The custom of giving the colour of the sea in the *hulks*, sails, and mariners of their fly-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

They Argo's *hulk* will tax,  
And scrape her picky sides for wax. *Swift.*

The sooty *hulk*  
Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson.*

3. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This sense is still retained in Scotland, and the north of England; as, a *hulk* of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,  
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakespeare.*

The *hulk* of a tall Brabantier, below whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice. *Hip. Hall, Spec. of his Life*, p. 22.

**TO HULK. v. a.** To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a *hulk*. *Ainsworth.*

**HUL'LY.\*** *adj.* [from *hulk*.] This is a colloquial term in many parts of England, for a heavy, large, or unwieldy person.

**HULL.†** *n. s.* [*hulgen*, Gothic, to cover. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *hullen*, the same. See **TO HELL**, and **TO HILL**. "Hull of a nut, &c. That by which the nut is covered. Hull of a ship. That part which is covered in the water." Mr. H. Tooke,

*vol. II.*

Div. of Purl. ii. 383. In the former assertion, Mr. Tooke is supported by preceding etymologists; to the latter difference of opinion may be safely objected, in following Ithre's derivation of *hulk*, i. e. *hulk*, from the verb signifying to hollow out; a term, he says, originally applied to the trunks of trees hollowed out, the first vessel of the Scythians.]

1. The husk or integument of any thing: the outer covering; as, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell.

2. The body of a ship; the *hulk*. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* out drudgily bulks light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature. *Greer.*

3. To lie a *Hull*. Spoken of a ship, either in a dead calm or a storm, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down or gone, and she is left at the direction of the waves.

We took in our sail, and lay a *hull*, most sufficiently. *Sir T. Herbert, Trans.* p. 298.

Like a ship at *hull* and becalmed.  
*Hammond, Works*, iv. 655.

**TO HULL. v. n.** [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcass of the ship, or rather some few bones of the carcass, *hulling* there, partly broken, partly burned, and partly drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoist sail, sir, here lies your way.  
— No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shakespeare.*

He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood. *Milton, P. L.*

People walking down upon the shore saw some what *hulling* toward them. *L' Etranger.*

**TO HULL.\*** *v. a.*

1. To peel off the hull or husk of any seed. The man will *hull* the seeds for his morsel with his bill, and present them to her in this state. *Latham, Synops.* i. 310.

2. To fire cannon balls into the hull of a ship, within the point-plank rank. *Chambers.*

**HUL'LY. adj.** [from *hulk*.] Silhusky; husky. *Ainsworth.*

**HUL'VER. n. s.** Holly. Save *hulk* and thorn, therefore flail for to make. *Tusser.*

**TO HUM.†** *v. n.* [*hummelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees. An airy nation few,  
Thick as the *humming* bees that bunt the golden dew. *Dryden.*

In summer's heat,  
To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. I think he'll bear me: yet to bite his lip,  
And hum at good Cominius, much unhears me. *Shakespeare.*

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,  
And hums; as who should say, You'll live. *Shaks.*

3. To make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance. The city warrens intense: the publick hums,  
Full of each theme and warm with mix'd discourse,  
*Hums* indistinct. *Thomson, Winter.*

4. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,  
And *hum'd* it upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras.*

I will acquiesc'd,  
And never *hum'd* and have'd sedition,  
Nor smuffed treason. *Hudibras.*

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. *L' Etranger.*

5. To make a low dull noise; to murmur. *Humming* rivers, by his cabin creeping.  
Rock soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease. *P. Fletcher, Finc. Eccl.* ii. 17.

Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep,  
And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*

6. To express applause. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago. Here the spectators *hummed*. *Ed. Ch. Burn.*

Gradually, this *humming* is not at all becoming the gravity of court. *Trial of the Regicides*, (1660.) fol. 49. b.

**TO HUM.\*** *v. a.*

1. To applaud. See the last sense of the verb *neuter*. The better sort among them will confess it a rare matter to bear a true edifying sermon in either of their great churches; and that such as are most *hummed* and applauded there, would be scarcely suffered the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christians. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

2. To sing low; to utter murmuring or indistinctly. *Hum* half a tune. *Pope.*

The wild wind hums the sullen song to night.  
*Rev. G. Dutt, Ode*, (1780.)

3. To cause to hum or make a dull noise: as, to *hum* a gig or top.

4. To impose upon a person. See the eighth sense of the substantive *Hum*. *Hum.†* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects. To *hum* *Hezekiah's* summons.

The sharp-bored beetle, with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning psalm. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Nor unlightful is the *creetles* hum,  
To him who muses through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance. From camp to camp, through the foal womb of night,  
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Tower'd cities please us thus, then,  
And the busy hum of men. *Milton, L' All.*

One theatre there is of vast resort,  
Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;  
But now the great exchange of news 'tis light,  
And full of *hum* and buzz from noon till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noise. Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,  
Sleep fast; the distant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope.*

4. A pause with an inarticulate sound. These shrugs, these *hums* and *haws*,  
When you have said *sch's* goodly, come between,  
Ere you can say *sch's* honest. *Shakspeare, Hist. Hen. V.*

Your excuses wait some grains to make them current: *Hum* and *ha* will not do the business. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *hum*, Dr. Johnson says; where, however, the word is not *hum*, but *bum*. *3 c*

## 6. An expression of applause.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spec.*  
7. Formerly a strong liquor drunk by the common people; whence, perhaps, the application of *humming* to *ale*. See *Humming Ale*.

*Shew*  
The taking of tobacco, with which the devil is so delighted: — and calls for *hum*.  
You takers of strong waters and tobacco, Mark this. *B. Jonson, Dev. in an Act.*  
8. A jest; a low trick; a hoax. [It is also used in Scotland; and Dr. Jamieson notices, with Serenius, the Su. Goth. *hum*, an uncertain rumour, a slight suspicion; the origin of which is unknown.]

A landlord of Bath put upon me a queer *hum*.  
*Imp. Oxford Satirist.*

**HUM, interj.** A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound  
That ever yet they heard.

— *Hum!* I guess at it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
See *air Robert — hum!* *Pope.*

And never laugh for all my life to come.

**HUM'AN, adj.** [*humanus*, Lat. *human* Fr.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature? *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

For man to tell how *human* life began  
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton, P. L.*

Three, serpent, subtil't beat of all the field,  
I knew; but with *human* voice indu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the highest of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*

**HUMANATE,\* part. adj.** [from *human*.]

Invested with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate.

*Alp. Cramer, Answer to Dr. Gardiner, p. 369.*

**HUMAN'E, adj.** [*humane*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and mankind men become *human* and charitable. *Bacon.*

Envy, malice, covetousness, and revenge are abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *human*, are planted in their stead. *Spinoza.*

**HUMAN'LY, adv.** [from *human*.] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakespeare.*

**HUMAN'NESS,\* n. s.** [from *humane*.] Tenderness; humanity. *Scott.*

**HUMANIST,\* n. s.** [*humaniste*, Fr.] A philologist; a grammarian; a term used in the schools of Scotland, Dr. Johnson says, without any example, and without noticing that it is well used by our own writers for one skilled in the knowledge of human nature.

Physicians use commonly to intend some other art or practice, which they fancy more than their profession; for you shall find in their antiquaries, poets, *humanists*, statesmen, merchants, divines; and in every of these better seen than in their professions. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.*

Of all sorts of men in the world, none repute themselves, or are reputed by others, wiser, than the profound *humanist* and cunning politician.

*Junius, Sin. Sigmat. p. 603.*

**HUMAN'ITY,\* n. s.** [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Lat.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyself; reach not beyond *humanity*. *Sedley.*

A rarer spirit never did steer *humanity*. *Shakspeare.*

The middle of *humanity* thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakspeare.*

To preserve the Hebrew justice and mercy, there hath been used the highest caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do so to oblige mankind by his informations. *Glasville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of *humanity* and friendship in diversity of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out, And court the offices of soft *humanity*?

Like thee receive their ransom for the naked, Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan, Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Brown.*

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*. The French so use *les humanités*.

If then we may spend some of young years in studies of *humanity*; what better and more sweet study is there for a young man than Poetics? *Harrington, Apology of Poetry.*

A man but young,

Yet old in judgement; theoretic and practick In all *humanity*. *Mansinger, Faust Dreyer.*

The most eminent scholars which England produced both in philosophy and *humanity*. *Warton.*

To HUMANIZE, v. a. [*humaniser*, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe, — And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow, To *humanize* the frowns wherewith I tread. *Warton.*

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most extensive charity? *Addison.*

**HUMAN'KIND, n. s.** [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind.

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfined; A knowledge both of books and *human-kind*. *Pope.*

**HUMAN'LY, adv.** [from *human*.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, *humanly* speaking, may seem to promise. *Aster.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*.

Though tears'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere; *Pope.*

Modestly bold, and *humanely* severe.

**HUMAN'ATION,\* n. s.** [*Lat. humanatio*, from *humus*, the ground.] Interment.

*Chambers.*

**HUM'BIRD, n. s.** [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, yet our plantations have shew'd us one far less; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a bee. *Brown.*

**HUM'BLE, adj.** [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield, *Spenser.*

Now we have shewn our power,  
Let us seem *humble* after it is done,

Then when it was *humble* doing. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Thy *humble* servant vows obedience,  
And faithful service, till the point of death. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

We should be as *humble* in our imperfections and sins as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and perfect life.

*Dr. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

You, if an *humble* husband, may request,  
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryden.*

Ten thousand trifles light as these,  
Nor can my rage nor anger move:  
She should be *humble*, who would please;  
And she must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

The example of the heavenly ark,  
Thy fellow-post, Cowley, mark!

Above the skies let thy proud music sound,  
Thy *humble* nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*

Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,  
An *humble* roof and an obscure retreat. *Talbot.*

Ah! prince, hast thou but known the joys which dwell

With *humble* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty! *Brown.*

Far *humbler* titles suit my lost condition. *Smith.*

To HUM'BLE, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility.

Take this purse, thou whom the heaven's plagues

Have *humbled* to all strokes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The executioner  
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,  
But first begs pardon. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

*Humble* yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. *1 Pet. v. 6.*

Herakliah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. *3 Chron.*

Why do I *humble* thus myself, and suing  
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? *Milton, S. A.*

Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to God, and then let him be assured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify.

We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge, to see him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so far raised himself above us. *Rogers.*

The mistress of the world, the seat of empires,  
The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,  
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addison, Cato.*

Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be *humbled* as disturbers of the public tranquillity. *Frederick.*

Fortune not much of *humbly* me can boast;  
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost. *Pope.*

3. To make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to lose his design in speaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.

In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys exalted into mountains. *Isaiah, on Providence.*

**HUM'BLEBEE,\* n. s.** [*humble* and *bee*.]

What may be the true etymology of this word, I am in doubt. The *humblebee* is known to have no sting. The Scotch call a cow without horns an *humble* cow;

so that the word seems to signify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. Beattie, and Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Teut. *humolen*, bombum edere. some think that the *humblebe* ought rather to be called *humblebee*, from the Lat. *bombus*, on account of the deepness of its note. It is so called in many parts of England. See *HUMBLEBEE*. Chaucer, however, uses *humbling* in the sense of *humming*, murmuring, or muttering, which at once decides the etymon: "Like to the *humbling* after the clappe of a thundring." House of Fame, ii. 31.] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybees steal from the *humblebees*, And for night tapers gnaw their waxen thighs.

This puts us in mind once again of the *hum-bees* and the *underbees*.

**HUMBLEBEE**. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**HUMBLEBEE EATER**. *n. s.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*

**HUMBLEMOUTHED**. *adj.* [humble and mouth.] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouthed*, but your heart Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride.

**HUMBLENESS**. *n. s.* [from *humble*.] Humility; absence of pride.

With how true *humbleness* They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*  
I am rather with all subjected *humbleness* to thank her sacrilegiousness since the duty thereto gave me rather heart to save myself, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but merely. *Beacon.*

A grain of glory, mist with *humbleness*, Cures both a fever and lethargicness. *Herbert.*

**HUMBLEPLANT**. *n. s.* A species of sensitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because as soon as you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised in hot-beds. *Mortimer.*

**HUMBLER**. *n. s.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

**HUMBLETS**. *n. s.* Entrails of a deer. See *UMBLES*.

**HUMBLETS**. *n. s.* [old Fr. *humblece*.] Humbleness; humility. Obsolete.

And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood, Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*

**HUMBLING**. *n. s.* [from *humble*.] Humiliation; abatement of pride.

Yearly enjoy'd some say, to undergo This annual *humbling* certain number'd days, To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

**HUMBLITY**. *adv.* [from *humble*.]

1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

They were us'd to bend, To send their smiles before them to Achilles, To come *humblily* as they us'd to creep to holy alms. *Shakespeare.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humblily* glides, And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a slave, who, *humblily* proud, With presents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midst of dangers, fears, and death, Thy goodness I'll adore; And praise thee for thy mercies past, And *humblily* hope for more. *Addison.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

**HUMBUG**. *n. s.* An imposition; a very low word. Not used in any serious writings. See the eighth sense of *HUM*.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the *aforsaid* people of taste and fashion! — "This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation. — These theatrical managers *humbug* the town damnably!" — *Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a *background sound*, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it! *Student, vol. 2. (1751), p. 41.*

**HUMDRUM**. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*. Dr. Johnson. — From *hum*, and the Ital. *drum*, dull, melancholy; or *drum*, to proceed slowly.] Dull; dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*, And see stout Brain all alone, By numbers heavily overthrown? *Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his story out, was called away by business. *Addison, Whig-Econ. No. 3.*

**TO HUMECT.** } *v. a.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*. Dr. Johnson. — From *hum*, and the Ital. *drum*, dull, melancholy; or *drum*, to proceed slowly.] To wet; to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and coterminate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil. *Houel, Ess. Fur.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much *astriking*.

**HUMECTATION**. *n. s.* [from *humectate*, Fr. from *humectate*.] The act of wetting; moistening.

Plaster of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Beacon, Nest. Hist.*

That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**HUMECTIVE**. *adj.* [from *to humectate*.] Having the power to wet or moisten.

These fountain-waters have an *humective* and vegetative virtue: whilst, to water and to make things proper and grow up.

*Parthenia Sacra, (1695), p. 216.*

**HUMERAL**. *adj.* [from *humeral*, Fr. from *humeral*, Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest oval osseous should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

**HUMILICATION**. *n. s.* [from *humili* and *cubo*, Lat.] The act of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humiliations*, used to be companions of repentance. *By. Brannhall.*

**HUMID**. *adj.* [from *humid*, Fr. *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow, Winds the voracious banks that blow Flowers of more mingled hue, Than her purple scarf can show. *Milton, Comus.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes, And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*  
If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid*.

*Newton, Optics.*

**HUMIDITY**. *n. s.* [from *humidus*, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages, and on wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this green watry pumpkin. *Shakespeare.*

O blessed breeding uow, draw from the earth Rotten *humidity*: below thy sister's orb Infect the air. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and refining.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**TO HUMILE**. *v. a.* [old Fr. *humilier*.] To humiliate or humble. Obsolete.

Davyd ought to *humile* himself. *Sp. Fisher, Pt. p. 4.*

**HUMILIATION**. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of mankind; for which cause there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Try *humiliation* with exaltation, With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

With tears Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the halits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

**HUMILITY**. *n. s.* [from *humilis*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make provision of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the

gouture of constancy becometh us best in the one,  
in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker*.

I do not know that Englishman alive,  
With whom my soul is any yet at odds,  
More than the infant that is born to-night;  
I thank my God for my *humility*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
The weight of a king tempteth to revenge,  
The humility of a Christian teacheth to forgive.  
*King Charles.*

The humility of the style gained them many  
friends. *Clarendon*.

There are some that use  
*Humility* to serve their pride, and seem  
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder  
At their wild journey's end. *Drumman's Sophy.*

It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst  
of honour, or to begin a fault after dinner. *South.*  
As high turrets, for their airy steep,  
Require foundations in proportion deep;  
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,  
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;  
So low did her secure foundation lye,  
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.  
With these *humilities* they satisfied the young  
king, and by their bowing and beading avoided  
the present storm. *Darwin.*

*HUM'BLER*, n. s. [from *hum*.] That which  
hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*  
*HUM'MING*, n. s. [from *To hum*.]  
1. The noise of bees or flies.  
The humming of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;  
But if night robbers lift the well-stored hive,  
An humming through the waten city grows. *Dryden.*

Hoarse hummings of unnumber'd flies  
Dr. Norton, Ode to Evening.

2. An inarticulate sound.  
Upon thy honour, sir, I heard a humming,  
And that a strange one too, which did awake me. *Shakespeare.*

3. A dull, unmeaning noise.  
The musical accents of the Indians, to us are  
but inarticulate hummings; as are ours to their  
otherwise tuned organs. *Glanville.*

*HUM'MING AL\** Sprightly ale; probably  
from the spirituous liquor called *hum*,  
which also perches displaced; or from a  
mixture of *hum* with the malt liquor, as  
spirits are now sometimes mixed with  
it. See the seventh sense of *HUM*.

With humming ale encouraging his text.  
*Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.*

Rum, brandy, gin with choicest snack,  
From Holland brought, Bateria's rack;  
All these will mought avail,  
To cheer a truly British heart,  
And lively spirits to impart,  
Like humming nappy ale.  
*Song inserted (perhaps inaccurately) to Gay.*

*HUMMING BIRD*.\* See *HUMBIRD*.

*HUMMOCK*,\* n. s. [perhaps a corruption  
of *hummock*.] A little hill; rising ground.

Point Pownsee being N. N. E. about three  
miles distance, and some remarkable hummocks  
on the north. *Hutchinson's Voyages.*

*HUMMUS*,\* n. s. pl. [Persian, *hummus*,  
a hot-house. See *Tr. Herbert, Trav. p.*  
318.] Sweating-places, or baths. The  
word is used by us only in the plural.

Artificial grotto, having also hummuses of stone  
paved with white marble. *Tr. Herbert, Trav. p. 169.*

The hummuses (or sweating-places) are many.  
[at Cathyn in Persia.] *Tr. Herbert, Trav. p. 311.*

*HUMORAL*,† adj. [Fr. *humoral*, *Cotgrave*.]  
Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual humoral fevers. *Harvey on Circulation.*

*HUMORIST*,† n. s. [humoristo, Italian;  
humoriste, Fr.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own  
fancy; one who gratifies his own hu-  
mour.

The notion of a humorist is one that is  
greatly pleased, or greatly displeased,  
with little things; his actions seldom  
directed by the reason and nature of  
things. *Watts.*

Many of the rest were as had men as princes;  
humorists rather than of good humours.

Extraordinary men of arts, in all ages, are  
generally observed to be the greatest humorists; they  
are so full of the sweetness of their own conceptions,  
that they become morose when they are  
drawn from them. *Spratt, Hist. R. S. p. 336.*

This humorist keeps to himself much more than  
he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase  
hence. *Addison.*

2. One who has odd conceits.  
Do ye see a nice humorist, that will not dress  
a dish, nor lay a cloth, nor walk abroad on a Sun-  
day, and yet make no conscience of censuring his  
neighbour on the workday? *Bp. Hall, Sermon. The Hypocrite.*

3. One who is fond of jesting; a wag; a  
droll.  
An infectious collection of base vice and  
fashions of men and women — will be of use only  
among humorists for jests and table-talk. *See Tr. Bodley, Letter to Sir F. Bacon.*

These poor gentlemen endeavour to gain them-  
selves the reputation of wits, and humorists, by  
such monstrous conceits as almost qualify them  
for Bedlam. *Addison, Spect. No. 35.*

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an humorist.  
*Spectator.*

*Shakespeare's* heroes, and *Johnson's* humorists.  
*Tatler, No. 12.*

4. One who has violent and peculiar pas-  
sions.  
By a wise and timous liquibation the peccant  
humours and humorists may be discovered and  
purged, or cut off by mercy, in such a case, in a  
king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

*HUMOROUS*,† adj. [from *humour*.]  
1. Moist; humid; damp; dewy.  
The humorous fogs deprive us of his sight.  
*Dryden, Baron's Wars, C. 1.*

Every lofty top, which late the humorous night  
Bespangled had with pearls. *Dryden, Polyd. S. 13.*

He hath hid himself among those trees,  
To be courted with the humorous night.  
*Shakespeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

2. Full of grotesque or odd images.  
Some of the commentators tell us, that *Marvay*  
was a lawyer who had lost his cause; that *Marvay*  
this passage alludes to the story of the satyr *Mar-  
vay*, who contended with *Apollo*, which I think  
is more humorous. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Capricious; irregular; without any rule  
but the present whim.  
I am known to be a humorous physician; said  
to something imperfect in favour of the first  
complaint; hasty and tender-like, upon too trivial  
motion. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never get  
But when her humorous ladyship is by,  
To teach thee safety. *Shakespeare, R. John.*

He's humorous as winter, and as sudden  
As flaws congealed in the spring of day.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

O, you awake then: come away,  
Time be short, are made for play;  
The humorous moon too will not stay;  
What doth make you thus delay? *R. Jonson.*

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,  
Bough as a storm, and humorous as the wind.  
*Dryden.*

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on  
persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful  
temper of mind, and an humorous conduct in his  
affairs. *Watts, Logic.*

4. Pleasant; jocular.  
Try humorous vein, thy pleasing folly,  
Lies all neglected, all forgiven;  
And pensive, war'ring, melancholy,  
Thou dread'st it and dost thou know 't not what.  
*Prior.*

*HUMOROUSLY*, adv. [from *humorous*.]  
1. Merrily; jocosely.  
A cabinet of medals. *Juvencal* calls very hu-  
morously, *concinnum, argutum in tula* *facillimum*.  
*Addison.*

He has been humorously said, that some have  
fished the very jakes for papers left there by men  
of wit. *Swift.*

2. Capriciously; whimsically.  
We resolve by halves, and undevotedly; we  
resolve rashly, silyly, or humorously, upon no  
reasons that will hold. *Campden.*

1. Fickleness; capricious levity.  
2. Jocularly; oddness of conceit.  
3. Petulance; peevishness.

It must be extreme humorosus in deny a  
Providence in them. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

*HUMOROSITY*,† adj. [from *humour*.]  
1. Peevish; petulant.  
I am glad that, though you are incredulous,  
you are not humorosus too. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

[This] seems to me very humorosus and un-  
reasonable. *Blackwell, Sacra, Clau. I. 17.*

2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less  
used.  
Our science cannot be much improved by  
unqualities, where the wit of both sexes is al-  
together taken up in continuing singular and  
humorous disguises. *Swift.*

*HUMOROSELY*,† adv. [from *humorosus*.]  
Peevishly; petulantly.  
There is no time of the world, wherein there are  
not very plainly the prints divine providence, and  
evidences of a Providence continually presiding  
over the world, if a man do not humorously de-  
spise them. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

*HUMOUR*, n. s. [humour, Fr. humor,  
Lat.]

1. Moisture.  
The aqueous humour of the eye will not freeze,  
which is very admirable, seeing it hath the  
perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The different kind of moisture in man's  
body, reckoned by the old physicians to be  
phlegm, blood, choler, and melan-  
choly, which, as they predominated,  
were supposed to determine the temper  
of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed  
From anguish of the mind and humours black,  
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton, S. A.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.  
As there is no such thing as to which impudent  
poverty cannot make itself serviceable; so were  
there enow of those of desperate ambition, who  
would build their houses upon others ruin. *Sidney.*

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness be seen out. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgement, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*; as he was going through Lusen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said Lusen. He asked, a good while after, what town it is we are now in? They said still it was Lusen; then, said the king, I will be king of Lusen. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd, And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscomben.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*  
In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison.*

Good *humour* usually teaches charms to last, Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

#### 4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakespeare.*  
Another thought her nigher *humour* for. *Faust.*

Their *humours* are not to be won, But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras.*  
Temp't not his heavy hand; But one substitutive word which you let fall, Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

#### 5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge. *Temple.*

#### 6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fist of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*  
The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury. *Firding.*

#### 7. Pettulancy; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindness to be enjoyed? *Swift.*

#### 8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying; he hath wronged me in some *humour*; I should have borne the *humour*'d letter to her. *Shakespeare.*

#### 9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in consort, men are more obnoxious to others' *humours*: therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

#### To HUMOUR. v. a. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would carry with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*  
If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius, He should not *humour* me. *Shakespeare.*  
Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and volities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick; Why not when I am speechless? *Pope.*  
Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts, Logic.*

#### 2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man, That which smooth air could'st *humour* best our tongue. *Milton, Sonnet.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden, Pref. to Albion.*  
Fontainebleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison.*

#### HUMOURIST.\* See HUMORIST.

#### HUMOURSOME.\* See HUMORSOME.

HUMP. n. s. [corrupted perhaps from HUMP. See BUMP. Dr. Johnson.—It is more probably from the Lat. *humbo*, which is the boss of a buckler, and also a tump or hillock.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the hump fell. *Taylor.*

Accidents, as a wound, bruise, dislocation, or fracture, may introduce *humps*, distortions, &c. *Chryse, English Malady*, ch. 3. § 5.

HUM'PBAC. n. s. [hump and back.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with a *hump*, back and very high nose. *Tutler.*

HUM'PBACKE'D.† adj. Having a crooked back.

Dwarf, crooked, or *humpback'd*, and other errors of nature. *Townsend, Cons. of Mexico*, iii. 1.

To HUNCH.† v. a. [hunch, Germ. a blow; hunchast, I feel to strike or contend with fists, from *hunch*; Suet. *knosa*, to pound, to beat.—Serrinus.] To strike or punch with the fists.

A great troop of women, and their fellows at their heels, ever and anon *hunching* and jostling one another. *L'Ettranger, Trans. of Quedos*, p. 148.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the post fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Hucker, a crooked back, a bunch, Germ.] To crook the back.

They crook'd mind within *hunch*'d out thy back, And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

#### HUNCH.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A blow; a punch. "He gave me a deadly *hunch*." *Serrinus.*

2. A hump; a bunch. [Germ. *hucker*.]

HUN'CHBACKED.† adj. [hunch and back.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flattened, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Ettranger.*

But I more fear Creon! To take out *hunchback*'d monster in my arms, Th' execration of a man. *Dryden and Lee, Edipus.*

The second daughter was peevish, baggard, pale, with saucer-eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

HUN'DRED.† adj. [hunderd, Dutch; hund, hunpbe. Sax. from the Goth. *hund*. At first the Gothic expression for *hund* was *taihun*, *tailhund*, or *tailhunderthand*, i. e. ten times ten. This was abbreviated into the last syllable. See Lye, edit. Manning, in V. Goth. *hund*.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke, A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryden, Æn.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

#### HUN'DRED. n. s.

1. A company, body, or collection consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whosoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propensities innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [hundredum, low Lat. *hundred*, old Fr.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loathes in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised; here complaints were exhibited. *Hagyard.*

HUN'DRED.\* n. s. [hundredarius, low Lat.]

1. One of the jury upon a controversy, dwelling in the hundred where the land lies. *Cowel.*

Some of the jury were obliged to be returned from the hundred in which such lay; and, if none were returned, the array might be challenged for defect of *hundreders*. *Blackstone.*

2. One that hath the jurisdiction of a hundred, and holdeth the hundred court; the bailiff of an hundred. *Cowel.*

HUN'DREDTH.† adj. [hundredth, Græc. Sax.]

The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop. *Newton.*

HUNG. The preterite and part. pass. of hang.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight, What mortal shoulders can support? *Dryden, Jur.*  
A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HUNGARY Water.\* A distilled water, so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first prepared. It is prepared from rosemary flowers.

HUN'GER.† n. s. [hunger, Sax. the past participle of *hynjan*, to hunger, according to Mr. H. Tooke. It is, however, the Su. Goth. *hungar*, whence also the Dutch *honger*. See also To HUNGER.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation; but when they are distended with food,

it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach. *Quincy.*

Thou shalt see three enemies in hunger and in thirst. *Drod. xxviii. 48.*

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower exerts upon the coats of the stomach, vitiates the fibres, and thereby produces the scene we call *hunger*. *Grave.*

Something viscous, fat, and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of hunger. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## 2. Any violent desire.

The innominate felicity we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetite and hunger for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

For hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

To HUNGER.† v. n. [M. Gothick, *hugrian*, pronounced *hugrian*; Sax *hugrian*.]

## 1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be to a mace  
To make me hunger more. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

As he returned into the city, he hungered. *St. Matt. xxi. 18.*

Widely they gaped, and to the eye they roar,  
As if they hunger'd for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

## 2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Do'st thou no hunger for my empty chair,  
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,  
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,  
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm  
thee! *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

Stay but a little. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

I content thee,  
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,  
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts than feed  
Me hungering more to do my father's will. *Milton, P. R.*

To HUNGER.† v. a. To famish; as, to hunger a person, that is, not to allow sufficient food. Common in the north of England; and used, perhaps, in other places.

HUNGERBIT.† } adj. [hunger and bit;  
HUNGERBITTEN.† } hungerbitten, Sax.  
Chron.] Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be hungerbitten. *Job, xviii. 12.*

Thyself  
Bred up in poverty and straits at home;  
Lost in a desert here, and hungerbitten. *Milton, P. R.*

## HUNGERED.† See HUNGERED.

HUNGERLY.† adj. [from hungry.] Hungry;

in want of nourishment.

Then came Corvina, can I him no discern,  
So hungry and hollow, so sternely he looked. *Fis. of P. Flowman, (ed. 1550), fol. xxiii.*

His beard  
Grew thick and hungry, and seem'd to ask  
His soup as he was drinking. *Shakespeare.*

## HUNGERLY. adv. With keen appetite.

You have not'd my longing, and I feed  
Most hungrily on your sight. *Shakespeare.*

They are his hot stomachs, and we all but food;  
They eat us hungrily, and when they're full,  
They belch us. *Shakespeare.*

To HUNGERSTARVE.† v. a. [hunger and starve.] To famish.

HUNGERSTARVED.† adj. [hunger and starved. Formerly, *hunger-starved*. Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6. p. Hall, Sat. b. 1.

"Hunger-starven, trencher poetry."]

Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe  
Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,  
Or lambs pursued by hungerstarved wolves. *Shakespeare.*

Go, go, cheer up thy hungerstarved men. *Shakespeare.*

By extortion and oppression, by unconscionable  
racking of rents and wresting from them excessive  
fines, [they] make them naked and hungerstarved. *Hoccleid on Providence, p. 592.*

Hungerstarved beggars, wandering rogues. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 157.*

As to some holy hoes th' afflicted came,  
The hungerstarv'd, th' naked, and the lame,  
Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY.† adj. [from hunger.] Usually

with an prefixed, corresponding to

alright.† Pinched by want of food.

When he had fasted forty days and forty nights,  
he afterwards an hungered. *St. Matt. iv. 2.*

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we  
see men an hungered love to smell hot bread. *Recon.*

HUNGRILY. adv. [from hungry.] With

keen appetite.

Thou much to the kind rural gods we owe,  
Who pity'd'st suffering mortals long ago;  
When on harsh acorns hungerily they fed;  
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden, Jun.*

HUNGRY. adj. [from hunger.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the hungry cannibals  
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd  
with blood. *Shakespeare.*

By eating before he was hungry, and drinking  
before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or  
drink much at a time. *Francis.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is al-  
ways hungry, but that he does not always feed it;  
whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific;

more disposed to draw from other sub-  
stances than to impart to them.

Cannus has a lean and hungry look. *Shakespeare.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the  
hungry water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first  
and second spit, and sometimes lower in a hungry  
gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour  
refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow  
in the most hungry and barren soil. *Smalbridge, Sermon.*

HUNK. n. s. [Hunskur, sordid, Icelandic.]

A covetous sordid wretch; a miser; a  
curmudgeon.

The old hunks was well served, to be tricked  
out of a whole hog for the securing of his pud-  
dings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old  
Dyden.

Irus has given all the intimations of being a  
close hunks, worth money. *Adams.*

HUNS.† n. s. pl. [Lat. Hunni; Sax. Duns.]

A barbarous people of Scythia, who,  
after subduing Pannonia in the third  
century, gave to it the present name of  
Hungary, and settled there.

Theophilactus Simocatta, speaking of the Alans,  
a Scythian nation dwelling near Ister, saith,  
that they were descended from the Huns. *Purchas, Pilgrim, (1617.), p. 409.*

His countrymen the Huns,  
Did stew their meat between their huns. *Hudibras, l. ii.*

To HUNT. v. a. [huntian, Saxoan, from hunb, a dog.]

## 1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,  
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in hunting him. *Shakespeare.*

Wilt thou hunt the prey for the lion, or fill  
the appetite of the young lions? *Jak. xxviii. 59.*

We should single every criminal out of the  
herd, and hunt him down, however formidable  
and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter and  
defend virtue. *Addison.*

## 2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow  
him. *Ps. cxl.*

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses  
in an hour, and is hunted unto such continual pal-  
pitations, through anxiety, that faint would it  
break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

## 3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by con-  
ferring of times and monuments, I do hunt out  
a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found to hooks is not rightly de-  
duced from principles: such an examen every  
reader's mind is not forward to make, especially  
in those who have given themselves up to a party,  
and only hunt for what may favour and support  
the tenets of it. *Locke.*

## 4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs better than any, and  
is famous for finding hare. *Addison.*

To HUNT. v. n.

## 1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from hunting,  
I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Esau went to the field to hunt for venison. *Gen. xxvii. 5.*

On the old pagan toms, marks, hunting machines,  
and Bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

## 2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the hunting after  
arguments to make good one side of a question,  
and wholly to neglect and refuse those which  
favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

## 1. A huntsman. [Sax. hunca, a hunter.]

This is the ancient usage of the sub-  
stantive, which remained in our lexi-  
cography in Charles the First's time.  
"A hunt, or huntsman." *Sherwood's*  
Dictionary. Dr. Johnson has not no-  
ticed it. *Ready for to ride*

With hunde and borne, and hounden him beside. *Chaucer, K. T. 101.*

## 2. A pack of hounds.

The common hunt, though from their rage  
restrain'd

By sovereign pow'r, her company disdain'd,  
Grin'd at us they pass'd. *Dryden, Hind & Panther.*

## 3. A chase.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;  
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. Pursuit.

I've lost myself proclaim'd;  
And by the happy hollow of a tree,  
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HUNTER.† n. s. [from hunt.]

## 1. One who chases animals for pasture or food.

If those English lords had been good hunters,  
and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods  
within the limits of fens, chases, and parks,  
the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,  
First hunter then, pursued a gentle brace,  
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Another's crimes th' unhappy hunter bore,  
Glancing his father's eyes with guileless gore.

*Dryden, Æn.*  
This was the arms or device of our old Itoman  
hunter; a passage of Manilius lets us know the  
pagan hunters had Melaeger for their patron.

*Addison on Italy.*  
Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began,  
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*  
2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

*Of dogs, the val'd fit*  
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,  
The housekeeper, the hunter. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. A hunting-horse, as it was formerly  
called. The name of hunter, applied  
to the horse, is modern: as, he rides a  
good hunter.

HUNTING.\* n. s. [Sax. huncung, venatio.]  
The diversion of the chase.

When we grow up to men, we have another  
succession of sanguinary sports: in particular,  
hunting. I dare not attack a diversion, which has  
such authority and custom to support it.

*Guardian, No. 61.*  
One followed study and knowledge, and another  
hawking and hunting. *Locke.*

HUNTINGHORN. n. s. [hunting and horn.]  
A bugle; a horn used to cheer the  
hounds.

Whist a boy, Jack ran from school,  
Fond of his huntinghorns and pole. *Prior.*

HUNTINGHORSE.\* n. s. [hunting and horse.]  
A horse to hunt on, what is now called,  
a hunter.

His hunting-horses were the finest and best  
managed in all these parts. *Spectator, No. 116.*

HUNTINGSKAT.\* n. s. [hunting and scat.]  
A temporary residence for the purpose  
of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the grand  
dukes for a hunting-seat, but now converted into  
an inn. *Grey, Lett.*

HUNTRESS. n. s. [from hunter.] A woman  
that follows the chase.

And thou, thrice crowned queen of night, survey  
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,  
Thy huntress' name, that my full life doth away. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I call  
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,  
To testify the arms of chastity?  
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,  
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chase. *Milton, Comus.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,  
The immortal huntress, and her virgin train;  
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her  
shoulder; but at the same time he describes her  
as an huntress. *Brown.*

HUNTERMAN. n. s. [hunter and man.]  
1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a hunterman, after weary chase,  
Seeing the game escape from him away,  
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser, Sonn.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,  
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:  
What hunterman of our feeble race,  
Or dogs, dare such a manner chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage  
the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the hunterman, that  
managed the chase, than to the master. *L'Esrange.*

HUNTERMANSHIP.\* n. s. [from hunterman.]  
The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day  
Give the art of rhiming, huntermanship, or play. *Donor.*

To betoken his huntermanship, he holdeth in his  
hand the skin of a wild beast. *Gregory, Pastoral, (1650,) p. 228.*

HURDEN.\* n. s. [from being made of  
hurdles, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind  
of linen. It is used adjectively, as *linen*,  
*woollen*, and words of that kind very  
frequently are. *Mason.*

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or when  
he is bedding in his *hurdens* flock. *Shakespeare.*

HURDLE.\* n. s. [hybel, Sax. The  
past participle of hyþban, to keep, ac-  
cording to Mr. H. Tooker. Serenius,  
long before, had thus deduced the Icel.  
hurd, crates, from the verb hyrda, to  
keep. Hence the Germ. hurde, a hurdle;  
and the old Fr. *houerde*, which has  
also *hordel*, "hordelles, des claires pour  
les charpes, crates." Lacombe.]

1. A texture of sticks woven together: a  
crate.

The sled the tumbler, hurdles and the sail,  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden, George.*

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged  
to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,  
Or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither. *Shakspeare.*

The blacksmith was kanged, down, and quartered  
at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the hurdle,  
to think that he should be famous in after times. *Bacon.*

To HURDLE.\* v. a. [from the noun. Ger-  
man, *hurdlen*.] To make up, hedge,  
cover, or close with hurdles. Sherwood.  
This old verb has lately been revived.

In *hurdled* cotes the flocks are pen'd. *Scott, Sonnets, &c. p. 173.*

HURDLES.\* n. s. [See HURDLE.] The refuse  
of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

HURDY-GURDY.\* n. s. [I know not whence  
it is derived.] A stringed instrument,  
often heard in the streets of London;  
though, as Mr. Ritson has observed,  
not in the hands of the natives; the  
strings of which are agitated by the  
friction of a wheel. It is played by  
foreign mendicants, most frequently  
women.

Whom have we here? a sightly swain and  
sturdy! *Hunt; plays, I see, upon the hurdy-gurdy.*

*Foot's Midas.*

To HURL.\* v. a. [from *hurth*, to throw,  
Icelandic; or, according to  
Skinner, from *whirl*. Dr. Johnson.—  
To *whirl*, and to *hurl*, are both derived  
from the Su. Goth. *hurra*, to turn round  
rapidly; Sax. *hleppepan*; and I should  
imagine *hurl* to be the elder of the two.  
Wicliffe uses it in the sense of beating  
vehemently, whirling round with violence.  
"The wyndis bleweth, and thei  
*hurlden* agen that hous, and thei felde  
down." St. Matt. vii. 27. "The flood  
was *hurled* to that house." St. Luke, vi.  
Hence our *hurwind*. See also *To*  
*HURTL*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive im-  
petuously.

If heavens have any grievous plagues in store,  
O, let them keep it till thy sin be ripe,  
And then *hurl* down their indignation  
On thee. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,  
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shakspeare.*

I with my nails dig'd stones out of the ground,  
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by  
laying of wait. *Shakspeare, Rom. II.*

They use both the right hand and the left in  
hurling stones. *1 Chron. xii. 2.*

Hurl ink and wit,  
As madmen stones. *B. Jensen.*

Hurl'd heading to partake with us, shall rue  
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

She strikes the lute; but if it sound,  
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge, *hurl* at  
Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,  
From east to north irregularly *hurl'd*,  
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryden, Jus.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,  
And *hurl* at them heading to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*,  
French, to make an howling or hideous  
noise.] This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view  
His ship for come from wat'ry wilderness, *Spenser.*

He *hurls* out vows,  
Highly they rag'd against the Highest,  
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To play at a kind of game.

*Hurling* taketh its denomination from  
throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts;  
to goals, and to the country: for *hurling*  
to goals there are fifteen or thirty  
players, more or less, chosen out on  
each side, who strip themselves, and  
then join hands in ranks, one against  
another: out of these ranks they match  
themselves by pairs, one embracing an-  
other, and so pass away: every of which  
couple are to watch one another during  
this play. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

To HURL.\* v. n. To move rapidly; to  
whirl.

The very streams look languid from afar,  
Or through the unshelter'd glade impatient seem  
To *hurl* into the covert of the grove. *Thomson, Summer.*

HURL.\* n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing.

The gods with horror and amazement look'd down,  
Beholding rocks from their firm basis torn,  
Mountain on mountain thrown,  
With threatening light that shook it's ethereal firm-  
ament. *Congreve, Ode on taking Namur.*

2. Tumult; riot; commotion. [*hurler*, Fr.]

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he  
thought would withstand his desire, was chosen  
king. *Knoles.*

After this *hurl* the King was fain to flee  
Northward in post, for succour and relief. *Mir, for Mag. p. 358.*

HURLBAT. n. s. [*hurl* and bat.] Whirlbat.

HURLER.\* n. s. [from *hurl*.]

1. One who throws, or hurls.



The store that strikes the wall  
Sometimes bounds back on th' hurler's head.

*Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 48.*

- This curving shingle, a hurler of stones as well  
as a railer. *Milton, Apost. for Simeonians.*  
2. One that plays at hurling.  
The hurler must hurl man to man, and not  
two set upon one man at once.

*Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

HUR'RLIND.† *n. s.* [*hurrl and wind*].  
A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word  
not now in use.

Like scatter'd down thy howling Eurus blown,  
By rapid hurrlwinds from his mansion thrown.

*Steady, Job.*

No sudden hurrlwinds shall your bodies cut  
On trembling earth. *Sandy's Christ's Feast, p. 15.*

HUR'RLY.† *n. s.* [from the French  
HUR'LBURLY.] *hurrlubrela*, inconsiderately.  
Dr. Johnson, — "Hurly-burly  
means, literally much ado, it was a far  
more frequent expression of the English,  
than of the Scottish writers, during the  
age of Elizabeth and James. Hurly signifies  
gross, great, bullock. Barly-brand,  
a great sword, or a great fury. Coles,  
*Hurler*, Fr. to do as others; to be  
wicked with the wicked. Diet. Comique.  
And see *hurler*, in Menage. Johnson  
is content to derive this expressive term,  
from the modern Fr. *hurle-burle*, not  
*hurrlubrela*; for it is not to be found  
in the old French word-books." Chalmers,  
Gloss. to Sir David Lyndsay's  
Works. — Mr. Chalmers and Dr. Johnson  
have overlooked a distinction of  
*burly*, in our language, for *boisterous*  
and *loud*; which I have illustrated in  
its place. *Hurly-burly*, therefore, may  
fairly be deduced from the Fr. *hurler*, to  
howl, to make a great cry, and the Teut.  
*borlen*, to make a noise; forming "a  
name which intimates the sound of that  
it signifieth; as *hurlyburly*, for an uprose  
and tumultuous stirre." Peacham, Gar-  
den of Eloquence, 1577. Sign. C. iii.]  
Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffles and blow by the top.

That with the hurly death itself allones. *Shakspeare.*  
Methinks, I see this hurly all on foot. *Shakspeare.*  
All places were filled with tumult and hurly-  
burly, every man measured the danger by his own  
fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as  
in cities presently to be besieged. *Kewley, Hist.*

When, I pray you, these classical assem-  
blies, and those sedulous stirs and hurlyburlys of  
Marinists?

*Sir G. Pind, Life of Asp. Whitgift, p. 63.*  
HUR'LBURLY.\* *adj.* Tumultuous.

Poor discontent,  
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news  
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shakspeare.*  
In the hurlyburly days of queen Elizabeth.

*Præcælia's Endicott, (1618) p. 11.*

HURRA'it.\* *interj.* [probably from the  
Goth. *hurra*, to agitate, to move vio-  
lently or rapidly.] A shout of joy, or  
triumph, or applause, or encourage-  
ment; at first, perhaps, the shout of  
soldiers at the onset.

HUR'RUCANE.† *n. s.* [*huracan*, Spanish;  
HURRICANO.] *ouragan*, French; origi-  
nally from the Su. Goth. *hurra*, to  
move rapidly or violently. Our word  
was at first variously written *herocane*,

and *hericcano*, as well as *hurricane*, and  
*hurricane*. A violent storm, such as  
is often experienced in the western  
hemisphere.

Blow winds and crack your cheeks;  
Your cataracts and hurricanes spout.

*Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We believed a *herocane* was begun, a vast  
or unwonted tumour in the air.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trac, p. 41.*  
The winds are not only wild to a storm, but  
even stark mad in an hurricane.

*Fuller, Holy State, p. 122.*  
A storm or hurricane, though but the force of  
air, makes a strange havoc where it comes.

*Burnet, Theory.*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy,  
made every man and woman too in his plays  
stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and bluster-  
ing; heaven and earth were coming together at  
every word; a mere hurricane from the beginning  
to the end.

The ministers of state who gave us law,  
In corners with selected friends withdraw;

There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,  
Whispering like winds, ere hurricanes arise.

*Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,  
Sudden th' impetuous hurricane descends,  
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.

*Addison.*

HUR'RIER. *n. s.* [from *hurry*]. One that  
hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid hurrier of men. *Chapman.*

TO HUR'RY.† *v. a.* [heppan, to plunder,  
Saxon; *hura* was likewise a word used  
by the old Germans in urging their  
horses to speed; but seems the im-  
perative of the verb. Dr. Johnson. —  
It is the Goth. *horra*, *hurra*, or *hyra*, to  
agitate, to drive, to move violently.]  
To hasten; to put into precipitation  
or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone  
To offer service to your enemy;

And will amassment *hurry* up and down  
The little number of your doubtful friends.

*Shakspeare.*

For whom all this haste  
Of midnight march and hurried meeting here?

*Milton, P. L.*

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it.

*South.*

That *hurried* o'er  
Such swarms of English to the neighbouring shore.

*Dryden.*

A man has not time to subdue his passions,  
establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the  
perfection of his nature, before he is hurried off  
the stage.

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,  
That *hurry* you away. *Race, Royal Court.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you  
are not coldly informed, the reader is hurried out  
of himself by the poet's imagination.

*Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

TO HUR'RY. *v. n.* To move on with pre-  
cipation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,  
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.

*Dryden.*

HUR'RY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult;  
precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England,  
Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat  
and hurry of his rage; but must have displeased  
him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the hurry and commotion  
was over, the water came to a state somewhat  
more calm. *Wadsworth.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it influences  
the mind, and puts it into a violent hurry of  
thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through  
the heart, one after another, in a very great hurry. *Addison.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a  
perpetual hurry of affairs, but of those who are  
not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,  
And the mist hurry barricades the street.

*Gay, Trivia.*

HURRY-SCURRY.\* *adv.* [an expression  
noticed by Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Etym.  
Dict. for a tumult, an uproar; "from  
the Su. Goth. *hurra*, cum impetu cir-  
cumagi, & *skorra*, sonum stridulum  
edere, or *skura*, increpare, objurare."

We may look upon it, like *hurly-burly*,  
formed to signify its own meaning.]  
Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise  
and tumult.

Each hole and cupboard which they explore,  
Each crack and cranny of his chamber,  
Run *hurry-scurry* round the floor,  
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.

*Gray, Long Story.*

HURST.\* *n. s.* [Sax. *hyrst*, silva; low  
Lat. *hurta*, Du Cange. *Horscht*, *hurst*,  
vigilantius, silva humilis tantum frutices  
proferens, frutetum. Kilian. Mr. H.  
Tooke derives it from the Sax *hyrpan*,  
to adorn; and says, that *hurst* is applied  
only to places ornamented by trees. It  
is true that *hurst*, or *hyrst*, is used by  
our old writers for a wood; and many  
places in this country, that have this  
word for part of the name, were so  
called from being near woods; and in  
the margin of Drayton's Polyolbion,  
from which the example of the word is  
cited, *hurst* is explained a wood. In  
the north of England, it denotes a bank  
or sudden rising of the ground. The  
term, as Dr. Jamieson has observed on  
the Scottish usage of the word, may  
have been originally used to denote the  
barrenness of ground, as shown by its pro-  
ducing only twice and brushwood, from  
the Icel. *hyrst*, *hyrst*, in the pl. rendered  
*laca virgulta obusta*, or *veridina*. Teut.  
*horst*. From this sense of it, an under-  
wood might easily become the next,  
and then generally a wood; a rising  
ground, planted with trees.] A small  
wood; a knoll covered with trees.

To her neighbouring chase the courteous forest  
show'd

So just-conceiv'd joy, that from each rising *hurst*,  
Where many a goodlie oak had carefully been  
nurs'd,

The Sylvan in their songs their fruitful meet-  
ing tell. *Drayton, Polyolb. B. 2.*

TO HURT.\* *v. a.* preter. I hurt; part.  
pass. I have hurt. [*hyrc*, wounded, Sax.  
*hurtar*, to strike, Fr. Dr. Johnson. —  
The past participle of *hýrran*, *injuria*  
afflicere, vexare. Mr. H. Tooke. — But  
I must add the Teut. *horten*, which  
means the same as our *hurt*.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcomes shall not be hurt of the second death. *Rev. ii. 11.*

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;  
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not enthral'd.

*Milton, Comus.*

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that hurts nothing that has life.

*Watson.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it hurts my hand. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

It breeds contempt

For words to listen, or presume to pry,  
When the hurt lion grows within his den.

*Dryden.*

3. To damage; to impair.  
See thou hurt not the oil and wine.

*Rev. vi. 6.*

# HURT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The hurt thereby is greater than the good.

*Spenser.*

I have slain a man to my hurt. *Gen. iv. 23.*  
I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no hurt done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?

— There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven hurts in 't body.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great hurts in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and hurts, hunger, thirst, and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and sciences, 'tis the same,  
Our rival's hurts create our fame. *Prior.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the hurt of the king. *Eras. iv. 22.*

# HURTLE.† n. s. [from hurt.]

1. One that does harm.

2. A wounder. *Cotgrave, and Skerwood.*

3. The shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. [*Fr. hurtier, to knock.*] Brockett, North Country Words.

# HURTFUL. adj. [hurt and full.]

- Mischivertous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most hurtful unto many. *Hooker.*

The hurtful haze in the vineyard shun,  
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun.

*Dryden, Georg.*

# HURTFULLY.† adv. [from hurtful.]

- Mischivertously; perniciously. *Skerwood.*

# HURTFULNESS.† n. s. [from hurtful.]

- Mischivertousness; perniciousness. *Skerwood.*

# TO HURTLE.† v. n. [hurtier, French; urtare, Italian. Dr. Johnson—

Skinner considers *hurtle* as derived from *hurt*; or perhaps from the old *Fr. hurteler* for *healer*, to push, or hit violently against. In the sense of encountering with violence, the word has been probably adopted from the Italian *urtare*, as it is a common phrase in that language for rushing on the enemy, "*urtare contro i nemici*." See Upton's note on Spenser, *F. Q. i. iv. 16.*]

1. To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock

and encounter. Hamner. "To stumble against a thing." *Pr. Parv.*

They drew out their swords, and hurried together with violence.

*Hist. of Prince Arthur, P. i. ch. 28.*

*Kindness*

Made him give battle to the lionses,  
Who quickly fell before him; in which hurtling,  
From miserable slumber I awak'd.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

2. To clash; to rattle.

The noise of battle hurried in the air.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Iron sheet of arrow shower

Hurtles in the darken'd air. *Gray, Ode vii.*

3. To rush forward.

Sudden uprisings from her stately place

The royal dame, and for her cothe doth call;

All hurried forth. *Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 16.*

4. To wheel round; to turn about quickly.

His approved skill to ward.

Or strike, or hurtle round in warlike gyre.

*Spenser, F. Q. ii. v. 8.*

TO HURTLE.† v. a. [To move with violence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of *hurl*. Dr. Johnson.—See the etymology of the verb *neuter*, and the fourth sense of it. But the original meaning of *hurtle* seems to be to push, to thrust, in an active sense.]

1. To push with violence.

They hurried in the sculp, [they thrust in the sculp, Transl. of 1578: they run the ship aground, *Pro Translation.*] *Widdis, Acts, xxvii. 41.*

He foisteth on his foe with a trouchoun,  
And he him hurtleth with his horse adoun.

*Chaucer, An. Tale.*

2. To move with violence, or rather with velocity; to whirl round; to brandish.

His harmful club he gan to hurtle high,  
And threaten battle to the fairy knights.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

To toss the spear, and in a warlike gyre  
To hurtle my sharp sword about my head.

*Salmas, Emp. of the Turck, (1594.)*

# HURTBERRY.† n. s. [hiot bar, Danish; heopoberg, Sax.]

Bilberry; *bacca vitis idea.*

# HURTYLESS. adj. [from hurt.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Where bold he oft would go,  
Where bold and hurtless many a play he tries,  
Her parents liking well it should be so;

For simple goodness shined in his eyes. *Sidney.*

[She] joy'd to make proof of her cruelty  
On gentle dame, so hurtless and so true.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Shorter every gasp he takes,  
And vain efforts and hurtless blows he makes.

*Dryden, Æn.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

# HURTYLESSLY. adv. [from hurtless.]

Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so hurtlessly strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity.

*Sidney.*

# HURTYLESSNESS. n. s. [from hurtless.]

Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND.† n. s. [*hastband*, master, Danish; from *house* and *bonda*, Runick, a master; *hufbonda*, the master of the house or family, and also a husband; *huf-bunda*, Sax. Chronicon; "*husbonde*, Su. Goth. from *hus*, domus, and *bonde*, colonus, maritus, *titulus olim honorificus*."

Serenus. "The Su. Goth. *bonde* denotes the head of a family, as opposed to a servant; a husband, as opposed to a wife; a citizen or private person, as opposed to a prince; an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to those who live in towns; and also one who possesses his own inheritance, as distinguished from those who cultivate the property of others." Dr. Jamieson. An allusion to the etymology, as Mr. Malone also has observed, occurs in Shakespeare: "You will turn good husband now, Pompey; you will keep the house." *Meas. for Measure.*

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,  
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shaks. Tem. of the Shrew.*  
Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so takes on yonder with my husband, and so rails against all married mankind.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

This careful husband had been long away,  
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn.

*Dryden.*

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination of relation of husband. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a snowy man thou shalt behold,  
Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold.

*Dryden.*

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. shewed himself a right good husband;  
owner of a lordship ill husbanded. *Drives on Ireland.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and what all husbands we are of so tender a fortune.

*Culter on Fime.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard. *Spenser, Husb. Tale.*

I heard a great husband say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds.

*Bacon.*

In those fields  
The painful adiant plowing up his ground,  
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.

*Holcroft on Providence.*

If continu'd rain  
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,  
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden, Georg.*

# TO HUSBAND. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sea,  
Being so father'd and so husbanded?

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

If you shall prove  
This ring was ever his, you shall as easy  
Prove that I husbanded him bed in Florence,  
Where yet she never was. *Shakespeare.*

In my right,

By me invested, he compels the best.  
— That were the worst, if he should husband you.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be pastime passing excellent,  
If it be husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

The French, wisely husbanded the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend out all  
That thou can't speak at once; or husband it,  
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

S D

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he sits at a great rent. *Bacon.*

HU'SHANDLE.\* *adj.* [from *To husband*.] Manageable with frugality. *Sherwood.*

HU'SHANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband.

A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears;

A woman, naturally born to fears.

HU'SHANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.

These plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart; And compass it then, it is a *husbandly* part. *Tusser.*

HU'SHANDMAN.† *n. s.* [*husband* and *man*.]

1. A master of a family. See *HUSBAND*. Not now in use.

Sicke lay the *husband-man*, whose that the place is. *Chaucer, Somn. Tale.*

2. One who works in tillage.

This *Dary* serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakespeare.*

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDRY. *n. s.* [from *husband*.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his knowledge well dunning of a field. *Shelley.*

Ask'd if in *husbandry* he sought his know,  
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow.

*Husbandry* supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spenser, Husb. Tale.*

Peace hath from France too long been clus'd;  
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,  
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Her plentiful womb  
Expresseth in full till and *husbandry*. *Shakespeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of  
Christian counsel, produce better fruit than  
the strength of self-nature. *Baile, Hist.*

*Husbandry* the Spaniards wanting in the valleys  
of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh.*

A family governed with order will fall naturally  
to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage and  
pasture. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an  
acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the  
same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it  
and he will find that the improvement of labour  
makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;  
The candles are all out. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the  
publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable  
to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestic affairs.

*Lucretia*, I commit into your hands  
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakspeare.*

HUSH.† *interj.* [Without etymology. Dr.  
Johnson.—Cotgrave partly points out  
the etymology in his translation of the  
French *housche*; "an interjection  
whereby silence is imposed; *hush*,  
WHIST, *ist*, not a word for your life."  
This leads us to *hush* and *whist*, from  
which we have also *whisk*. See *HIST*,  
and *TO WHIST*. Chaucer uses *hush* for  
*whist*. *To hush* occurs in the old dictionary  
of Palgrave, in the sense of still;  
and soon afterwards, in the dictionary of  
Huloet, the word became *hush*: "To

*hush*, or to keep silence: *hush*, hold  
thy peace." So Cotgrave, *hush*. It  
finally became *hush*.] Silence! be still!  
no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush*!  
'tis so. *Shakespeare.*

There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,  
Or else our spell is mar'd! *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still;  
silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,

A silence in the sea, the rack stand still,

The bold winds speechless, and the orb below

As *hush* as death. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

TO HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.]

To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame  
did blush;

Another seem'd envious or coy;

Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;

But at these strangers presence every one did *hush*.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

TO HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to  
quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,

As to be *hush*, and nought at all to say. *Shakspeare.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,  
Upon your suburban wave of the poppe;

But since you are a gentle convertess,  
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,

And make fair weather in your blust'ring land.  
*Shakspeare.*

Speak softly;

All's *hush* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me.  
*Shakespeare.*

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,  
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,

Will thou then talk thus to me? With thee then  
*hush* my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Owen.*

*Hush'd* as midnight silence go;

He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her size at length is kind,

Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;

Prepares his empire for his daughter's case,  
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

The court was *hush'd*, and a whisper ran.  
*Addison.*

TO HUSH UP. *v. a.* To suppress in silence;  
to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hush'd* up, and the servants are  
forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HU'SHONEY.† *n. s.* [*hush* and *money*.] A  
bribe to hinder information; pay to secure  
silence.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,  
*Hushmoney* needs to all the neighbours round;

His master, unsuspecting of his pranks,  
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

I expect *hushmoney* to be regularly sent for every  
fall; or vice any one commits in this whole town;  
and hope I may pretend to deserve it better than a  
chamber-maid or a valet de chambre. *Taiter, No. 26.*

HUSK. *n. s.* [*huldsch*, Dutch, or *huycken*,  
from *huy*.] The outmost integument of  
fruits.

Do but behold you poor and starved bond,  
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,  
Leaving them but the shades and husks of men. *Shakespeare.*

Most weeds, in their growing, leave their *husk*  
or rind about the root. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thy food shall be  
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*  
Wherein the scorn cradled. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat

Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell  
She gathers; tribulate large! and on the board  
Heaps with unsparring hand. *Milton, P. L.*

Some steep their needs, and some in cauldrons  
boil  
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,  
And swell the flatt'ring *husk* with fruitful grains. *Dryden.*

Some, when the press  
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse; about, more wise, shalt steep  
The *husks* in water, and again employ *Philips.*

The pond'rous crop *Philips.*  
Barley for pisan was first steeped in water till  
it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat  
till the *husk* was taken off, and ground.

*Arabianist* on Coins.

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest  
you feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts.*

TO HUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
strip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED.† *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an  
*husk*; covered with a *husk*. *Sherwood.*

HU'SKINESS.\* *n. s.* [from *husk*.] Hoarse-  
ness; the state of being *husky*.

HU'SKY.† *adj.* [from *husk*.]

1. Abounding in *husks*; consisting of  
*husks*.

Most have found  
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Virg.*

Call all such *husky* and curious arts and studies,  
the recreations and entertainments of children, and  
the weak supports of the gaudy trade of cheating  
and imposture. *Spencer on Profr. p. 404.*

With timely *husk*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart  
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

2. Hoarse; having a rough or dismal  
sound; having a cough, formerly *heaky*,  
and *husty*, "tuscious," *Ort.* Vocab. See  
HAUST.

Here the mouth of sad Melponence  
Is wholly bent to tragedy's discourse:—  
Here moves the wretched muse, in seat of tears,  
And loud laments, to tell a dismal tale;  
A tale wherein she lately hath bestow'd  
The *husky* humour of her bloody quill. *Temple, Soliman and Perdisa, (1599.)*

Pross was dead, and Sergeant Quirkitt  
Grew *husky*, and had left the circuit.

*Austey, Pleader's Guide.*

HUSSA.\* *n. s.* [Fr. *houssier*, *hussier*,  
*hussard*; low Lat. *hussaro*; Germ.  
*huasar*.] Originally an Hungarian  
horse-soldier, light-armed. The name  
appears to have been given also to the  
driver of a chariot, who perhaps was  
armed. At the close of the seventeenth  
century some regiments of French cav-  
alry were called *hussars*, and soon after-  
wards the word became common in our  
language.

Two Hungarian miles from Friestlan lie Banca;  
we being here upon the 16th of March: the *hussar*,  
who drove our chariot light, after we had supped  
went out. *Brown's Travels, &c. (1085.) p. 56.*

They were a sort of some *hussars*, that were al-  
lowed in our cities, like the wild ones in our  
camp; who had all the privileges belonging to us,  
but at the same time were not tied to our discipline  
or laws. *Taiter, No. 56.*

He made his breeches and his doublet of ore  
constituted piece of cloth, after the manner of the  
*hussar*. *Spencer, No. 57c.*

HU'SSATE.\* *n. s.* One of the followers of  
John Huss of Prague, the reformer, and

the contemporary of Wicliffe; whom Fox pithily describes as "a man of great knowledge, of a pregnant wit, and excellentie favoured for his worthe life."

Procopius despised the pope's excommunication, and the crusade he had published against the *Hussites*; and overcame the forces, which the emperor had sent against them.

*Poileteers, Etc. Hist. 15. Cent.*

HU'SSV.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.]

1. A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disparagement.

Get you in, hussey go; now will I personate this hopeful young jade.

*Southey, Innocent Adultery.*

2. A kind of book, used by women for holding thread and other small materials. Sometimes called a *huswife*.

HU'STINGS.† *n. s.* [huycing, Sax.; *hushing*, Goth. and Icel. From *hus*, flomus, and *ting*, forum, conventus. Serenius. From *huf*, domus, and *hing*, res, causa, q. d. domus causarum. Lye. From *huyre* and *hing*, q. d. supremum iudicium. Sommer.]

1. A council; a court held. From the sheriff's court in the city of London, a writ of error lies to the court of *hustings* before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. *Blackstone.*

2. The place of meeting to choose a member of parliament.

I stood on the *hustings* (except when I gave my thanks to those who favoured me with their votes) less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a public meeting. *Burke, Speech at Bristol.*

TO HU'STLE.† *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hustle*. Dr. Johnson.—Not so, but from the Teut. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, to shake together.] To shake together in confusion.

TO HU'STLE.† *v. n.* To shrug up the shoulders. A northern term. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, and Grose.

HU'SWIFE.† *n. s.*

1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good; and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense, Dr. Johnson says. *Huswife* is the early form of writing *housewife*, and not a corruption of it, as he asserts; for if it be, by the same rule husband would be a corruption of *houseband*. It is the Sax. *huf* and wife. Our old writers use *huswife*, in a good sense, as the mistress of the house. See the second meaning.

*Hence*

A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires, Bays herself bread and cloth. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

Good *huswife* provides, ere a sickness do come, Of sundry good things in her house to have some. *Tuam.*

TO HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. But *huswife* the little *Huwer* had lent, She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;

And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two. To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFELY.† *adj.* [from *huswife*.] Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife. Good *huswife*ly physick. *Tuam.*

His [Tuam's] *huswife* admonitions — are not particularly addressed to the farmer.

*Watson, Hist. R. P. iii. 507.*

HU'SWIFELY.† *adv.* Thriftily; like a good huswife or husband.

HU'SWIFERY.† *n. s.* [from *huswife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswife*ry trieth

To rise with the cock;

Ill *huswife*ry lieth

Till nine of the clock.

The good lady — therein reap'd

The just reward of her high *huswife*ry;

To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh,

When she was far. *H. Jonson, Forest.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If chesses in dairie have Argus his eyes,

Tell Cately the fault in her *huswife*ry lies. *Tuam.*

HUT.† *n. s.* [hutte, Saxon; *hutte*, Germ.;

*hute*, French.

1. A poor cottage.

Our wandering saints, in woeful state,

To a small cottage came at last,

Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,

Who kindly did these saints invite,

In his poor hut to pass the night. *Swift.*

See *hier*† by wintry wind,

How many shrink into the sordid hut

Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson.*

2. A temporary building to lodge soldiers.

TO HUT.† *v. a.* [Fr. *huter*.] A military

expression; as, to *hut* troops, i. e. to

lodge them in huts.

HUTCH.† *n. s.* [hpyence, Saxon; *huche*,

French.]

1. Not simply a corn-chest, as given by

Dr. Johnson, but also a chest of any

kind; a coffer, called in the north

country, (as Hulot also says under

*hutch*), an ark. See *ARK*.

In their tabernacles, ampers, *hutches*; or as a

mystery in their locked closets.

*Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 253.*

The *hutch* and the boulder, the furnace and

copper. *H. Jonson, Manages.*

The best way to keep them, after they are

threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in

*hutches*, or close casks. *Mortimer.*

Archbishop Chicheley gave a borrowing chest to

the university of Oxford, which was called Chicheley's *hutch*. *Watson, Notes on Milton's Comus.*

2. Among farmers, a hollow trap for taking

vermin alive; and also a kind of case for

keeping rabbits.

3. In Kent, a small cart. Grose.

TO HUTCH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

hoard; to lay up as in a chest.

In her own loins,

She *hutch'd* the all-warship'd ore, and precious

gems. *Milton, Comus.*

HUTCHINSONIAN.† *n. s.* One of the fol-

lowers, in this country, of the philoso-

phical and religious opinions of Mr.

John Hutchinson of Yorkshire, in the

last century; whose notion was, that a

plenum and the air are the principles of

the Scripture philosophy, and whose

scheme of reformation related to the

original language of the Old Testament

and the true sense of the Bible.

This Hutchinson — possibly may not call himself

an *Hutchinsonian*, though I have presumed to in-

troduce him here, from a similarity both in the

letter and spirit of his sermon to those of that

brotherhood.

*Heathcote, A Word to the Hutchinsonians, (1756),*

p. 15.

TO HUZZ.† *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur. "Strident apes: the bees *huzz*." *Barret.*

HUZZA.† *intj.* [from the Hungarian *huzars*, who loudly shout at the onset in battle, according to some; from *huzanna*, the acclamation of wishing well, according to others.] An exclamation of joy, or triumph.

*Liberty, Property, and Old England, for ever, huzz!* *Goldsmit, Etc. 24.*

HUZZA.† *n. s.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzes* of the rabble are the same to a hearer that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night; *huzzas* and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot.*

All *huzzes* is foreign, but of true desert; Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart; One self-approving hour whole years outweighs

Of stupid stagers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

TO HUZZA.† *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and steep of ale, On the *huzzing* mob shall stirr and prevail.

*King, Cobby.*

With that I *huzzed*, and took a jump across the table. *Tuam, No. 43.*

TO HUZZA.† *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

He was *huzzed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Adisson.*

HYACINTH.† *n. s.* [*ἡάκινθος*, Gr.; *hyacinthe*, Fr.; *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root. the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*

The violet there, impur'd for the loom, Biv'd at the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope, Ode.*

2. A gem.

The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lycaenius* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour.

*Hill on Fossils.*

HYACINTHINE.† *adj.* [*ἡάκινθος*, Gr.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

[His] *hyacinthine* locks Round from his parted forehead mainly hung.

*Milton, P. L.*

His curling locks like *hyacinthine* flowers.

*Cowper, Odyssey.*

HYADES.† *n. s.* [*ἡάδες*, Gr.] A watery Hyades, † constellation.

Then *Hyades* quiver'd heaven, and found a name For every star, and every wandering star; The pleiads, *Hyades*.

*Dryden, Georg.*

**HYALINE**, *adj.* [ἡλινος, Gr.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.

From heaven-gate not far, founded in view  
On clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton, P. L.*  
**HYBRID**, *\* adj.* [Gr. ἕβρις, ἕβρις; Lat. *hybridus*.] From ἕβρις, as it signifies a kind of adultery. Mongrel; of different species: applied to plants as well as animals.

We should by all means deal with our separatists, and dissenters, as St. Paul did with those joining, *hybrid* Christians. *Smith, Sermon, v. 518.*

**HYBRIDOUS**, *adj.* [ἕβρις, Gr.; *hybridus*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridus* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

**HYDATIDES**, *n. s.* [from ὕδωρ, Gr.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropsical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lymphducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wicman.*

**HYDRA**, *n. s.* [*hydra*, Lat.] A monster with many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise  
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken tongue to imp her serpent's way. *Milton, Sonnet.*

More formidable *hydra* stands within,  
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden, Æn.*

Subdue  
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

**HYDRAGOGUES**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω, Gr.; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

**HYDRAULICAL**, *adj.* [from *hydraulica*.] **HYDRAULICK**, *adj.* [Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.]

Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels. *Arbutnot and Pape.*

**HYDRAULICKS**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ water, and αἰλός, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

*Hydraulics* has for its object the motion of fluids. *Adams.*

**HYDROCELE**, *n. s.* [ὑδροκύη, Gr.; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

**HYDROCEPHALUS**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλή, Gr.] A dropsy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extruded into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**HYDROGEN**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ water, and γεννάω, to generate.] One of the principles of water; in chymical language, as it is found in the form of gas, and then called inflammable air.

**HYDROGRAPHER**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω, *hydrographie*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographers*. *Bosch.*

**HYDROGRAPHICAL**, *adj.* [from *hydrographie*.] Applied to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like.

Christopher Columbus, the first great discoverer of America, was a man that earned his living by making and selling *hydrographical* maps. *Chambers.*

**HYDROGRAPHY**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

To further the noble studie of navigation and *hydrographie*.

*Norman, New Attractive, &c.* (1592.) Dedic. For the reception of which waters he had prepared a channel; how deep, or how great a part of the earth is filled with them, I suppose is beyond this man's skill in philosophy or *hydrographie* to determine.

*Br. Copt. Animals, on Burnet's Theory, p. 84.*

**HYDROLOGY**, *\* n. s.* [ὕδωρ and λόγος; Fr. *hydrologie*.] Description of the nature and properties of water in general.

**HYDROMANCY**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μανία; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians; there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Avicenna, Pangen.*

**HYDROMEL**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.

*Hydromel* is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were pizans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*

**HYDROMETER**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον, Gr.] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity, gravity or density, velocity or other properties, of water.

**HYDROMETRY**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον, Gr.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

**HYDROPHOBIA**, *n. s.* [ὑδροφobia, Gr.; *hydrophobia*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia* or dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*

**HYDROPHOBY**, *\* n. s.* [Fr. *hydrophobie*.] Dread of water.

A letter from Dr. Lister to Mr. Aston, dated at York, March 26, 1685, was produced, containing an account of an *hydrophobia* in a man bitten by a mad dog. *Dirch, Hist. R. S. l. iv. 197.*

**HYDROPICAL**, *adj.* [ὑδροπικός, Gr.; *hydro-pick*, Fr.] *Hydro-pick*, *adj.* [from *hydro*, Lat.]

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.

Cambrides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydro-pick* water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
The world's whole sea is sunk;  
The general basin th' *hydro-pick* earth hath drunk. *Donne.*

*Hydro-pick* swellings if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wicman.*

*Hydro-pick* swatches by degrees decay.  
Growing the more, the more they waste away;  
By their own ruins they augmented lie,  
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fly. *Beaumont.*

One sort of remedy he uses in dropsies, the water of the *hydro-pick*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Resembling dropsy.  
Some men's *hydro-pick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydro-pick* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

**HYDROPSY**, *\* n. s.* [*hydrops*, Lat.; ὕδρωψ, Gr.; *hydropsie*, Fr.] Personified by Thomson for the dropsy.

Soft-swells and pale, here lay the *Hydrops*,  
Unwieldy man, with belly monstrous round. *Castle of Indolence.*

**HYDROSTATICAL**, *adj.* [ὕδωρ and στατικός, Gr.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above, because bone, the heaviest in species, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*

**HYDROSTATICALLY**, *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostatics.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter; as for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*,—both always contain an equal quantity of solid mass. *Bentley, Sermon.*

**HYDROSTATICKS**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and στατικός, Gr.; *hydrostatique*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

Hut (Boyle's) incomparable treatise of the air and *hydrostatics*. *Bentley, Sermon.*

The lofty column of water issuing out of the trumpet of Fame, exceeded all our conceptions of the power of *hydrostatics*.

*Suabourne, Trav. through Spain, l. 48.*

**HYDRO-TICK**, *n. s.* [ὕδωρ, Greek; *hydro-purge*, Fr.] Purger of water or phlegm. He went to have from the first his *hydro-purge* into *hydroicks* and purgers of bile. *Arbutnot on Cains.*

**HYDRUS**, *\* n. s.* [from ὕδωρ, Gr. water.] 1. A water-snake.

Cerastes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elaps dreads. *Milton, P. l.*

2. In astronomy, the water-serpent; a southern constellation.

**HYEMAL**, *\* adj.* [Lat. *hyemalis*.] Belonging to winter; as, the *hyemal* solstice.

Besides vernal, estival, and autumnal made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* gardens. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 92.*

Astronomers have divided the whole face of heaven into four colours; the vernal, estival, autumnal, *hyemal*. *Mason, Astronom. Pl. Coroll. p. 10.*

To *HYEMATE*, *\* v. n.* [Lat. *hyemare*.] To winter at a place. *Cockeram.*

**HYEMATION**, *\* n. s.* [Lat. *hyematio*.] Shelter from the cold of winter.

Where we set them [exotic plants] in for *hyemation*. *Everhart.*

**HYEN**, *\* n. s.* [*hyene*, Fr.; *hyæna*, Lat.; *HYENNA*, Fr. *Canis*, Gr. Supposed to be from the Fr. *hien*, a swine; because the

back of this animal is bristly like that of the swine.] An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hym*, when you are inclined to sleep.

A wonder more amazing would we find;  
The *hym* shows it, of a double kind:  
Varying the sexes in alternate years;  
In one hegets, and in another bears.

The *hym* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having also a bag in those parts. If thereby we understand the *hym*, *admiranda*, or civet cat.

The keen *hym*, fellest of the fell. Thomson.

**HYPOMETER.** *n. s.* [*ὑπομέτρον*, Gr.] *hymmetre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hymmeter* than the earth of the river.

**HYGROSCOPE.** *n. s.* [*ὑγρὸν* and *σκοπεῖν*, Gr.] *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*.  
*Arbitrariet.*

**HYGROSCOPIC.** *adj.* [from *hygroscopic*.]  
Having affinity to water.

*Hygroscopic* substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in.

**HYLARCHICAL.** *adj.* [*ὕλη* and *ἀρχή*, Gr.]  
Presiding over matter.

By this *hylarchical* principle, or plastic nature, so many of the vital motions of man may be kept in play. *Hallywell, Metaphysics*. (1681.) p. 70.

**HYLOZOIC.** *n. s.* [Gr. *hyla*, matter, and *ζῷον*, life.] One of a sect of ancient atheists that held all matter to be animated and to have perception.

When they (Spinoza and his followers) speak of the intelligence and knowledge of God, they mean to attribute those powers to him in no other sense, than the ancient *hylozoists* attributed them to all matter; that is, that a stone, when it falls, has a sensation and consciousness; but that the consciousness is no cause at all, or power, of acting. Which kind of intelligence, in any tolerable propriety of speech, is no intelligence at all. And consequently the arguments, that proved the Supreme Cause to be properly an intelligent and active Being, do also unnecessarily prove that he is likewise induced with liberty and choice; which alone is the power of acting.

Clarke on the *Attributes*, § 9.

**HYMN.** *n. s.* A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for *hym*, Dr. Johnson says; which it is, in the passage from Shakespeare's *Learn* which he cites. See *LYM*.

**HYMEN.** *adj.* *n. s.* [*ὑμην*, Gr.]

1. The god of marriage and nuptials on his head, and on his shoulders a robe like an imperial mantle, white and unsponsored all over, excepting only that, where it was clasped at his breast, there were two golden turtle-doves that buttoned it by their bills, which were wrought in rubies. He was called by the name of *Hymen*.

Taylor, No. 120.

*Hymen* marched immediately after Love; and, seconding the good inclinations which he had inspired, joined the hands of both armies.

Addison, *Guardian*, No. 152.

2. The virginal membrane.

3. In botany, a fine delicate skin in which flowers are enclosed, while in the bud; spoken particularly of roses.

**HYMENÆAL.** *n. s.* [*ὑμηναιος*, Gr.] A *HYMENÆAL* marriage song.

And heavenly choirs the *hymenæal* sing.

Milton, P. L.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;  
For her white virgin *hymenæal* sing.

Pope.

**HYMENÆAL.** *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mindful voice  
A signal of her *hymenæal* choice.

Pope, *Ode*.

**HYMN.** *n. s.* [*ᾠδὴ*, Gr.; *hymne*, Fr.] An encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I sang, in praise of mine own dame,  
So now in honour of thy mother dear,

An honourable *hymn* I like should frame.

Our solemn *hymns* to sudden dirges change;  
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried care.

Shakespeare.

When steel grows  
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made  
Overture for the wars.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.

Bacon.

Farewell, you happy shades,  
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and  
sing.

Dryden.

To *HYMN*. *v. a.* [*ᾠδίζω*, Gr.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

Whose earlier business were to serve their Lord  
High up in heaven, with songs to hymn his throne.

Milton, P. L.

To *HYMN*. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praise'd  
God and his works.

Milton, P. L.

He had not left alive this patient saint,  
This avill of doctors, but sent him hence  
To build a peaceful branch of palm above;  
And *hymn* it in the quire.

Dryden, *Spon. Friar*.

**HYMNICAL.** *adj.* [*ᾠδικός*, Gr.] Relating to hymns.

Where she (faire *Ladie*) tuning her chaste lutes  
Of England's Empreress to her *hymnical* string.

Mir. for Mag. p. 773.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnical* notes  
In birds, heaven's choristers, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy.

Donne.

**HYMNOLOGY.** *n. s.* [*ᾠμολογία*, Gr.] *hymnology*, French.] A collection of hymns.

That *hymnology* which the primitive church  
used at the offering of bread and wine for the eucharist.

Mela. Dia. p. 36.

To *HYM*. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypocondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hymned* since I saw you.

Spectator.

**HYPALLAG.** *n. s.* [*ὑπαλλάγη*, Gr.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

**HYPER.** [Gr. *ὑπερ*, above, beyond.] A word often found in composition, in our language, usually signifying excess, or something beyond the meaning of the simple word to which it is joined.

**HYPER.** *n. s.* [A word barbarously curtailed by Prior from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,  
And *hypers* upon them again.

Prior.

**HYPERASPIS.** *n. s.* [Lat. *hyperaspis*, from the Gr. *ὑπερσπίς*, to protect with a shield.] A defender.

I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by its *hyperaspis*, furnished in the plain field.

The *hyperaspis* of the ancient bestride their fellows fallen in battle, and covered them with their shields.

Warburton, *Note on Macbeth*.

**HYPERBASTON.** *n. s.* [Latin; from the Gr. *ὑπερβάσις*, to go beyond.] A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order.

If your meaning be with a violent *hyperbation* to transpose the text.

The words are at times so transposed, as to create an *hyperbation*.

Durall, *Critical Remarks on Job*, Pref.

**HYPERBOLA.** *n. s.* [*ὑπερβολή*, Fr.; *ὑπερ* and *βάλλω*.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolic section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Harris.

And the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentric.

Bradley.

**HYPERBOLE.** *n. s.* [*ὑπερβολή*, Fr.; *ὑπερ* and *βάλλω*, Gr.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as, he runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaudy, the case of a flagellated man a mansion for him.

Shakespeare.

Turns unsung'd,  
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon drops,  
Would seem *hyperbolas*. *Shakespeare*, *Tr. and Cress.*

Tall tales, phantasies, silken terms precise,  
Three pill'd *hyperbolas*, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedantic, those summer flies,  
Have blown me full of ragged ostentation.

Shakespeare.

They were above the *hyperbolas*, that fond poetry bestows upon its indifferent objects.

*Hyperbolas*, so daring and so bold,  
Dismissing bounds, are yet by rules contrail'd!  
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,  
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight.

Gravelle.

The common people understand railery, or at least ribaldry, and will not take *hyperbolas* in too literal a sense.

Swift.

**HYPERBOLICAL.** *adj.* [*ὑπερβολικός*, Fr.; *HYPERBO* and *ΛΙΚ*.] From *hyperbola*.

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolic* lines.

Crew, *Mathem.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a billock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an hyperbolical or parabolical figure.

2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

An hyperbolical liar, a flatterer, a parasite.

Horton, *Anat. of Med. To the Italer.*  
Look upon vices and vicious objects with hyperbolical eyes, and rather enlarge their dimensions, than their unseem deformities may not escape thy sense.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* iii. 3.

There are always some fools that can commend nothing but with hyperbolical expressions.

King Charles, *Let. to Henderson*, p. 56.

It is parabolical, and probably hyperbolical, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense.

Boyle.

HYPERBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it hyperbolically.

Boyle.

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and hyperbolically described by Homer as inaccessible.

Brown, *Notes on the Odyssey*.

HYPERBOLIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOLIST. *n. s.* [from *hyperbole*.] One who hyperbolizes.

I cease to think the Psalmist an hyperbolist for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's Word to that inferior one of honey, which is like it in nothing more, than in that of both their sensibilities experience gives much advantageous notions than descriptions can.

Boyle on the *Style of Hol. Script.* p. 253.

To *HYPERBOLIZE*. *v. n.* [from *hyperbole*.] To speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation.

You have heard—how some of the ancientest fathers do speak, and how they hyperbolize sometimes, in some points, in their popular sermons.

Moutaigne, *App. to Cass.* (1685), p. 260.

The Spanish traveller was so habituated to hyperbolize.

Hawell, *Instruct. for Trav.* p. 178.

Which if but a rhetorical flourish, doth yet hyperbolize into blasphemy.

Fugler, *Holy War*, p. 244.

To *HYPERBOLIZE*. *v. g.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

Vain people, hyperbolizing his fact—he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit.

Faustberg, *Athom.* (1622), p. 203.

Come, Man,

Hyperbolized nothing! I know thy span.

Crowder, *Poems*, p. 96.

HYPERBOREAN. *n. s.* [*Hyperboréen*, Fr.; *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

The body moulded by the climate endures

The Equator heats and Hyperborean frost.

Armstrong.

The Hyperborean Ice he wander'd o'er,  
And solitary roam'd round Tanais' shore.

J. Walton's *Virgil*.

HYPERCATALYTIC. *adj.* [*hyper*, and *catalytic*.] Exceeding the measure; applied to verses having a syllable or two too many at the end.

HYPERCRITIC. *n. s.* [*hypercritique*, Fr.; *hyper* and *critique*.] A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those hypercritics in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages.

Dryden.

HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritic*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and hypercritical punctilions, which some aesthetes oblige our gardeners to.

Evans.

Such hypercritical readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.

Seyf.

HYPERDULIA. *n. s.* [*hyper* and *dulia*.] A superior kind of service among the Romanists, to the Virgin Mary.

From whom our Romanists did first learn their hyperdulia, or transcendent kind of service, whereby they worship the Virgin Mary.

Alph. Usher, *Anac. to the Ss. Melane*, p. 286.

From all Roushish dulia, and hyperdulia, Good

Lord deliver us.

Call you this devotion, as you please, whether duly or hyperduly.

Brevint, *Soul and Sam.* at *Endor*, p. 552.

HYPERICON. *n. s.* [Latin.] In botany, St. John's wort.

Hypericon, called "fuga demonum," reckoned among sacred magical plants, on account of the Druids using them. *Stuebel, Palaeogr. Suec.* p. 16.

HYPERIMETER. *n. s.* [*hyper* and *metre*.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond his foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club.

Middleton.

HYPERPHYSICAL. *adj.* [*hyper* and *physical*.] Supernatural.

These are hyperphysical optics, and drawn from the heavens.

Aubrey, *Miscell.* p. 147.

HYPERASCOSIS. *n. s.* [*hyperascosis*, *hyper* and *ascosis*.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *Asparagosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction.

Wiceman.

HYPHEN. *n. s.* [*ἑψήν*, Gr.] A note of conjunction; as *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

What a sight it is to see writers compounded together by the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like.

B. Jenson, *Discoveries*.

HYPO-TICK. *n. s.* [*ὑποτίκ*, Gr.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

I need no better hypnotic to make me sleep.

Brown, *Rel. Med.*

He writes, as an hypnotic for the spleen.

Young, *Eps. to Pope*, l.

HYPOCHONDRES. *n. s.* [*hypochondria*, Fr.; *ὑποχόνδριον*, Gr.] This word at first was *hypochondry*, with the regular plural *hypochondries*. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this. See *HYPOCHONDRI*. The two regions lying on each side the cartilago eniformis, and those of the ribs, and the top of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.

Quincy.

The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and mesenteric arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and hypochondria; from whence such persons are called hypochondriac.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

HYPOCAUST. *n. s.* [*ὑποκαύστις*, *hypocauste*, Fr.] A subterranean place, in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans; and in modern times applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or hot-house.

The apartments on the east side—were probably warmed by the hypocaust.

Lynce, *Antiq. at Woodchester*, (1797.)

HYPOCHONDRIA. *n. s.* [from *hypochondria*.] Melancholy. Personified by Thomson. The proper substantive is *hypochondriacism*; though *hypochondria* has been used, but less properly.

See *HYPOCHONDRIACAL*.

Mapping here did *Hypochondria* sit,  
Mourner of spleen, in robes of various dye,  
Who vexed was full oft with ugly fit,  
And some her frantic deem'd it, and some her deem'd it a wit.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. *adj.* [*hypochondria* and *HYPOCHONDRIAC*.] *driaque*, Fr. from *hypochondria*.]

1. Of or belonging to the hypochondria; also melancholical. See the next sense.

Bullock.

2. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

A streightness of breath, which I should be glad to know whether you observe in other hypochondriacal patients.

Watson, *Rem.* p. 566.

3. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fevers, and hypochondriacal passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Such is the hypochondria, melancholy complexion of us islanders, that we secure mad of butter, every accident makes such a deep impression upon us.

Jay, *Herbology*, *Let.* (1746.) *Life*, &c. p. 162.

HYPOCHONDRIACK. *n. s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination.

How the humours of the body arrive at an ability thus to impregnate the mind with conceits wild and monstrous beyond the varieties of Africa, is an enquiry not pertinent here; but to question that so they can, is to speak ourselves strangers to all the studies of hypochondriacs [which] books and discourses abound withal.

Spencer on *Valg. Pyrexia*, (1665), p. 98.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or hypochondriac.

Deeny of *Chr. Pity*.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM. *n. s.* [from *hypochondria*.] Melancholy; disordered imagination.

In hypochondriacism the insanity not being formed, there is for the most part a capacity for action.

Johnson on *Melancholy*, p. 25.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. *n. s.* Hypochondriac affection or passion.

Mental affections produce hypochondriasis, by creating a disorder in the stomach and intestines, and in the nervous system.

Christen on *Mental Derangement*, p. 206.

HYPOCHONDRIA. *n. s.* [See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.] One of the two regions called the hypochondria. This word has been overlooked, by our lexicographers, as a noun with the singular number.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right hypochondry; if from the spleen, hardness and grief in the left hypochondry.

Burton, *Anat. of Med.* p. 200.

Erry swells the hypochondria, which, by drinking up the nourishment of the neighbouring parts, makes the whole body lean and meagre.

Scott, *Christian Life*, p. lii. ch. 3.

HYPOCHYST. *n. s.* [*ὑποχυστίς*, Gr.; *hypocystis*, Fr.] *Hypocist* is an inspissated juice, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine

shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe; the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

**HYPOCRAS.\*** See **HIPPOCRAS**.

**HYPOCRISY.† n. s.** [*hypocrisis*, Fr. *hypocrisie*, Gr. from *hypokrisis*, to feign.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrites. *1 Pet. ii. 1.*

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,  
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;  
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden, Fab.*

*Hypocrisy* is much more eligible than open dissimulation and vice; it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

**HYPOCRITE. n. s.** [*hypocrite*, Fr. *hypocrite*; *hypocritus*, Gr.]  
1. A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakespeare.*

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, it is as a ship in a storm. *Eccles. xxxiii. 5.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;  
Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Philips.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase *hypocrisy*; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

2. A dissembler.

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass Suffices virtue; but may *hypocrites*, Who slyly speak one thing, another think, Hatred as hell, still pleas'd unwar'd drink on; And through intem'p'rance grow a while sincere. *Shakspeare.*

**HYPOCRITICAL.† adj.** [*hypocrite*, Fr. *hypocritique*, Gr.] Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confounding your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical* down-cast look. *Dryden, Spem. Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be extorted an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others skew their *hypocritical* face. *Swift.*  
**HYPOCRITICALLY. adv.** [*hypocritically*, Fr. *hypocritiquement*, Gr.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, may *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

**HYPOGASTRICK. adj.** [*hypogastrique*, Fr.; *ὑπογάστρῳ*, Gr.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Hucman.*

**HYPOGE'UM. n. s.** [*ὑπερ* and *γῆ*, Gr.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

**HYPOSTASIS.† n. s.** [*hypostase*, French; *ὑποστάσις*, Gr.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond.*

3. In medicine, sediment of urine.

Here's an *hypostasis* argues a very bad stomach. *Nabbes, Microcosmus.*

**HYPOSTATICAL.† adj.** [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carnesades warn men not to subscribe to the great doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have's little examined it. *Bayle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

Beside that grounded upon the *hypostatical* union; beside that glorious condition upon his resurrection; there was yet another and that more proper ascription. *Perrault on the Creed, Art. 6.*

**HYPOSTATICALLY. adv.** [*hypostatiquement*, Fr.] Personally.

That they should see all things and transactions, hear all prayers and unions, "is speculo divinitatis," is alike incredible; a thing which the humanity of Christ himself, though *hypostatically* united to the divinity, did not pretend to. *Mores, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 2.*

**HYPO'TENUSE. n. s.** [*hypotenuse*, French; *ὑποτένυσα*, Gr.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

**TO HYPO'THECATE.\* v. a.** [*Lat. hypotheca*, a pledge.] To pawn; to give in pledge.

Whether they, to whom this new pledge is *hypothecated*, have redeemed their own; — I leave it to those, who recollect that memorable debate, to determine. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

**HYPO'THESIS.† n. s.** [*hypothese*, Fr. *ὑπόθεσις*, Gr.] Our word was pronounced by Heylin, in 1656, new and uncouth.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved..

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contradictions that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *Smith.*

What image of sovereignty Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns: He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise; And be too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise, Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

**HYPOTHETICAL.† adj.** [*hypothetique*, Fr. *hypothetick*, Gr.] from *hypothesis*.] Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move.  *Watts.*

**HYPOTHETICALLY. adv.** [*from hypothetick*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broom, Notes to Pope's Ode on the*

**HYRSE.\* n. s.** [*German, hirse*.] In botany, millet. *Coles.*

**HYNST.†** Are all from the Sax. *hynst*, a *hynst*, wood or grove. *Gibson.*

**HY'SOP. n. s.** [*Aysope*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Müller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

**HYSTERICAL.† adj.** [*hysterique*, Fr. *hysterick*, Gr.]

1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators. *Harvey on Conception.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floger on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Favours of vapours, and of fits, with,

Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**HYSTERICK. n. s.** [*ὑστερικὸς*, Gr.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

**HYSTERN-PROTERON.\* n. s.** [*ὑστέρων, πρότερον*, Gr.] A rhetorical figure: when that is last said, which was first done. *Peacock.*

A Greek term, sometimes used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously, or quite contrary. We call it in English, *The cart before the horse*. *Bullockar.*

**HYTHE.\* n. s.** A port. See **HITHE**.



# I.

## I

**I**, Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

*I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*; thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to a *o* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil, coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

*J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as, *jude, jet, jilt, jolt, just*.

**I**† pronoun personal, [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch; *ig, eg*, Icel. *ego*, Latin, *εγω*, Gr.]

*I*, gen. &c. *me*; plural *we*, gen. &c. *us*. *Sax. ic*. dat. &c. *me*; plural *pe*, dat. &c. *up*. Goth. *ik* gen. *meina*; plural *weis*, dat. &c. *uns, unsis*.

1. The pronoun of the first person, myself. *I* do not like these several councils, *I*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.* There is none greater in this house than *I*.

*Gen. xxix. 9.* Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid.

What shall *I* do to be ever known, And make the age to come my own?

*I* shall like beauty or common people die, Unless you write my elegy. *Conley.*

Hence, and make room for me! *Conley.* When chance of business parts us two, What do our souls, I wonder, do?

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain, To my longing friends return again. *Dryden, Zen.*

Of night impatient we demand the day, The day arrives, and for the night we pray. *Blackmore.*

2. *I* is in the following passage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom she can love, and that is me. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.—*Dr. Johnson*.—It was usual in the time of *Shakespeare*, and later, to write the affirmative article *ay* in the form of *I*, and was not merely poetical custom.

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Hath *Romeo* slain himself? Say thou but *I*, And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shaks.*

Did your letters pierce the queen? —*I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence;

And now and then a simple tear will'd down. *Shakspeare.*

*I*, now the spheres are in their tunes again. *Dr. Johnson, Masques at Court.*

There cannot be imagined an example more exactly suiting, more closely applicable to his intent, which was not to discredit and dishearten his followers, by comparing, *I*, and preferring the cunning of an ordinary fellow.

*Cullingworth, Works*, (ed. 1704,) p. 581.

4. *I*, prefixed to a word, is common in our old language, as well as *y*; as *ibrought, ibuilt, yobuilt, ybleased*; and is the Saxon prepositive particle *ge*. It is merely a redundancy.

To *JABBER*.† *v. n.* [*gabbaren*, Dutch. See *To GAB*, and *To GABBLE*. *Jabber* is old in our language; though *Dr. Johnson* maintains it only by the modern authority of *Swift*.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

*Conynghe, Latyne jabberings*, and wawlyngs, according to the office of saynt Antonynes personage. *Bale, Tet a Courte*, &c. (1545,) fol. 43. b.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber Of parties. *Swift.*

*JABBER*.\* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Garrulity; prating. Bishop Fleetwood somewhere uses the word in his works; and it is still a colloquial term.

*JABBERER*.\* *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babelian labourers At all their dialects of jabberers. *Hudibras.*

*JABBERMENT*.\* *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] Idle talk; prate.

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his jabberment in the law. *Milton, Cadastrian.*

*JABBERNOWL*.\* See *JÖBBERNOWL*.

*JACENT*. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt to swagger down to pierce than in the jaunt posture. *Watson, Architect.*

*JACINTH*.\* *n. s.* [for *hycinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The same with *hycinth*.

2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*

*JACK*.† *n. s.* [probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*. *Dr. Johnson*.—*Jak, Jaky*, old French. *Kelham*.—I know not how it has happened, that, in the principal modern languages, *John*, or its equivalent, is a name

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of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *zany*; the Spaniards *Juan*, as *bobo Juan*, a foolish *John*; the French *Jean*, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a *John*, we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer uses *Jack* fool, as the Spaniards do *bobo Juan*; and I suppose *Jack ass* has the same etymology. *Tyrwhitt*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paucity fellows.

I know some pepper-nosed dame Will term me fool and saucy Jack, That dars their credit so defame, And lay such slanders on their back.

*H. Gifford, Poem of Gallinflowers*, (1580.) Since every Jack became a gentleman, There's many a gentle person made a Jack.

You will perceive that a Jack guardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shaks. Coriol.* I have in my mind

A thousand raw tricks of those bragging Jacks, Which I will practise. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.* Every Jack slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

A company of scoffers and proud Jacks are customarily conversant and attendant in such places. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 991.*

I met some Jack lords going into my grove, but I think I have settled them!

*Dr. Ward, Pope's Life of Ward*, p. 47. Such, especially if they are broken gamblers, I will say are no better than Jack gentlemen.

*Dr. Parker, Rehears. Transp.* p. 460.

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of Jack given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters' boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts, Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good jack are, that the jack frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindle; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm.

The ordinary jacks, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Mason, Mech. Es.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a jack weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Watson, Surgery.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks Scream, like the winding of ten thousand jacks.

4. A young pike. [perhaps from the Lat. *jaculum*. *Skinner*.]

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except jacks. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. A coat of mail, [old French *jaque*, or *jake*; Germ. *jacke*; Dutch; *jack*; Ital. *giacco*.] A coat of mail; a kind of military coat put over the coat of mail.

The residue were no foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hoywood.*

6. A cup of waxed leather. See BLACK-JACK.

Small jacks we have in many ale-houses of the city and suburbs, tipit with silver.

*Hoywood. Drunkard opened, &c.* (1655.) p. 45. Dend wine, that stinks of the borraheo, put From a foul jack, or greedy tangle-cup.

*Dryden, Pers.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poisoned, and thrown upon a plain bowling green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the jack. *Bradley.*

8. A part of the musical instruments called a virginal, a harpsichord, a spinet.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the jack falls, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon.*

Those jacks that nimble leap To kiss the tender inward of thy hand.

*Shakespeare, Sonn.*

Your teeth did dance like virginal jacks.

*R. Jonson, Eur.*

It plays on the harpicon the while, whose waves are the pebble stones, checking the little waves as strings. *Park, Sacra.* p. 210.

9. The male of animals.

A jack ass, for a stallion was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Clints.*

10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.*

11. The colours or ensign of a ship.

Nothing was to be seen aloft but ensigns, jacks, streamers, and the heads of sailors.

*Drammond, Trav.* p. 71.

12. In Yorkshire, half a pint. Grose. A quarter of a pint. Pegge.

13. A cunning fellow who can turn to anything, in the following phrase.

Jack of all trades, show and sound; An inverse barce, an exchange under ground.

*Cleveland.*

14. Used by Shakespeare for *Jack with the lantern*.

Monster, your fairy, which, you say, is a harmless fairy, has done little better than played the Jack with us.

*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

- JACK BOOTS. n. s. [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and jack boots, dressed up in a commodore and a night-rail.

*Spectator.*

- JACK by the Hedge. n. s. Erysimum.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other salads are, and much used in broth.

*Mortimer.*

- JACK of the Clock-house. n. s. The little man that strikes the quarters in a clock, *jaquetel*. Cotgrave. This kind of automation may yet be seen in some of our market-towns, as well as at St. Dunstan's church in London.

My time Runs posting on in Balingbrooke's proud joy, While I stand fooling here, his Jack's at the clock. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Is this your Jack of the clock-house? Will you strike, sir? *Bacon.* and *Fl. Cornwall.*

- JACK PUDDING. n. s. [jack and pudding.] A zany; a merry Andrew.

Every jack-pudding will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover.

*L'Estrange.*

A buffoon is called by every name of the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean potage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding in his party-colour'd jacket, Tosses the glove, and jukes at every packet. *Gay.*

- JACK SAUCE. n. s. An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Hulot and Minshew.*

His reputation is as arrant a villain, and a Jack sauce.

- JACK with a Lantern. † An ignis fatuus. See IGNIS FATUUS. Written also *Jack-a-lantern*.

Pleoty of inflammable sulphureous matter in the air, such as *ignis fatui*, or *jack-a-lanterns*, and the meteors which are called falling stars.

*Stroph. Helen on Euripides*, (1750.) p. 10. He has played Jack with a lantern, he has led us about like an ignis fatuus, by which travellers are decoyed into the mire.

*Johnson, Note on Shakespeare's Tempest.*

- JACKADANDY. n. s. [jack and dandy.] A little impertinent fellow. See DANDIPRAT. In this sense it is still a northern word. See Craven Dialect, where the *Tent danten*, to play the fool, is cited for the etymology. The word is generally used in contempt.

JACKALANT. n. s. [Jack in Lent, a poor starved fellow. Dr. Johnson.] — The word is not so. A *Jack-a-Lent* was a puppet formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrove-cakes. Neither is Dr. Johnson's definition of a "simple, sheepish fellow" applicable to the alibi which he cites from Shakespeare. It is there applied to Falstaff's page, little Robin, an intelligent lad, in a joking manner.]

A sort of puppet. You little jackalant, have you been true to us? — Ay, I'll be sworn.

*Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

On an Ash-Wednesday, Where thou didst stand six weeks the Jack o' Fat, For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee.

*B. Jonson, Tumb. of a Tub.*

Push-pin is too high for him; he is hit for no other employment than to catch shillows and jackalants; for though they are meer nothing, yet to children they appear as it were something.

*Bp. Parker, Rector, Trunoy.* p. 204.

- JACKA'L. † n. s. [chacal, Fr. from the Persian *schakal*, which is also written *shegal*, and is from the Hebrew *shual*. See Pocock's Comm. on Malachi, ch. i. ver. 3.] A small animal supposed to stand prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear, And raking chase-guns, through our sterns they send;

Close by their frontiers, like jackals appear, Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lion, before whom stood the little jackal, the faithful spy of the king of beasts.

*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

- JACKANAPET. n. s. [jack and ape. Dr. Johnson.] — The second sense, applied to

a coxcomb or impertinent person, is very old in our language. Skelton says,

"He grins and he gapes, "As it were Jack Napes."

*Poems*, p. 160.

And Bale, "He played *Jack-an-apes*, swearing by his tenne bones." Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, 1543, fol. 92. And so Marston, "Down, *Jack-an-ape*, from thy feign'd royalty." Scourge of Villany, B. 3. Sat. 5. (1599.) This naturally refers us to the tricks of the ape; and the corruption of *Jack Napes* is easily accounted for by the various writing or pronunciation of that word. *Ape* is a word of great antiquity.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

I believe he hath said'st a *jackanapes* of his gesture; mark but his countenance; see how he mopes, and how he cowers, and how he strains his looke! *Reche, Faults*, &c. (1606.) p. 7.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?

— That *jackanapes* with scuffs. *Shakespeare.*

People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him.

*Arbuthnot.*

- JACKANAS. \* See the etymology of JACK, and Dr. Johnson's ninth definition of that word.

- JACKDAW. † n. s. [from *jack* and *daw*, Dr. Johnson says; calling it "a cock daw." — It is the Teut. *gacke*, the "menudela" or *daw*, with the addition of our own word.] A species of the crow.

Not only all unto Esop's *clough*, whom we commonly call *Jackdaw*.

*Dale, Yet a Course*, &c. (1545.) fol. 87.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that waits the shape of man. *Watts.*

- JACKET. n. s. [jaquette, Fr.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue jacket, with a cross of red.

*Spenser, Hobbs. Tale.*

And hens and dogs and hogs are feeding by; And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry. *Pope.*

2. To beat one's JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the feet of the person, who stood gaping at her.

*L'Estrange.*

- JACKETED. \* adj. [from *jack*.] Wearing a jacket.

*Hulot.*

- JACOB'S LADDER. n. s. Polemonium; the same with Greek valerian.

- JACOB'S STAFF. n. s.

1. A pilgrim's staff. [from St. Jacob, or James, the pretended patron of pilgrims.]

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

Heath then a snoring quill that I may write, As with a Jacob's staff to take her blight.

*Cleveland, Rec. to his Mistress*, p. 11.

Why on a sign no painter draws The full-moon ever, but the half,

Resolve that with your Jacob's staff.

*Widdriss*, ii. iii.

- JACOBIN, or JACOBINE. \* n. s. [Fr. *Jacobin*, from *Jacob*, as having some pretended reference or allusion to St. James.]

3 x

1. A friar of the order of St. Dominick; a gray or white friar.

Now I am Robert, now Robin,  
Now first Minor, now Jacobine.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 6398.*

This king went in danger of his life, a long while sought by a couplet — what he long was taken and executed together with another Jacobine for the same crime.

*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

2. One of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order; so called from their meeting at the church of St. Jacobus, or a monastery of the Jacobin friars; one who approves or maintains the principles of such.

With the Jacobins of France, vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest courtesies; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character.

*Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

We are not to conclude that all who are Jacobins are conscientiously attached to the established church.

*Sp. Harlequin, Charge.*

- JACOBIN.\* *adj.* Of the principles of Jacobinical; modern Jacobins.

They knew from the beginning that the Jacobin party was not confined to that country.

*Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

- JACOBINISM.\* *n. s.* The principles of a modern Jacobine.

When to these establishments of regicide, of Jacobinism, and of atheism, you add the corresponding system of manners, no doubt can be left on the mind of a thinking man, concerning their determined hostility to the human race.

*Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

May the more recent spirit of Jacobinism have a still quicker termination.

*Mauro, Note to Isis.*

- To JACOBINIZE.\* *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism.

France was not then Jacobinized. *Burke.*

- JACOBINE.\* *n. s.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

*Ainsworth.*

- JACOBITE.\* *n. s.* One of a sect of heretics, who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians, and are still subsisting in the Levant.

The Jacobites took their denomination from one Jacob, a Syrian, who began to disseminate his doctrines in the East about the close of the sixth century. His sect are sometimes distinguished by the name of Monophysites, the progeny of the Eutychians, who asserted the single nature of Christ, in opposition to the orthodox, who maintained that his nature was twofold, human and divine.

*Professor White's Sermon. Notes, p. 12.*

2. One attached to the cause of king James the second after his abdication, and to his line. [from *Jacobus*, Lat. for *James*.]

He is writing an epigram to a young virgin, who knits very well: It is a thousand pities he is a Jacobite; but his epigram is by way of doing this damsel, to knit all the actions of the Pretender, and the duke of Burgundy's last campaign, in the clock of a stocking. *Tatler, No. 3.*

- JACOBITE.\* *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the principles of Jacobites.

The whole story party was become avowedly Jacobite.

*Ld. Balinghame.*

- JACOBITISM.\* *n. s.* The principles of a Jacobite.

The spirit of Jacobitism, which had obtained in both our universities before the year 1745, was far from being quite extinguished in 1748.

*Mauro, Note to Isis.*

JACOBUS.\* *n. s.* [Lat.] A gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James the first of England, in whose reign it was struck.

The women have taken a fancy to prefer guineas and Jacobuses.

*L'Esrange, Tr. of Quercus, p. 273.*

- JACKSMITH.\* *n. s.* [jack and smith.] A maker of the engine called a jack.

Tompon, the celebrated watchmaker, was originally a jacksmith.

*Malone, Note on Dryden, l. li. 49.*

- JACTANCY.\* *n. s.* [old French *jactance*, *jactance*, *Lacombe*; *jactantia*, Lat.] Boasting.

*Cockeram.*

- JACTATION.\* *n. s.* [jactio, Lat.]

1. Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving. If the patient be surprised with *jactation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials.

*Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

- To JACULATE.\* *v. a.* [Latin, *jaculo*.] To dart.

*Cockeram.*

- JACULATION.\* *n. s.* [jactulatio, Lat.] The act of throwing missile weapons.

It was well and strongly strung with 26 barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.

*Deen King, Sermon, 5. Nov. (1608), p. 20.*

So hills amid the air encounter'd idles, Hur'd to and fro with *jaculation* dies.

*Milton, P. L.*

- JACULATORY.\* *adj.* [from *To jaculate* or *Fr. jaculatoire*.]

1. Throwing out. *Bullock.*

2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

*Jaculatory* prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation.

*Sp. Comp. Maxims of Myst. Divin. (1631), p. 81.*

- JADE.\* *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *gand*, a goad or spur. Dr. Johnson — Hickes and Scerpius observe that the *heel-jalk*, or *jaekel*, is an aged horse; from *jad*, loss of teeth.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag; and sometimes a vicious horse.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart! I am as dull as winter-storied sheep.

*Sidney.*

Tri'd as a *jade* in everlastingly cart. When they should endure the bloody spur,

They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,

Sink in the trial. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks, With torchestakes in their hand; and their poor *jades*

Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakespeare.*

If we like when your honour spur us, We are knaves and *jades*.

*Beaumont and Fl. Maid in the Mill.*

So have I seen with armed heel, While still the more he kick'd and spur'd;

The less the culter *jade* had stir'd. *Hudibras.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be *jades* that made sport with him. *L'Esrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race, As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace.

*Page.*

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked hags: — The squyre, arriving, fiercely in his arms

Soath'd d the first the one, and then the other *Symonds, F. Q.*

Shall these, these old *jades*, past the flower

Of youth, that have you, pass you? *Chapman.*

But she, the cunning d *jade* alive,

Says 'tis the ready way to this. *Shakespeare.*

Get in, tussy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue.

*Southern, Innocent Adultery.*

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades, She shines the first of *jades*; the first

And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes.

*Addison.*

- JADE.\* *n. s.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres.

*Hill.*

- To JADE.\* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary; applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks, The w'er-yet-least horse of Parthia

We've *jaded* out of the field.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

It is good in discourse to vary and intermix speech of the present occasion with arguments for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far.

*Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last Proven *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast No favour for the stallion we retain, And no respect for the degenerate strain.

*Dryden, Juc.*

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again.

*Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtaxed or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation.

*Watts, Logic.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely, To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet, Farewell nobility.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me: for every reason excites to this.

*Shakespeare, Tem. Night.*

- To JADE.\* *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire to the prosecution.

*South.*

- JADERY.\* *n. s.* [from *jade*.] *Jadish* tricks.

Seeks all foul means Of boisterous and rough, jodery, to censure His load that kept it bravely.

*Brown, and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

**J A'NISH.**† *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious; bad; as an horse.

If an ass did kick, &c. some will for such *jaded* tricks give the ass his due burden of baseness. *Florida's First Fruits*, &c. (1598.) Pref.  
That baw'd us on their licks, to show us  
A *jaded* trick at last, and those us, *Hudibras*.  
When once the people get the *jaded* trick  
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe.

*Southern.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jaded*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest.

*L'Esrange.*

**To JAG.**† *v. a.* [*gaggen*, slits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

To advance your flesh, you cut and *jage* your clothes.

*Mortality of Lusty Jerevintz* (temp. Edw. VI.)  
To what end dost we *jage* and gash the garments, that are sewed together to cover our bodies? *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermon*, p. 239.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many *jagged* on the sides. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.  
The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley*.

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged*. *Watts*.

**JAG.**† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jags* or escallops, and curiously indented along the edges. *Ray*.

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jags* in the live and make them as smooth as possible. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. A small parcel of any thing; a small load of hay or corn. In Norfolk and Suffolk it is called a *burgain*. See *Grose*, and *Wilbraham's* and *Moore's* Glossaries.

The latter of these two letters is come abroad; whereof, because it is in many hands, some *jags* will suffice to be rectified.

*Black's Life of Abp. Williams*, (1695.) p. 136.

**J A'GGEDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your lines, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*. *Penckon on Drawing*.

**J A'GGY.** *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;  
His shoulders and his sides were all'd with gold;  
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;

His teeth stood *jagged* in three dreadful rows.

*Addison*.

Amid those angles, infinitely eternal'd,  
They joyful leave their *jaggy* walls behind.

*Thomson*.

**JAIL.**† *n. s.* [*geol*, Welsh; *geode*, or rather *gaiole*, Fr. *gicel*, Su. *Goth*. But see *Gaol*.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. It is written either *gaol* or *jail*, but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him.  
A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon*.

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew  
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had been view'd. *Dryden*.

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,  
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden*.

**J A'ILBIRD.** *n. s.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

**J A'ILER.** *n. s.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunn'd it, seeing and disdaining his suit, as because of her jealous *jaillers*. *Sedgwick*.

This is a jail, to bring forth  
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare*.

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;  
There let him reign, the *jailler* of the wind;  
With loose commands his breasting subjects call,  
And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden*, *Æn*.

Palamon, the prisoner knight,  
Beside for woe, arose before the light;  
And, with his *jailler's* leave, desir'd to breathe  
An air more wholesome than the dmy length. *Dryden*.

**JAKES.**† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology.

Dr. Johnson. — From the Lat. *caecare*; Sax. *cac-hure*, a privy. Minshew, Skinner, and Lye. — Or, perhaps, from the Lat. *jactio*, *jactus*, thrown into, cast into.] A privy; a little house accommodated with a place to receive the excrements; "a common draught." Huloet. Dr. Johnson's examples of this word exhibit it as a noun having the plural number only; but it was used in the singular, having the same form.

Such therefore is this house; — and not this *jakes*, built upon men's traditions with mouldy and rotten wood.  
Harnar, Tr. of *Bras's* (1587.) p. 200.  
I will treat this unbelov'd villain into mortar, and dash the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakespeare*, *C. Lear*.

From thence, as from an infernal *jakes*, do issue the most infamous vices, and execrable actions that can be committed by men.

Their sordid *marice* rakes  
In excrements, and lures the very *jakes*. *Dryden*, *Juv*.

Some have fished the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift*.

**J A'LA'P.** *n. s.* [*jalap*, Fr. *jalapinum*, low Lat.] A medicinal drug.

*Jalap* is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy, and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapinum*, or *japala*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madagascars. It is an excellent purgative where serious humours are to be evacuated. *Hill*, *Mat. Med*.

**JAM.**† *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

2. A sort of froek for children.

The long muslin dress, usually worn in India, both by Hindus and Mahomedans, is called *jamana*; whence the dress well known in England, and worn by children, is usually called a *jam*. *Hodges*, *Travels*, p. 3.

3. A thick bed of stone, which hinders the work of the lead-miners, when they

are pursuing the veins of ore. The language of the lead-miners in Mendip.

*Chambers*.

**To JAM.**\* *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.]

1. To squeeze closely; to enclose any object between two bodies, so as to render it immovable.

2. To render firm by treading, as cattle do the land they are foddered on. North. *Grose*.

**JAMA'ICA Pepper.**\* See **ALLSPICE**.

**JAMB.** *n. s.* [*jambe*, Fr. a leg.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the fore-side of the chimney *jambs*. *Mason*, *Arch. Etern*.

**JAMBREUX.**\* *n. s.* [Fr. *jambes*. See **GIAMBEUX**.] Armour for the legs.

One for his legs and knees provided well,  
With *jambreux* arm'd, and double plates of steel. *Dryden*, *Pel. and Arcite*.

**JAMBE'E.**\* *n. s.* A name formerly for a fashionable sort of cane.

Sir Timothy, who is a true *jambée*; and esquire Emphy's only a plain dragon. — This virtuoso has a parcel of *jambées* now growing in the East Indies. *Tatler*, No. 142.

**J A'MBIK.** *n. s.* [*jambique*, Fr. *jambic*, Lat.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,  
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies;  
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame  
In keen *iambick*, but mild anagram. *Dryden*.

**J A'MBIK.**\* *adj.* Composed of iambick feet.

Aristotle observes, that the *iambick* verse in the Greek tongue was the most proper for tragedy; because, at the same time that it lifted up the discourse from prose, it was that which approached nearest to that any other kind of verse. *Addison*, *Spectr*, No. 39.

**JANE.**\* *n. s.*

1. A coin of Genoa. Skinner. "Dear enough a *jane*." Chaucer.

I could not give her many a *jane*.

*Spenser*, F. Q. iii. vii. 58.

2. A kind of fustian; a word still in use. Whether from *Genoa*, or, as Fuller derives it, from *Jen*, I. e. *Jena*, in Saxony, in his Worthies, (under Lanchashire,) I am unable to say.

Two yards of *jyne* fustiane to lye a dublet for Mr. John. *Tillot*, *Accounts*, 1580.

**To J A'NGLE.**\* *v. n.* [*jangler*, old Fr. Skinner, *jaengla*, Su. *Goth*.] To alternate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

Now a low word; formerly much used by our old writers; and in the sense of to prate, to babble, which Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed.

1. To prate; to talk idly or inconsiderately. My son, be thou none of tho

To *jangle*, and tell tales so. *Chaucer*, *Conf. Am.* b. 5.

Of sundry dantes thus they *jangle* and trete. *Chaucer*, *Spec. Tale*.

Wife is not in the Scriptures called an impediment or necessary evil, as certain poets and bawling men, who hated women, have foolishly *jangled*. *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermon*, p. 258.

Whether any have used to commune, *jangle*, and talk in the church.

*Articles of Visitation by Abp. Cranmer*.

A vain humour he hath in building, bragging,  
jangling, spending, gaming.  
*Hamlet, Act. of Mel. To the Reader.*  
A jangling noise of words unknown.  
*Milton, P. L.*

2. To quarrel; to bicker in words.  
Good wits will be jangling too, gentlemen agree,  
This civil war of wits were much better w'd  
On Navarre and his book-men.

*Shakespeare, Love's L. Lost.*  
There is an error which hath not some appearance  
of probability resembling truth, which when  
men, who study to be singular, find out, straining  
reason, they then publish to the world matter of  
contention and jangling.  
*Raleigh.*

To JANGLE. v. a. To make to sound  
untunably.  
Now say that noble and that sovereign reason,  
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh.

Ere Godlike forms were known in Greece,  
And in our verse ere monkish rhymes  
Had jangled their fantastic chimes.  
*Prior.*

JANGLE. \* n. s. [old Fr. *jan-gle*.]  
1. Prate; babble.  
This companion — was full of jangles, —  
And ever enquiring upon every thing.  
*Chaucer, Fr. Tale.*

2. Discordant sound.  
The mail jangle of Matilda's lyre.  
*The Masnad.*

JANGLE. \* n. s. [from the verb; old  
Fr. *jan-gler*.] A wrangling, chattering,  
noisy fellow; a prater.  
A tongue cuteth friendship all atwain;  
A jangler is to God abominable.  
*Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.*  
News-carriers, janglers, and such like also con-  
panions.  
*Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

JANGLING. \* n. s. [from *jan-gle*.]  
1. Babble; mere prate.  
The end of the commendation is clarity out of  
a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of  
faith unfeigned; from which some having swerved,  
have turned aside unto vain jangling, [vain  
discourse] desiring to be teachers of the law;  
understanding neither what they say, nor whereof  
they affirm.  
*1 Tim. i. 6.*

2. Dispute; altercation; quarrel.  
So far am I glad it did so sort,  
As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*  
They lose their respect towards us from this  
jangling of ours.  
*Guardian, No. 73.*

JA'NITOR. \* n. s. [Latin.] A door-keeper;  
a porter.  
The janitor of the stately hall drove away slumbers.  
*Warton, Notes on Milton's Sp. Poems.*

JA'NIZARY. \* n. s. [A Turkish word.  
"Janizary" apud Turcas significat novum  
ordinem. Nam Jani est novum, et Zar  
ordo; id est autem dictus ordo ille novus,  
quia illum ultimum Turcae invenerunt.  
Alii Janizarios dictos volunt, quasi *janit-  
tores*, quia semper proximi sunt ad Im-  
peratorum, certat proximiores aliis.  
Criticuli Eminentiae, et Animad. in  
Meursii Gloss. p. 26.] One of the  
guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizier, presuming to invest  
The chief imperial city of the West,  
With the first charge compell'd it haste to rise;  
The standard's lost, and janizaries slain,  
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*  
Next follow his best footmen, called *janizaries*,  
taken young from their christian parents, [parallel  
to the Roman praetorian soldiers] being the  
guard of the grand signior's person.  
*Fuller, Holy War, p. 263.*

JANIZARIAN. \* adj. [from *janizary*.] Of  
the command or government of *janizaries*.

I never shall so far injure the *janizarian* re-  
public of Algiers, as to put it in comparison for  
every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression,  
with the jacobin republic of Paris.

JANNOCK. n. s. [probably a corruption of  
*jan-neck*.] Out bread. A northern word.  
JA'NNECK. \* n. s. The doctrine of Cornelius  
Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders;  
which made no great noise in the  
world till after the death of its author  
in 1638. It related chiefly to grace  
and freewill. To his work, which was  
published after his death, he had been  
induced by the controversy at the be-  
ginning of the seventeenth century, be-  
tween the Jesuits and Dominicans,  
concerning the nature and necessity of  
divine grace.

JA'NNEST. \* n. s. One who espouses the  
opinions of Jansen.

He was a *Jannest*; he hated the Jesuits.  
*Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, an. 1671.*

JA'NTY. \* adj. [corrupted from *gentil*,  
Fr. Dr. Johnson. — But see *GENT*.]  
Such also is the Teut. *frut*, pretty. Dr.  
Johnson has observed, that Bailey gives  
what seems the proper sense of this  
word, viz. "romping, wanton;" and he  
barely notices Dr. Johnson's definition  
of "showy, flustering." Append to  
his Etym. Dict. But Dr. Johnson is  
right; and Bailey's sense must be sought  
elsewhere than in our authors of note.  
I confirm Dr. Johnson's sense by four  
examples, to which "romping and wanton"  
can have no claim.] Showy; flut-  
tering; finical.

Not every one that brings from beyond seas  
a new gin, or other *jansty* device, is therefore  
a philosopher.  
*Hobbes Considerations, (1662).*  
This sort of woman is a *jansty* slattern;  
she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, and varies  
her posture.  
*Spectator.*

Such *jansty* scribbles are justly laughed at for  
their want of plainness and clarity, and of  
logical descriptions in them.  
*Taiter, No. 9.*

A *jansty* link is the present beauty.  
*Taiter, No. 77.*  
What though they dress so fine and *jansty*?  
*Warton, Utop. Novum. Versus, (1700).*

JA'NTINESS. n. s. [from *jansty*.] Airiness;  
flutter; carelessness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely de-  
stroyed that *janntiness* of air I was once master  
of.  
*Addison, Spect.*  
JA'NTIUS. n. s. [Januarius, Lat.] The  
first month of the year, from *Janus*, to  
whom it was, among the Romans, con-  
secrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the  
earth at this time, blowing his sails. This month  
had the name from *Janus*, painted with two faces,  
signifying providence.  
*Pemken.*

JAPAN. n. s. [from *Japan* in Asia, where  
figured work was originally done.] Work  
varnished and raised in gold and col-  
ours. It is commonly used with another  
substantive, and therefore may be con-  
sidered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large *jojan* glass,  
of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Seyfl.*

To JAPA'N. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold  
and raised figures.  
Nor but the sleek with silver nails,  
Nor furcoat of expatience,  
Nor stanch well *jojan'd*, avails  
To writing of good sense. *Seyfl.*  
2. To black and gloss shoes. A low  
phrase.

The good of fire  
Among these generous presents joins his part,  
And aids with soot the new *jojaning* art.  
*Gay, Trivia.*

JAPA'NNER. n. s. [from *jojan*.]  
1. One skilled in japan work.  
2. A shoeblacker. So called because he  
makes the shoes shine.

The poor have the same lark;  
They change their weekly labour, weekly news;  
Prefer a new *jojaner* to their shoes. *Pope, Horace.*  
To JAPE. \* v. n. [Icel. *geipa*, to utter  
foolish or light words; to jest; allied  
to the verb *geip*, old Fr. *joip*. Lye  
deduces it from the Armor. *goap*, *irrisio*,  
*goapat*, *irridere*; whence, he adds, the  
Fr. *joip*.] To jest. Obsolete.

To *jojan* he began. *Chaucer, Prolog. to Sir Trophes.*

To JAPE. v. n. [Sax. *zeap*,  
cunning, crafty.]  
Thus hath he *jojed* thee full many a year.

Chaucer, *An. Tale.*  
2. To sport with; to wanton with. In  
both senses obsolete.  
JAPE. \* n. s. [Icel. *geip*.] A jest; a trick.  
Obsolete.

He had a *jope* of malice in the back.

JA'FER. \* n. s. [from *jope*.] A jester; a  
buffoon. Obsolete.  
After this cometh the dinne of *jojers*, that ben  
the devils apes. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*  
They ben but jugglers and *jojers*.

To JAR. \* v. n. [from *ceppie*, anger, Sax. s.  
or *gurre*, Fr. *jarre*, or *garren*, old  
Teutonic, to clamour.]  
1. To strike together with a kind of short  
rattle.

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,  
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung.  
*Dryden.*

My knees tremble with the jarring blow. *Gay.*  
2. To strike or sound untunably and ir-  
regularly.

O, you kind gods!  
Cure this great breach in his abused nature:  
The untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,  
Of this child-changed father! *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*  
I perceive you delight not in music.  
— Not a wail, when I jar so.  
*Shakespeare.*  
A jering may jar in the best master's hand,  
And the most skilful archer miss his aim.  
*Racine.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,  
And every passion duly harmoniz'd.  
Amid a jerring world. *Thomson, Summer.*  
3. To strike or vibrate regularly; to re-  
peat the same sound or noise.

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
The old shrieking, the tooth-creaking, the mi-  
nutes jerring, and the clock striking twelve.

*Kyd, Spanish Trag. (1601).*  
He hears no waking clock, nor watch to jerr.  
*Hicynod, Troja Britann. iv. 107. (1609).*  
4. To clash; to interfere; to act in op-  
position; to be inconsistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree.  
Shakespeare.

For orders and degrees

*Jar* not with liberty, but will consist. *Milton, P. L.*

Venulus concluded his report:

A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factories court:  
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,  
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,  
Rears horrible. *Dryden, En.*

5. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,  
Through stubborn pride, among themselves did  
*jar*,  
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,  
Then (Uphesus with his harp their strife did bar.

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means  
conducting to those ends, in which alone they can  
*jar* and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

To *JAR*, v. a.

1. To make to jar, or sound untunably.

When once they [bells] *jar* and check  
each other, jangling together, or striking pro-  
prietarily, how harsh and unpleasant a that  
noise? *Rip. Hall, Occas. Medit. § 80.*

2. To shake; to agitate.

JAR, *†* n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole  
length, by the force of the muscles; so as when  
the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the  
tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agi-  
tates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is  
affected with a trembling *jar*.  
*Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Harsh sound; discord.

Harsh ill-sounding jars  
Of clamorous sin, that all our music macks.  
*Milton, at a Solemn Musick, (MS. reading).*

3. A repetition of the noise made by the  
pendulum of a clock. See the third  
sense of the verb.

I love thee not a *jar* o'clock behind  
What lady she her lord. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

4. Clash of interests or opinions; discord;  
debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,  
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*;  
O miserable men, that to him subject are!

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
Nath'less, my brother, since we parted are  
Upon this point, we will appease our *jar*.

*Spenser, Habs. Tale.*  
Force would be right; or rather right and  
wrong.

Between whose endless *jar* justice prevails,  
Would lose their names, and so would justice too.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. A state in which a door unfastened may  
strike the post; half opened; that is,  
on the turn; *gyras*, Lat. a turning about;  
*zyran*, Sax. to turn.

The chattering with dissenters, and dodglog  
about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening  
a few windows, and leaving them *a-jar*, by which  
no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

6. An earthen vessel. [Spanish, *jarro*; Ital.  
*giarro*.]

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared  
a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He used for cooling drink prepares,  
Of origin honey in the *jar*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,  
Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

To *JAR*, v. a. To bemitre; to dag-  
gle; to wet. A northern word. Dr.  
Johnson says it is *jarle*. See To *JAVEL*.  
The Yorkshire Glossary, and the still  
more northern pronunciation in Cum-  
berland, is *jarle*.

*JARDES*, n. s. [French.] Hard callous  
tumours in horses, a little below the  
bending of the hump on the outside.  
This distemper in time, will make the  
horse halt, and grow so painful as to  
cause him to pine away, and become  
light-bellied. It is most common to  
managed horses, that have been kept  
too much upon their haunches.

*Farrier's Dict.*

To *JAR*, *†* n. s. [Sn. Goth. *jerga*.] To  
emit a shrill or harsh sound.

Oh, Hercules! —  
Thy mother could for thee thy cradle set  
Her husband's rusty iron casket;  
Whose *jarring* sound might rock her babe to rest.  
*Rip. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.*

*JAR*, *†* n. s. [*jargon*, Fr. *gergon*, Ital.  
Perhaps, as Serenius observes, from the  
Sn. Goth. *jerga*.] *†* eadem oberrare  
chorda." Formerly we had the verb in  
the sense of prate or chatter; and I find  
no occurrence of the substantive so early  
as that of the verb in the following lines  
from Gower's fifth book of his *Confessio*  
*Amantis*:

"When he thir tongue reft,  
"A littel part thereof he leste;  
"But she withall no worde maie sowne,  
"But chitre, and as a byrde *jargone*."  
The French have the verb *jargonner*.  
Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demon-  
stration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in  
mathematics, hear it, and he will hold it to be  
plain fustian or *jargon*. *Dn. Brownhill.*

From this last told again what knowledge flows?  
Just as much, perhaps, as shows  
That all his predecessors' rules  
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

During the usurpation an infusion of enthu-  
siastic *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

*JARGON*, *†* n. s. A species of prate.

See *PEAR*.

*JARRING*, *†* n. s. [from *jar*.] Quarrel;  
dispute.

Polygamy occasions perpetual *jarrings*, and jea-  
lousies. *Burnet, Life of Ed. Rochester, p. 113.*

*JARREY*, *†* See *JERSEY*.

*JARREY*, *†* n. s. [corrupted from *jarrey*, or  
*jerrey*, which Bailey calls "the finest  
wool, separated from the rest by comb-  
ing." A worsted wig; and in some  
places a colloquial term for any wig.

*JASHAWK*, *†* n. s. [probably *haw* or *cyns*  
hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

*JASMIN*, *†* n. s. [*gelsimium*; *jasmin*, Fr.  
It is often pronounced *jesamine*.] A  
creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

As like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;  
From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander.

*Thomson.*

*JASMIN*, *†* Persian. n. s. A plant. A spe-  
cies of lilac.

*JASP*, *†* { n. s. [*jasp*, Fr. *jaspe*, Lat.]

*JASPER*, *†* A hard stone of a bright,  
beautiful green colour, sometimes cloud-  
ed with white, found in masses of var-  
ious sizes and shapes. It is capable  
of a very elegant polish, and is found  
in many parts of the East Indies, and  
in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

The floor of *jasp* and emerald was dight.

*Spenser, Vis. of Belloy.*  
The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue,  
and spotted with red, yellow, and white.

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four  
columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel,  
and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the Va-  
ticano library. *Addition on Italy.*

*JATROPHICK*, *†* adj. [*jatropleque*, Fr.  
*jalpis* and *azizpis*, Gr.] That which  
cures by anointing.

To *JAVEL*, or *JAVEL*, *†* v. t. To be-  
mire; to soil over with dirt through un-  
necessary traversing and travelling.  
This word is still retained in Scotland  
and the northern counties. Dr. John-  
son. — To *jarble*, as I before observed,  
is our northern word. Nevertheless,  
*jarble*, in our old language, is found for  
*jarvel*. See the substantive. Of its ety-  
mology I am ignorant.

*JAVEL*, *†* n. s. [perhaps from the verb.]

A wandering or dirty fellow.

What, tho *jabell*, canst not have to do?  
Thou and thy company shall not depart,  
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.

*Mystery of Coddman-Dee, (1512).*  
When as Time, flying with wings swift,  
Expired had the term that these two *javels*  
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.

*Spenser, Habs. Tale.*

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for exe-  
cution, put on his best apparel, where the licen-  
tiant compelled him to put off again, saying,  
That he who should have died was but a *javel*.  
What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a  
*javel*, who shall this day do me to great a benefit?

*More, Life of Sir Tho. More.*

*JAVELIN*, *†* n. s. [*javeline*, Fr.] A spear  
or half pike, which anciently was used  
either by foot or horse. It had an iron  
head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend  
With dart and *javelin*, stones and sulphurous fire;  
On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds.

*Milton, P. L.*  
She shakes her myrtle *javelin*; aed, behind,  
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind.

*Dryden, En.*

Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,  
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm?

*Addison, Cato.*

*JAUM*, *†* n. s. The language of carpenters,  
and also of our northern counties, for  
*jamb*. See *JAMB*. It was formerly  
written *jaumb*.

To *JAUNCE*, v. n. [Fr. *jaunce*, "to jaunt,  
an old word." Cotgrave.] To bustle  
about; to jaunt.

This is the true read-  
ing in the following passage, which Dr.  
Johnson has converted into *jaunting*,  
and affixed as an authority to *jaunt*.

I was not made a horse,  
And yet I bear a burden like an ass,  
Spurgall'd and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolognolero.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

*JAU*, *†* n. s. [*jaunisse*, *jaune*,  
yellow, Fr.] A distemper on obstruc-  
tions of the glands of the liver, which  
prevents the gall being duly separated  
by them from the blood; and sometimes,  
especially in hard drinkers, they are so  
indurated as never after to be opened,  
and straighten the motion of the blood so  
much through that viscus as to make it

divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the stomach, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom.

*Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandire cut in alabaster?

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice By being sober? *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Those were thy thoughts, and those could'st judge aright, Till rest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow observations on every thing; and the cool, tinged with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the appearances of things. *Watts.*

**JAUNDICED.** *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that's t'infected say, As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye. *Pope.*

**TO JAUNT.** *v. n.* [originally *jaunce*; *Fr. jancer*, an old word. See *TO JAUCE*.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

O, my back, my back! Beshrew your heart for sending me slumb, To catch my death with jaunting up and down. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

I'm weary with the walk, My jaunting days are done. *Beaumont and Fl. Wit at sex. Weapons.*

**JAUNT.** *v. n.* [from the verb.]

1. Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by Milton.

Our Saviour trock, and with untrobbled mind, After his airy jaunt, though hurried sore, Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton, P. R.*

He sends me out on many a jaunt, Old ladies in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*

They parted, and away paces the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first jaunt is to court.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for one who can foot it furthest. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Thus truce of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious jaunt, in tracing out these misallack and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

2. The fellow of a wheel. [*Fr. jante*.]

**JAUNTINESS.** See **JANTINESS**.

**JAUNTY.** See **JANTRY**.

**JAW.** *n. s.* [*Fr. joue*, a cheek, *Fr. whence* *jauchou*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*, *Dr. Johnson*.—This word, it must be observed, was formerly written *chaw*. "The chaw bone. *The chaves*." *Barret's Alv.*

1580. The etymon of the verb *chaw* will therefore, perhaps, be more satisfactory. See *TO CHAW*. *Serenus* notices the *Sux*, *zeag*, mandibula, maxilla; and the *Icel. jagl*, dens molaris.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw teeth as knives to devour the poor. *Prov. xxi. 14.*

The jaw bones, hearts, and galls of pigs are very medicinal. *Walton, Angler.*

*Froo*, who probably speaks *Aristotle's* meaning, saith, that the crocodile doth not only move his upper jaw, but that his nether jaw is immovable. *Grew, Museum.*

More formidable hydra stands within, Whose jaw with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my jaws, and thus hast brought me into the dust of death. *Psal. xlii. 15.*

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

A sneaky foam works o'er my grinding jaws, And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame. *Rice.*

3. In low language; gross abuse.

**TO JAW.** *v. a.* In low language, to abuse grossly; used also in Scotland, "to assault one with coarse railery." *Dr. Jamieson.*

**JA'WED.** *adj.* [from *jaw*.] Denoting the appearance of the jaws.

*Jawed* like a jetty. *Skelton, Poems, p. 124.*

**JA'WALL.** *n. s.* [*jaw* and *fall*.] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. So *CHAP-FALLEN*.

We find the Jews—desperately sick of this veniginous disease; for they had their dukes, or leaders;—and for a time they had an inter-regnum, no king in Israel, beside divers other herid infidelity in government.

*Dr. M. Griffith, Fear of God & the King, (1660), p. 61.*

**TO JAWN.** *v. n.* [See *CHAUN*, and *TO CHAWN*.] To open.

Stop his jawning claps. *Marton, Source of Vill. l. 5. (1599).*

**JA'WY.** *adj.* [from *jaw*.] Relating to the jaws.

The dewlaps and the jawny part of the face. *Guyton on D. Quinze, p. 42.*

**JAV.** *n. s.* [named from his cry. *Skinner* and *Dr. Johnson*.—The bird has much the same name in other languages; *gay, gary*, old Teut.; *gay, gey*, *Fr.*;

*kaa*, *Dan*. "The *jay*, that chattering bird, which has found its way into so many languages, is nothing but the *jave*; and it might easily be proved, that all its various names are derived from this idea." *Whiter, Etymolog. Mag. p. 192.*

*Isidore* supposes the Latin name of this bird, *granulus*, to be derived from *garulatus*, its prating;] A bird; *piaglan-daria*.

Two sharp-winged sheers, Decked with diverse plumes, like painted jays, Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser, F. Q.*

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross water pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*

What is the *jay* more precious than the lark, Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakespeare.*

I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the *jay*, the insect's gilded wings? Or hears the hawk, when *Philomela* sings? *Pope.*

**JA'ZEL.** *n. s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

**JA'IS.** *n. s.* The name of an Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork-kind.

A certain bird called *ia*, about the banks of the Nile, first taught the Egyptians the way of administering clysters; for this bird has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill intronitted into its own, to inject salt-water, as with a syringe, into its anus bowels, and thereby to exonerate its paunch when too much obstructed. *Grew, Mus. p. 252.*

**ICE.** *n. s.* [*Fr. Sax. : eysa*, Dutch; *ij*, Swed. allied, as *Lye* thinks, to the *Icel. iakti*, large fragments of ice.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no, Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*. Or halstone in the sun. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Those art all ice, thy kindness frozen. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

If I should ask whether fire and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. **TO BREAK THE ICE.** To make the first opening to any attempt.

If you break the ice, and do this first, Achieve the elder, set the younger free For our access, whose lap shall be to have her, Will not so graciously be to ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

Thus have I broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Pemham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd it wise, At last broke silence and the ice. *Hudibras.*

**TO ICE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

'Tis crystal, friend, 'tis in the frozen sea. *P. Fletcher, Fair. Eclog. v. 11.*

2. To cover with concreted sugar; to cover as with sugar.

Noise, and passion, and hardy confidence, cut over with some sanctionless pretences, can engage the affections of the vulgar more than ingraty and real moderation.

*Fuller, Modesty of the Ch. of Eng. Pref. (1679).*

3. To chill; to freeze.

**IC'EBUILT.** *adj.* [*ice* and *build*.] Formed of heaps of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er ic'ebuilt mountain roam. *Cray, Prog. of Poetry.*

**IC'EHOTUS.** *n. s.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house, in which ice is deposited against the warm months.

**IC'ELAND.** *n. s.* A native of Iceland.

The aspirations of the consonants, so frequent in the English, are the leading marks to a Northern derivation; so that an *Icelandic*, hearing this in the mouth of an Englishman, will go no farther than to his own language, and is sure to find either the same word, or the root of it, with very few alterations.

*Serenus, Pref. to his Eng. and Sax. Dict.*

**IC'HEUMON.** *n. s.* [*Ichneumon*, *Gr.*] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

The crocodile—is said by none more than the *ichneumon*. *N. T. Herber, Trans. p. 364.*

The *ichneumon* makes it the whole business of his life to break the eggs of the crocodile. *Addison, Spect. No. 196.*

**IC'HEUMONFLY.** *n. s.* A sort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other synapse of insects. *Darwin, Physics-Thon.*

**IC'INOGRAPHICAL.** *adj.* [from *icnograph*; *Fr. ichnographie*.] Representing a certain plot of ground.

*Fernault* has assisted the text with a figure, or *ichnograph*al plot. *Fleurbaey, li. i. 1.*

Here you have the *icnograph*ical plan of the temple of Janus. *Drummond, Trans. p. 116.*

**IC'INOGRAPHY.** *n. s.* [*icn*; and *γράφω*, *Gr.*; *icnograph*.] A ground plot.

The inspection alone of those curious *icnograph*ical temples and palaces. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 268.*

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front to a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the ground-plan or ichnography of every story in a paper by itself. *Mason.*

**ICHOR.** *n. s.* [*ichor, Gr.*] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrefy, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an ichor. *Abelardus on Aliments.*

**ICHOROUS.** *adj.* [from *ichor.*] Serous; sanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is converted to a superficial sanious or ichorous excretion. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the vessels. *Boerhaave on Diet.*

**ICHTHYOLOGY.** *n. s.* [*ichthyologie, French; ἰχθυολογία, and ἰχθυό and ἰχθυος, Gr.*] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in ichthyology. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**ICHTHYOPHAGY.** *n. s.* [*ἰχθυό and φάγω, Gr.*] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

**ICICLE.** *n. s.* [from *ice.*] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some magnetic virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards duth shoot into icicles, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

From locks uncombed, and from the frozen beard, Long icicles depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

The common droptone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an icicle, hanging down from the tops and sides of grottos. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**ICINER.** *n. s.* [from *icy.*] The state of generating ice.

**ICING.** *n. s.* [from *ice.*] A covering of concreted sugar.

The splendid icing of an immense historick plumb-cake, was destroyed with a delicious bas-relief of the destruction of Troy. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 492.*

**ICICLE.** *n. s.* In the north of England, an icicle. *Grose.*

Be she sure, or she be icicle,  
Be she fire, or be she icicle.

*Cotton, Days of Marriage, (1659).*

**ICON.** *n. s.* [*ikon, Gr.*] A picture or representation.

Boyardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the icons of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Neuterlanders, whose names and icons are published, have deserved good commendation. *Mackenzie on Providence.*

**ICONOCLAST.** *n. s.* [*iconoclaste, Fr.; ἰκονοκλάστης, Gr.*] A breaker of images.

Pope Stephen, IV. in 769 condemned this council in a synod of Italian bishops, who asserted the honour of images against the eastern iconoclasts. *Young on Idolatrous Corrupt, ii. 275.*

**ICONOCLASTICK.** *adj.* [from *iconoclast.*] Breaking or destroying images.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such marks [inches in their mosques] to direct their faces towards, in prayer. And if I may be allowed to conjecture, I believe they did it at first in testimony of their iconoclastic

principle; and to express to them both the reality of the Divine presence there, and at the same time also its invisibility. *Maunderell, Temp. p. 13.*

Most of those [statues] at York were destroyed in the first emotions of iconoclastic zeal. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, l. 44.*

**ICONOGRAPHY.** *n. s.* [*ἰκονογραφία and ἰκονογράφω, Gr.; iconographie, Fr.*] A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

**ICONOLATER.** *n. s.* [*ἰκονολάτρης, Gr.; iconolâtre, Fr.*] A worshipper of images; a name given by the iconoclasts to the Romanists.

**ICONOLATRY.** *n. s.* [*iconologie, Fr.; ἰκονολατρία, Gr.*] The doctrine of picture or representation.

**ICTERICAL.** *n. s.* [*icterique, Fr.; icterus, Lat.*]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the colour is wanting, and the icterical have a great swelling, and gripes with windiness. *Flager.*

2. Good against the jaundice.

**ICHTHYOLOGY.** See **ICHTHYOLOGY.**

**ICY.** *adj.* [from *ice.*]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,  
Bound in those icy chains by thee. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The seasons difference; as the icy plunging,  
And churlish cliding of the winter's wind. *Shakespeare.*

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in Summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Bayle.*

Hear Britain's thunder, and her cross display  
To the bright regions of the rising day;  
Tempt ice, where scarce the waters roll,  
Where clearer flocks grow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd  
The icy precepts of respect. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou dost find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
He thou so too. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

**ICY-PEARLED.** *adj.* Studded with pearls, as it were of ice.

So mounting up in icy-pearled car,  
Through middle empire of the freezing air,  
He wander'd long. *Miln. Death of a Fair Infant.*

**IDE.** Contracted for *I would.*

**IDEA.** *n. s.* [*idé, Fr.; ἰδέα, Gr.*] Mental image.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call idea. *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the saint, your only idea,  
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Spenser.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect idea of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker.*

Her sweet idea wander'd through his thought,  
Fir'd. *Keats.*

I did infer your lineaments,  
Being the right idea of your father,  
Both in your form and nobility of mind. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

How good, how fair,  
Answering his great idea. *Milton, P. L.*

If Chaucer, by the best idea wrought,  
The fairest woman before his eyes be set. *Dryd.*

**IDEAL.** *adj.* [*ideal, Fr. Colgrave.*] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; our real, when the senses, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other ideal, when the image or idea of a thing, shewn in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Chrys. Phil. Prin.*

**TO IDEALIZE.** *v. n.* [from *ideal.*] To form ideas.

Others attributed it [religion] to meditation and wonder on the beauty and magnificence of nature, or the forebodings of futurity congenial to man, or their natural propensity to idealize. *Maly, Act. of Meuser's Hist. of All Relig. (1786).*

**IDEALLY.** *adv.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**TO IDEATE.** *v. a.* [from *idea.*] To fancy; to form in idea.

Letters mingle souls;  
For thus friends almost speak; this ears controule  
The tediousness of my life; But for the sake  
I could desire nothing which could please. *Dante to Sir H. Wotton, Poems, p. 146.*

What good statesmen would have by, who should ideate or fancy such a commonwealth? *Scott, Clarissa, P. I., ch. 2. in Childs.*

**IDENITICAL.** *adj.* [*identique, Fr.*] The IDENTICAL; same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

The heard's a identick heard you know,  
The same numerically true. *Hudibras.*

Their majus is identical with majis.

Those ridiculous *identique* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tulstons, Serm.*

If this pre-*identique* eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is so other than God. *Healey, Serm.*

**IDESTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *identical.*] With sameness.

In artificial things the introduction of a new form makes not the matter to be identically different from what it was. *Ross on Sir K. Digby.*

**IDESTICANEAS.** *n. s.* [from *identical.*] Sameness.

**IDESTIFICATION.** *n. s.* [from *To identify.*] Production of sameness; proof of identity.

Step. He may then be able, for ought we know to the contrary, to join the soul or spirit of man to himself.

Dick. Not so as to make but one person of both; such an identification I take to be impossible.

Step. You may take it to be so; but I am sure you cannot prove it.

Step. I am not ready to admit the identification of the Romish faith with Gospel faith.

Step. Watson, Charge.



To IDENTIFY.\* v. a. [from *identick*, and the Lat. *fin*.]

1. To prove sameness.

All indictments must set forth the christian name, surname, and addition of the state and degree, mystery, town, or place, and the county of the offender: and all this to identify his person.

Blackstone.

2. To make the same: as, his cause is identified with mine.

All the divine perfections, being intrinsic unto and identified with the divine nature or essence.

Burrow, Works, i. 591.

IDENTITY. n. s. [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an identity in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an identity between the rule and the faculty.

South, Sermon.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thence form the ideas of identity and diversity.

Locke.

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an identity in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram.

Prior.

IDES. n. s. [*Ides*, Fr.; *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Roman calendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A noodle-war bids you beware the *ides* of March.

Shakespeare.

IDIOCRASY. n. s. [*idiocrase*, Fr.; *Idoc* and *εἰδω*, Gr.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRITICAL. adj. [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY. n. s. [*ἰδιωτία*.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idicy* in thinking that horses did eat their lóts.

Bacon.

IDIOM. n. s. [*idiome*, Fr.; *Idioma*, Gr.] In Sylvester's Du Bart. 1621. p. 663, the word *idoma* is placed among English terms requiring explanation. A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romantic our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours.

Dryden.

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach, And to just *idioms* fit our doubtful speech.

Prior.

IDIOMATICAL\* } adj. [from *idiom*.] PE-

IDIOMATICK. } culiar to a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanings by passing through the mouth of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idomatic* ways of speaking.

Spectator.

Milton mistakes the *idomatical* use and meaning of "manducate."

Warren, Notes on Milton's Son. Poems.

IDIOPATHY. n. s. [*idiopathie*, Fr.; *ἰδία* and *πάθος*, Gr.]

1. A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. Quincy.

2. Peculiar affection or feeling.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiosyncrasies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger.

Merr., *Song of the Soul*, Pref. to P. li.

An elephant hath his *idiosyncrasy*, and a man his, at the hearing of a pipe: a cat, and an eagle, at the sight of the sun.

More, *Song, &c.* Notes, p. 429.

IDIOSYNCRASY. n. s. [*idiosyncrasy*, Fr.; *ἰδία*, *σύν*, and *συναίρεσις*, Gr.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.

Whether quail, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do incessantly feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties.

Glanville, *Biog.*

IDIOΤ. n. s. [*ιδίω*, Fr.; *idiota*, Lat.; *ἰδιώτης*, Gr.] John. — The Greek word means originally a private person, and next an illiterate one. "Initio, sapientium studium maximum partem tantum inter magistros viros, publicæ autoritate præditos, versabatur. Unde etiam IDIOTÆ TOMENOIS oppositi v. IDIOTAI, quia plerique privati indocti ferè sunt. Hornii Hist. Philosophica, lib. 3, cap. 3.

3. Knatchbull: "Things not understood of them who are but *idiots*, and understand no other than their mother tongue."

Annot. on 1 Cor. xiii. 13. Lastly, it came to denote what follows.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale, Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief?

By idle boys and *idiots* vilified, Who me and my calamities deride.

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear.

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Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear.

2. Folly; natural tubercle of mind. The wisdom of this world is *idiotism*; Strength a weak reed.

Decker, *Com. of Old Fortunatus*.

To come to the knowledge of his own *idiotism*, and gullibility.

Tr. of Boccaccio, (1626,) p. 97.

The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism*, the most deplorable world's simplicity in the world.

Housmand, Works, iv. 578.

If he should fall into absolute *idiotism*, and have no will, he must then be no person.

Shelton, *Deism Rev. Dial.* v.

It matters not whether our good humour be construed by others into insensibility, or even *idiotism*; it is happiness to ourselves; and none but a fool would measure his satisfaction by what the world thinks of it.

Goldsmith, *Ess. iii.*

TO IDIOTIZE.\* v. n. [from *idiot*.] To become stupid.

It looks as if the heads of the greatest men *idiotized*, when they meet together.

Persian Letters, L. 109.

IDLE.† adj. [*idol*, *idol*, Sax. Mr. H. Tooke considers it as the past participle of *ablun*, irritum facere. But the Su. Goth. *idel* must also be cited, which, like the German *idol*, is used in the sense of vain, useless, &c. Such, too, is our early usage of *idle*. "Feith without werkis is *idel*." Wicliffe. St. James, ii. 20. "A *idel*," i. e. in vain. Claucer.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

The tale of the bricks, which they did make hereofore, you shall upon them; you shall not disdain taught thereof; for they be idle.

For shame, so much to do, and yet *idle*. Bull.

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in *idleness*.

Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply.

3. Unactive; not employed.

Why stand ye here all this *idle* day? They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us.

No war or battle's sound Was heard the world around, The *idle* spear and shield were hung all hung.

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them.

Supposing among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in a *idle*, will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share?

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They *idiotized*; all resistance lost, All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropped.

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove, Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand.

Where was then The power that guards the sacred lines of kings? Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts, Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees, When vengeance call'd 'em here?

5. Unfruitful; barren: not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*, It was my hint to speak.

That on the unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard so high.

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*, It was my hint to speak.

That on the unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard so high.

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That on the unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard so high.

He was met even now,  
Crown'd with fur and fawn weeds,  
Durel, and all the idle weeds that grow  
In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
A poor and idle sin. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an idle story.

Suffice it then, show money god, quoth he,  
That all this idle offers I refuse;  
All that I need I have: what needeth me  
To covet more than I have cause to use?

*Servius, F. Q.*  
This answer is both idle in regard of us,  
and also repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are in our estimation, *idle reproaches*,  
when the authors of needless innovations are  
opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo; how  
are these new devices brought in, which our fa-  
thers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend smild scornful, and, with proud  
contempt,  
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle reason* lessens the weight of the good  
ones you gave before. *Swift.*  
He wishes to recall the precious hours he has  
spent in trifles, and loitered away in idle unpro-  
fitable diversion. *Rogers.*

To IDLE† v. n. [from the adjective.]  
1. To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

These did not hurt, were sober, but went idling  
about the grove with their hands in their pockets,  
and telling the number of the trees there. *Swaley, Anecd. ii. 439.*

Yet free from this poetick madness,  
Next page he says, in sober sadness,  
That she and all her fellow-gods  
Sit idling in their high abodes. *Prior.*

2. To play lightly.

A lover may toiride the gossamers  
That idle in the wanton summer air,  
And yet not fall; so slight is vanity. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

To IDLE\* v. a. To waste idly; to con-  
sume unprofitably.

If you have but an hour, will you improve  
that hour instead of idling it away? *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IDLEH† ADED. *adj.* [idle and head.]  
1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resorted thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loss the fell *idleheaded*, and to this  
very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

IDLELY\* *adv.* [Sax. *ibellece*.] So our  
ancestors would idly say. See several ex-  
amples in IDLY.

IDLENESS† n. s. [from idle. Sax. *ibellece*.]  
Not very often found in the  
plural; at least not an instance occurs  
in Dr. Johnson's examples. Thomson  
uses it.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion  
from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks  
men in their health, and the comfortable enjoy-  
ment of themselves; but many are also brought  
to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere  
*idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and  
the cause of many more. *South, Serm.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her,  
though it made us pine away for spirit, to lose  
any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Bidney.*

He fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,  
In scripture exercis'd his happy skill.

Nature being liberal to all without labour,  
necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness*  
brings forth no other fruits than vain thoughts  
and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.

Two thousand harms, more than the ills I know,  
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakespeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assembly now,  
From every region, ages of *idleness*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

At last these puling *idlenesses* laid  
Aside, frequent and full the dry divan  
Close in firm circle, and set aright in  
For serious drinking. *Thomson, Autumn.*

5. Inefficiency; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthless.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgement;  
foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with  
some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

IDLEPATED\* *adj.* [idle and pate.] Idle-  
headed; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idlepated*, he is still  
a grave drunkard. *Overbury, Character. sign. O. 3.*

IDLER. n. s. [from idle.] A lazy person;  
a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and idlers, that  
are commonly presented to his majesty's ships,  
are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know  
not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Those sluggish idler, dilatory slave. *Tren-*

IDLESBY\* n. s. [from idle.] An inactive  
or lazy person.

I know not whether among those "null  
agents," *idlesby*, or "null agents," I'll spenders  
of their time, I should place the newsman,  
and amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoon  
on his glass and barber. *Whitlock, Mem. of the Eng. p. 501.*

IDLY† *adv.* [from idle. Sax. *ibellece*.]  
1. Lazily; without employment.

A young jestmaker, or a young maid, that liveth  
wealthily and idly. *Sachem, Schoolmaster.*

I will say myself,  
For living idly here in pomp and ease.

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

To rave or speak idly in sickness. *Barret, Als.*  
He hath idly gone about the bush a little.

3. Idly. *Hon. of the Merc. p. 161.*  
And modern Agil, whose capricious thought  
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,  
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting  
breath,

Which play's so idly with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

In a theatre, the eyes of men,  
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,  
Are idly bent on him that enters next,  
Thinking his prattle to be tedious. *Shakespeare, K. Rich. II.*

But shall we take the muse abroad,  
To drop her idly on the road?

And leave our subject in the middle,  
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable onto it,  
cease to bark any longer idly against the truth, the  
course and passage whereof it is not in them to  
hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL n. s. [idole, Fr.; *idolus*, *idolum*,  
Lat.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* statue, which  
was upon the altar of God. *1 Mac. i. 59.*

A nation from one faithful man to spring,  
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,  
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton, P. L.*

The apostle is there arguing against the *gno-*  
stics who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he  
therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god.  
*Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock.  
*Zech. ii. 17.*

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive,  
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;  
So like the man, so golden to the sight;  
So base within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.

Men beholding so great excellence,  
And rare perfection in unruly,  
Do her adore with sacred reverence,  
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence.

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all;  
The soldier's god, and people's *idol*. *Jenham, Soly.*

IDOLATER\* n. s. [*Idolatre*, Fr.; *idololatra*,  
Lat.]

1. One who pays divine honours to images;  
one who worships for God that which is  
not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable:  
first, in that which they worship they find no suc-  
cess; and secondly, at his hands, whom they  
ought to serve, there is nothing to be looked  
for but the effects of more just displeasure, the  
withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world,  
and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be  
an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think  
astrology to be compatible with rank atheism.

2. Simply, an adorer; a great admirer.

Johnson was an *idolater* of the ancients. *Hurd.*

IDOLATRESS\* n. s. [from *idolater*.] She  
who worships idols.

They would not treat, unless he first acknow-  
ledged his father to be a tyrant, and his mother an  
*idolatress*. *Havel, Lett. iv. 45.*

Whose heart, though large,  
Regu'd by fair *idolatresses*, fell  
To idols foul. *Milton, P. L.*

IDOLATRIC\* *adj.* [from *idolatory*.]  
Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry.

We have in our church no public worship-  
ping of idols, no heathenish or *idolatric* sacrifice.

3. *Idolatric*, as to *idolatry*, sign. *112. 4.*

To IDOLATRIE† v. a. [from *idolater*.]  
1. To worship idols.

2. To adore.

Apollo easily perceived, that *Lipidos* did mani-  
festly *idolatrie* Tacitus.

3. To adore.

Tr. of *Ducanini*, (1626.) p. 17.

To IDOLATRIZE\* v. n. To offer idol-  
atrous worship.

How doth every swearing, or blaspheming,  
or *idolatrie*, be sin, if there were not a God,  
against whom they were committed?

4. To adore.

And as the Persians did *idolatrie*  
Unto the sun. *Brownie, Brit. Past. i. 1.*

Succeeding ages would *idolatrie*,  
And as his numbers, so his religious prin-  
ciple. *Faustine on the Death of Democ.*

IDOLATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater*.] Tend-  
ing to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or  
the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the  
apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to  
an *idolatrous* use, or be set up in churches to be  
worshipped. *Feacham on Drawing.*

**IDO'LATROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *idolatrous*.] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred.

*Hooker.*

**IDO'LATRY.** *n. s.* [*idolatrie*, Fr.; *idololatria*, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kin'd, lov'd and ador'd!

And, were there some in this *idolatrie*, My substance should be staid in thy stead.

*Shakespeare.*

*Idolatrie* is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances.

*South.*

The kings were distinguished by judgements or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatrie*, or the worship of the true God.

*Addison.*

**IDOLISH.\*** *adj.* [from *idol*.] Idolatrous. They have stuffed their *idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates.

*Milton, Rom. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

**IDOLISM.\*** *n. s.* [from *idol*.] Idolatrous worship; defence of idolatrous worship.

How wilt thou reason with them, how relate Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes? *Milton, P. R.*

**IDOLIST.** *n. s.* [from *idol*.] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought

Disbonour, obloquy, and o'p'd the mouths Of *idolists* and seditious.

*Milton, S. A.*

To IDOLIZE, *v. a.* [from *idol*.] To worship idolatrously.

The reason Theodoret assigns for God's changing the diet of men from the fruits of the earth to the flesh of animals is that, foreknowing they would adore his creatures, he might aggravate the absurdity, and make it the more ridiculous to do so, by their consuming at their tables what they sacrificed to at their altars.

*Biblioth. Bibl. t. 246.*

2. To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just and wise, Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*.

*Dehsm.*

Parties, with the greatest violence of Christian unity, denigrate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first breacher of their *idolatrie* opinions.

*Dehsm.*

**IDOLIZER.\*** *n. s.* [from *idolize*.] One who loves or reverences to adoration.

Overriding idolaters of the faculty of free will.

*Morr, Myst. of God. (1663), p. 281.*

The idolaters of monarchy, with equal flattery, have attributed the same prerogative to temporal princes.

*Mansueto, Disc. (1681), p. 132.*

Though I be not such an *idolater* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.

*Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 38.*

**IDOLOUS.\*** *adj.* [from *idol*.] Idolatrous. Obsolete.

Was not this, think you, good wholesome counsel of this *idolous* bishop?

*Bale, Acts of Eng. Vat. P. I. fol. 90. v.*

**IDONEOUS.** *adj.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and let us their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body.

*Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void "de jure & facto," and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneus* person.

*Ascham.*

**IDYLL.** *n. s.* [*idyllus*, Gr.; *idyllium*, Lat.] A small short poem.

1. E. for *id est*, or, that is.

That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, i. e. his aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater surplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour.

*Locke.*

**JEALOUS.** *adj.* [*jaloux*, Fr.]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love: Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung

Are of the adder. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Woe, woe, you thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:

I would not have your free and noble nature,

Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: to look to't.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband!

*Shakespeare.*

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms, Too laughty to endure neglected charms.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand; give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject.

*Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts.

*I Kings, iii. 10.*

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy.

*2 Cor. ii. 2.*

His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless or mischievous humour, transported him.

*Clarendon.*

5. Suspiciously careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parities weighed down his virtues.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd My journey strange, with clamorous uproar.

Protesting false supreme.

*Milton, P. L.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own respect, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other men's?

*Dec. of Duty.*

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as those; Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace.

*Waller.*

While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest art to make themselves acceptable to the laity.

*Swift.*

**JEALOUSLY,†** *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance or caution.

*Shakespeare.*

**JEALOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being *jealous*; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me.

*King Charles.*

**JEALOUSY,†** *n. s.* [*jealousie*, Fr. from *jealous*.]

1. Suspicion in love.

But knowing *jealousy*, out of their sight Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite.

*Spenser, F. G.*

How all the other passions led to air,

As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair;

And shuddering fear, and green-eyed *jealousy*!

O love, be moderate; stay thy dire-entree.

Why did you suffer *Jealousy*,

Slight thing of Italy,

To taint his noble heart and brain

With needless *jealousy*?

*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Small *jealousy*, 'tis true, inflame desire

'Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire.

*Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got into his hands, he should take revenge upon him.

*Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance or rivalry.

O bow hath thou with *jealousy* infected The sweetness of affluence! *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

*Jealousy* is the fear or apprehension of superiority.

*Shakespeare.*

To JEER,† *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

He with the Romans was esteemed so As silly *jeering* idlers are with kings,

For sportive words, and uttering foolish things.

*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

The merry world did do an on

With his trainbands and mates, agree To meet together where I lay,

And all in sport to *jeer* at me.

*Herbert.*

A *jeering* reprover is like a *jeering* judge, that which there cannot be imagined, either in nature or manners, a thing more odious and intolerable.

*South, Sermon, vii. 150.*

To JEER, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*.

*Howell, Eng. Trav.*

**JEER, n. s.** [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*, Had lost his art, and kept his ears.

*Swift.*

They tip the forehead in a *jeer*, As who should say, he wants it here;

She may be handsome, young and rich; But none will burn her for a witch.

*Swift.*

**JEERER,†** *n. s.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

They are the *jeerers*, mocking, flouting Jacks.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

This would be brave matter.

*Shakespeare.*

Unto the *jeerers*

There you nam'd the famous *jeerer*.

*Bacon, and Fl. Nic. Valour.*

**JEERING.\*** *n. s.* [from *jeer*.] Mockery.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, plentiful uncensured jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities.

*By. Taylor, Rule of Living Hab.*

**JEERINGLY.** *adv.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted?

*Derham.*

**JE'GGER, n. s.** A kind of sausage.

*Ainsworth.*

**JEHO'VAH,†** *n. s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name *Jehovah* was I not known to them.

*Exod. vi. 3.*

*Jehovah*, who in one night, when he pass'd From Egypt marching, equal'd with one stroke Both her first-born and all her blessing gods.

*Milton, P. L.*

**JEJU'NE.** *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet methinks without much difficulty the melting sheweth that it is not *jejunus*, or scarce in spirit.

*Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In gross and turbid strata there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejunus* or limpid water.

*Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffected; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jejunus*.

*Boyle.*

**JEJUNENESS.** *n. s.* [from *jejunus*.]

1. Penury; poverty.

Cause of fixation are, the even spreading both parts, and the *jeunesses* or extreme comminution of spines.

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

**JEJU'NITY.** *n. s.* [Lat. *jejunitas*.] Barrenness or dryness of style. *Cockerham*.

Pray extend your *Spartan jejunity* to the length of a competent letter. *Benley, Lett. p. 261.*

**JE'LLIED.** *adj.* [See **GELLY**.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The *kins* that slip. *Cleveland.*

**JE'LLY.** *n. s.* [*gelatinum*, Lat. See **GELLY**, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

The *jelly* of her lips. *Becon.*  
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,  
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.

The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*  
That *jelly's* rich, this malmsy bealing;  
Pray dip your whisks. *Pope, Sat. of Horace.*

**JE'LLY-BAG.** *n. s.* A bag through which gelly is distilled.

An epigram, if smart and good,  
In all its circumstances shou'd  
Be like a *jelly-bag*. *Swift.*

Make it at top both wide and fit,  
To hold a budget-full of wit,  
And point it at the end. *Sturtevant, 1, 76. (1790).*

**JE'MMINES.** *n. s.* [from *jemmy*.] Spruce-ness. A colloquial expression; not used in serious writing.

**JE'MMY.** *adj.* [perhaps from *gimp*; or from *gimcrack*, in the sense of a smart fellow. See **GIMP**, and **GIMCRACK**.] Spruce. A low word.

To this race of words I must refer your vulgar term *jemmy*; a *jemmy* fellow, &c. and our quaint though familiar phrase *gim-crack*.

*Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 559.*  
*Glim*, neatly trimmed; perhaps the new word *jemmy* should be *glimmy*. *Page.*

**JE'NNETING.** *n. s.* [Corrupted from *Junetting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**JE'NNET.** *n. s.* [See **GENET**.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a *jenet*. *Prior.*  
To show his love.

To **JE'OPARD.** *v. a.* [See **JEOPARDY**.] To hazard; to put in danger.

Many one *jeopardeth* his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous raiment. *Hemling, B. II.*

*Reboulton* and *Naphtali* were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death. *Judges, v. 18.*

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *3 Mac.*

**JE'OPARDED.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who puts to hazard. *Sherwood.*

**JE'OPARDOUS.** *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.

The *jeopardous* time is at hand. *Bible on the Rev. sign, B. I. b.*

Moved or solicited to some *jeopardous* course. *Gataker, Spiritual Watch, p. 98.*

**JE'OPARDOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *jeopardous*.] In danger; dangerously. *Hulot.*

**JE'OPARDY.** *n. s.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *jai perdu*, or

*jeu perdu*. Skinner, Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — I had made the same remark as Mr. Bagehaw, and Mr. Malone, that this word is rather a corruption of *jeu parti*; which, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is properly a game in which the chances are exactly even. Hence it came to signify any thing uncertain or hazardous. See also Du Cange in V. Jocus PARTITUS.] Hazard; danger; peril.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel,  
Myself would offer you a recompence;  
In this adventure's chancel *jeopardy*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour?  
Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn  
To ashes: ere our blood shall quench that fire:  
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *1 Cor. xv. 30.*

We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

To **JERK.** *v. a.* [*jerpeccan*, Sax. *correcere*. Lye and Dr. Johnson. — *Hreckia*, Icel. pulsare, or *järke*, pes feriens. Serenius.]

1. To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerke*. *Swift.*

I lack inquiry  
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times  
I thought to've *yerked* him here under the ribs. *Shakespeare.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,  
Only dulness can produce;  
While a little gentle *jerking*  
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

2. To throw a stone by hitting the arm against the side; contrasted with *throwing*, which is done with the arm at full length. A common, and probably an old, word among boys.

To **JERK.** *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should be some grave acquaintance meet;  
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

**JERK.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.

Consent the silly notions of steering buoyancy;  
and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confidence fallacy. *Glenville.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis: — neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden, Lett. to Sir R. Howard.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's hurt;  
His jase gave him a *jerk*,  
As he would have his rider hurl  
His hood after the kirk. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Loobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they constantly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Green.*

3. A throw; a cast; the act of jerking. [from the second meaning of the verb active.]

**JER'KEN.** *n. s.* [from *jerke*.] One who strikes with a quick smart blow; a whipper; a lasher. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**JER'KIN.** *n. s.* [*cypselkin*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Dutch, *jerk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shakespeare.*

Uticum we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us wool?

More, *Antid. against Athens.*  
Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor *fine jerkin*, and tattered clauder, certainly he would have but small audience. *South, Sermon.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal jerkin,  
And give thy outward fellow a *jerkin*. *Hutchinson.*

I walked into the sea, in my leathern jerkin,  
about an hour before high water. *Swift, Gulliver, Trav.*

**JER'KIN.** *n. s.* A kind of hawk. Ainsworth.

This should be written *gyrkin*.

**JER'KEY.** *n. s.* [from the island of *Jerkey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

She doth sit, and stockings knit  
Of *jerkey* and of woolsen. *Evans's Old Ballads, l. 179.*

**JERU'SALEM Artichoke.** *n. s.* Sunflower, of which it is a species.

*Jerusalem artichokes* are increased by small offsets, and by quartering the roots.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**JESS.** *n. s.* [*gect*, French; *getto*, Italian.] A short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hammer.*

If I do prove her haggard,  
Though that her *jesses* were my dear bestirring,  
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,  
To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

**JES'AMINE.** *n. s.* [See **JASMINE**.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly blossom, like a strawberry bed;  
Her neck, like to a bunch of clematis;  
Her breast like lillies, are their leaves be shed;  
Her nipples, like young blossoms of *jeannettes*. *Spenser.*

**JESSE.** *n. s.* A large bran candlestick, branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from the similitude of the branches, at its invention, to those of the "arbor *Jesse*," the branch or genealogical tree of *Jesse*. *Comel.*

**JESSED.** *adj.* [from *jess*.] Having *jesses* on; an heraldic term.

To **JEST.** *v. n.* [*gesticulator*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Goth. *gys*, iiriso, Serenius.]

1. To divert or make merry by words or actions.

Just not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Reuchlin, viii. 4.*

Fear you the boar, and go no *unreduced*.  
— You may jest on; but I do not like these several *curious*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. To play a part in a mask. Obsolete.

As gentle and so jocund, so to jest,  
Go I to fight. *Shakespeare, K. Rich. II.*

**JEST.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,  
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*  
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*

As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, masters of state, and great persons.

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, *3 p. 2*

because idle and profane wit can break jests upon them. *Tilston.*  
He had turn'd it all tragedy to jest. *Pross.*  
When you the dullest of dull things have said,  
And then ask pardon for the jest you made. *Young.*

## 2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me? then let me be your jest, I deserve it. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest.

That high All-see, which I dallied with,  
Hath turn'd my earnest prayer on my head,  
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in jest. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and did those things in jest, which would have been a king in earnest. *Grew.*

## 4. A mask. Obsolete.

He promisd us in honour of our guest,  
To grace our banquet with some pompous jest. *Kid, Span. Tragedy.*

## 5. A jest or an action. See GIST.

The jests or acts of princes or captains. *Th. T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 204.*

## JESTER. n. s. [from jest.]

### 1. One given to merriment and pranks.

With shallow jesters, and rash bavin wit;  
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

### 2. One given to sarcasm.

Now, as a jester, I accuse you,  
Which never yet one friend hath lost you. *Swift.*

### 3. Buffoon; jackpudding. A jester, or licensed scoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the First.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of jesters; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many pleasures, but also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

## JESTING. n. s. [from jest.] Utterance

of sarcasms or jests.

Neither fidelity, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient. *Elyot, v. 4.*

## JESTING-STOCK. n. s. A laughing-stock;

an object of derision.

An ape, quoth she, and jesting-stock  
Is man to God in sky,  
As oft as he doth trust his wit  
Too much, presuming he.

*Goody, Zodiake of Life, (1565), sign. Q. iii.*

## JESTINGLY. adv. [from jesting.] In jest;

with merriment.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks with any woman alone, but in the audience of others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious manner, never jestingly or sportfully. *Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 9.*

When his daughter-in-law [Sir Henry Spelman's] returned home from visiting her neighbours, he would always ask her what of antiquity she had heard or observed, and if she brought home no such account, he would chide her, jestingly. *Ascham, Anecd. li. 541.*

## JESUIT. n. s. [Fr. *Jesuite*.] One of a

religious and learned order, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish military man, in the sixteenth century; which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. "This society having been erected on purpose to fight the pope's battles, not with prayers, and tears, and monastic addresses, but with learning, policy, and address; its members are not, by its constitution, bound to have a

choir for the performance of divine offices, neither have they one any where: nor are they bound to attend processions; nor to use any of the monastic austerities, which would interrupt their studies, or might render their address less agreeable to all sorts of people; and for that reason the other orders will hardly allow the *Jesuits* to be monastics or religious." Dr. Geddes's Tracts, vol. iii. p. 434. edit. 1730. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great cunning, craft, and deceit; whence the common word *jesuitical*.

They think it as unsafe to commit religion and liberty to their arbitrating as to a synagoge of *Jesuits*. *Milton, Of Ref. in Reg. B. 2.*

We justly reprobate the *Jesuits*, who have adapted all Christianity to temporal and political views, for maintaining a position so repugnant to the laws of nature, morality, and religion, that an evil may be committed for the sake of good, which may arise from it. *Addison, Freeholder, No. 7.*

## JESUITED. adj. [from noun.] Con-

forming to the principles of the *Jesuits*.

Our *Jesuit*ed papists have a disease that holds them more like this of the beggar.

*Dr. White, Serm. (1615), p. 29.*  
At Rome the pope's nuncio, and her *Jesuit*ed mother here. *Milton, Elocut. 7.*

## JESUITES. n. s. A woman adopting the

principles of the *Jesuits*.

These forward women usurp upon the fashions of their husbands, and will have their faces seen as well as their voices heard; as the *Jesuites* of late time dared both to attempt and practise, all the late restraint of pope Urban curbed and suppressed them. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 237.*

## JESUITICAL. adj. [from jesuit.] Belong-

ing to a *Jesuit*; denoting a *Jesuit*; and thence, in our language, equivocating, imposing upon.

The place is so full and clear, that all the miserable and strained evasions of the *Jesuitical* gain-sayers cannot elude it. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 276.*

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *Jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so. *Milton, Elocut. § 13.*

The direction of our attention here is but a *Jesuitical* quibble. *More, Antiq. against Idolatry, ch. 9.*

Detecting those *Jesuitical* principles. *Dryden.*

## JESUITICALLY. adv. [from jesuitical.]

Craftily.

This is full out as *Jesuitically* contrived, as the other was said and thought to be.

*Echard, Observ. Ant. Cont. of the Cler. Prof.*

## JESUITISM. n. s. The principles and

doctrine of the *Jesuits*.

Puritanism is — only reformed *Jesuitism*, as *Jesuitism* is nothing else but popish puritanism.

*South, Serm. v. 219.*

## JET. n. s. [Sax. *ægar*; Saxon; *get*, Dutch;

*engates*, Lat. Formerly our word was *coat*, or *jeat*. So Barret and Fuller write it.]

1. Jet is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is con-founded with canal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the jet is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, forsooth; coal-black, as jet.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
There is more difference betwixt fish and hers, than between jet and ivory.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
The bottom clear,  
Now laid with many a jet.

*Of seed pearl, are she hath'd her there.*  
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

One of us in glass is set.  
One of us you'll find in jet. *Swift.*

*Under flowing jet.*

*The neck slight shaded. Thomas, Summer.*

2. [Jet, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray  
Should this way bend, the next in adverse way!  
For should 't' unseen magnetick jets descend  
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Hudibras.*

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,  
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

## 3. A yard. Obsolete.

What arch'd norribbed escapes?  
Or pullet dare walk in their jet! *Tusser, Husbandry.*

4. Drift; scope. *Get*, or *jet*, was anciently used for *fashion*; as by Chaucer, and Hoccleve.

The true jet of the argument was to be drawn from precedent. *Wyclif.*

To Jet. v. n. [Jetter, Fr. *jet*, Icel. *exire*, trudeire; from the Su. *Goth.* *æt*, extrin, forat.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous  
It is to jet upon a prince's right? *Shakespeare.*

The west end yields a right magnificent aspect, by reason of an eminency of land jetting out further than the rest.

*Blount, Voyage to the Levant, (1650), p. 17.*

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait; to "jette lordly through the streets, that men may see them." *Barret.*

Another sort jetting up and down, to wayte when my lady shall be ready to see a coat of their office. *Confut. of N. Shalton, (1546), sign. G. v.*

Uncomely walking, and jetting up and down, and overthrowing the church. *Hemling, B. ii.*

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he jets under his advanced plumes.

*Shakespeare.*  
Amongst the chasteat dames doth jet 'n it now,  
With homely stamp'd on 'hy haughty brow. *Fanshew, Tr. of Past. Fido.*

3. To jolt; to be shaken. [Jetter, Fr.]

Upon the jetting of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wicam.*

JET-SAM. n. s. [Jetter, Fr.] Goods or

JET-SOM. n. s. [Jetter, Fr.] other things which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiralty. *Bailey.*

JETTER. n. s. [Fr. *jettee*, "a jettie or juttie, a bearing out or leaning over in buildings; also, the bank of a ditch, &c." Cotgrave. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this substantive in any shape. Shakespeare has *jutty*. See JUTTY. His elder, Skelton, humorously describes a person "jawed like a jetty." Poems, p. 124. And Cotgrave, we see, gives it *jettie* or *juttie*. Why the English form should of late have been abandoned for the French, no good reason can be assigned.]

# 1. A projection of part of any building. See JUTTY.

An out-buttin' or *jettie* of a house, that jetties out farther than any other part of the house.

# 2. A kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea.

A curious harbour, formed by three stone *jetties*, carried out a good way into the sea. *Smollett*.

They found the demolition at Dunkirk entirely at a stand; instead of demolition, they found construction; for the French were then at work on the repair of the *jetties*.

*Burke, (Obs. on the State of the Nat., 1769).*  
Some *jetties* and piers of defence, ill placed, had been made. *Prof. to Swenson's Reports, (1797).*

# J'ETTER.\* n. s. [from To jet.] A spruce fellow; or any struts.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

# J'ETTY. adj. [from jet.]

## 1. Made of jet.

## 2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascare, are of a *jetty* black.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

## Her hair

Adown her shoulders loosely lay tresses'd,  
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd.

*Pope.*

Nigricina black, and Merdianite brown,

Vied for his love in *jetty* bowers below. *Pope.*

# To J'ETTY.\* v. n. [Fr. *jetter*.] To jut. See JETTER.

An out-buttin'—of a house, that *jetties* out farther than any other part of the house.

*Florio, Ital. Dict. (1598).*

# JEW.\* n. s. [from Judah.] An Hebrew; an Israelite. "Since their return from the Babylonian captivity, they lost, in great measure, the name of Israelites, and were called *Jews*, from Judah, their principal tribe, which made up the chief of the captives in Babylon, and consequently of those who returned from thence." Collyer, Sacred Interp. vol. i. ch. 16.

The learned Chrysostome, in a sermon against the *Jews*, tells them this fact [the vain attempt to rebuild the temple] was then fresh in the memories even of their young men, that it happened but twenty years ago, and that it was attested by all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, where they might still see the marks of it in the rubbish of that work, from which the *Jews* desisted in so great a fright, and which even Julian had not the courage to carry on. This fact, which is in itself so miraculous, and so indubitable, brought over many of the *Jews* in Christianity; and shows us, that after our Saviour's prophecy against it, the temple could not be preserved from the plough passing over it, by all the care of Titus, who would vain have prevented its destruction, and that instead of being re-edified by Julian, all his endeavours towards it did but still more literally accomplish our Saviour's prediction, that not one stone should be left upon another. *Addison on the Chr. Rel. § 8.*

# As rich as a Jew.\* A proverbial phrase.

We are apt to say, in a proverbial way, as rich as a *Jew*; but the *Jews*, taken in general, are not a rich people. There have been always some few among them that were intensely wealthy, and it was from the observation of these few that the proverb arose. *Pegge, Anonym. v. 20.*

# JE'WEL. n. s. [joyaux, Fr. *jewelen*, Dutch.]

## 1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture.

*Shakespeare.*

They found him dead, and cast into the streets, An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,

By some damo'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakespeare.*

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world; a man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel.

*South.*

## 2. A precious stone; a gem.

*Jewels* lost, stones, rich and precious stones, Sic's a by my daughter!

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Proud fame's imperial seat

With *Jewels* black'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

## 3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.

But farewell to your sisters.

— Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes

Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

## JE'WEL-HOUSE, or Office, n. s. The place where the regal ornaments are deposited.

The king has made him master of the *jewel-house*.

## To J'EWEL.\* v. a. [from noun.] To dress or adorn with jewels.

You are as well *jewell'd* as any of them: your ruff and lienz about me is much more pure than theirs.

*B. Jonson, Paster.*

## JE'WEL-LIKE.\* adj. [jewel and like.] Brilliant as a jewel.

Her eyes as *jewel-like*.

And car'd as richly. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

## JEWELLER. n. s. [from jewel.] One who trafficks in precious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*.

*Dryden.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinsic worth of a thing to a man of sense is another. *L'Estrange.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*

## JEW'ESS.\* n. s. [from Jew.] An Hebrew woman.

Felix came with his wife Drusilla, which was a *Jewess*.

*Acts, xxi. 34.*

There will come a Christian by, Will be worth a *Jewess'* eye.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

## JEW'ISH.\* adj. Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews.

Not giving heed to *Jewish* fables. *Ty. i. 14.*

It was customary with the *Jews* to be called by a *Jewish* name among their own countrymen, and by another among the Gentiles. Hence we find Thomas called Didymus, St. John, xi. 16; and Tabitha called Dorcas, Acts, ix. 36; and Saul had the Roman name of Paul.

*Collyer, Sacred Interpreter.*

## JEW'ISHLY.\* adv. [from Jewish.] In a Jewish manner.

And howe'er French kings most Christian be, Their crowns are circumsid'd most *Jewishly*.

*Dryden, Parnassus, p. 86.*

## JEW'ISHNESS.\* n. s. [from Jewish.] The religious rites of the Jews.

These faithless fondle new-fanglers would bring us again from the faith unto paganism, and unto the old *Jewishness*.

*Martin, Mar. of Fr. (1554), sign. L. iii. b.*

## JEW'RY.\* n. s.

### 1. Judah.

In *Jewry* is God known. *Ps. lxxvi. 1.*

### 2. A district inhabited by Jews; whence probably the street so called in London. The word is very old in this sense.

There was in Aule, in a great city, Amongest Christian folk a *Jewery*.

*Chaucer, Prior. Tale.*

**JEW'S-EAR.† n. s.** [from its resemblance of the human ear. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — "The arbor *Judas* is thought to be that whereon *Judas* hanged himself, and not upon the elder tree as it is vulgarly said. Gerardus Herbal, edit. Johnson, p. 1428. I am clear that the mushrooms or excrescences of the elder tree, called *auricula Jude* in Latin, and commonly rendered *Jew's ears*, ought to be translated *Judas' ears* from the popular superstition above mentioned." Brand. Pop. Antiq. ii. 587. n.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup: from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill, Mat. Med.*  
An herb called *Jew's ear* grows upon the lower part of elms and sometimes ashes in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**JEW'S-HARP.† n. s.** [The *Jews*-trump, or, as it is more generally pronounced, the *Jew-trump*, seems to take its name from the nation of the *Jews*, and is vulgarly believed to be one of their instruments of music. — But, upon enquiry, you will not find any such musical instrument as this described by the authors that treat of the Jewish music. In short, this instrument is a mere boy's play-thing, and incapable in itself of being joined either with a voice or any other instrument; and I conceive the present orthography to be a corruption of the French *jeu-trump*, a trumpet to play with, and in the Belgic, or Low-Dutch, from whence come many of our toys, a *trum* is a rattle for children. Sometimes they will call it a *Jest-harp*; and another etymon given of it is *Jaw-harp*, because the place where it is played upon is between the jaws! Pegge, Anonym. i. 82.] A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

## JEW'S-MALLOW. n. s. [corchorus, Latin.]

Ranwolf says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the *Jews* boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

**JEW'S-STONE. n. s.** An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in

the middle, and gradually tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

**JEW-TRUMP.\*** See **JEW-HARP**.

As playing on a gittern, or a *jew-trump*.  
*Brown, and Fl. Low. Progress.*

**JEZEBEL.\*** *n. s.* Formerly employed to denote a forward, imperinent woman; and perhaps not yet wholly disused.

You are to know, sir, that a *jezabel* (so called by the neighbourhood from displaying her pernicious charms at her window) has a thousand little tricks, and foibles, to attract the eyes of all the idle young fellows in the neighbourhood.

*Spectator, No. 175.*

Having myself observed a nest of *jezabels* near the Temple, who make it their diversion to draw up the eyes of young templars, that at the same time they may see them stumble in an unlucky gutter which runs under the window. *Ibid.*

**J.F.† conjunction.** [*γ*]; Saxon; the imperative of the Gothic *gifan* and Sax. *giban*, to give, to concede, to allow. Skinner and Ray have preceded, in this deduction at least from the Saxon. Mr. Horne Tooke; who, however, has abundantly illustrated it by examples from our ancient writers, who used *gif* and *yef*, where we now employ *if* as well as the verb *give*, the word that being generally understood or implied in the former case; and then the meaning being, "allow that," and then the thing be so," which senses we annex to *give*. God *gif*, God grant that; a very old expression. Yet it may not be omitted, that *if* has existed in the Gothic language without the deduction named by Mr. Tooke, or the possibility of such deduction, as noticed by Dr. Jamieson under the Scottish *gif*. The old word is *gau*, and *jabai*; to the former the Sax. *zu*, *if*, corresponds. These have no connection with the word *give*. Mr. Tooke should have shewn why there was none. The Icelandic *if* is also the hypothetical particle; which, as well as the Gothic conjunctions, *Serenus*, and *Ihre* connect with the Su. Goth. *jeif*, doubt, exception. I shall not say with Mr. Callender, that "to derive *if* from *gif*, as some writers have done, is ridiculous;" yet I would not overpass the pretensions of *if* as a radical word.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs*, or *ands*.  
*Hooker.*

*If* that rebellion came like kisel, in base and subject routs; I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd In my true, native, and most proper shape, You, reverend father, and these noble lords, Had not been here. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

*If* they have done this deed, my noble lord — *If* 't' talk'st thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, *if* that thou hearken unto the commandment of the Lord thy God. *Deut. xxviii. 14.*

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maintains to be good; *if* so be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury.*

Triumph, that he'll have heard my pray'r, *Ausid.* *if* (Cicilius) deserve thy care. *Pope, Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance; *Dryden.*

But by this easy rise they all advance. She doubts *if* two and two make four: It can't — it may be — and it must;

To which of these must Alma trust? *Priser.*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

4. Though. Not usual.

They themselves deceived Their own revolt, not I; *if* I foreknew, Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton, P. L.*

**I'FAITH.\*** *adv.* (an abbreviation of *in faith*.) Indeed; truly. See the adverb **FAITH**.

*I'faith*, I'll not nothing; I thank you as much as though I did. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Then I foughe it away *i'faith*. *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

**IGNARO.\*** *n. s.* [Latin.] A contemptuous term of elder days for a block-head.

It was intolerable insolence in such *ignarous* to challenge this for popery, which they understood not. *Moutings, App. to Cos. (1625.) p. 296.*

No man can be such an *ignaro*, as to imagine his sinews to be made of wire, or his body to be immersed in brass. *Henry, Sermon. (1658.) p. 96.*

**IGNOROUS.** *adj.* [*ignis*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of igneous solutions. *Glanville, Scorpia.*

**TO IGNIFY.\*** *v. a.* [*ignis* and *fic*, Lat.] To form into fire.

The ignified part of matter was formed into the body of the sun. *Staley, Palmeto. Sacra. p. 300.*

**IGNIVOLUOUS.\*** *adj.* [*ignifluus*, Lat.] Flowing with fire. *Cockam.*

**IGNIPOTENT.** *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is call'd the power *ignipotens*. *Pope, Homer.*

**IGNISFATUUS.†** *n. s.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from purified waters are usually called *ignis fatui*. *Newton, Opticks.*

An *ignis fatuus*, that bewitches And leads men into pools and ditches. *Hudson, 1. 1.*

Scared and guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition. *D. Taylor, Arif. Handsom. p. 32.*

**TO IGNITE.\*** *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chemical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Gore, Muscum.*

The ignited particles stream to dip themselves in the neighbouring stream.

*See H. Shere, in Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 10.*

Plato, in his Timæus, enumerating the ignited juices, names wine in the first place. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 212.*

**TO IGNITE.\*** *v. n.* To become red hot. A term of chymistry.

**IGNITION.** *n. s.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignis*.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled wire, that the ignition might be presently communicated. *Bayle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

**IGNITABLE.** *adj.* [from *ignis*.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur ignitable parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**IGNIVOMUS.** *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanus and ignivomus mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derrham, Physico-Theol.*

**IGNOBILITY.\*** *n. s.* [*Lat. ignobilitas*.] Want of magnanimity.

To locke up the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectionately seeketh it to the glory of God, is a property belonging only to the hypocritical Pharisees and false lawyers. A more sign of ignobility can not be shown, than to hyde such noble monuments. *Bald, in Leland's Nine Year's Gift.*

**IGNOBLE.** *adj.* [*ignobis*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise the ignoble crowd, Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble idle doth want her proper limbs; Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

**IGNOBLENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *ignoble*.] Want of dignity; want of splendour; as, "ignobleness of birth." *Ainsworth.*

**IGNOBLY.** *adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious, titled them the sons of God, Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame *Ignobly!* *Milton.*

Here, over-matched in flight; in heaps they lie; There scatter'd o'er the fields ignobly fly. *Dryden, Æn.*

**IGNOMINIOUS.** *adj.* [*ignominiosus*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpris'd, Fled ignominious. *Milton, P. L.*

Cethagus, through a traitor to the state, And torus'd, scap'd this ignominious fate. *Dryden, Juc.*

They gave, and she transfers'd the cure's advice, That monarchs should their inward soul disguise

By ignominious arts for servile ends,  
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends.

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single rapacious, obscure, ignominious projector. *Boyle.*  
**IGNOMINIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ignominious*.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some ally to the infamy of him who died ignominiously to be buried privately. *South.*  
**IGNOMINY.** *n. s.* [*ignominia*, *Fr.* *ignominia*, *Lat.*] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour. Strength from truth divided, and from just, illaudable, though merits but disguise. And ignominy, yet to glory aspire, Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with ignominy after conquest. *Addison.*

**IGNOMY.** *n. s.* This barbarous abbreviation of *ignominy* occurs very often in our old authors; and is not merely a poetical licence.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave! *Shakespeare, A. Hen. IV. P. I.*  
Sprinkling the terms of honour wholly on the one part, and of hatred and ignominy on the other. *St. E. Sandys, State of Religion.*  
They are paid in their own coin; or they are with ignominy repaid. *Sp. Richardson on the Old Test. p. 286.*

**IGNORAMUS.** *† n. s.* [*Latin*.]

1. **Ignoramus** is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and public; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective or too weak to make good the presentment; the effect of which word so written is, that all further inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without further answer. *Covel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain un instructed pretender. A low word, Dr. Johnson says.—South uses it with good effect, and probably adopted it from the character of *Ignoramus* in the facetious Latin comedy of that name, first printed in 1680, the keen and admirable satire in which is exactly suitable to South's turn of mind.

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, and can have so little conscience and so much confidence as to tell him to his face, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world beside;—I dare undertake, that, as fulsome as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing! *South, Ser. i. 335.*

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a few houses fired, a few ships taken, or any other calamitous accident befall this little corner of the world, but that some apocryphical *ignoramus* must presently find and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation. *South, Ser. v. 57.*

**IGNORANCE.** *n. s.* [*ignorance*, *Fr.* *ignoratio*, *Lat.*]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness. If all the clergy were as learned as themselves, are that the complicity of ignorance in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

*Ignorance* is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n's. *Shakespeare.*

Still banish your defenders, till at length  
Your ignorance deliver you,  
As most abated captives to some nation *Shakespeare.*

That won you without blows!  
If we see right, we see our woes;  
Then what avails it to have eyes?  
From ignorance our comfort flows,  
The only wretched are the wise. *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.  
It is in every body's power to pretend ignorance of the law. *Shirlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and ignorances. *Com. Pray.*  
I punish me not for my sins and ignorances. *Tob. iii. 2.*

**IGNORANT.** *adj.* [*ignorant*, *Fr.* *ignorans*, *Lat.*]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unlightened.

So foolish was I and ignorant, I was as a beast. *Ps. lxxiii.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond  
This ignorant present time, and I feel now  
The future in the instant. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

In such business  
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' ignorant  
More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He that doth not know those things which are  
of use for him to know, is but an ignorant man,  
whatever he may know besides. *Ylston.*

Fools grant what'er ambition craves,  
And men once ignorant, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know ought, which does behave my  
knowledge  
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not  
In ignorant concealment. *Shaks. Wind. Tole.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so ignorant of their own  
right as to think there is not left to them, as a  
principal part of their office, a wise application of  
laws. *Bacon, Ess.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I  
Lived ignorant of future! so had borne  
My part of evil only. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

His shipping,  
Poor ignorant babies, on our terrible coast  
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare.*

**IGNORANT.** *† n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Let this cross carry what price it will  
With noble ignorance. *B. Jonson, Forest.*  
Look into the private closets of their devout  
ignorants, what difference shall you find between  
the image and the suppliant? *Sp. Hall, Quo vadis.*

Did I for this take pains to teach  
Our zealous ignorant to preach. *Dewham.*

**IGNORANTLY.** *adv.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge; unskillfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,  
Are those whom you would ignorantly save. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so ignorantly fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

**TO IGNORE.** *v. a.* [*ignorere*, *Fr.* *ignoro*, *Lat.*] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word Boyle endeavored to introduce; but it has not been received, Dr. Johnson says. Boyle, however, is guiltless of the introduction; for the word occurs in our lexicography long before Boyle wrote. Thus Cotgrave renders the *Fr.* *ignorer* "to ignore;" and so Shetwood defines *ignore* "to be ignorant of." But it is a word not worthy to be used.

I ignored not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts by me alleged. *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they ignore. *Boyle.*

**IGNOSCIBLE.** *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, *Lat.*] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

**IGNOTUS.** *adj.* [*Lat.* *ignotus*.] Unknown. Like *ignore*, a very pedantic word, and not to be received.

A traveller passing through the confines of ignote countries.

*St. M. Sandys, Ess. (1684.) p. 1.*

Shall such very quaint and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetical writers?

*Philips, Theatr. Poet. (1675.) Pref.*

**JIB.** *n. s.* [*In* naval language.] The foremost sail of a ship.

**TO JIB.** *v. a.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

**TO JIBE.** See **TO GIBE.**

**JICAKJOO.** *n. s.* [*a* cant word, from *jog*; sometimes pronounced *jig jog*.] A shake; a push.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the penning of this matter, he would ha' made you such a *jerk-jig* 't the booth, you should ha' thought an earthquake had been 't the Fair.

*B. Jonson, Barth. Fair, Induct.*

**JIFFY.** *n. s.* [*Now* a colloquial word in several parts of England; and sometimes used in ludicrous writing. It is also a Scotch expression, and Dr. Jamieson considers it as a corruption of *gliff*.]

An instant; a moment.

And then shall each *Paddy*, who once on the

*Liffy*

Preachance held the helm of some mackerel boy,

Hold the reins of the state, and dispense in a

*jiffy*

More fishes than ever he caught when a boy!

*Rejected Addresses.*

**JIG.** *n. s.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teut. *gige*, Dan. and *gigia*, Icel. a fiddle; and the old *Fr.* *gige*, or *gigue*, a sorte d'instrument de musique a vent.] Roquefort.

Chaucer uses *giggies* in the sense of "irregular sounds produced by the wind." Tyrwhitt.

The French instrument, borrowed from the northern, is considered by Menage as a sort of fiddle; whence the application of the word to the tune or dance.]

1. A light carelessness, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike music, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former ferrency.

*Spenser on Ireland.*



As fiddlers still,  
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will  
Thrust one more jig upon you. *Dunce.*  
All the swains that there abide,  
With jigs and rural dances, *Milton, Comus.*  
The muses blush'd to see their friends exalting  
Those elegant delights of jig and vaulting.

*Fenton.*  
They wrote to her friends in the country, that  
she should dance a jig next October in West-  
minster-hall. *Arbutnot.*  
Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,  
Joys in thy jigs, and dances in thy chains. *Pope.*  
2. A ludicrous composition; a ballad; a  
song. *Obsolete.*  
Potterly shall know that you date, in those  
Jig-given times, to countenance a legitimate poet.  
*B. Jonson.*

A worthy story, howsoever writ,  
For language, modest mirth, conceits, or wit,  
Meets oftentimes with the sweet commendation  
Of "lang's, 'tis scurvy!" when for approbation  
Prais'd will be clapp'd at, and every time  
Prais'd and applauded by a clamorous chime.

*Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, Prolog.*  
To JIG.† v. n. [from the noun. Old Fr.  
*jiguer*.] To dance carelessly; to  
dance. Expressed in contempt.

With earnest endeavour pushed forward to  
gaming, jiggling, wassailing, and mixed dancing.  
*Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*  
As for the jiggling part and figures of dances,  
I count that little. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER.† n. s. [jig and maker.] One  
who dances or plays merrily; or who  
writes songs and ballads.  
Your only jig-maker! what should a man do  
but be merry? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

JIGGER.† n. s. [from jig.]  
1. One that jigs. *Ash.*  
2. In naval language, a machine to hold  
on the cable, when it is heaved into the  
ship by the revolution of the windlass.

*Chambers.*  
JIGGISH.† adj. [from jig.] Disposed or  
suitable to a jig.  
She is never sad, and yet not jiggish.

*Hickington's Cantos, vign. A. 8.*  
This man makes on the violin a certain jiggish  
noise to which I dance. *Spectator, No. 276.*

A kit is more jiggish than the fiddle itself, and  
never sounds but to a dance. *Tatler, No. 157.*  
JIGGISH. n. s. [A cant word.] A  
trinket; a knock-knack; a slight con-  
trivance in machinery.

He ridled all his pokes and fobs  
Of gimcracks, whims, and jig-cum-bobs. *Hudibras.*  
JILL.† n. s. This is the old form of writing  
gill, a contemptuous name for a  
woman. See the sixth sense of GILL.  
Be merry, but with modesty,  
Lest some man blame thy honesty;  
Let manners think be pleasant still;  
With Jacks yet do not play the Jill.

*Kendal, Flowers of Epigrams, (1577.)*  
JILL-FLIRT.† n. s. A giddy, light, or  
wanton woman. See the sixth sense of  
GILL.

We are infected with a parcel of jillivies, who  
are not capable of being mothers of brave men;  
for the infant parakeets of the temper and disposi-  
tion of its mother. *Goldsmith, No. 26.*

JILT.† n. s. [*gilia*, Icelandic, to entrap  
in an amuse. *Lyc.* Perhaps from *rigilo*,  
by contraction; or *gillit*, or *gillid*, the  
diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name  
for a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in  
Scotland. Dr. Johnson.—It may be

from the Sax. *gegil*, yal, wanton. See  
the sixth sense of GILL. For, in the  
use of *gill* or *jill* by our old authors, it  
is evident, that the word first signified  
a loose or wanton woman; whence its  
softened application to her who cheats  
her lover.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes,  
and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,  
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt;  
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
To throw herself away on fools. *Owen, Dryden.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.  
When love was all an easy monarch's care,  
Jilted rill'd the state, and statesmen farces writ.

*Pope.*  
To JILT.† v. a. [from the noun.] To trick  
a man by flattering his love with hopes,  
and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves you;  
And who is jilted for another's sake. *Dryden, Juv.*  
Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted;  
bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress,  
and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all  
their testimonies. *Locke.*

To JILT.† v. n. To play the jilt; to prac-  
tise amorous deceit.

She might have leav'd d'it to cuckold, jilt, and  
sham.  
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

JIMMERS.† n. s. Jointed hinges. Bailey.  
A northern word. Grose. See GIMMER.  
The things of this world hang together by very  
weak and slender jimmiers.  
*Letter of Dr. Hen. More, 1680, 1681, &c. of Dr.*  
*More by Ward, p. 156.*

JIMMY.† See JEMMY.  
JIMP.† adj. Neat; handsome; elegant of  
shape. See GIMP. Used in Scotland,  
and in the north of England; and some-  
times pronounced jim.

To JINGLE.† v. n. [A word made from  
*jangle*, or copied from the sound in-  
tended to be expressed. Dr. Johnson.  
—It is the same as to *gingle*, where see  
the etymology.] To clink; to sound  
with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these jingling  
fools? *Shakespeare.*

Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,  
We were awak'd. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear;  
And yet, on humble subjects, great appeal Smith.

What crowds of these, impatiently told,  
In sounds and jingling syllables grow apt! *Pope.*  
To JINGLE.† v. a. To shake so that a  
shrill noise may be made.

The bells she jingled, and the whistle blew.

*Pope.*  
JINGLE.† n. s. [from the verb.]  
1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

2. It is used, I think, improperly, to ex-  
press the correspondence of sound in  
the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all na-  
tions, who call conceits and jingles wit.

*Dryden, Fab. Pref.*  
3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.  
If you plant where savages are, do not only  
entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use  
them justly.

JIPPO.† n. s. [Fr. *juppe*.] A waistcoat;  
a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies.  
This unnoticed word is near enough to

the parent French, which has long been  
absurdly converted into *jump*. See the  
third sense of JUMP.

There [is] a most insolence under a frieze  
jerk in as velvet *jippo*. *Jura Cler. &c. (1661), p. 14.*  
Over all this they were a *jippo*, not unlike the  
*jippo*'s worn by the French ladies.

*Hist. Description of the Kingdom of Muscovy, (1701), p. 80.*  
ILL. n. s. [corrupted from *aide*, Fr.] A  
walk or alley in a church or public  
building. Properly *aide*.

Upward the columns shoot, the roof ascend,  
And arches wider, and long ere extend. *Pope.*

ILL. n. s. [*aide*, Fr.] An ear of corn.  
*Asinworth.*

ILL. U. S. n. s. [Lat.]  
An *ileus*, commonly called the twist-  
ing of the guts, is really either a circum-  
volution, or insertion of one part of the  
gut within the other. *Arbutnot.*

ILLEX. n. s. [Lat.]

The *illex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives  
well in England, is a hardy sort of tree,  
and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards  
have a sort they call *enzina*; the  
wood of which, when old, is finely cham-  
bletted, as [it was] painted. *Mortimer.*

ILIAC. adj. [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to  
the lower bowels.

The *iliac* passion is a kind of con-  
vulsion in the belly.

ILIAC Passion. A kind of nervous  
colic, whose seat is the *ilium*, whereby  
that gut is twisted, or one part enters  
the cavity of the part immediately below  
or above; whence it is also called the  
*volvulus*, from *volvō*, to roll.

Those, who die of the *iliac* passion, have their  
bellies much swelled. *Flyger on the Humours.*

ILL.† adj. [elc, Saxon.] This word is  
still retained in Scotland, and the north  
of England; and denotes each; as *ill*  
*ane of you*, every one of you. It also  
signifies, the same; as, *Mackintosh* of  
that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose sur-  
name and the title of his estate are the  
same; as, *Mackintosh* of *Mackintosh*.

*Shenbrot*, should it not yphen  
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful voice  
Of Rosalind, (who knows not Rosalind?)  
That Colin made? *ill* can I you rehearse.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

ILL.† adj. [contracted from *evil*, and re-  
taining all its senses. Dr. Johnson.—  
*Icel. illr*; *Sneht*. (Kon. Styr.) *illr*, malus,  
perversus. Vox antiquissima. *Serenius*.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good,  
whether physical or moral; evil. See  
*EVIL*. *Ill* is but rarely applied to the  
person.

There's some ill planet reigns;  
I must be patient, till the Heavens look  
With an aspect more favourable.

*Shakespeare, First. Tule.*  
Of his own body he was ill, and gave  
The clergy ill example. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Neither is it ill for only that maketh an ill seat;  
but ill ways, ill markets, and ill neighbours.

*Bacon, Ess.*  
Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline  
the company to be sad and ill-disposed; others,  
of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry.

*Bacon.*

He was saying to himself, that he was a very ill man to go on in visiting and professing love to Flavia; when his heart was embroiled to another.

*Spectator*, No. 398.

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense, Dr. Johnson says. The Teut. *evil* often denotes disease. See Kilian in V. EVELL. This sense of *ill* is to be referred to *ail*, which is the Goth. *agilo*, tribulation; Sax. *adil*, disease.

You wish me health in very happy season; For I am on the sudden something *ill*.

*Shakespeare*, *Hon. IV.*

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governors falling ill in the time of the sieges.

*Temple*.

ILL. *n. s.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

*Ill*, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Descartes*.

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone; But are compell'd to avertice alone. For then in virtue's shape they follow vice.

*Dryden*, *Jun.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still, Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*.

*Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*.

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all miseries *ill* escape, Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Trotz*, *Jun.*

Though plung'd in ill and exercis'd in care, Yet never let the noble mind despair; When press'd by dangers, and beset with foes, The gods their timely succour interpose; And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,

By unseasonable expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips*.

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Ill* at ease, both sea and all her train The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain.

*Dryden*.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty. Thou desir'st The punishment all on thyself! alas! Bear thine own first, ill, able to sustain His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part, And my displeasure bear'st so ill. *Milton*.

*Ill* bears the sea a youthful lover's fate, When just approaching to the nuptial state.

*Dryden*.

ILL. *substantive* or *adverb*, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.

*Johnson*.

When the *substantive* is compounded, the compound word mostly wants explanation; because the two words, when separated, seldom retain the same meaning, which they have when joined. But this is not the case with compounds of the *adverb*; they only require explanation, when the sense happens to be altered by the composition. *Mason*.

ILL. *substantive*.

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*.

I have an *ill* divining soul; Methinks I see thee, now thou art below; As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare*.

No look, no last adieu, before we went! In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent.

*Dryden*, *En.*

I know The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound.

*Philips*.

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of ill designing men. *Swift*, *Kamnier*.

Your ill meaning politician lords, Under pretence of bridal friends and guests, Appointed to await me thirty spies, Who, threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride

To writing from me and tell to them my secret. *Milton*, *S. A.*

A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand, To bribe whose vigilance, *Egeus* told A mighty sum of ill persuading gold. *Pope*.

ILL. *adverb*.

There sounded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd.* xviii. 10.

My colleague, Being to *ill* affected with the gout, Will not be able to be there in person. *B. Jonson*, *Cotiline*.

The examples Of every minute's instance, present now, Have put us in these *ill* beseeching arms. *Shakespeare*.

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient *ills*: I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift Of Vertigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought land. *Dryden*.

We simple toasters take delight To see our women's teeth look white; And every saucy *ill* bred fellow Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior*.

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows her. *Shakespeare*.

Easy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexion'd? It prays upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Cotter*.

There grows, In my most *ill* compos'd affection such A stanching aversion, that were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

To what end this *ill* concerted life, Palpable and gross? *Dryden*, *Den. Sebastian*.

Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects. *Addison* on the War.

The second daughter was a peevish, forward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot*, *Hist. of John Bull*.

No Persian arms hides his homely walls With antick vents, which, through their shady fold, Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden*, *Ving*.

You shall not find me, daughter, After the slander of most step-mothers, *Ill* eyed unto you. *Shakespeare*, *Cymb.*

I see thy sister's tears, Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death, In the pursuit of our ill fated love. *Addison*, *Cato*.

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil Their tedious life. *Prior*.

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill* fashioned. *Locke*.

Much better, when I find virtue in a false lodging, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sedley*.

New to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform their unkindly errand. *Sedley*.

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift*.

I was at her house the hour she appointed. And you sped, sir? *Very ill* favourably. *Shakespeare*, *M. Wives of Windsor*.

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions. *Locke*.

The fabrick dragon never guarded more The golden fleece, than he has *ill* got store. *Dryden*, *Jun.*

Bid him employ his care for his steady friends, And make good use of his *ill* gotten power, By shelling 'em much better than himself. *Addison*, *Cato*.

*Ill* ring'd passions in a prince's breast, Hazard his private and the publick rest. *Waller*.

That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden*, *DeFrenno*.

*Ill* grounded passions quickly wear away; What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walt*.

Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born, First from the ancient world these giants came. *Addison*, *P. L.*

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged amperity. *Garth*, *Orid*.

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked vessel? *L'Esrange*.

The match had been so *ill* made for Pleasure, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come filly to his defence. *Sedley*.

These are the product Of those *ill* trusted natures, which we see, Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*

The works are weak, the garrison but thin, Dispirited with frequent overthrows, Already wavering on their *ill* man's walls. *Dryden*.

He will not bear you out, for Pleasure, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come filly to his defence. *Sedley*.

Was ever criminal bold to plead? Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden*.

It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avacious, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the mearest cottager, in any bargain for tithes. *Swift*.

Soon as th' *ill* women's rumour reach'd his ear, Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden*.

The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with *ill* ordered choice. *Locke*.

When you expose the scene, Down the *ill* organ's engines fall, Off fly the virgins. *Swift*.

For *Ill*is fix'd is my return; Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn, Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn. *Dryden*.

There motley images her fancy strike, Figures *ill* pair'd and fancied. *Pope*.

Sparta lost not to boast of such a woman; Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden*.

I shall direct you, a task for which I take myself not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift*.

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished poison. *Locke*.

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day. *Pope*, *Odyssey*.

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden*.

The god inform'd This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden*.

There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* sort'd; while pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden*.

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Swift*.

*Ill* spirited War was did we not send great Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakespeare*.

From thy foolish heart, vain mad, I see An useless sorrow, and an *ill* star'd love. *Prior*.

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting passion must I try? To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free; *Ill* the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope*, *Odyssey*.

Holding of ill tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation.

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief.

For death unfinish'd and ill tim'd relief,  
Stood slow to her suit.

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves ill treated?

That boldness and spirit which led us amongst their playfellow as school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and ill turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned.

To ILL. \* v. a. To reproach. A northern word. Grose. It is also used in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Supplement in voce.

IL, before words beginning with I, stands for in.

ILLA'CERABLE. \* adj. [illacerabilis, Lat.] That cannot be torn.

ILLA'CRIMABLE. adj. [illacrimabilis, Lat.] Incapable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE.† n. s. [illapsum, Lat.]

1. Gradual omission or entrance of one thing into another.

What ravishing transports now  
Scize on that intellect! how doth it glow  
With fresh illapses of the purest light.

J. Hall on the Death of Ld. Hastings, *Lac. Mus.* (1650.)

The prophetic illapse could never grace an impure soul. *Apocryph. on Vulg. Prop.* (1665), p. 40. As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the illapse of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the illapse of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine.

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preserved  
By the bold invasion in this illapse  
Of accident disaster.

Passion's fierce illapse  
Rouses the mind's whole fabric.

Atteridge, *Pleas. of Imag.* B. 2.

To ILLA'QUEATE.† v. a. [illaqueo, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

Cockeram.

I am illaqueated, but not truly captivated into your conclusion.

They, that take upon them to be the only solvers from sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death; and do as necessarily illaqueate all others therein whom they proselyte to their religion. *Mor. Acad.* against Idolatry, Pref.

ILLA'QUEATION.† n. s. [from illaqueate.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous illaqueation, but also suffocation.

They wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and arts of illaqueation.

Religio by J. Nicholson, *Mor. Ep.* Corr. i. 140.

2. A snare; any thing to catch another; a noose.

ILLA'TION.† n. s. [illatio, Lat.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Which might be inferred by those, that were rather apt to make evil than good divisions of our proceeding. *Brown, Rep.* in the H. of Com. 5. Dec.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous illation from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

ILLATIVE.† adj. [illatus, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

There is a great deal of difference between a mere illative necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity, which efficiently and antecedently determines and puts the faculty upon working.

In common discourse or writing such causal particles as *for*, because, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the illative particles *then* and *therefore*.

ILLATIVE. \* n. s. That which denotes illation or conclusion.

This (word) *pro* that leads the text in, is both a relative, and an illative; referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: "Purge out the old leaven: *pro* Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."

*Ep. Holt, Rem.* p. 186.

ILLATIVELY. \* adv. [from illative.] By illation or conclusion.

Most commonly taken illatively.

*Ep. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 454.

ILLA'UDABLE.† adj. [illaudabilis, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

This word is not coined by Milton; for it exists in the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar, more than half a century before the Publication of *Paradise Lost*.

Strength from truth divided and from just,  
Illaudable, nought merits but disparage.

*Milton, P. L.*

You, my lord, have, I fear, been awed into a restraint of your genius in that point, by that ill-understood, (or otherwise) ill-grounded, and ill-audable maxim of Mr. Pope.

"For fools admire, but men of sense approve."

*Delany, Observ.* on Ld. Orrey, p. 109.

ILLA'UDABLY. adv. [from illaudable.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not accurately, too favourable a judgement of their own country.

ILLICEROUS. \* adj. [illiceratus, Lat.] Full of allurement. Not in use.

Not the illicerous delectations of Venus, but the valiant acts and noble affairs of princes.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol.* 19.

The study is elegant, and the matter illicerous, that is to say, sweet to the reader.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol.* 190 b.

ILL'E'GAL. adj. [in and legalis, Lat.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an illegal patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself.

*Swift.*

ILL'E'GALITY.† n. s. [old Fr. *illégalité*.] Contrariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them.

*Clarendon.*

By the restoration from the captivity, down to the days of our Saviour, the priests were notoriously generals, soldiers, judges, statesmen, and chief ministers of state; and even kings; without any reproof or mark of illegality taken notice of by our Saviour, or his Apostles; just as they might be teachers in the synagogues, and doctors of the law. But they enjoyed none of these posts in right of their priesthood; they were only allowed to them as to any other qualified Jew.

*Ep. Story on the Priesthood,* p. 33.

To ILL'E'GALIZE. \* v. a. [in and legalize.] To render illegal.

ILL'E'GALLY.† adv. [from illegal.] In a manner contrary to law.

Matches illegally struck up, contrary to the pre-tended conditions.

*Ep. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 9.

ILL'E'GALNESS. \* n. s. [from illegal.] The state of being illegal.

ILL'E'GIBLITY. \* n. s. [from illegible.] Incapability of being read.

ILL'E'GIBLE. adj. [in and legibilis, from lego, Lat.] That cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible.

*Hovell.*

ILL'E'GIBLY. \* adv. [from illegible.] In a manner not to be read.

ILL'E'GITIMACY. n. s. [from illegitimate.] State of bastardy.

ILL'E'GITIMATE.† adj. [in and legitimus, Lat.]

1. Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Graves not at your state; For all the world is illegitimate.

*Clarendon.*

Being illegitimate, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent.

2. Not genuine. See the second sense of ILLEGITIMATION. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

To ILLEGITIMATE. \* v. a. [from the adjective.] To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate.

The cardinal, his uncle, would first have illegitimated him.

*Sir H. Watson to Sir E. Bacon, Rem.* p. 479.

You will be the instruments of giving being to illegitimate issue, who are born to shame and contempt.

*Ep. Burnet, Sermon.* p. 593.

Born with a legal claim to honour and to affluence, he was in two months illegitimated by the parliament.

*Adams, Life of Sumner.*

ILLEGITIMATION.† n. s. [from illegitimate.] Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION.† n. s. [from illegitimate.]

1. The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretence, the one of attainer, the other of illegitimation.

*Bacon.*

2. Want of genuineness.

Many such like pieces, which, neither in their sense nor idiom agreeable with the times they pretended to, do bear in their very fronts the apparent brands of illegitimation.

*Dorn Martin, Lat.* (1663), p. 57.

ILL'E'VABLE. adv. [lever, Fr.] That cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and illeivable parts of charge.

*Hale.*

ILL'E'CED. \* adj. Having an ordinary or ugly face.

Then can be term his dirty ill'ced bride Lady, and queen, and virgin defiled!

*Ep. Hall, Sat.* i. 7.

ILL'E'VOURED. adj. Deformed.

O, what a world of vile ill-favour'd faults  
Look handsome in three hundred pounds a year!

*Shakespeare.*

ILL'E'VOUREDLY.† adv.

1. With deformity.

Make them look so rascally and ill-favourably, as might well become such wearers.

*Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

Death doth play the fool with them;

Shewing his teeth, laughing at them;

*Darcey, Wit's Pilgrim, Sign.* P. 4.

A practice, which, duly seen *is*, and stripped of its hypocritical blinds, could not but look very odiously and *ill-favourably*. South, *Serm.* ii. 153.  
2. Roughly; ruggedly; in ludicrous language.

He shook him very *ill-favourably* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whosoever he came. Howell.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS.† *n. s.* Deformity. The cheeks and the neck—might grace and beautify the *ill-favourableness* of the rest. *Harmer, Trans. of Ben's Serm.* (1587) p. 176.

ILLIBERAL.† *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.]

1. Not noble; not ingenious. The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. King Charles.

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing. Yet sobriety did, and well too: an argument that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an over-sparring or *illiberal* hand. Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

3. Mean; homely.

There is no such neither liberal nor *illiberal*, but it cometh from God, and leadeth to God. Fotherby, *Atheism*. (1629) p. 172.

ILLIBERALITY. *n. s.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanness of mind.

2. Parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence. The liberality of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. Bacon.

ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incertainty, *illiberally* retracts. Deasy of Privy.

ILLICIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade.

ILLICITLY.† *adv.* [from *illicit*.] Unlawfully.

ILLICITNESS.† *n. s.* [from *illicit*.] Unlawfulness.

ILLICITIOUS.† *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat.] Unlawful. This is the old adjective, and is found in Cotgrave and Sherwood. *Illicit* is modern.

TO ILLIGHTEN.† *v. a.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in Raleigh, Dr. Johnson says. This is not the case. It appears to have been common.

Corporal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illighted*. Blackley.

This tale comes to Chrysostome by a third person, not by the *illighted* saint himself.

Sheldon, *Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616), p. 78. To *illighten* every one that cometh into it, [the world.]

Cotaker, *God's Eye upon Israel*, (1645), Pref. *Illighted* saints see a greater lustre in knowledge than in the fine gold.

By Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.

ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limit*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. Brown.

With what an awful world-revolving power Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along The *illimitable* void! Thomson, *Summer*.

ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITATION.† *n. s.* [from *illimited*.] What admits of no certain determination.

The *illimitation* of age, and the miseries that attend it. *Ilp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, of Old Age*, &c. l.

ILLIMITED.† *adj.* [*in* and *limit*, Latin, *illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable. They saw his power *illimited* and irresistible.

*Ilp. Hall, Centenary*, B. 4. In the former parts, the omnipotence of a Christian suffered no restraint; it was *illimited*, unconfin'd. Holcs, *Rev.* p. 126.

Neither doth the use or exercise of this dominion depend upon any one, so as to receive any direction or regulation, or to render any account of the administration of it; as being *illimited*, absolute, and supreme; and so the fountain from whence all dominion in any other is derived.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1. ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon*.

ILLITERACY.† *n. s.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning.

As I believe that what I have mentioned gave rise to the opinion of Shakespeare's want of learning; so what has continued it down to us may have been the many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his works. Pope, *Pref. to Shaks.*

The deplorable condition of illiteracy and *illiteracy*. Warton, *Hist. R. B.* p. 452.

ILLITERAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *literal*.] Not literal.

Descending under the earth, is a translation most of all unexact and *illiteral*. Dr. Deussen, *Texts on the Logos*, &c. 1765, p. 251.

ILLITERATE.† *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] 1. Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science: applied to persons.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of caprice. Walton.

The *illiterate* writer, empiric like, applies To minds diseases' unsafe chance remedies: The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began.

Studied with care th' anatomy of man; Seen virtue, vice, and passions in their cause, And fame from science, not from fortune draws. Dryden.

In the first age of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate*, embraced torments and death. Tillotson.

2. Unlearned; rude; barbarous; applied to things.

There are in many places heresy, and blasphemy, and impertinency, and *illiterate* rudenesses. *Ilp. Taylor on Extremepore Prayer*.

ILLITERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with Christianity but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impurities of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. Bayle.

ILLITERATURE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion.

They, who in their present *illiterature* were so prone to sedition,—would be much more so if heated by bookish speculations. Addison, *West Barbary*, (1671), Pref.

If the historian intended hereby to arraign the abjects of *illiterature*. H. Warton, *Specimen of Burnet's Errors*, p. 63.

ILL-LIVED.† *adj.* [*ill* and *live*.] Leading a wicked life.

How too like is this cracked bell to a scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher! His calling is honourable, his noise is heard far enough; but the flaw, which is noted in his life, mars his doctrine, and offends those ears which else would take pleasure in his teaching. *Ilp. Hall, Ocean*, *Medit.* § 56.

ILLNATURE. *n. s.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

*Illnature* inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility to any kindness done him. South.

ILLNATURED.† *adj.* [from *illnature*.] 1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil.

These ill qualities denominated a person *ill-natured*, they being such as make him grivous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. South.

Say, silly bird, th' *ill-nature'd* task refuse; Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. Addison, *Ovid*.

It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. Atterbury.

2. Philips applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase, Rich foreign mold on their *illnature'd* land induce. Philips.

ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATURENESS. *n. s.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLNESS. *n. s.* [from *ill*.] 1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. Locke.

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health. On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his *illness*, he had received the sacrament. Atterbury.

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, during her late visit at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief. Swift.

3. Wickedness. Thus would be great; Art not without animality; but without The *illness* should attend it. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

ILLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.] 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of his dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. Wallis.

2. Contrary to the rules of reason. Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical*. Deasy of Privy.

ILLOGICALLY.† *adv.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

The arguments, which bear hardest upon Socinus, are such as are taken from those Scriptures, which, beyond all possibility of rational contradiction, declare the pre-existence and pre-eminence of Christ, such as *John*, viii. 58. "O Father, with the glory

which I had with thee, before the world was 'I' which all the Socinians in the world could never yet give any clear, proper, and natural exposition of; but unaccountably and illogically pervert and distort them, in defiance of sense, and reason, and all the received ways of interpretation.

South, *Serm.* iii. 259.

**ILLU'GICALNESS.** \* *n. s.* [from *illigal.*] Contrariety to the rules of reason.

The *illigalness* of the inference.

Hemmings, *Works*, iv. 546.

**ILL-STARRED.** \* *adj.* [*ill* and *star.*] Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky.

O, ill-star'd lover! what avails it me

To love thy love? 'thave mine, what boots it thee?

Fincham, *Tr. of Pastor Fido*.

Ill-star'd birds, that listening, not admiring!

Shenstone, *Eleg.* 6.

To **ILLU'DE** † *v. a.* [*illuder*, *Fr.* *illudo*, *Lat.*] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes allwary, sometimes he strook him struth, And falsed oft his blow, 't illude him with such bait.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

If the solitariness of these rocks do not illude me

Shelton, *Tr. of Don Quix.* iv. 1.

In vain we measure this amazing sphere, While its circumference, seeming to be brought Er's into fancy'd space, illudes our vanquish'd thought.

Prior.

To **ILLU'ME** *v. a.* [*illumine*, *Fr.*]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When you same star, that's westward from the pole

Had made his course, 't illume that part of heav'n,

Where now it burns. Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,

Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach

betokens. Thomson, *Summer*.

To **ILLU'MINATE** *v. a.* [*illumine*, *Fr.* *lumen*, *Lat.*]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do those vouchsafes, with thy love-kindling light,

To illumine my dim and dull'd eye. Spenser.

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but

as all nature is illuminated by a single light.

Watson.

He made the stars,

And set them in the firmament of heaven,

To illuminate the earth and rule the night.

Milton, *P. L.*

Reason our guide, what can she more reply

Than that the sun illuminates the sky;

Than that night rises from his absent ray;

And his returning lustre kindles day? Prior.

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the illuminated

with his impostures. Sandys, *Travels*.

When he illuminates the mind with supernatural

light, he does not extinguish that which is natural.

Locke.

1. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

2. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these re-

marks, and to illuminate the several pages with

variety of examples. Watts.

**ILLU'MINATE.** \* *adj.* [from the verb.] En-

lightened.

That famous and truly illuminate doctor, Francis

Junius, the glory of Leyden.

Bp. Hall, *Epist.* D. 1. E. 7.

A precise, pure, illuminate brother!

B. Johnson, *Enr.*

He hath an understanding so illuminate, as he is like to prove the best scholar of all his brethren.

Harington, *Br. View of the Church*, p. 96.

**ILLU'MINATE.** \* *n. s.* One pretending to be enlightened with superior knowledge;

as certain heretics of the sixteenth cen-

tury, called *illuminati*, affected to be;

and as other fanciful persons, the her-

metical philosophers, called *Rosicrucians*,

were sometimes denominated. In

our own times, we have had *illuminati*,

so calling themselves, assembling, in

several parts of Europe, to promote

plans against religion and social order;

and endeavouring, by every method, to

seduce the poor and the ignorant, as

well as the rich and learned, into their

secret machinations. England soon dis-

covered, that these mock philosophers

offered a stone instead of bread, and

darkness visible instead of one chattering

ray of light. Their execrable labours

have been here exposed to detestation

and contempt; but Europe yet mourns

over the misery and ruin which those

labours have occasioned. It is remark-

able, that *illuminate*, as a noun sub-

stantive, in our language, is very old in

a sense of contempt or reprehension;

implying, that those who assumed the

name, took too much upon them.

Another pestilential sect there was, not long since,

of *illuminati* in Arragon, whose founders were a

hypocritical crew of their printers; who, affecting

in themselves and their followers a certain angelic

perfection, fell suddenly to the very counterpoint

of justifying bestiality.

Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion*.

These new *illuminates* have such coggish shifts

with them.

Watson, *Qualities of State*, (1609), p. 44.

Not unlike the refined and quaint illuminators of

our time, *Laus, Abuse of Mr. Henry*, (1614), p. 15.

Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!

Montagu, *App. to Cæsar*, (1685), p. 16.

**ILLU'MINATI.** \* [Latin.] See the

substantive *ILLU'MINATE*.

**ILLU'MINATION.** *n. s.* [*illumination*, Latin;]

*illumination*, *Fr.* from *illuminare*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body alightened, and an *illu-*

mination created. Raleigh, *Hut.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'res are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,

And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. Dryden, *Pers.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their

title from the illumination which a bright genius

givesh to his work. Follen on the *Classics*.

5. Infusion of intellectual light; know-

ledge or grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as

are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by

meditation beforehand, and by prophetic *illumina-*

tion are inspired. Hooker.

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid

and blessing for the illumination of our labours,

and the turning them into good and holy uses.

Beacon.

No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration,

can be so good a sufficient contentment to warrant

those attempts which contradict the common rules

of peace. Sprat, *Serm.*

**ILLU'MINATIVE.** *adj.* [*illuminativ*, *Fr.* from *illuminate*.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire; what admits the *illumination* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air.

Dodgson on *Bodies*.

**ILLU'MINATOR.** \* *n. s.* [from *illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.

Claudian, writing his poems in English, is of

some called the first *illuminator* of the English

tongue. Ferrieston, *Hist. of Dec. Indul.* ch. 7.

2. One whose business it is to decorate

books with pictures at the beginning of

chapters.

Illustrators of manuscripts borrowed their title

from the illumination which a bright genius givesh

to his work. Follen.

To **ILLU'MINE** † *v. a.* [*illumine*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

His understanding was illumined with the beams

of divine truth.

Price, *Prince Henry's Annals*, (1615), p. 12.

To confirm his words, outflow

Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs

Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze

Far round illum'd the bell. Milton, *P. L.*

What in me is dark,

*illumine*! what is low, raise and support!

Milton, *P. L.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cassy, Virgil paid once honest line;

O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. Pope.

**ILLU'SION.** *n. s.* [*illuasio*, Latin; *illusion*,

French.] Mockery; false show; coun-

terfeit appearance; error.

That, dust'd, ill'd by magic lights,

Shall raise such artificial spirit,

As, by the strength of their *illusions*,

Shall draw him on to his confusion. Shaks. *Mac.*

There wanted not some about him that would

have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*.

Beacon, *Hen. VII.*

So oft they fell

Into the same illusion; not as men,

Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd, Milton, *P. L.*

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from

pretended inability, is of all others the most

general and prevailing illusion. Atterbury.

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy

endeavour to cheat men into security, and defeat

their salvation. Rogers.

To dream once more I close my willing eye,

Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! Pope.

We must use some illusion to render a pastoral

delightful; and this consists in exposing the best

side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its

miseries. Pope.

**ILLU'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *illusus*, *Lat.*] De-

ceiving by false show.

The haughty brags, who like false dreams,

*Illusive* dreams in misyack forms express. Blackmore.

While the fond soul

Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,

Still paints the *illusive* form. Thomson, *Spring*.

**ILLU'SIVELY.** \* *adv.* [from *illusive*.] In a

deceptive manner.

**ILLU'SIVENESS.** \* *n. s.* [from *illusive*.] De-

ception; false appearance. Ash.

**ILLU'SORY.** *adj.* [from *in* and *lagorius*, *Lat.* *illuasio*, *Fr.*] Deceiving; fraud-

ulent.

Subtlety, in those who make profession to teach

or defend truth, hath posess'd for a virtue; a virtue

indeed, which, consisting for the most part in

nothing but the fallacious and *illusive* use of

obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make

men more conceited in their ignorance. Locke.

**To illustrate.** *ILLUSTRATE* v. a. [*illustrare*, Lat. *illustrare*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.

Then let us borrow from the glorious sun  
A little light to illustrate this act.

*Moss, Song of the Soul, i. li. 7.*  
Being illustrated by the sun, it [the front of the house] might yield the more graceful aspect.

*Watson on Architecture.*

2. To brighten with honour.

Master to me of glory! whom their hate  
*Illustrates*, when they see all regal power  
Given me to quell their pride. *Alford, P. L.*  
These she enroll'd her garter'd knights among,  
*Illustrating* the noble list. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular concerns,  
From tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters  
of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

**ILLUSTRATION.** n. s. [*illustratio*, Fr. from *illustrare*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living  
illustrations of this emblem. *L. E. K. R.*  
Space and duration, ideas that have something  
very abstruse and peculiar in their nature,  
the comparing them one with another may perhaps  
be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*

**ILLUSTRATIVE.** *adj.* [from *illustrate*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative*  
argumentation, to induce their enthusiasms onto  
the people. *Brown.*

Purging and pruning with all industry,  
What's dead or useless, less demonstrative,  
What's dull or flaccid, sought *illustrative*.

*Moss, Song of the Soul, i. li. 41.*  
We should suppose this also an additional  
*illustrative* note. *Biblioth. Bibl. Oxf. i. 47.*

**ILLUSTRATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically,  
metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with  
reference to action. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**ILLUSTRATOR.** n. s. [*Latin*; *illustrator*, Fr.] One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies. *Colgrave.*

The right glorious *illustrator* of virtue.

*Chapman, Sonnets at the end of his Homer.*  
**ILLUSTRIOUS.** *adj.* [*illustratus*, Lat. *illustrare*, Fr.] One whose own word was at first *illustrare*. "You may be an ornament to that illustrious family." Lett. in 1566. Sidney State-Pap. vol. i. p. 9.]

1. Bright; shining.

Shaking his illustrious tresses.  
*Sandys, Ovid. B. 2.*

His locks behind,  
*Illustrous* on his shoulders bedrid with wings,  
Lay waving round. *Milton, P. L. 2.*

2. Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most illustrious titles are  
derived from things sacred. *South.*  
Of every nation, each illustrious name,  
Such toys as those have chanced into mine. *Dryden, Jun.*

**ILLUSTRIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disclaimed not to appear at festival entertainments,  
that he might more illustriously manifest  
his charity. *Albany.*

You carrying with you all the world can lose  
To all the world illustriously are lost. *Pope.*

**ILLUSTRIOUSNESS.** n. s. [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

**ILLUXURIOUS.** \* *adj.* [in and luxuriously.] Not luxuriously.

The widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters  
quitted the illustrious soil of their native country,  
for the more elegant pleasures of the English  
court. *Let. Orrery on Shy, p. 104.*

**ILL-WILL.** n. s. [*ill* and *will*.] Disposition to envy or hatred.

Thereby he may gather  
The ground of your *ill-will*, and so remove it.  
*Shakespeare, K. Rich. III.*

*Ros.* Why look you so upon me?  
*Phib.* For no *ill-will* I bear you.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
**ILL-WILLER.** n. s. One who wishes or intends ill to another.

If I were a man, I would fight for you; sure  
you have some *ill-willers*; I would slay them.

*Bacon, and Fl. Caput's Revenge.*  
Having usually many *ill-willers*, many dis-  
affected malcontents. *Harrison, Works, i. 93.*

**I'm.** Contracted from *I am*.

**Im** is used commonly, in composition, for  
*in* before mute letters. What is *im* in  
Latin, when it is not negative, is often  
*em* in French; and our writers, as the  
Latin or French occurs to their minds,  
use *im* or *em*; formerly *im* was more  
common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

**IMAGE.** n. s. [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.] 1. Any corporeal representation, generally  
used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this image and supererogation?  
*St. Matt. xlii. 30.*

The one is too like an image, and says nothing;  
and the other too like my lady's oldest son, ever  
more talking. *Shakespeare.*

Thy brother I,  
Even like a story image, cold and numb. *Shaksp.*

The image of a deity may be a proper object  
for that which is but the image of a religion, death.  
Still must I be upbraided with your line;  
But your late brother did not prize me less,  
Because I could not boast of images. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.

Manasseh not the carved image in God's house.  
*2 Chron. xxxiii. 7.*

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may 'st thou live,  
To bear his image and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,  
And liv'd by looking on his image;  
But now two virtuous of his princely semblance  
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
He made us to his image all agree;  
That which is the soul, what that must be,  
Or not the maker's image, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're  
weary,  
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,  
The images of revolt. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:  
The image of a wicked beinous fault  
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

The face of things a frightful image bears,  
And present death in various forms appears.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing  
to the mind; a picture drawn in the  
fancy.

The image of the just  
I'll show you here at large. *Shakespeare.*

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive  
Image of night delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angels,  
we may have a clear idea of the number one  
thousand angels; but the image, or sensible idea,

we cannot distinguish by fancy from the image of  
a figure that has nine hundred angels. *Watts.*

**IMAGE-WORSHIP.** n. s. The worship of  
images or idols.

They are endeavouring to make provelities, which  
are started at image-worship.

*Trapp, Popery truly stated, P. I.*  
In 787 another council met at Constantinoople  
first, and was afterwards translated to Nice, in  
which the decree of the former synod was ex-  
plored, and image-worship first established in the  
church. This council was called, by the express  
leave, a bogged image-worshipper.

*Dig. Bull, Corrupt, of the Ch. of Rome.*  
**To IMAGE.** v. a. [from the noun.] To  
copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be imaged,  
which are such things wherof we can have no  
notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind  
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades  
Went quick. *Philips.*

His ear oft fringed with the *imag'd* voice  
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate some future bad shall join  
In sad similitude of grief to mine,  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And image charms he must behold no more.

*Pope.*

**IMAGERY.** n. s. [from *image*.] 1. Sensible representations; pictures;  
statues.

Of marble stone was cut  
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Spenker, F. Q.*

When in those oratories might you see  
Rich carvings, portraits, and *imagery*;  
Where every figure to the life express'd  
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden, Æn. Tale.*

Your gift of two large golden be  
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,  
And high emboss'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part  
with beauties and fantastic *imagery*. *Dry. Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?  
Scattered from the world, and all its care,  
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear. *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the  
paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade  
and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; ima-  
ginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the  
*imagery* of a melancholic fancy, such as mixing  
men mistakes for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such de-  
scriptions as force the image of the  
thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance  
of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

5. Form; make.

They are our brethren, and pieces of the same  
*imagery* with ourselves. *Fetham, Res. li. 53.*

**IMAGINABLE.** *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from  
*imaginer*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to  
obey what they cannot esteem. *South.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*,  
retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

**IMAGINANT.** *adj.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imag-  
ining; forming ideas.

We will require what the force of imagination  
is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon  
another body. *Bacon.*

**IMAGINANT.** n. s. One who is prone to  
form strange ideas.

Fecundation is the power and act of imagination,  
intensive upon our bodies, than the body of the  
*imaginant*. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.*

The air of common report, or the single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy *imaginist*. *Spenser on Prodiges*, (1665), p. 225.

**IMAGINARY.** *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,  
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. *Shakspeare*.

Expectation whirled me round;  
The imaginary relish is so sweet,  
That it enchains my sense.

Fortune is nothing else but a power imagination, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed.

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,  
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures?

*Addison, Cato.*

**IMAGINATION.** *n.s.* [*imaginatio*, Latin, *imagination*, Fr. from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. Imagination is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present; for I comprehend in this imagination feigned and as pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings.

*Bacon*.

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*; when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its image.

*Glennville*.

O whether shall I run, or which way fly  
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,  
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!  
For dire imagination still pursues me.

Where beams of warm imagination play,  
The memory's soft figures melt away.

*Pope*.

2. Conception; image of the mind; idea. Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations; sometimes the active passion of love clears and clears her invention.

*Sidney*.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
An outward honour for an inward toil;  
And, for unfeigned imaginations,  
They often feel a world of restless cares.

*Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Better I were without  
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;  
And woe, by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and strong.

*Dennis*.

3. Contrivance; scheme. Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their imaginations against me.

*Lam. iii. 60.*

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion. We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us.

*Locke*.

**IMAGINATIVE.** *adj.* [*imaginativus*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fantastic; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oftentimes they do that which they do not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Lay fetters and constraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastical parts, because our fancy is usually placed with the entertainment of shadows and gauds.

*Dr. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

To **IMAGINE.** *v.a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.; *imaginar*, Lat.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,  
Bring them home, I pray thee, with *imagine*'d speed.

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition?

*Locke*.

2. To scheme; to contrive. They intruded evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device.

*Ps. xli. 11.*

**IMAGINER.** *n.s.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a quarter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**IMAGINING.** *n.s.* [from *imagine*.] Fancy; imagination.

Present fears

Are less than horrible *imaginings*.

*Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To **IMBA'LG.** \* See To **EMBALM**.

**IMBA'RG.** \* See **EMBARGO**.

**IMBA'RMEN.** \* *n.s.* Bar or opposition. See To **EMBAR**.

Only her poverity was the maine imberment of her marriage.

*Tr. of Boccaccio, (1690), p. 110.*

To **IMBA'RK.** \* See To **EMBARKE**.

To **IMBA'RS.** \* *v.a.* [from *barra*.] To lay up in a barn.

If a farmer hath both a fair harvest, and that also well in and *imberred*, and continuing safe there, yet if God give him not the grace to use and utter this well, all his advantages are to his loss.

*Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 30.*

To **IMBA'RS.** \* *v.a.* To debuse. See To **EMBASE**.

They that *imbase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural.

*Dr. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8. ch. 4.*

To **IMBA'SE.** \* *v.n.* To sink in value.

The books of the learned themselves, by ambitiously heaping up the conceits and authorities of other men, increase much in the bulk, but do as much *imbase* in true value.

*Hales, Rem. p. 25.*

To **IMBA'STARDIZE.** \* *v.a.* [from *bastardize*.] To convict of being a bastard, or degenerate.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall fast.

*Milton, Economical. Pref.*

To **IMBA'THE.** \* *v.a.* [from *bathe*.] To bathe all over. Not of Milton's coinage, as I long since had an opportunity of proving.

Fear had taught to barre  
His knees from desire to press too farre,  
To *imbathe* themselves.

*Tasso's Aminta Engl. (1698), A. I. S. I.*

And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*  
In nectar'd lavens, strew'd with asphodel.

*Milton, Comus.*

Methinks a sovran and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears, and the sweet odour of the returning good *imbathe* his soul with the fragrance of Heaven.

*Milton, of Reg. in Eng. B. I.*

**IMBE'CILE.**† *adj.* [*imbecillitas*, Lat.; *imbecille*, Fr.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

We were, in respect to God, *imbecile* and lost.

*Barrow, Works, vol. ii. § 22.*

To **IMBE'CILE.**† *v.a.* [from the adjective.] This word is corruptly written *embezzle*. Dr. Johnson.—This is not the fact.

*Embezzle*, or *embezzle*, is formed from a very different word. See To **EMBEZZLE**. Our old lexicography defines "to *imbecill*, to purloin," but not to weaken. See Bullokar's Expositor. Bishop Jeremy Taylor uses the verb before us, *imbecile*, simply in the sense of *weaken*, without any allusion to injustice, which Dr. Johnson affixes to it in the example from that great man's "Holy Living;" but a second from his "Holy Dying" will prove what I assert.] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations; simply, to weaken.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbecilled*.

*Dr. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death should so *imbecill* man's courage and understanding.

*Dr. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 7. ch. 3.*

To **IMBE'CILLITATE.** \* *v.a.* [from *imbecillity*.] To weaken; to render feeble.

The man, being skilful in natural magic, did use all the artifices his subtilty could devise to *imbecillitate* the earl.

*Arthur Wilson's Hist. of James I.*

**IMBE'CILITY.** *n.s.* [*imbecillitas*, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argues *imbecillity* and imperfection.

*Hobbes*.

No *imbecillity* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein.

*Hobbes*.

We that are strong must bear the *imbecillity* of the impotent, and not please ourselves.

*Hobbes*.

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecillity*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked.

*Hobbes*.

Strength would be lord of *imbecillity*. And the rude son would strike his father dead.

*Shakspeare*.

*Imbecillity*, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them.

*Arg. Clarendon*.

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecillity* immediately seized and laid hold of him.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**IMBE'DDED.** \* See **EMBEDDED**.

A number of glands imbedded in the cellular substance.

*Outlines of Anatomy, ch. l. § 5.*

**IMBE'LLICK.** \* *adj.* [in and *bellicus*, Latin.] Not warlike. See **BELLIC**. Cockerm.

The *imbecill* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.

*Julius, Sin Signat. (1635), p. 423.*

To **IMBE'ZZLE.** \* *v.a.* To steal; to purloin; to take from. See To **EMBEZZLE**.

He could, by his providence, preserve the books so written from being *imbezelled* or corrupted.

*Goodman, Writ. Ec. Conf. p. 13.*

**IMBEZZLEMENT.** \* *n.s.* Theft. See **EMBEZZLEMENT**.

I must require you to use diligence in preventing specially those purloinings and *imbezementations*, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house.

*Bacon, Charges, Art. p. 13.*

To **IMBI'BE.**† *v.a.* [*imbibo*, Lat.; *imbiber*, Fr.]

1. To drink in; to draw in. A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbeeth* more of the salt.

*Brown*.

The torrent merciless *imbibes*,  
Commissions, perquisites, aid bribes.

*Swift*.

Illumin'd wide  
The dewy-skirted clouds imbued the sun.

Thomson, *Autumn*.

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have imbibed this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises.

Hammond.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has imbibed from custom.

Locke.

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to imbibe concerning them.

Watts, *Improv. of the Mind*.

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive. Dr. Johnson.—Cotgrave translates the French *imbiber* into "imbued, moistened, soaked, or drunk in." But see *To IMBUE*.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallic salt.

Newton.

**IMBIBER. n. s.** [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong imbibers of sulphurous steams.

Robinson.

**IMBIBITION. n. s.** [*Imbibe*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the coagulation of bodies, which maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation.

Bacon.

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but to moisture not; and to all manifestation there is required an imbibition.

Bacon.

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the imbibition of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected.

Boyle.

**To IMBITTER. v. a.** [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which imbitter their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community.

Addison, *Free*.

Is there any thing that more imbitters the enjoyments of this life than shame?

South.

3. To exasperate.

**IMBITTERER. n. s.** [from the verb.] That which makes bitter.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the embitterer of the cup of joy.

Johnson in *Taylor's Sermon*.

**To IMBLAZON. v. a.** [*blazon*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of heraldry. See *To EMBLAZON*.

To describe races and games, Or tiling furniture, imblazon'd shields.

Milton, *P. L.*

**IMBLAZONRY.\*** See *EMBLAZONRY*.

**To IMBODDY. v. a.** [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals

An heavenly form embodied, and array'd  
With robes of light.

Dryden.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immortalized spirits, yet it is more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude.

Glennville, *Scripta*.

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I lay you am so imbodied yours,

That she which marries you must marry me.

Shakespeare.

Never since created, man

Met such embodied force, as oam'd with thee,  
Could merit more than that small infantry

Milton, *P. L.*

Ward'd off by cranes.  
Under their hand embodied all in one.

Milton, *P. L.*

Then Cæsar came, who led a num'rous band  
Of troops embodied from the Sabine land.

Dryden, *Æn.*

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those straits we shall meet with the same  
metal or mineral embodied in stone, or lodged in  
coal, that elsewhere we found in marble.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

**To IMBODDY. v. n.** To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,  
Imbodies and imbrutes, till she quite lose  
The divine property of her first being.

Milton, *Comas*.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday,  
and another idea of white from another snow to-day,  
put together in your mind, imbody and run  
into one.

Locke.

**To IMBOLL. v. n.** [from *boil*.] To exstimate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not now in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace,  
The knight imboling in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces, and gan soon unbrace  
His grasping hold.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

**To IMBOLDEN. v. a.** [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die:

Nothing imboldens sin so much as mercy.

Shakespeare, *Timon*.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, which hath something imboldened me to this unseasoned intrusion,

Shakespeare, *M. Wives of Windsor*.

I was the more imboldened, because I found I

had a soul congenial to his.

Dryden.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;  
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay.

Dryden, *Æn.*

Their virtues and superior genius imboldened them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms.

Swift.

**IMBONITY.\*** n. s. [in and *bonitas*, Lat.] Want of goodness. See *BONITY*.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discomfits, imbonities, inseparably are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish sea.

Barton, *Anat. of Med. p. 213.*

**To IMBORDER.\*** v. a. [from *border*.] To terminate; to bound.

Thick-woven arborets, and flowers

Imborder'd on each bank.

Milton, *P. L.*

**To IMBOSK.\*** v. n. [*imboscare*, Ital. "to enter a wood, to lay in ambush, to take shelter as a deer doth." Florio, 1598.] To lie concealed.

They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest; they would imbosc.

Milton, *Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.*

**To IMBOSK.\*** v. a. [See the neuter verb.] To conceal; to hide.

Requesting him to depart, and imbosc himself in the mountain, which was very near.

Shelton, *Tr. of Don Quix. fol. 46. b.*

**To IMBOSS.\*** See *To EMBOSS*.

**To IMBOSSOM. v. a.** [from *bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,

By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the Son.

Milton, *P. L.*

Villages imbosom'd soft in trees,  
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd.

Thomson.

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late imbosom'd guest,

Yet but a babe, with milk of sight he nurse.

Sidney.

Who glad t'imbosom his affection vile,  
Did all she might, more plainly to appear.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

**To IMBO'UND. v. a.** [from *bound*.] To enclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,

Which was imbound'd in this beautiful clay.

Shakespeare.

**To IMBOW.†** v. a. [from *bow*.] The word at first was *embow*. See what is noticed, in respect to the orthography, in *EMBOW*.] To arch; to vault.

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off.

Bacon.

**To IMBOW'EL.\*** See *To EMBOWEL*. Donne writes it *imbowel*.

**To IMBOW'ER.†** v. a. [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

You whom highest heaven imbowers,

Praise the Lord with all your powers.

Sirind, *Po. calisi.*

A shady bank.

Thick over-head with verdant roof imbower'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

And stooping thence retir'd  
In spotless peace retir'd.

Thomson.

**To IMBOWER.\*** v. n. See *To EMBOWER*.

**IMBOWMENT. n. s.** [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any imbowment new any of the walls left.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

**To IMBO'X.\*** v. a. [*emboister*, *emboiter*, Fr. whence to *emboss*, for *embox*, in the sense of *enclose*. See the third sense of *EMBOSS*.] To shut or close up as in a box.

Cotgrave, and *Sherwood*.

**To IMBRAID.\*** v. a. [See *To EMBRAID*.] To upbraid. Obsolete.

Halcut.

**To IMBRA'NGLE. v. a.** To entangle. A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats

They're catch'd to knotted law like nets;

In which, when once they are imbraungled,

The more they stir, the more they're tangled.

Hudibras.

**IMBRE'D.\*** part. [from *imbreed*.] Generated within. See *To IMBREED*.

To be wise, that is, to search the truth, is a disposition imbreed in every man.

Hobart, on *Providence*, p. 288.

**To IMBRE'ED.\*** v. a. [in and *breed*.] To generate within; to imbreed; to produce.



These Jesuits endeavour by all means to imbrue that ferrency and obstinacy in their scholars.

*Sir E. Stanley, State of Nat. H. S. S.*

**IMBRICATE.** *adj.* [*imbricatus*, from *imbrex*, Lat.] Laid one under another.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, ovate and imbricate.

*Russet, Acc. of Indian Serpents, p. 7.*

**IMBRICATED.** *adj.* [*imbricatus*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-like.

**IMBRICATION.** *n. s.* [*imbricus*, Lat.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat imbrications, and many other fineries.

*Derham.*

**TO IMBROWEN.** *v. a.* [*Ital. imbrunir*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote The open field, and where the unpeep'd shade

*Imbrow'd the noontide brow'n.* *Milton, P. L.*

The foot grows black with dust imbrown'd.

And in thy pocket glingling half-smote. *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear Imbrown the slope, and not on the pasture. *Pope.*

*Imbrown'd* with native bronze, lo! Heavily smote. *Pope.*

**TO IMBUE.** *v. a.* [*from in and brue*.]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. This seems indifferently written with *in* or *em*. I have here sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed Of mighty wounds, with wide wounds opened.

And by thy cruel darts to these subdu'd. *Spenser.*

There streams a spring of blood so fast

From those deep wounds, as all endur'd the face

Of that secured caulf. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

The merciless Turks, imbued with the Christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil.

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,

Whose arrows in my blood their wings imbue.

*Spenser.*

Lucius pities the offenders, That would imbue their hands in Cato's blood.

*Addison.*

Lo! these hands in murder are imbued,

Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*

There, where two ways in equal parts divide,

The dreadful monster from each dency'd

Two bleeding babes depending at her side;

Whose panting vitals, warm with life she draws,

And in their hearts embues her cruel cauld. *Pope.*

His virgin sword Ægæus' veins imbued;

The murder fell, and blood stood 'd for blood.

*Pope.*

A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal injury than imbue his hands in blood.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathos kisses, and did oft imbue

The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**TO IMBRUTE.** *v. a.* [*from brute, Ital. imbrutare*.] To degrade to brutality.

We find how far natural corruption, improved with ignorance and want of education or religion, can imbrute the manners of men.

*By, Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 16.*

I, who ere contemned With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd

Into a beast, and, mix'd with bestial sense,

This essence to incarnate and imbute.

*Milton, P. L.*

**TO IMBUE.** *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The soul grows clouded by contagion, Imbodies and imbrates, till the quite lose The divine property of her first being.

*Milton, Comm.*

**TO IMBUE.** *v. a.* [*imbua*, Lat.] This word, which seems wanting in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adjective is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or dye.

Her face with blushing shamefacedness imbued.

*Spenser, B. I.*

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply imbued with other principles.

*Dodley.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly imbued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour.

*Hogge.*

Where a mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears imbued and tintured with the colour.

*Woodward.*

**TO IMBUE.** *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French. The word is old in our lexicography; and

Sherwood defines it "to pursue up."

**IME.** *n. s.* [*Su. Goth. imm, ime*, vapor; *Sax. hyjme*.] Rime. Used in this sense in the Craven Dialect.

**IMITABILITY.** *n. s.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

**IMITABLE.** *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.] *imitable*, Fr.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How all the most base men, and separate from all imitable qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course.

*Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most imitable virtues, I account the relation of them improper for history.

*Hayward.*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being imitable by greater numbers.

*Atterbury.*

**TO IMITATE.** *v. a.* [*imitor*, Lat.; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We imitate and practice to make swifter motions than any out of your markets.

*Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and imitate a god. *Cooley.*

I would careen some stable-man of note, And imitate his language and his coat.

*Bromston, Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, And that sustain'd an imitated shield. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, imitate an ode! *Gay.*

**IMITATION.** *n. s.* [*imitatio*, Lat.; *imitation*, Fr.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true imitations of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

In the way of imitation, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

**IMITATIVE.** *adj.* [*imitativus*, Lat.]

1. Inclined to copy; as, Man is an imitative being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; as, Painting is an imitative art.

3. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace, Was imitative of the first in Thracia. *Dryden.*

**IMITATOR.** *n. s.* [*Lat. imitator*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet.

**IMITATORSHIP.** *n. s.* [*from imitator*.] The office or employment of an imitator.

My soul adores judicial scholarship; But when to servile imitatorship Some supine Athenian pen is prest, 'Tis worse than apish.

*Marton, Scourge of Vill. ill. 9.*

**IMMACULATE.** *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat.; *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To purify this commandment immaculate and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ.

*Hooker.*

His words are hands, his thoughts are oracles; His love sincere, his virtues immaculate. *Shakspeare.*

The king, whose countenances count a mint-like and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age.

*Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure From other guilt as that Heaven did not hold One more immaculate. *Denham, Scylla.*

2. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, immaculate, and silver fountain, From whence this stream, through muddy passages,

Hadst had his current and del'd himself. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

**IMMACULATELY.** *adv.* [*from immaculate*.] Without blemish; purely.

**IMMACULATENESS.** *n. s.* [*from immaculate*.] Purity; innocence.

Cadour and immaculateness of conversation. *W. Mountague, Dr. Ess. P. I. (1648.) p. 140.*

**IMMACULATE.** *adj.* [*from mail*.] Wearing mail or armour.

*Swarms*

Of men immail'd. *Browne, Brit. Poet. il. 4.*

**IMMABLE.** *adj.* [*in and malleus*, a hammer, Latin.] Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed.

Oh the stiffness of a Homish seal! how immalleable does it render their story natures to the force of all humane impressions!

*Memoirs of Sir Edmund Burke, (1682.) p. 79.*

**TO IMMANGLE.** *v. a.* [*from manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind With all thy charms, although this corporal rind Thou hast immangled. *Milton, Comm.*

**IMMANE**.† *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of the word, and gives no example. It is, by our old writers, often coupled with *cruelly*, to denote excessive or monstrous cruelty; and Cockeram defines *immane*, cruel, wild. See also **IMMANELY**.

Doth it not appertain to the just judgement of God to avenge such *immane* cruelties?

*Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616), p. 179. Those *immane* cruelties, which divers have exercised upon men's dead bodies.

*Fielding, Attila*, (1622), p. 207.

*Immane* Atreus, weeping Pleiades, Orion, with all storms plows up the seas.

*Sandys, Job*, p. 15.

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February, and commencement of March?

*Kilgus, B. i. ch. 17*, §. 3.

**IMMANUEL**.† *adv.* [*from immane*.] Monstrously; cruelly.

They have not done the same by the power of miracles and integrity of life, but only by dint of sword, which did to *immanely* and barbarously make havoc of them, to the destruction of some millions. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 178. A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but *immanely* cruel.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. i.*

**IMMANENCY**.† *n. s.* [*in* and *maneo*, Lat.] Internal dwelling.

The *immanency* and inherency of this power in Jesus is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased.

*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

**IMMANENT**. *adj.* [*immanent*, Fr.; *in* and *maneo*, Lat.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow views, we ascribe intelligence, volition, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville*.

What he wills and intends onto, he wills and intends from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South*.

**IMMANIFEST**. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**IMMANITY**.† *n. s.* [*immanitas*, Lat.; *immanitè*, Fr.] A word very common in Shakespeare's time, and since; but Dr. Johnson has no other example than the single one from Shakespeare; and the commentators on the poet, explaining its meaning, have yet left it unsupported by any other instance.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural, that such *immanity* and bloody strife should reign among professors of new faiths.

*Shakespeare*.

Maximinos, for the *immanity* of his mind and doings, was usually termed Cyclops, Busiris, Phalaris, Typhon.

*Dante King, Stern. 5 Nov. 1608*, p. 25.

We shall be but most assured to taste of their fierce *immanities*. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 138.

A belluine kind of *immanity* never ranged so among men.

*Boswell, Lett. iii. 15*.

The poet brings in his golden blinding the rusticks for their *immanity*.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trac. p. 833.*

**IMMARCESIBLE**.† *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin; *immarcescibile*, old Fr. Cotgrave, and Roquefort.] Unfading.

So unintermitting discipline, that you forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall come, you may receive the *immarcescible* crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

*Form of Councils of Bishops*, (1629). This crown, which Thou hast laid up for me, is *immarcescible*.

*Ep. Holt, Med. of the Love of Christ*, §. 11. They were inflamed with the desire of enlarging the kingdom of Christ here, and of obtaining that *immarcescible* crown hereafter.

*Mary on the Seven Churches*, ch. 3.

If the prize which we expect in the race of our imperfect obedience be an *immarcescible* crown.

*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

Not for a garland of flowers, but for wreaths of *immarcescible* glory.

*Hallywell, Midampur*, p. 105.

**IMMARTIAL**. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My powers are unfit, *Chapman, Odyssey*.

To **IMMARTIAL**.† *v. a.* [*in* and *martial*.] To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nose, to *immortal* our noted outward garments.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

With thy deity Shade and *immortal* the errors of my pen.

*Marton, Pign. Image, Addr. to Good Opinion*, (1598).

**IMMUTABLE**.† *adj.* [*in* and *matchable*.] Not matchable; peerless.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met, Men in those times *immutable* for wit.

*Mir. for Mag.*, p. 630.

**IMMATERIA**. *adj.* [*immaterial*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Lat.]

1. **INCORPOREAL**; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontents, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever do dwell. *Hosier*.

As then the soul a substance hath alone, Better the body, in which she is confin'd;

So hath she not a body of her own, But is a spirit and *immaterial* mind. *Devics*.

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us.

*Deacy of Pity*. No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson*.

2. **UNIMPORTANT**; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected. Dr. Johnson.—This censure is questionable, when the second sense of *material* is considered; to which this is opposed. See **MATERIAL**.

**IMMATERIALITY**.† *n. s.* [*from immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

There are sicknesses that walk in darkness, and there are exterminating angels that fly wrapt up in the curtains of immateriality.

*Ep. Taylor, Pinner. Sermon on the Count. of Corbary*.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality.

*Watts*.

**IMMATERIALLY**. *adv.* [*from immaterial*.]

In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporeal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**IMMATERIALIZED**.† *n. s.* [*from immaterial*.] One who professes immateriality.

Dr. George Berkeley became founder of a sect, called *immaterialists*. *Boswell, Lett. to Ld. Carteret*.

**IMMATERIALIZED**. *adj.* [*from in* and *materia*, Lat.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville, Scrypica*.

**IMMATERIALIZEDNESS**. *n. s.* [*from immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

**IMMATERIALIZED**.† *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and *immaterial*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Dacot*.

After a long inquiry of things *immaterial* in matter, I intrepone some object which is *immaterial*, or less *materia*; such as this of *immateriality*. *Dacot*.

Thilo makes all *immaterial* beings to be created in this first day. *More, Conj. Coll.* p. 144.

**IMMATERIALITY**.† *adj.* [*immaterial*, Lat.]

1. Not ripe.

*Immaturation* or *unripe* hopes. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. §29.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion.

The land enterprise of Panama was an ill measured and *immaterial* counsel, grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Dacot*.

This is your time for faction and debate, For partial favour, and perverted hate: Let now your *immaterial* disposition cease, Sit quiet. *Dryden*.

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

How were we affected here in England for prince Henry's *immaterial* death!

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 163. We are pleased, and call not that death *immaterial*, if a man lives till seventy.

*By Taylor, Rule of Living Hdg.*

**IMMATURELY**.† *adv.* [*from immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

They ripen though you crop them *immaturely*.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trac.* p. 235. Had not his thread of life been *immaturely* cut, he might have surpassed the age of any of his royal ancestors.

*Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.* p. 110. Must noble Hastings *immaturely* die?

*Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings*.

**IMMATURENESS**.† *n. s.* [*from immature*.]

**IMMATUREITY**.† *n. s.* [*from immature*.] Incapacity; a state short of completion.

In state, many things at first are crude and hard to digest, which time and deliberation can supply and concoct; but in religion, wherein is an *immaturity*, nothing out of season, it goes far otherwise. *Milton, Ros. of Ch. Gov. B. i.*

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgement. *Glanville*.

**IMMATERIALITY**. *n. s.* [*immaterial*, Lat.]

Want of power to pass. So it is used

in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording passage.

From this plégen proceed white cold tumours, viscosity, and consequently immobility of the joints.

**IMMEASURABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *measure*.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them.

*Hosier.*

From the shore  
They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss,  
Outrageous as a sea, dark, woful, wild.

*Milton, P. L.*

*Immeasurable* strength they might behold,  
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean.

*Milton, S. A.*

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with that can see such tremendous objects wading through those *immeasurable* depths of ether?

*Adrian, Guardian.*

Not friends are there, our vessels to convey,  
Nor ours to cut the *immeasurable* way.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

**IMMEASURABLY**. *adv.* [*from immeasurable*.] Immensely; beyond all measure. The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their death.

*Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd  
*Immeasurably*; all things shall be your prey.

*Milton, P. L.*

**IMMEASURABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *measure*.] Exceeding common measure.

Geniuses, and such dreadful weights,  
As far exceed men in their *immeasurable* might.

*Spenser, F. Q. li. s. 8.*

**IMMECHANICAL**. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanics.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the established laws of nature.

*Clyene.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions.

*Mead.*

**IMMEDICIACY**. *n. s.* [*from immediate*.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to Shakspeare.

*He led our powers,*

Bore the commission of my place and person,  
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,  
And call itself your brother.

*Shakspeare, C. Lear.*

**IMMEDDIATE**. *adj.* [*immediate*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens.

*Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure.

*Abel.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. Prior therefore should not have written more *immediate*.

*Immediate* are my needs, and my relief  
Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words,  
But find supply *immediate*.

*Shakspeare, Timon.*

Death discount'd that day,  
Which he proclaims already vain and void,  
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,  
By some *immediate* stroke.

*Milton, P. L.*

But she, how'er, of victory sure,  
Contents the wrath too long delay'd;  
And arm'd with more *immediate* power,  
Calls cruel silence to her aid.

*Prior.*

**IMMEDIATELY**. *adv.* [*from immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop: is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God.

*South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip  
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton  
*Immediately* to marry.

*Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

**IMMEDIATENESS**. *n. s.* [*from immediate*.]

1. Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

**IMMEDICABLE**. *adj.* [*immedicabile*, French; *immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

For which *immedicabile* blow,  
Due to that time, me dooming heaven ordain'd,  
Wherein confusion absolutely reign'd.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 529.*

Wherein had occurred such abundance of malignant humours, that it might truly be said, it was *immedicabile*.

*T. of Roccotini, (1695) p. 136.*

My griefs ferment and rage,  
Nor less than wounds *immedicabile*,  
Rankle and fester, and gangrene  
To black mortification.

*Milton, S. A.*

**IMMELDIOUS**. *adj.* [*in* and *melodious*.] Not melodious; unmusical.

My lute be as thou wast, when thou didst grow  
With green mother in some shady grove.  
When *immedious* winds but us'd thee move.

*Drummond, Sonn. to his Lute.*

**IMMEMORABLE**. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering; unworthy of remembrance.

*Huloet, and Bullokar.*

**IMMEMORIAL**. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some *immemorial* in writing; yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom.

*Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of so aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat.

*South.*

**IMMEMORIALITY**. *n. s.* [*from immemorial*.] Beyond memory.

Both word and thing being *immemorially* known in Greece.

*Bentley, Phil. Lij. 4. § 50.*

**IMMENSE**. *adj.* [*immense*, French; *immensus*, Latin.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense*!

That all this good of evil shall produce!

*Milton, P. L.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immense* being.

*Greus.*

**IMMENSELY**. *adv.* [*from immense*.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely* bigger than all its corporeal mass.

*Bentley.*

**IMMENSENESS**. *n. s.* [*from immense*.] Unbounded greatness.

The *immense* of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised for us.

*Merr. Crit. Cate. p. 42.*

The immensity of the victory, and the consequences that might have attended it.

*Ld. Chardon, Ljfr. ii. 512.*

**IMMENSITY**. *n. s.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repenting, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*.

He that will consider that the *immensity* of this fabric, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may shew that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings.

*Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,  
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,  
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,  
Are mine, are centers.

*Blackmore, Creation.*

**IMMENSURABILITY**. *n. s.* [*from immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

**IMMENSURABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

One God of *immensurable* majesty.

*Old Poem in Athol's Theat. Chem. (1652) p. 306.*

**IMMENSURATE**. *adj.* [*in* and *mensuratus*, Latin.] Unmeasured.

It fell into the *immensurate* distance from it.

*W. Montague, Den. Est. P. ii. (1654) p. 169.*

**TO IMMERGE**. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] 1. To put under water.

2. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

Their heads are grown, their souls are *immerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud.

*Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1685) p. 308.*

**IMMERIT**. *n. s.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be so.

*Buckling.*

**IMMERITED**. *adj.* [*Lat. immeritus*.] Not deserved.

Those, on whom I have in the pious manner showed my bounty, and *immerited* favour, have darted on me.

*King Charles in the Princely Palace, p. 270.*

**IMMERITOUS**. *adj.* [*Latin, immeritus*.] Undeserving; of no value.

A frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse.

*Milton, Coleridge.*

**TO IMMURSE**. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] 1. To put under water.

2. To sink or cover deep.

He stood

More than a mile *immured* within the wood;

At once the wild was laid.

*Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immured* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world.

*Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still *immured* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them.

*Addison, Freethinker.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world; we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and immerse ourselves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Altebury.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immersed in the enjoyments of this. *Altebury.*

**IMMERSED.** *adj.* [*immergens*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

**IMMERSION.** *n. s.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river *Styx*, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immersion*. *Altebury.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

If it were true, that all the swallows which inhabit a country, plunge into the water or mud annually in October, and rise from their subaqueous bed in the following April; there must have been frequent opportunities of observing them, either in the instant of their *immersion*, or, what is much more curious, in the moment of their emergence, or during their long repose at the bottom of the pool. *Fr. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, sever from the rules of their body faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Altebury.*

It was the Platonic doctrine, that humane souls or minds descended from above, and were sowed in generation, that they were stunned, stupefied, and intoxicated by this descent and *immersion* into animal nature. *Ep. Berkeley, Ser. § 113.*

**IMMERSED.** *adj.* [*in* and *method*.]

Not having method; without regularity.

Their sudden thoughts, *immersed* discourses, and slovenly sermons. *Waterman, Apol. of Learn. (1655), p. 157.*

**IMMETHODICAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *methodical*.] Confused; being without method.

Rude, harsh, *immethoudical*.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 711.*

The unskilful and *immethoudical* teaching of their pastor.

*Milton, Means to remove Heretics out of the Church.* The nature of their work required, that they should first begin with *immethoudical* collections, and indigest experiments, before they go on to finish and compose them into arts.

*Spect. Hist. of the R. Soc. p. 519.* M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethoudical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

**IMMETHODICALLY.** *adv.* [*from* *immethoudical*.] Without method; without order.

The Spirit of God sets down nothing *immethoudically*, nor in vain.

*More on the Seven Churches, p. 12.*

**IMMETHODICALNESS.** *n. s.* [*from* *immethoudical*.] Want of method or order; confusion.

**To IMMEW.** *v. a.* To mew or coop up; to confine. See **To EMMEW.**

My soul is free as ambient air, Although my baser part's *immured*; Whilst loyal thoughts do still repair To accompany my solitude.

*Song in Lloyd's Memoirs, (1668), p. 96.*

**To IMMIGRATE.** *v. n.* [*Lat. immigrare*.] To enter or pass into; to go to dwell in some place. *Cockram.*

They *immigrate* into the wishes they utter. *Neville, &c. (1668), p. 67.*

**IMMIGRATION.** *n. s.* [*Lat. immigratio*.] An entering or passing into a place.

Hitherto I have considered the Saracens either at their *immigration* into Spain about the ninth century, or at the time of the crusades, as the first authors of romantic fables among the Europeans. *Warton, Hist. E. p. vol. i. sign. C. 3. b.*

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe, and the crusades, produced numberless accounts, partly true and partly fabulous, of the wonders seen in the eastern countries. *Ibid. p. 101.*

**IMMINENCE.** *n. s.* [*from* *imminere*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger.

A word not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Formerly it was *imminence*, as in the enlarged Expositor of Bullock's, and perhaps is not yet disused. I do dare of light, of fear, of death; But dare all *imminence*, that gods and we can. Address their dangers in. *Shaks. Troil. and Cres.*

**IMMINENT.** *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminent*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hosier.*

Three times to-day You have defenced me from *imminent* death. *Shakespeare.*

The apes apply for warnings and portents Of evil *imminent*; and, on her knee Hath begged, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakespeare.*

To them preach'd Conversion and repentance, as to souls In prison, under judgements *imminent*.

Men could not still without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Milton, P. L.*

**To IMMINGLE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through ordinary life Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain This holy calm, this harmony of mind, Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomson, Summer.*

**IMMINUTION.** *n. s.* [*from* *imminuo*, Lat.] Diminution; decrease.

Without any addition, *imminution*, or alteration, *Ep. Cusin, Canon of Scripture, p. 14.*

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

**IMMISCEBILITY.** *n. s.* [*from* *immiscibile*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

**IMMISCIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

**IMMISSEION.** *n. s.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To *immission* be ascribed these stirrings, these breakings; whether, by a just but efficacious permission, as this; or by a just *immission*, as punishment. *Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 76.*

Transient *immissions*, and representations of the ideas of things future to the imagination.

*South, Ser. iii. 416.* His *immission* of a postulence upon the Grecians. *Halliday, Melamp. p. 101.*

**To IMMIXT.** *v. a.* [*immixto*, Latin.] To send in; to inject.

But grant an entire efficacy to this balsamic liquor, (oil or juice of cedar,) thus *immixt* were *immixed* into the intestines; yet—medicines, this way exhibited to the dead, *immixt* would flow out again. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming, (1705), p. 275.*

**IMMIXTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *mitigo*, Lat.] Not to be softened.

Did the mitigation these *immixt*able, these iron-hearted men? *Harris.*

**To IMMIXT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mingle.

Salt nitrous humours, which are *immixed* with the mass of the blood.

*Fernand, Les Melanch. (1640), p. 341.*

*Lesson—inspired and contempered with the soul. By Republic on the Passions, ch. 17.*

*Samson*, with these *immixt*d, inevitably Pull'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*

**IMMIXABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixtable*. *Philos.*

**IMMIXT.** *adj.* [*Lat. immixtus*.] Unmixed. This seems to be an improper usage of the word; yet formerly was not thought so.

The most ancient and *immixt* people in the universe. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 317.*

It doth steadily stand, all uniform, Pure, pensive, *immixt*, innocuous mind. *More, Song of the Sea, i. § 22.*

**IMMORBILITY.** *n. s.* [*immobilitas*, French, *from* *immobilitas*, Latin.] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids, through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence dryness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**IMMODERATE.** *n. s.* [*from* *immoderate*.] Excess.

The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its satiety: mediocrity is its life, and *immoderacy* its confusion. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 1.*

**IMMODERATE.** *adj.* [*from* *immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One *immoderate*, very affected for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

**IMMODERATELY.** *adv.* [*from* *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

*Immoderately* the weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakespeare.*

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

**IMMODERATENESS.** *n. s.* [*from* *immoderate*.] Want of moderation.

Dost *immoderateness* speak this of honey's excess only, and not of *immoderateness* in general? *Shelford, Learned Disc. p. 85.*

Adventurers join together in reproaching us for this *immoderation*; and, by their *immoderateness* in so doing, do also justify the moderation of our church. *Fulmer, Moderate of the Ch. of Eng. p. 41.*

*Shakespeare.*

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*Fulmer, Moderate of the Ch. of Eng. p. 41.*

**IMMODERATION.**† *n. s.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

There was an immoderation and fault in anger.

*Hammam, Pract. Catech. ii. § 6.*  
It may very well suit with the immoderation of the times.

*More, Conq. Coll. p. 225.*  
Their sin proceeded from themselves; — and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a willful immoderation and excess.

*Hallywell, Melamp. p. 10.*

**IMMODEST.**† *adj.* [*immodeste*, Fr. in and modest.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She ruled at herself, that she should be no immodest to write to one that she knew would not flout her.

*Shakespeare.*

So dangerous a thing is an ignorant and indiscreet preacher, and a bold, immodest author.

*More, Conq. Coll. p. 225.*

More immodest was the pretence of the dean of Norwich's conversion [to popery] about two years since.

*The Missionaries' Arts Discovered, (1688.) p. 61.*

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you kinder to be wrought;

But we prescribe the least immodest thought.

*Dryden.*

3. Obscene.

'Tis tedious that the most immodest word  
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which, once attain'd,  
Comes to no further use

But to be known and hated. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,

For want of decency is want of sense.

*Beacom.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

**IMMODESTLY.**† *adv.* [from *immodest*.] In a shameless or immodest manner.

He would have us live solely; — not wantonly, not immodestly, not incontinently.

*Watson, Chr. Manual, (1576,) sign. I. li. b.*

These Corinthian women (consecrating themselves, when they prayed or prophesied in the church, to be acting the part of *the priestesses*, uttering oracles like the *Pythias*, or celebrating sacrifice as the *Manases* or *Bacchantes*) were so fond as to imitate;

and accordingly cast off their veils, and discovered their faces immodestly in the congregation; and thereby (as the apostle speaks) dishonoured their heads.

*Mede, Disc. p. 359.*

**IMMODESTY.**† *n. s.* [*immodestie*, Fr. from *immodest*.]

1. Want of delicacy; impudence.

I beseech your grace to assist us; or else the immodesty of his competitor will bear down this most honest and bashful creature.

*Ld. Keeper Williams, in 1624, Cobler. p. 94.*

I am thereby led into an immodesty of promising another work, which I have long devoted to the service of my country.

*Watson on Architecture, Rem. p. 71.*

2. Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of immodesty.

*Pope.*

**TO IMMOLATE.**† *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. from *immolare*.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so ingrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to immolate their own desires to their vanity.

*Hagel.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Their Gentile forefathers used to immolate their children to the old red dragon.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 138.*

Now immolate the tongues, and mix the wine,  
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine.

*Pope, Odysse.*

**IMMOLATION.** *n. s.* [*immolation*, Fr. from *immolare*.]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the immolation of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.

*Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous immolations than the most savage heathens.

*Decay of Pety.*

**IMMOLATOR.**† *n. s.* [*Lat. immolator*.] One that offers in sacrifice.

*Huloet.*

**IMMOLMENT.**† *adj.* [*in and moment*.]

Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-strifles have recover'd.

Things of such dignity

As we great moment friends withal. *Shakespeare.*

**IMMONESTOUS.**† *adj.* [*in and momentous*.]

Unimportant. A proper word; but perhaps of very recent adoption.

Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat *immonestous*.

*Seward, Lett. v. 230.*

**IMMORAL.**† *adj.* [*in and moral*.]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an immoral man.

2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest; as description of a calumniated friend is an immoral action.

**IMMORALITY.** *n. s.* [*from immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest immorality, to whom all the bonds of the ward pay contribution.

*Suff.*

**IMMORIGEROUS.**† *adj.* [*immorigerus*, Latin.] Rude; uncivil; disobedient.

*Cockram.*

Such creatures as are immorigerus, we have found out expedients to reclaim.

*Stockhouse, Hist. of the B. i. 150.*

**IMMORIGEROUSNESS.**† *n. s.* [*from immorigerous*.] Disobedience.

All degrees of delay are degrees of immorigerousness and unwillingness.

*Mr. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar. p. 1.*

**IMMORTAL.**† *adj.* [*immortalis*, Lat.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, immortal, invisible, the only true God, be glory for ever. 1 Tim. i. 17.

Her body sleeps in Caput's monument,

And her immortal part with angels lives. *Shakespeare.*

There was an opinion in Greece, that the soul was immortal.

*Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

The Paphian queen,

With gored hand, and veils so rudely torn,

Like terror did through the immortals breed,

Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed.

*Walker.*

2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have immortal longings in me. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

**IMMORTALITY.** *n. s.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal*.]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, immortality. 1 Cor. xv.

Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton, P. L.*

He the immortality of souls proclaim'd.

Whom 'th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd.

*Dennham.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; is it possible, from the immortality of God, and the nature of his immortality.

*Chene.*

When we know cognition is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immortality, and thence its immortality.

*Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

**IMMORTALLY.**† *adv.* [*from the adjective*.]

So as never to die.

**IMMORTALIZATION.**† *n. s.* [*from immortalize*; Fr. *immortalisation*.] An immortalizing.

*Colgrave.*

**TO IMMORTALIZE.**† *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, Fr. from *immortal*.]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,

That so they may their kind immortalize.

*Darwin, Noct. Toxiom.*

Muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions, as those do, that cry, Give me children, or else my name dies; the poorest way of immortalizing that can be, and as natural to a child as a petting.

*Osborne, Adv. to a Son, p. 70.*

Charis is risen from the grave, having conquered death by dying; and is ascended into the pure and peaceable habitations of glory; Therefore all his members, who are united to Him in the inseparable bonds of faith and love, shall feel the effects of his powerful life, in immortalizing their very bodies.

*Hallywell, Soring of Souls, p. 103.*

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be immortal'd.

*Shakespeare.*

Revenge—by fresh returns of provocation bring in, what has vain been attempted in language, a kind of "perpetual motion" in malice, and immortalizes quarrels and contentions.

*Newman on the Beatitudes, p. 185.*

**TO IMMORTALIZE.**† *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to Pope.

Fix the year precise,

When British bards begin to immortalize. *Pope.*

**IMMORTALITY.**† *adv.* [*from immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;

And he that wears the crown immortality.

Long guard it yours! *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

What pity 'tis that cannot allow immortality in his sensual pleasures!

*Bentley.*

**IMMORTIFICATION.**† *n. s.* [*in and mortification*.] Want of subjection of the passions.

It mingles violence with industry, and fury with zeal, — and violence with desires, and immortification in all the appetites and passions of the soul.

*Ep. Taylor, Sermon, (1653,) p. 154.*

**IMMOVABILITY.**† *n. s.* [*from immovable*.]

Incapability of being removed.

**IMMOVABLE.**† *adj.* [*in and movable*.]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an immovable base to place his engine upon.

*Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the immovable estate, before he has seized on the movable goods, it may be then appraised from the execution of sentence.

*Aylmer, Paragon.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains immovable, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him!

*Dryden, Den Sebastian.*

**IMMOVABLENESS.**† *n. s.* [*from immovable*.]

The state or quality of being immovable.

*Ash.*

**IMMOVABLY.**† *adv.* [*from immovable*.] In a state not to be shaken.

Immutably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward.

*Alteryth.*

To IMMOULD.\* v. a. [in and mould.] To form; to mould.

Cure with her potion, charm'd in gold,  
U's'd many souls in beauteous bodies to immould.  
*G. Fletcher, Christ's Vict. p. 49.*

IMMUND.\* adj. [immunde, Fr. *immundus*, Lat.] Unclean. Not now in use.

Through their own nastiness and sluttishness,  
immund, and sordid manner of life, they suffer  
their air to putrify, and themselves to be choked  
up.  
*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 81.*

IMMUNDITY.\* n. s. [Fr. *immundité*.] Uncleanliness; impurity.

Nor is there any moral immundity of a more dangerous imputation, than this of wanton discourse.

*W. Montague, Dec. En. P. i. (1648, p. 138.*

IMMUNITY.\* n. s. [immunité, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.  
Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which  
the whole church doth observe, to argue for any  
man's immunity from observing the same, it were  
a point of most insolent madness.  
*Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great immunities to the commons,  
they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be  
proclaimed successor.  
*Sidney.*

Simon went to Demetrius, to be able he should  
give the land an immunity, because all that  
Tryphon did was to spoil.  
*1 Mac. xiii. 34.*

The laity involuntarily aggravate the rights and  
immunities of the clergy.  
*Sprot, Scem.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antiodical  
condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land  
an immunity from venomous creatures.

But this answer'd condition of the crown,  
Immunity from errors, you disown.  
*Dryden.*

To IMMURE.\* v. a. [in and murus, Lat. *emurer*, old French, so that it might be  
written *emmuré*.] To enclose within  
walls; to confine; to shut up; to im-  
prison.

Play, you ancient stones, these tender babies,  
Whom every hath immur'd within your walls!  
*Shakespeare.*

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;  
And shall I think in silver she's immur'd?  
*Shakespeare.*

At the first descent on shore he was not im-  
mured with a wooden vessel, but he did con-  
tinued the landing in his long boat.  
*Clifton.*

Lynceus immur'd it with a wall.  
*Shakespeare, Troilus.*

Though a foul foolish prison her immure  
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wise and pure.  
*Denham.*

IMMURE.\* n. s. [from the verb.] A wall;  
an enclosure, as in Shakespeare, but per-  
haps now where else.

Their vow is made  
To ransom Troy; within whose strong immure  
The ravi'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,  
With wanton Paris sleeps.  
*Shakespeare, Proth. Tr. and Crea.*

IMMURAL.\* adj. [in and mural.] Inhar-  
monious; wanting proportion of sound.  
All sounds are either musical, which are ever  
equal, or immural, which are ever unequal, as  
the voice in speaking, and whisperings.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
We consider the immural noise of all swans we  
ever behold or heard of.  
*Bacon.*

IMMUTABILITY.\* n. s. [immutabilitas, Lat. *immutabilis*, Fr. *immuable*.] Ex-  
emption from change; invariableness;  
unchangeableness.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immu-  
tability of his covenant.  
*Heb. vi. 17.*  
The immutability of God strive unto, by  
working after one and the same manner.  
*Hooker.*  
His existence will of itself continue for ever,  
unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from  
the immutability of God.

*Cheyne, Philat. Principia.*  
The Egyptians are the healthiest people of the  
world, by reason of the immutability of their air.  
*Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 147.*

IMMUTABLE.\* adj. [immutabilis, Lat.] Un-  
changeable; invariable, unalterable.

By two immutable things, in which it was im-  
possible for God to lyve, we have a strong conso-  
lation.  
*Heb. vi.*

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st  
revoke;  
But if immutable and fix'd they stand,  
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,  
And let usd foreye oppress thy land.  
*Dryden.*

IMMUTABLENESS.\* n. s. [from *immutable*.] Un-  
changeableness.

IMMUTABLY.\* adv. [from *immutable*.] Unal-  
terably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, immutably eternal.  
*Boyle.*

IMMUTATION.\* n. s. [Lat. *immutatio*.] Change;  
alteration.

Lo, what delightful immutations  
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate.  
*My. Reynolds on the Passion, ec. 21.*

Strong and violent hath been the immutation  
which sudden joy hath wrought in the body.  
*My. Reynolds on the Passion, ec. 21.*

To IMMUTE.\* v. a. [immuto, Lat.] To  
change; to alter.

God can immediately immute, change, corrupt,  
destroy, or annihilate whatsoever pleaseth His di-  
vine majesty.

*Salter, Treat. of Angels, (1615,) p. 106.*

IMP.\* n. s. [imp, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout,  
a twig. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Steevens  
and Mr. Chalmers give the same etymon.  
"But Mr. Steevens needed not to have  
travell'd to Wales," says Mr. H. Tooke,  
"for that which he might have found  
at home. Our language has absolutely  
nothing from the Welsh. Imp is the  
past participle of the Sax. *impan*, to  
plant, to graft." Div. of Purl. ii. 311.—  
Without stopping to notice here the  
sweeping assertion as to the Welsh lan-  
guage, which will be considered in an-  
other part of this dictionary, I may add  
that the Germ. *impfen*, is also to graft;  
and that the earliest usage of our word,  
is in the sense of the shoot of a tree.]

1. A graft, scion, or sucker; "an imp, or  
young slip of a tree,"  
*Baret.*

Of feeble trees these comen wretched imps,  
*Chaucer, Monk's Prol.*

Boughs, branches, twigs, young imps, sprays,  
and buds.  
*Newton, Herbal to the Bible, 1587.*

2. A son; the offspring; progeny; a youth.  
That most noble imp, the prince's grace, your  
most dear son.  
*L. Cromwell to K. Hen. VIII.*

And thou, most dreaded imp of highest Jove,  
Fair Venus' son!  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

That false city, wherein make shade  
So many learned imps, that shoot abroad,  
And with their branches spread all Britany.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

The tender imp was weaned from the teat.

*Forfas.*  
A lad of life, an imp of fame, *Shakspeare, Hen. P.*  
Loath them as the most basely-begotten imps.  
*Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Proving  
A toward imp, I call'd him home.

*Andersen, Esop. upon Benedictus, (1575,) fol. 38, b.*  
Such we deny not to be the imps and limbs of  
Satan.  
*Hooker.*

The serpent — after long debate irresolute  
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,  
Fit venge, fitted imp of fraud, in whom  
To enter, and his dark suggestions lodge  
From sharpest sight.  
*Milton, P. L.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,  
This god on earth turns down — I in bell;  
And, lo! his ministers of state,  
Transform'd to imps, his slaves wait.  
*Swift.*

4. An addition to a beehive. A northern  
word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

To IMP.\* v. a. [impio, to engraff, Welsh;  
to *impar*, Sax. *impfen*, Germ.]

1. To plant; to graft. It was formerly  
also used as a verb neuter. Now wholly  
obsolete.

Thus taught and prescrib'd hath Reson;  
But Love yuppeth hath her sermon,  
That was so imp'd in my thought,  
That her doctrine I set at naught.  
*Shakespeare, Rom. II. 5137.*

Leysings I imp'd,  
Tyll they beare leaves of smoothish speech.  
*Vision of P. Ploughman, fol. 52, b.*

2. To lengthen or enlarge with any thing  
adscititious. It is originally a term used  
by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing  
with adscititious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,  
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings.  
*Shakespeare.*

This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran,  
fully plumed in the council of Trent, and now  
lastly hath her feathers imp'd by the modern ca-  
pist.  
*Bp. Hall, Oct. fest. ec. 15. § 1.*

New Rebels rise  
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken league to imp their serpent-wings.  
*Milton, Sonnet.*

Help, ye tart satyrists to imp my rage,  
With all the scorpions that should whip this age.  
*Clarendon.*

With curd and canvas from rich Hamburg sent,  
His navy's motled wings he imps once more.  
*Dryden.*

New creatures rise,  
A moving man at first, and short of thighs;  
Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,  
The grubs proceed to leas with pointed wings.  
*Dryden.*

The Mercury of heaven, with silver wings,  
Imp'd fur the flight, to overtake his ghout.  
*Southern.*

IMPACABLE.\* adj. [Lat. *impacatus*.] Not  
to be softened or appeased.

Freed from bands of impacable fate,  
And power of death, they live for aye above.  
*Spenser, Ruins of Time.*

To IMPACT.\* v. a. [impactus, Lat.] To  
drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure  
is not easy to determine, because of their being  
impacted to thick and confusedly together.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*

To IMPAIR. *v. a.* [*in and paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want  
Such water-colours to *impair* his cause. *Shelley.*

To IMPAIR. *v. a.* [*empair*, to make worse, French. Skinner.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence. See To EMPAIR.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hobbes.*

Objects divine  
Must needs *impair* and weary human sense. *Milton, P. L.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd  
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,  
Or thirst. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,  
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*  
In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To IMPAIR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may *impair* quoth he, but reason can repair. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
IMPAIR. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Diminution; decrease. Not now used.

The ladies think it a most desperate *impair* to their quickness of wit. *H. Jonson, Epicoene.*

A luncheon, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by sight than dust of steel. *Brown.*

IMPAIR. *n. s.* [*impar*, Lat.] Unsuitable. Obsolete.

What he has, he gives, what thinks, he shows;  
Yet gives he not till judgement guides his bounty.  
Nor dignifies an *impar* thought with breath. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Nor is it more *impar* to an honest and absolute man. *Chapman, Tr. of the Shield of Homer, (1598), Pref.*

IMPAIR. *n. s.* [*from impair.*] That which impairs.

Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally *impairers* of health. *Warburton.*

IMPAIRMENT. *n. s.* [*from impair.*] Diminution; injury.

Cold and moist are the qualities which work an *impairment* in the reasonable part. *Cicero, Trist. of Wro, (1591).*

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IMPAIRABLE. *n. s.* [*in and palatable.*] Not suitable to the palate; not pleasing to the taste; disagreeable.

To IMPALE. *v.* See EMPALE.

IMPALEMENT. *v.* See EMPALEMENT.

To IMPALLID. *v. a.* [*from pallidus*, Lat.] To make pale.

It [Hary] is the green-ashedness of the soul, that, feeding upon cool and puling rubbish, *impallid* all the body to a hectic leanness. *Feltham, Res. ii. 56.*

To IMPALM. *v. a.* [*empalmer*, Fr.; *in and palma*, Lat.] To seize or take into the hand; to grasp. *Cotgrave*, and *Sherwood.*

IMPALEABILITY. *n. s.* [*from impalpable.*] The state or quality of not being perceived by touch.

He [pope Gregory the Great] and Eusebius, the patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eusebius for the *impalpability*; and the dispute ended, as it is to be supposed, in a grievous quarrel. *Jortin, Remarks on Ecc. Hist. vol. iii. p. 170. (ed. 1805).*

IMPALEABLE. *n. s.* [*impalpable*, Fr.; *in and palpable*.]

1. Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Hog.*

2. Not coarse or gross.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. *Warton, Hist. E. p. iii. 200.*

IMPALETE. *n. s.* [*impanelus*, low Lat. *from in and pailus*.] Embodied in bread.

See EMPALETE.

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *implete*.

*Alg. Cressner, Anas. to Bp. Gardiner, fol. 369.*

To IMPALMATE. *v. a.* [*impanelus*, low Lat.] To embody with bread.

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural world above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanelated* riches, to the elements ennobled with all graces and virtues, and replenished with that very divinity which makes the humanity so considerable? *Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 64.*

IMPANATION. *n. s.* [*impanelus*, Fr. *from impanelus*, low Lat.] A supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's supper. See CONSUBSTANTIATION.

Forasmuch as he is joined to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no *impanation* thereof; no more than the Holy Ghost is inanimate, that is to say, made of water, being sacramentally joined to the water in baptism.

*Alg. Cressner, Anas. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 368.*  
Some have imagined that our Lord's divinity becomes personally united with the elements, as well as with his own natural body, having in that sense two personal bodies. This conceit has sometimes gone under the name of "assumption," as it imports the Delia's assuming the elements into a personal union; and sometimes it has been called *impanation*, a name following the analogy of the word "transubstantiation." *Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 54.*

IMPANEL. *v.* See EMPALE.

TO IMPARADISE. *v. a.* [*from paradisiare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it. *Sidney, Arcad.*

For there that soul *imparadised* lies. *Davies, W's Pilgrim, sign. N. i. b.*  
O my bright lovely brook, whose name doth bear the sound  
Of God's first garden plot, the *imparadised* ground. *Drayton, Polyd. B. 30.*

All my souls be  
Empanelled in you, in whom alone  
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne, Poems, p. 20.*

Thus these two,  
*Impanelled* in one another's arms,  
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill  
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPARALLELED. *n. s.* [*in and parallel*.] Not to be paralleled; unmatchable.

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly, that if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible. *Burnet, Life of I. d. Rochester, p. 168.*  
IMPARADONABLE. *n. s.* [*in and pardonable*.] Irremissible.

Not that it is in its nature *imparadonable*. *South, Ser. v. 325.*

IMPARITY. *n. s.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jaggedness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

He, who by the hand of his holy Apostle, founded this church of Crete in Titus, and his elders in a sweet and decent *imparity* and subordination, must maintain his own ordinance amongst us also. *Alg. Cressner, Anas. to Bp. Gardiner, fol. 369.*

To IMPARK. *v. a.* [*in and park*.] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common. The orthography seems to be *empark*. See To EMPARK.

IMPARLANCE. *v.* See EMPARLANCE.

To IMPART. *v. a.* [*impartir*, old Fr. to give, Lacombe; *impartio*, Lat.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,  
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,  
When first I did *impart* my love to you,  
I freely told you all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

As in confession the revealing is for the cure of a man's heart, so secret men *impart* the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts,  
Wast wont, I mine to thee wast wont to *impart*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partner.

I find thee knowing of thyself;  
Expressing well the spirit within thee,  
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton, P. L.*  
IMPARTIAL. *adj.* [*impartialis*, Fr. *in and partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:  
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;  
Jury is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden, Ann.*

IMPARTIALIST. *n. s.* [*from impartial*.] One who is impartial.

I am profoundly enough an *impartialist*. *Hog.*

IMPARTIALITY. *n.* [*impartialitas*, Fr.; *from impartialis*.] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also impartiality to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into

truth; it being scarce possible for that man to bite the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it.

**IMPARTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgement; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience impartially tells him that he has performed the required condition.

**IMPARTIBLE.** *adj.* [impartible, Fr. from *impart*.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less impartible than it is active or heavy.

**IMPARTMENT.** *n. s.* [from *impart*.] Communication of knowledge; disclosure.

Not in use.  
It becoms you to go away with it,  
As if to some impartment did desire  
To you alone.

**IMPASSABLE.** *adj.* [in and passable.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and impassable mountains, which are very rich.

Over this gulf  
Impassible, impervious, let us try,  
To found a path from hell to that new world.

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either impassable marshes, or sandy deserts.

**IMPASSABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *impassable*.] Incapability of admitting passage.

\*As no carts used to come here by reason of the impassable of the boggy soil, it is a common proverb, That all the carts which come to Cromwell were shod with silver.

Cromwell, *Trav. through Gl. Brit.* (Lincolnshire).

**IMPASSIBILITY.** *n. s.* [impassibility, Fr. from *impassible*.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

These bodies of ours shall come out of their graves with all their parts entirely as they now are; altered indeed, I confess, in quality, in agility, in glory and splendour, in immortality.

Hales, *Rem. Scrm.* at the End, p. 22.  
Two divinites might have pleaded their prerogative of impassibility, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.

**IMPASSIBLE.** *adj.* [impassible, Fr. in and passio, Lat.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

This most pure part of the soul, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, impassible, and incorruptible, is named in Latin, "Intellectus."

After Thy resurrection and knowledge of Thine impassible condition, it was not strange for them to talk of Thy kingdom.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual impassible nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some consolation.

Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart,  
Though naked and impassible depart.

**IMPASSIBLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reverse all the actualities of this world, and yet cry out for the impassibility of the next?

**IMPASSION.** *v. a.* [in and passion.] To move with passion; to affect strongly.

See **TO IMPASSION.** Milton's *empassion'd*, so given by Dr Johnson, should be *impassion'd*, as it is here, and not as an adjective, as Dr Johnson has pronounced it.

So, standing, moving, or to high up grown,  
The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began.

In the *impassion'd* man  
Concealing art with art, the poet sunk.  
Thomson, *Liberty*, P. II.

**IMPASSIONATE.** *adj.*

1. Strongly affected. See **IMPASSIONATE.**  
2. Without feeling; from passion.

A kind of stupidity or *impassionate* hurt.  
These reproaches we may take cool and calmly, as that Stoic philosopher did, who whilst he was discoursing of being free from passions, (it being the doctrine of that sect, that a wise man should be *impassionate*), a rude fellow spat purposely in his face; and when he was asked, whether he was not angry, answered, No, truly, I am not angry, but I doubt whether I should not be angry at such an abuse: but there is a God that will not put up our contumelies so; we strike his servants on earth, and he feels it in heaven.

**TO IMPASSIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *impassion*.] To affect powerfully.

It is evident in the Gospel, that our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassioned* with sorrow.

**IMPASSIVE.** *adj.* [in and passive.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty passions were,  
Fors without bodies, and *impassive* air.

Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away  
And on the *impassive* ice the lightnings play.

**IMPASSIVENESS.** *n. s.* [from *impassive*.] The state of being impassive.

We find all those figurings of sparsity and impassiveness to prove but coloured and fruitless conceptions.

*W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. I. (1648.) p. 62.

**IMPASTATION.** *n. s.* [from *impaste*.] A mixture of divers materials of different colours, and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air or fire.

**TO IMPASTE.** *v. a.* [impaster, Fr.]  
1. To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste; to concrete as into paste.

Horridly wick'd  
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,  
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.

**2.** [In painting.] To lay on colours thick and bold.

**IMPATIBLE.** *adj.* [impatibilis, Lat.] Intolerable; not to be borne. *Cockram.*

**IMPATIENCE.** *n. s.* [impatience, Fr. impatientia, Lat.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wife has given way to his impatience.

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or impatience.

**2.** Vehementness of temper; heat of passion. *See 1.* how impatience lowereth in your face!

**3.** Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

Express *impatience*. No further with your din.

**IMPATIENT.** *adj.* [impatient, Fr. *impatiens*, Lat.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with *of*.

Fame, impatient of extremes, decays  
Not more by envy than by raves of praise.

**2.** Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around  
And flings about his fount, impatient of the wound.

**3.** Vehemently agitated by some painful passion; with *at* before the occasion;

with *of*, impatience is referred more to the thing; with *at*, to the person.

To be impatient at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel.

*Sp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

**4.** Hot; impatient.

The impatient man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.

**5.** Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing desired.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,  
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd power.

On the sea prepar'd the vessel stands;  
Thy impatient master thy speed demands.

**6.** Not to be borne.

Ah me! dear lady, which the ymage art  
Of ruefull pity and impatient smart.

**IMPATIENT.** *n. s.* One who is not able to bear pain; one who is violently agitated by passion.

I have heard and seen some ignorant impatient, who have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him, with *Cur me Cordis?* *See* *Scamman* *Scrm.* p. 39.

**IMPATIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *impatient*.]

1. With rage, under uneasiness, Foaming at the mouth, impatiently he raves.

**2.** Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing so impatiently, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration.

**3.** Eagerly; with great desire.

**IMPATRONIZATION.** *n. s.* [impatronization, Fr. from *impatronize*.] An absolute mastery, signiory, or possession of.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood. See **TO IMPATRONIZE.**

**TO IMPATRONIZE.** *v. a.* [impatroniser, Fr. in and patronize.] To gain to one's self the power of any signiory. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the duchy. *See* *Ham. V. ii.*  
**TO IMPATRONIZE.** *v. a.* [in and patronize.] To impugner; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.



Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*,  
Some surety for a safe return again.

Many now in health  
Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
Of what your reverence shall incite us to;  
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,  
How you awake the sleeping sword of war.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

To IMPEACH.† v. a. [*empecher*, Fr.]  
1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is  
little in use. Dr. Johnson. — Where  
used, by our old authors, it is most fre-  
quently and properly *empeach*. See To  
EMPEACH.

His sons did *impach* his journey to the Holy  
Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.

If they will *impach* the purposes of an army,  
which they have no reason to think themselves  
able to resist, they put themselves out of all ex-  
pectation of mercy.

A delusion on my throat *impach* my utter-  
ance.

2. To accuse by public authority.

They were both *impach*ed by a house of com-  
mons.

Great dissensions were kindled between the  
nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus,  
whom the latter had *impach*ed.

3. To bring into question.

You do *impach* your modesty too much.  
To leave the city, and commit yourself  
Into the hands of one that loves you not.

*Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

IMPEACH.† n. s. Trial; accusation; not  
hindrance or impediment, as Dr. Johnson  
has defined it; for in the following  
example, which he cites, the speaker is  
trying a cause, as Mr. Nares has ob-  
served, and speaks of it as such; a very  
necessary correction, which till now  
had escaped me.

Why, what an intricate *impach* is this!  
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;  
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.

*Shakespeare.*

IMPEACHABLE. adj. [from *impach*.] Ac-  
cusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give re-  
ligion to the world, the wisdom of his providence  
had been *impach*able.

IMPEACHER. n. s. [from *impach*.] An  
accuser; one who brings an accusation  
against another.

Many of our *impach*ers would leave the  
delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Sa-  
viour.

*Gen. of the Tongue.*

IMPEACHMENT.† n. s. [*empeachment*, Fr.]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruc-  
tion. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says.  
But it has always been used, as Mr.  
Ritson also has observed, in the same  
sense, as a legal word in deeds; as,  
without *impachment* of waste, i. e. with-  
out restraint or hindrance of waste.  
It should be written, in this sense, *em-  
peachment*.

Tell us what things, during your late con-  
tinuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest  
*impachment* to the good government thereof.

*Speaker in Ireland.*

Tell thy king, I do not seek him now;

But could be willing to march on to Calais,  
Without *impachment*.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any  
impediment to Christian liberty, or continuing of  
men's consciences.

*Sanderson.*

2. Public accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,  
Devil'd *impachment* to imprison him.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would  
gladly have dropped their *impachment*, was in-  
stant with them for the prosecution.

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impachment*  
had like to have been fatal to his state.

3. Imputation; reproach.

He said, that Proteus, your son, was meet,  
Aod did request me, to importune you,  
To let him spend his time no more at home,  
Which would be great *impachment* to his age,  
In having none to travel in his youth.

*Shakespeare, Two Gent. Fer.*

To IMPEARL.† v. a. [*empearler*, Fr. "to  
impearle, to deck, or set thick with  
pearls." Cotgrave.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,  
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun

*Imparls* on every leaf, and every flower.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dew of the morning *impair* every thorn,  
and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of  
the earth.

*Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCABILITY.† n. s. [*impeccabilis*, Fr.  
from *impeccare*.] Exemption from sin;  
exemption from failure.

It doth cause an everlasting *impeccability*.  
*Saunders, Treat. of Angels*, (1613), p. 234.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his  
attributes.

*Pope.*

IMPECCABLE.† adj. [*impeccable*, Fr. in  
and pecco, Lat.] Exempt from possi-  
bility of sin.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen  
*impeccable*?

*Bp. Hall, Hen. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 43.

Thou unkest no man so *impeccable*, as  
Thou makest him *impeccable*.

*Dante, Divin.* p. 592.

That man pretends he never commits any act  
prohibited by the word of God, and then that  
were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or  
that is the means of consecrating every sin of his.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely  
perfect.

*Skerton, Deism Revealed*, Dial. iv.

IMPECCANCY.† n. s. [old Fr. *impeccance*.]  
*Impeccability*.

Holy spirits dignified, from their purity and  
*impeccancy*.

*Waterhouse on Pictorial*, p. 218.

To IMPEDE.† v. a. [*impedio*, Lat. Con-  
sidered by Heylin, in 1656, as an un-  
couth and unusual word.] To hinder;  
to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its pas-  
sage.

*Decry of Chr. Martyr.*

The way is open, and no stop to force  
The stars return, or to *impede* their course.

*Croce, Manilius.*

IMPEDEMENT.† n. s. [*impedimentum*,  
Lat.]

1. Any obstruction to passage; as, a stake,  
or sharp instrument, to retard the pro-  
gress of an enemy; a military term.  
This primary sense of the word (in and  
pedes, Lat.) is overlooked by Dr. Johnson.

The children of Israel had prepared for war,  
and had shut up the passages of the hill country,  
and had fortified all the tops of the high hills,  
and had laid *impediments* in the champion countries.

*Judith*, v. 1.

2. Hindrance; let; obstruction; opposi-  
tion.

The minds of boasts grudge out at their bodi-  
comfort, nor are their senses, led from enjoying  
their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour,  
and the torments of conscience.

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and  
which were the speediest way to remove them.

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue  
is exercised without *impediment* or let.

But for my tears,  
The most *impediments* unto my speech,  
I had forestall'd this dear and deep desire.

*Shakespeare.*

May I never  
To this good purpose, that so fairly shows,  
Dream of *impediment*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

They bring out that was dead, and had an  
*impediment* in his speech.

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom;  
and that is overcome by little arguments of  
pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with tor-  
ments.

Free from the *impediments* of light and noise,  
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.

*Walker.*

To IMPEDEMENT.† v. a. [from the noun.]

To obstruct; to hinder.

Less Themistocles, out of hatred to his person,  
should have withstood and *impediment* a general  
good.

*Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 15.

IMPEDEMENTAL.† adj. [from *impediment*.]  
Hindering; causing obstruction.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her  
fruitful love.

*W. Messinger, Dev. En. P. II.* (1654), p. 132.

To IMPEDE.† v. a. [*Lat. impedio*, *im-  
pedire*.] To retard; to obstruct.

When diseases do not — *impede* any faculty.  
*Mayermayer, Perser. of Health*, (1670), p. 25.

IMPEDEMENT.† n. s. [*Lat. impeditio*.] Hin-  
drance.

IMPEDEMENT.† adj. [from *impede*.] Caus-  
ing hindrance; having power to ob-  
struct.

There are other cases concerning things uo-  
lawful by accident, to respect to the evil effect  
of the same; to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of  
good, or causative, or at the least (for we must  
use such words) occasionative of evil.

*Bp. Sanderson, on Promiss. Oaths*, iii. § 11.

To IMPEL.† v. a. [*impello*, Lat.] To  
drive on towards a point; to urge for-  
ward; to press on.

So Myrris' mind, *impell'd* on either side,  
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide.

*Dryden, Ode.*

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast, *Psyche*.

Protritious gales  
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,  
And sev'ral men *impell* to sev'ral ends;

This drives them constant to a certain coast.

*Pope.*

IMPELLENT.† n. s. [*impellens*, Lat.] An  
impulsive power; a power that drives  
forward.

3. What do you mean by voluntary outlay?  
C. There that no other *impellens* but myself, or  
my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.

*Hammond, Pract. Catech.* ii. § 8.

How such a variety of motions should be re-  
gularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages,  
by mere blood *impediments* and material conveni-  
ences, I have not the least conjecture.

*Glanville.*

IMPELLER.† n. s. [from *impell*.] One that  
*impels* or urges forward.

As if he were the great *impeller* and inducer  
of men to sin.

*South, Sermon*, i. 85.

To IMPEL.† v. a. [from *pen*.] To shut  
up; to enclose in a narrow place.

Like a sheep *impensu*'d in the fold.

*Fetham, Rev. ii. 59.*

He, whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain,

Is narrow bowels doth *impensu* remain.

*Flaxcliff, Blessed Birthday, p. 16.*

To **IMPEND**. *v.* n. s. [*impendo*, Lat.]

1. To hang over.

Destruction sure o'er all your steps *impensu*;

Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends.

*Pope, Odyss.*

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath.

*Seaveridge, Sermon.*

No story I would of publick woes,  
Nor bear advice of *impending* ills.

*Pope, Odyss.*

**IMPENDENCY**. *n.* s. [*impend*, Lat.]

The state of hanging over.

The present *impendency* of God's judgements.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 492.*

**IMPENDENT**. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.]

Impendent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the will feared or good be a greater  
Unstable evil than the good, it over-rides the  
appetite to aversion.

*Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain  
Place Ormond's dead: *impendent* in the air

Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear.

*Prior.*

**IMPENDENCY**. *n.* s. [*impend*, Lat.]

The state of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted,  
By reason of the *impendency* of a greater sensible ill.

*Hale.*

**IMPERMEABILITY**. *n.* s. [*impenetrabilitas*, Fr. from *impenetrable*.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impermeability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception.

*Newton, Opticks.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

**IMPERMETRABLE**. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.; *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so difficult, or (as who saith) *impenetrable*.

*Sir T. Elliot, Gov. fol. 73. b.*

With hardening cloud, and forming heat,  
The Cyclops did their strokes repeat.

Before the *impermeable* shield was wrought.

*Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,  
*Impermeable* to the stars or sun.

*Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected  
in gross; in gross, thus offered to the mind,  
carry the shew of nothing but dust,  
and are thought to be wrapped up in *impermeable* obscurity.

*Lodge.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

2. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impermeable* cur

That ever kept with men.

— Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers.

*Shakespeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity,  
if any thing can be said against it: they will be  
credulous in all affairs of life, but *impermeable* by a  
sermon of the gospel.

*Bp. Taylor.*

VOL. II.

**IMPERNEABILITY**. *n.* s. [*impenetrabile*, Lat.] The state of being impenetrable.

*Ash.*

**IMPERNEABLY**. *adv.* [*impenetrabile*, Lat.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

A cellar of strong sides, and *imperneably* thick walls, dark and deep.

*Dean King, Sermon, 5 Nov. 1608, p. 20.*

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull  
Of solid proof, *imperneably* dull.

*Pope.*

**IMPENITENCE**. *n.* s. [*impententia*, Fr. in *IMPENITENCY*.] and *penitence*.] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impentence*.

*South.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impentence* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life.

*Tillotson.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impentence* to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse.

*Burns.*

**IMPENITENT**. *adj.* [*impententia*, Fr. in *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in angel hath granted some *impentent* men's requests; as, on the other side, the Apostle's suit be hath of favour and mercy not granted.

*Hooker.*

They died

*Impentent*, and left a race behind  
Like to themselves.

*Milton, P. L.*

**IMPENITENT**. *n.* s. One who neglects the duty of repentance.

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impentents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis *impentent* but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have difficulties to the other.

*Hammond.*

**IMPENITENTLY**. *adv.* [*impententia*, Lat.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted to the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impententia* lived and died in.

*Hammond.*

What crowds of these, *impententia* lived,  
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,  
Still run on poets!

*Pope.*

**IMPERVIOUS**. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received, as a wingless hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impenetrable* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and stealthy ones on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies.

*Drom.*

To **IMPERVIOUS**. *v.* a. n. [*from people*.] To form into a community. See **TO PEOPLE**.

Thou hast helped to *impeuple* hell.

*Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 19.*

**IMPERATE**. *adj.* [*imperialis*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *impeuple* acts of the same habit utterly come.

*South.*

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *impeuple* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul.

*Hale.*

**IMPERATIVE**. *adj.* [*imperatīv*, Fr.; *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

He therefore instead of using an *imperative* style, by downright commanding such and such things, chose rather to a more gentle and condescending way to inductate what was his will, and our duty.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, increasing, which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood.

*Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

**IMPERATIVELY**. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

**IMPERATORIAL**. *adj.* [*Lat. imperatorius*.] Commanding.

Moses delivered his law after an *imperial* way, by saying, Thou shalt not do this, and Thou shalt not do that.

*Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 239.*

**IMPERCEPTIBLE**. *adj.* [*impercipibile*, Fr. in and *perceptible*.] Not to be discerned; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *impercipibile* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material evidence, which, by reason of their subtlety, escape our perception.

*Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *impercipibile* connections, the Theatrum poet is his master.

*Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *impercipibile* to the touch, and even.

*Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *impercipibile*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**IMPERCEPTIBLE**. *n.* s. That which is not immediately perceived or discovered, on account of its smallness.

Microscopes bring to light shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of vinegar, &c. — I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *impercipibiles*, containing a true account of such vegetables and animals as grow and live out of sight.

*Taylor, No. 119.*

**IMPERCEPTIBILITIES**. *n.* s. [*from imperceptibile*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtlety and *impercipibleness* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend.

*Hale.*

**IMPERCEPTIBLY**. *adv.* [*from imperceptibile*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *impercipibleness*, we are taught by surprise, and become wiser and better unawares.

*Addison.*

**IMPERCIPIENT**. *adj.* [*in* and *percipient*.] Not perceiving; not having the power of perception.

There is no supposing the soul to be *impercipient* in sleep, but by supposing the perceptivity of it to depend upon matter, which I have shewn in many places of this section to be a contradiction; or by supposing that the sleep is its own nature.

*Bailey on the Soul, i. 349.*

**IMPERDIBILITY**. *n.* s. [*from imperdibile*.] State or quality of being imperdible.

Derham somewhere uses it in his Physico-Theology.

**IMPERDIBLE**. *adj.* [*imperditus*, Lat.] Not to be destroyed, or lost.

As they are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay.

*Fetham, Sermon on Eccl. vi. 11.*

3 1

IMPERFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr.; *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, Which, since his coming forth, in thought, Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger

That his return was most required. *Shakespeare.*  
Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Bl. Johnson.*

The middle action which produces *imperfect* bodies, is fully called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or inconception, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of motors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks.

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcer is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumption.*

The still-born sounds upon the pale blue wings, And died *imperfect* on the falling tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good; as, our best worship is *imperfect*.

To *IMPERFECT*. *v. o.* [from the adjective.] To make imperfect. Not in use.

Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* also others. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 28.*

IMPERFECTION. *n. s.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral, whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, prove oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Banquo, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

*Imperfections* would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addison, Spect.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away, Maria's love might justify your stay; *Imperfection* the many vows are paid, Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Shelley.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPERFECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *imperfect*.] Failure; defect.

The obscurity of things, and the *imperfection* of our finite understandings. *Manningham, Disc. (1681), p. 70.*

Their authority, joined to the knowledge of my own *imperfection* in the language, over-ruled me. *Pope, Lett. to Mr. Bridger, cited by Dr. Warburton.*

IMPERFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through: without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPERFORATED. *adj.* Closed up. It happeneth sometimes in *imperforated* persons. *Brown, Vulg. Err. viii. 6.*

IMPERFORATION. *n. s.* [Fr. *imperfuration*, Cotgrave.] The state of being closed.

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, Fr.; *imperialis*, Lat.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty. Aim he took

At a fair vestal, throned in the west; But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft Quench'd in the chaste bosom of the watery moon, And the imperial robe pass'd on to frowns, In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My duty from thee is this *imperial* crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe Against the *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryden.*

You that are a sort of reign prize ally *Imperial* power with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fester'd slave to free, These are *imperial* arts, and worthy these. *Dryden, En.*

IMPERIALIST. *n. s.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knellex, Hist. of the Turks.*

IMPERIALIZED. *adj.* [from *imperial*.] Belonging to an emperor.

The Romanists cast away the witness of all *imperialized* authors then living. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 160.*

IMPERIALLY. *adv.* [from *imperial*.] In a royal manner.

IMPERIALTY. *n. s.* [from *imperial*.] Imperial power.

Which seventh cannot be your paucity; it must then of necessity be a short Roman *imperialty* or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth. *Swiftness, Mir. of Antich. (1616), p. 165.*

To *IMPERIL*. *v. a.* [from *peril*.] To bring into danger. See To *EMPERIL*.

Will I *imperial* the innocence and candour of the author, by this calumny? *Bl. Johnson, Magn. Lady.*

The civil polity, and authority of the magistrate, is hereby undamaged and *imperialized*. *Fatherless, Appl. for Learning, p. 55.*

IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*imperiuous*, Fr. *imperiuous*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will To show the power of your *imperiuous* eyes. *Spenser.*

This *imperiuous* man will work us all From princes into pages. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Not the *imperiuous* show Of the full fortan'd Caesar ever shall Be brood'd with me. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Chop.*  
He is an *imperiuous* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction.

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove Against the assaults of this *imperiuous* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder hasty or *imperiuous* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperiuous* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotson.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperiuous*.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so *imperiuously*? *Shakespeare.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a cure, *imperiuously* obtruded upon God and his church. *Br. Hook.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiuously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at the approaching hour, *Imperiuously* thrice shudder'd on the floor! *Locke.*

Garth, *Dispensary.*

IMPERIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *imperiuous*.] 1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiuousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Bidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

*Imperiuousness* and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperiashable*, Fr. *in* and *perish*.] Not to be destroyed.

Devotion offers to transfigure our affections, from their impure and passive shapes, into immaculate and *imperiashable* forms; and raise them up from infirmity to virtue; and make those desires, which have been the image of terrestrial figures, to bear only that of the celestial.

*W. Montague, Dev. Ex. P. I. (1648), p. 37.*

We find this our *imperiashable* form Incapable of mortal injury.

*Imperiashable*; and though pierc'd with wound, Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPERIVIGOROUS. *adj.* [*imperiuvigorous*, Fr.] Wearing a periwig. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. See To *PERIWIG*.

IMPERMANENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *permanere*.] *IMPERMANENCY.* *n. s.* [same.] Want of duration; instability.

Distilling, out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness, a remedy against the evil of that feebleness and *impermanency*. *W. Montague, Dev. Ex. P. I. (1648), p. 56.*

Melancholy *impermanency* of human blessings. *Seward, Lett. (1796), iv. 264.*

IMPERMEABILITY. *n. s.* [from *impermeeable*.] The state or quality of being impermeable.

Concerning the *impermeability* of glass by electricity. *Philos. Transact. vol. 51, p. 318.*

IMPERMEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *permeable*.] That may not be passed through.

Lands that have a retentive or *impermeable* soil, should be differently constituted from those that have one less retentive or more permeable. *Kirwan, on Minerals, p. 54.*

**IMPERSONAL**, *adj.* [*impersonal*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb *impersonal* hath no nominative case before it. *Accidence.*

**IMPERSONALITY**, *n. s.* [*in* and *personal*]. Indistinction of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of. *Sir W. Draper, Junius's Letts. Woodfall's edit. l. 38.*

**IMPERSONALLY**, *adv.* [*from impersonal*]. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

**TO IMPERSONATE**, *v. a.* [*from personate*]. To personify.

The Egyptians, who *impersonated* nature, had made her a distinct principle, and even deified her under the name of Isis. *Dr. Berkeley, Siris, s. 268.*

The masques and pageantries of the age of Elizabeth were not only furnished by the lewdness of the times, but often by the virtues and vices *personated*. *Warren, Hist. E. P. iii. 498.*

Some of these masques were moral dramas, where the virtues and vices were *impersonated*.

*Hurd, Dial.*

**IMPERSPICUITY**, *n. s.* [*in* and *perspicuity*]. Want of clearness or perspicuity.

Either very long, or very short, periods are subject to obscurity; one not opening and spreading the matter enough; the other overburdening the auditor's memory. Yet whims will not lose the acuteness and elegance in the one, or suffer the dissembling in the other, must in some things baffle the *impercipuity* of style.

*Instructions for Orators, (Ost, 1682), p. 98.*

**IMPERSPICUOUS**, *adj.* [*in* and *perspicuous*]. Wanting clearness. *Bayley.*

**IMPERSUASIBLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *persuasibility*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuadable* an auditor, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Dec. of Piety.*

**IMPERTINENCE**, *n. s.* [*impertinent*, Fr.; *impertinence*, It.].

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand; something not belonging to the subject.

Some thought they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinences*. *Bacon.*

O, matter and impertinency mix'd,  
Reason and madness! *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Troublesome; intrusion.  
It will be said I handle an air no way useful to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency*.

*Wotton on Architecture.*

Of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

3. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded impertinences of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Swift.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinences* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.

*Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theories and problems.

*Watts on the Mind.*

4. Sauciness; rudeness.

It often happens in public assemblies, that a party who came thither together, or whose *impertinence* was of an equal pitch, act in concert, and are so full of themselves as to give disturbance to all that are about them. Sometimes you have a set of whisperers, who lay their heads together in order to sacrifice every body within their observation; sometimes a set of laughers, that keep up an impudic mirth in their own corner, and by their noise and gestures show they have no respect for the rest of the company. *Spectator, No. 168.*

**IMPETUOUS**, *adj.* [*impetuous*, Fr. *in* and *petitus*, Lat.].

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impetuous* into the affairs of the church of God. *Hosier.*

The contemplation of things that are *impetuous* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

That spear directed by an *impetuous* malice, which opened his side, though it brought forth blood and mair, caused no dolorous sensation; because the body was then dead. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when there can be so *impetuous* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

4. Rude; unmannerly.

The ladies, whom you visit, think a wise man the most *impetuous* creature living; therefore you cannot be offended, that they are displeased with you. *Spectator, No. 148.*

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.*

1. A trifter; a meddler; an intruder; one who enquires or interposes where he has no right or call.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politics of every meddling officious *impetuous*. *L'Esrange, Fisk.*

2. A rude, unmannerly, or saucy person.  
There are another kind of *impetuous*, which a man is perplexed with in mixed company; and those are your loud speakers. *Spectator, No. 148.*

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from impetuous*].

1. Without relation to the present matter.

I call not *impetuously* to mind, that one of my time had wit enough in Venice to become the civil head of that republic.

Yet more *impetuously* the Spanish descriptions, remembered before, account their longitude from east to west, utterly against all other geography.

*Gregory, Poetum. (1650), p. 370.*

These moral virtues — are here brought in by St. Paul, I hope not *impetuously*, under this head, justice, and continence, and judgement to come. *Hammond, Works, iv. 521.*

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *impetuously*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *St. J. Suckling.*

The blessedness of mortals, none the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so *impetuously* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hosier.*

Why will any man be so *impetuously* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

3. Rudely; saucily.

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*in* and *peturb*]. Impossible to be disturbed; incapable of being disturbed.

*Ash, from Dict. of Arts.*

**IMPETURBATION**, *n. s.* [*in* and *peturbatio*; Lat. *imperturbatio*]. Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from perturbation.

In our copying of this equality and *imperturbation*, we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God.

*W. Montague, Dec. Ess. P. I. (1648), p. 292.*

To suppose the acquisition of a complete knowledge of all things in this life, of an absolute *imperturbation* of mind, and constant infallibility, is no less vain. *Hen. Warburton, Sermon. (1746), ii. 116.*

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*in* and *peturb*]. Undisturbed; calm. *Bailey.*

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*impetuous*, Lat.].

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

Least the difficulty of passing back  
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf  
Impassable, *impetuous*; let us try  
To found a path from hell to that new world.

*Milton, P. I. I.*

We may discern discern how close a texture glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impetuous* to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Huygh.*

The cause of reflection is not the *impingement* of light on the solid or *impetuous* parts of bodies.

*Newton, Opticks.*

A great many vessels are, in this state, *impetuous* by the solid. *Arbutnot.*

From the damp ether *impetuous* vapours rise,  
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth, *impetuous* to the wind,  
And clear of rocks. *Pope, Odys.*

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from impetuous*].

Impetuously; impassably.

**IMPETUOUSNESS**, *n. s.* [*from impetuous*].

The state of not admitting any passage.

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*in* and *peturbatio*, Latin]. Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *imperturbability* of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

**TO IMPETRE**, *v. a.* [*impetrare*, Fr.].

To trouble; to harass; to entangle; to incumber; to pester. See *TO PESTER*.

*Catagoras, and Hermod.*

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from impetere*, Lat.].

Scurry; covered with small scabs.

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [*impetabilis*, from *impetere*, Lat. *impetabile*, Fr.]. Possible to be obtained.

*Dict.*

**TO IMPETRATE**, *v. a.* [*impetrare*, Fr. *impetere*, Latin.]. To obtain by intreaty.

He hath *impetrate* reconciliation.

*Atq. Epist. Later xxi. Life and Letters by*

*Parr, p. 50.*

Impetrating the gift of God, that this penitential satisfaction may be so much blessed, as to restore some value of time thither, where I am to account for so much idle dissipation of it.

*W. Montague, Dec. Ess. P. I. Pref.*

**IMPETRATE**, *v. a.* [*from the verb*].

Obtained by application or intreaty.

The one might be as easily *impetrate* as the other. *Id. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 327.*

**IMPETRATION**, *n. s.* [*impetration*, from *impetere*, Lat.].

The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

Not much used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the authority, which indeed is excellent, of bishop Jeremy Taylor. But the word appears to have been common; and was also applied formerly to the

pre-obtaining from the court of Rome benefices belonging to the king, which was prohibited.

The said cardinal did not know the *impetration* of the said bulls to have been to the contempt and prejudice of the king, or that it was against any statute.

*Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 364.*

Application and *impetration*, in this matter we have in hand, are of equal extent.

*Alps. Usher, Letter xxi.*

The *impetration* of some favour.

*W. Mountague, Disc. p. i. Prof.*

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the efficacious cause of it.

*Bp. Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and oceans of *impetration* in this world.

*Bp. Taylor.*

**IMPETRATIVE.\*** *adj.* [from *impetrare*.]

Able to obtain by entreaty.

O Saviour, Thy prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and glory.

*Bp. Hall, Contend. B. 4.*

**IMPETRATORY.\*** *adj.* [from *impetrare*.]

Beseeching; obtaining by intreaty.

Aims are therefore effective to the abolition and pardon of our sins, because they are preparatory to and *impetrative* of the grace of repentance, and are fruits of repentance.

*Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 5. ch. 2.*

**IMPETUOSITY. n. s.** [from *impetuosus*, Fr. from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*.

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity*.

The mind gives out only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*.

*Dec. of Pity.*

**IMPETUOUS.\*** *adj.* [from *impetuosus*, Fr. from *impetuosus*, Latin.] This word Heylin,

in 1656, enumerates among the uncouth and uncommon. But see **IMPETUOUSLY.**

**1. Violent; forcible; fierce.**

Their virtue, like their Tiber's flood, Rolling its course, design'd their country's good; But off the torrent's too impetuous speed, From the low earth rose some polluted weed.

*Prior.*

**2. Vehement of mind; passionate.**

The king 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*.

*Rome.*

**IMPETUOUSLY.\*** *adv.* [from *impetuosus*.]

Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

Impatient of the wrong, *impetuously* he raves.

*Drayton, Polyolb. (1625) § 1.*

He would be — *impetuously* wroth, *impetuously* self-willed.

*Bp. Hall, Of Contention, § 32.*

They view the windings of the hoary Nar; Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides, While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.

*Addison.*

**IMPETUOUSNESS. n. s.** [from *impetuosus*.]

Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I wish all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; as if they resembled the wind in fury and *impetuosity*, so they might in transients.

*Decay of Pity.*

**IMPETUOUS.\*** *n. s.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

There is a sort of valour, which naturally springs out of the very crisis and temper of men's bodies; which is nothing else but a certain *impetus*, or brisk fermentation of the blood and spirits.

*Scott, Sermon before the Artillery-Comp. (1680.)*

Why did not they continue their descent till they were contiguous in the sun, whether both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them?

*Bentley, Sermon vii. (1692.)*

**IMPETUOUS.\*** *adj.* [from *impetuosus*.] Painted; impressed.

His pallid face, *impetuously* with death,

*Spenser, Astrophel.*

**IMPETUOUS.\*** *n. s.* Our old word for *impire*,

which leads us to the Latin etymon, *impire*, and induces us to discard what

Dr. Johnson, and those whom he has followed, propose as the root of *impire*.

See **EMPIRE**. Hulot thus defines the word, in the form now given. " *Impier*, or *impier*, a judge or mediator taken to deem a matter debated."

**TO IMPERCE.\*** *v. a.* [in and *perce*.] To pierce through; to penetrate. See

**TO EMPIRE**.

He feels those secret and *impiering* flames.

*Drayton's Ragues, (1604.)*

Time may come, when deep *impiered* stings

Shall prick your heart; and it shall melt with sorrowing.

*Mare, Song of the Soul, l. iii. 34.*

**IMPIEACABLE.\*** *adj.* [in and *perce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage *impiered* the furious beast; —

For never felt his *impierable* breast

So wondrous force from hand of living might.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**IMPIETY. n. s.** [*impiété*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

**1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.**

To keep that oath were more *impier*

Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.

*Shakespeare.*

**2. An act of wickedness; expression of**

irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unpunished, no more is the king guilty of those *impieries* for which they are now visited.

*Shakespeare.*

Can Juno such *impieries* approve? *Demetrius.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion; such amazing *impieries* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire.

*Swift.*

**TO IMPIGNORATE. v. a.** [in and *pinus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

**IMPIGNORATION. n. s.** [from *impignoro*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

**TO IMPIGNE. v. n.** [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal figure and material images, which, having *impiered* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain.

*Glauville, Scipias.*

The cause of reflexion is not the *impiering* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.

*Newton, Opticks.*

**TO IMPIGULATE. v. a.** [in and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impieruate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest.

*Bacon.*

**IMPIOUS. adj.** [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stand to direct, but let it pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think.

*Hobbes.*

Come then this *impious* rage.

*Milton, P. L.*

Then leav'd Auchincloss he laid in dust,

Who stain'd his sepulchre's bed with impious lust.

*Dryden.*

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.

*Dryden.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious.

*South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway, The post of honour is a private station.

*Addison.*

Since after there may rise an *impious* line, Course mangle of the human face divine;

Paint on, till face be dyed by mortal pain

And live and die the monarch of thy art.

*Tickell.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey

On beads devoted to the god of day.

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in infidelity.

*Forbes.*

**IMPIOUSLY. adv.** [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides

His hero and his gods to different sides,

I would condemn.

*Grannille.*

**IMPIOUSNESS. n. s.** [from *impious*.] Contempt of the duties of religion.

Men — even by nature are taught to hope of another life, from which neither ignorance nor *impiousness* can drive them.

*Sir W. Cornwallis, Disc. on Seneca.*

**IMPLACABILITY.\*** *n. s.* [from *implacabile*.]

Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

What calamity happened to that most noble city of Rome by the *implacability*, or wrath insatiable, of these two captives?

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 101.*

The powder project — with fury and *implacability* came to be resolved on by a pack of boot-faces.

*Proceedings against Cornet, (1606) D. 2.*

**IMPLACABLE.\*** *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacabile*, Fr.]

**1. Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.**

His inclement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Danah bears a generous mind;

But to *implacable* revenge incline'd;

A bounteous master, but a deadly foe.

*Dryden.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation.

*Addison.*

**2. Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged.** Dr. Johnson overpasses this sense.

O how I burne with *implacable* fury!

*Spenser, F. Q. li. vi. 44.*

With scorching heat of *implacable* fire.

*Brewer, Com. de Lingua, p. 15.*

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd it in and bru'd it.

Into their substance pent, which wrought them pain

*Implacable*, and many a dolorous groan.

*Milton, P. L.*

**IMPLACABLENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *implacabile*.]

The state of being *implacable*.

Little as the archangel gained upon them by his priestly *implacableness*, the king gained much less by his priestly condescensions.

*Bp. Parker, Reply to the Bishops. Trans. (1675), p. 363.*

**IMPLACABLY.** *adv.* [from *implacable*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An error was made for dismissing all the papists; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions to the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige.

*Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

*I love,*

And 'tis below my greatness to disown it;

Love thee implacably, yet late thee too. *Dryden.*

To **IMPLANT.** *v. a.* [in and *planto*, Lat.]

To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworship the decree,

In whose chief part your worships implanted be?

*Sidney.*

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are sprung,

From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton, P. L.*

No need of public sacrosanctions this bind,

Which Nature has implanted in the mind.

*Dryden.*

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides

another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help

of some muscles that were implanted in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of

knowledge, was no more obliged to implant those

innate notions in his mind than that, having given

him reason, hands, and materials, he should build

him bridges. *Locke.*

**IMPLANTATION.** *n. s.* [implantation, *Fr.*

from *implant*.] The act of setting or

planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

This [to] more especially by the expressed way

of intision or implantation.

*Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 46.*

**IMPLAUSIBLE** *adj.* [in and *plausibilis*.]

Not spacious; not likely to seduce or

persuade.

So improbable, so implausible means for accom-

plishing so great effects. *Barrow, Works, l. 343.*

Nothing can better improve political school-

boys than the art of making plausible or implau-

sible harangues against the very opinion for which

they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

**IMPLAUSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *implausible*.]

Without show of probability.

To **IMPLEACH.** *v. a.* [from *pleach*.] To

interweave. See To **PLEACH**.

*These talents of their hair,*

With twisted aërial amorously *implench'd*,

I have receiv'd from many a several fair.

*Shakespeare, Love's Complaint.*

To **IMPLEAD.** *v. a.* [old *Fr.* *impleader*.]

To **EMPLEAD.** To accuse; to indict.

The honour of God seemeth violated by these

inventions, since even the law of God is said to be

impleaded by such assertions. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. l. p. 127.*

Righteousness to a judicial sense imports as

much as a legal discharge, whereby the person

impleaded becomes right in the court, or righteous.

*Norris, on the Beatitudes, p. 91.*

**IMPLEADER.** *n. s.* [from *to implead*.]

An accuser; one who indicts another.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders*

and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord

suffer you in his house, in which dwelleth nothing

but peace and charity? *Herman, Transl. of Bress's Sermon, (1587), p. 176.*

The Gombette law, which was instituted by

Gondebald, king of Burgundy in the year 501,

allowed the expedient of duelling to those *impleaders*, whose the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy for an obtaining of their resigned and voluntary acquiescence from the cause complained of. *Hist. of Duelling, p. 3.*

**IMPLEASING.** *adj.* [in and *please*.] Not pleasing; disagreeable.

A melancholy man is a stranger from the dove; one that nature made sociable, because she made him man; and a crazed disposition hath altered; *implying* to all, as all to him.

*Overbury, Character. (ed. 1627), sign. G. 5. h.*

To **IMPLEDGE.** *v. a.* [from *pledge*.] To

gage; to pawn. *Sherwood.*

**IMPLEMENT.** *n. s.* [implementum, from

*impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or

supplies wants.

Unto life many implements are necessary; more,

if we seek such a life as hath in joy, comfort, de-

light, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a

trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousands pounds,

and hath his tools and implements to coin six times

as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the

artists in metals to carry about with them the

whole implements of trade to the house where they

find employment. *Brown.*

**IMPLETION.** *n. s.* [impleo, Lat.] The act

of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful in-

crease, they may succeed a disruption of the

matrix. *Brown.*

**IMPLEX.** *adj.* [implexus, Latin.] Intricate;

entangled; complicated; opposed to

simple.

Every poem is, according to Aristotle's divi-

sion, either *simple* or *implex*: it is called *simple*

when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*,

when the fortune of the chief actor changes from

bad to good, or from good to bad.

*Addison, Spect. No. 297.*

To **IMPLICATE.** *v. a.* [implicare, *Fr.*

*implico*, Latin. "Provided that he ex-

temple not himself with them, *implicetur*,

*implicatur*." Abp. Laud's Answ. to Lord

Say.] To entangle; to embarrass; to

involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually

implicate and bind each other, that the concrete

acts but very languidly. *Bogle.*

**IMPLICATION.** *n. s.* [implicatio, Lat. *impli-*

*cation*, French, from *implicare*.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grow-

ness, the quiet contact, and the implication of the

component parts. *Bogle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly

inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men,

are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors

are, by implication, of a different opinion.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**IMPLICATIVE.** *adj.* [from *to implicate*.]

Having implication.

**IMPLICATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *implicative*.]

By implication.

In revealing the confession of these men, it is

implicitly granted, their fault was not then to be

punished, and so it appears no fault.

*Sir T. Bole, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646), p. 102.*

Virtually and implicitly, and by necessary

consequence, it takes away clergy from the principal

to all those cases, where it takes it from the

accusatory before. *Hale, H. P. C. ch. 49. V. sect. 2.*

**IMPLICIT.** *adj.* [implicit, *Fr.* *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This

sense is rare. Dr. Johnson says, citing

two examples of the word which he

ascribes to Pope and Thomson; the latter

of which belongs to Milton, and not

to Thomson. The sense of "wrapped

up," is what our old lexicography as-

signs to *implicit*. See Bulokar's Ex-

positor, edit. 1656.

The humble shrub,

And bush with frizled hair *implicit*.

*Milton, P. L. vii. 363.*

Many of them [periods] together, if without

connections, are but *implicit* argumentation at best.

*Instruct. for Oratory, Oxf. (1689), p. 57.*

In his woolly fleece

I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not ex-

pressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was

an *implicit* compact, founded upon common

consent, that such and such words should be signs,

whereby they would express their thoughts to

another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the

*implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled.

*Smolridge.*

3. Resting upon another; connected with

another over which that which is con-

connected to it has no power; trusting

without reserve or examination. Thus,

by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a

letter yet not opened, when I am con-

fident of the writer's veracity.

That the false peace or union, when the peace

is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for

all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,

Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Dennham.*

**IMPLICITLY.** *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not

expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the

world doth necessarily follow from the nature

and being of God; and he that denies this, doth

*implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge

what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he

hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with something else;

dependently; with unreserved confi-

dence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,

And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Racine, mon.*

Learn not to dispute the methods of his pro-

vidence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce

in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they

lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor re-

flection, that we shall fare as well as those that go

before us. *Reger.*

**IMPLICITNESS.** *n. s.* [from *implicit*.] The

state of being implicit; implication; de-

pendence on the judgement or autho-

riety of another. *Scott.*

**IMPLICITLY.** *n. s.* [implicit, *Fr.* from *im-*

*PLICIT*.] Entanglement; incurance;

obscure involution. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**IMPLICITLY.** *adv.* [from the participle

*implicit*.] By inference comprised,

though not expressed; by implication.

These informers, in this frontispiece before their several suggestions, *impudently* undertake to make good three assertions.

*Mountagu, App. to Cas. (1625), p. 1.*

**IMPLORATION.\*** *n. s.* [old French, *imploration*; from *implorare*.] Solicitation; supplication.

This *imploration* and worship is holy.

*Bp. Hall, Henry, p. 250.*

The three points, wherein they did pretend to have prevented his majesty's former *imploration* of their concurrence.

*See H. Watson, Dispatch in 1622, Rem. p. 541.*

**TO IMPLORER.** *v. a.* [importer, *Fr. implorare*, Lat.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their cars, and crown with wise

The holy goblet to the pow'r divine,  
*Imploring* all the gods that reign above.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that

I kneel, and thus *implore* her blessing.

*Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

**IMPLORER, *n. s.*** [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged sore

With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,  
Him hasty to arise.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**IMPLORER, *n. s.*** [from *implorare*.] Solicitor. This is an old substantive; for it occurs in Sherwood's dictionary; but not in Shakespeare's Hamlet, as cited by Dr. Johnson; the true word there being *importator*; a word not likely to be revived.

**IMPLUMED, *adj.*** [implumis, Lat. Without feathers. *Dict.*

**IMPLUMOUS.\*** *adj.* [implumis, Latin.] Naked of feathers.

*Johnson in V. Unfeathered.*

**TO IMPLUNGE.\*** *v. a.* [from *plunge*.] To plunge; to hurry into. See *TO EMPLUNGE*.

He *implunged* himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing.

*Fallax, Italy War, p. 22.*

Detestable crimes, which we find the wicked have often been *implunging* into. *Hesperi, Seren. p. 10.*

**TO IMPLY.\*** *v. a.* [impliquer, French; *implicare*, Latin.]

1. To infer; to cover; to entangle. Not in use.

His courage stout,  
Striving to lose the knot that fast his ties,  
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

And Phœbus flying so most shameful night,  
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was to use among the Greeks, the word *implicare* *implicare*.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault.

*Shakespeare.*

Shows the strength of brawny arms *implies*,  
Emblems of valour, and of victory.

*Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*.

**TO IMPOCKET.\*** *v. a.* [from *pocket*; *Fr. empocher*.] To put into the pocket.

The vulgar sort stood staring with their hands *impocketed*.

*Carleton's Memoirs, p. 57.*

**TO IMPOISON.\*** *v. a.* [empoisonner, *Fr.* It might be written *empoison*, Dr. Johnson

says; which indeed it abundantly is. See *TO EMPOISON*.]

1. To kill with poison.

A man by his own *alma impoison'd*,  
And with his charity slain.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know

How much an ill word doth *impoison* liking.

*Shakespeare.*

**IMPOISONMENT.\*** *n. s.* [from *impoison*.] Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned. See *EMPOISONMENT*.

The publick is already acquainted with the manner of Mr. Curll's *impoisonment*.

*Pope, Dydor, Condit. of E. Curll.*

**IMPO'LARLY, *adv.*** [in and polar.] Not according to the direction of the poles.

Little used.

Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous location, it will, to a short time, exchange its poles.

*Brown.*

**IMPO'LCY.\*** *n. s.* [in and policy.] Imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.

The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's *impolicy*.

*By, Herby, Seren. (1795).*

**IMPOLISHED.\*** *adj.* [in and polished, Lat. *impolitus*.] Unpolished; rude.

The lofty phrase—could not be followed nor sufficiently expressed in our rude and *impolished* English language.

*T. Hudson, Dedic. of his Hist. of Judah, 1691.*

**IMPOLITE.\*** *adj.* [in and polite.] Not polite; rude.

I never saw such *impolite* confusion at any country wedding in Britain.

*Drummond, Trav. (Lett. 3. 1744), p. 76.*

**IMPOLITENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *impolite*.] Want of politeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attract.

*Ed. Chesterfield, Chester.*

**IMPOLITICAL.\*** *adj.* [in and political.] **IMPOLITICK.\*** *adj.* [imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitical*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning slight.

*Hosier.*

**IMPOLITICALLY.\*** *adv.* [in and political.] **IMPOLITICKLY.\*** *adv.* [Without art or forecast.

In the pursuit of their own reasonings, they do it so *impolitically*. *Bacon, Report in Part 5. Jac.*

**IMPO'NDEROUS, *adj.*** [in and ponderous.] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**TO IMPOR.\*** *v. a.* [from *poor*.] To make poor.

Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,

Nor have rote *import*'d this sire.

*W. Browne, Shep. Pipe, Egl. iii.*

**IMPO'RSITY, *n. s.*** [in and porous.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporsity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.

*Bacon.*

**IMPO'ROUS, *adj.*** [in and porous.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discredited by atonical terminations.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, they all perfectly solid and im-

porous, they would never the one overtake the other. *Bay on the Creation.*

**TO IMPORT, *v. a.*** [*importo*, Lat.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad; opposed to *export*.

For Ellis I would sail with utmost speed,  
To *import* twelve mares, which thence luxurious feed.

*Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hosier.*  
The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hosier.*

This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state, Which since his coming forth is thought of, which *Imports* the kingdom so much fear and danger, That his return was most requir'd.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

4. [*Importer, importre*, French, *Importersonally*.] To be of moment; as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious

*Imports* thee to know, this bene.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work.

*Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Shakespeare, Titus.*

To this attain, whether heaven move, or earth, *Imports* not, if thou reckon right. *Milton, P. L.*

It may import us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now rising about us. *Trapp.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

**IMPOR'T, *n. s.*** [from the verb. Formerly the accent was constant on the last syllable of this word; in modern times, frequently on the first syllable, and certainly always so in the third meaning.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of *import*

Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?

*Shakespeare.*

Some business of *import* that triumph wears  
You seem to go with. *Dryden, and L., Edipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Argill.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Hogel.*

5. Any thing brought from abroad; as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

What foreign imports may be necessary for clothing? *Bp. Berkeley, Quæst. 1. 171.*

**IMPOR'TABLE.\*** *adj.* [old French, *importable*.] Unsupportable; not to be endured.

A word accented by Spenser, from whose Fairy Queen Dr. Johnson gives the solitary example of it, on the first syllable. The poetical licence of Spenser is not to be followed, and the word is very common in our language.

Dr. Johnson barely refers to the Apocrypha for its existence, without the citation.

That *importable* burden. *Chaucer, Tent. of Love.*  
His paines were *importable*.

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*  
Beware of the *importable* burdens of the high-  
mynded *philosophers*.

*Boile, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. 1. fol. 32. b.*  
Yeous — listeth to shew her *importable* yo-  
lence.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gen. fol. 127. b.*  
So both ancient him chide on either syde  
With hideous strokes and *importable* perns.

*Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 55.*  
Thine angry threatening towards sinners is *im-  
portable*.

*Prayer of Massius, Pref. to the Books of Massius.*  
The tempest would be *importable*, if it beat al-  
ways upon him from all sides.

*Life of Fermín, p. 80.*

**IMPORTANCE. n. s. [French.]**

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them;  
but the wisest beloyed that knew no more but  
sawing, could not say if the importance were joy  
or sorrow. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.*

2. Matter; subject. Not in use.

It had been joy you should have been put to-  
gether with so mortal a purpose, as then each  
bore, upon importance of so slight a nature. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider  
The importance of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Thy own importance know,  
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importance. An improper use pecu-  
liar to Shakespeare.

Maria writ  
The letter at eye Toby's great importance;  
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shakespeare.*

**IMPORTANT. adj. [important, Fr.]**

1. Momentous; weighty; of great conse-  
quence.

The most important and pressing care of a new  
and vigorous king was his marriage, for moderate  
establishment of the royal line. *Warton.*

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the  
falsifying the most important trust. *Deacy of Piety.*

O then, what interest shall I make  
To have my last important stake  
When the most just have cause to quake. *Racine.*

The great important end that God designs re-  
ligion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently  
shows the necessity of its being rooted deep in the  
heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up  
by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the fashionable practice of the  
world can be reconciled to the important doctrine  
of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths will let your fables hold,  
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Grayville.*

The important hour hath pass'd unheeded by.  
*Frederic.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.

This seems to be the meaning here.  
He fiercely at him flew,  
And with important outrage him assail'd;  
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,  
And him with equal value counter-sail'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Important. A corrupt use of the  
word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France  
My mourning and important tears hath pited.  
*Shakespeare.*

**IMPORTANTLY. adv. [from important.]**

Weightily; forcibly.  
This more importantly concerns us.  
*Hammond, Works, iv. 592.*

**IMPORTATION.† n. s. [from import.]**

1. The act or practice of importing, or  
bringing into a country from abroad;  
opposed to *exportation*.

The king's reasonable profit should not be  
neglected upon importation and exportation. *Bacon.*

These mines fill the country with greater num-  
bers of people than it would be able to lose, with-  
out the importation of corn from foreign parts.

The emperor has forbidden the importation of  
their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addition to Italy.*

*Addition to Italy.*

2. Simply, conveyance.

The instruments of the vital faculty, which  
serve for importation and reception of the blood  
and spirits. *Smith on Old Age, p. 239.*

**IMPORTER. n. s. [from import.]** One that  
brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall  
be brought in, especially if the importers of it have  
so sure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

**IMPORTLESS. adj. [from import.]** Of no  
moment or consequence. This is a word  
not in use, but not inelegant.

We lose expect  
That matter needless, of importless burthen,  
Divide thy lips. *Shakespeare.*

**IMPORTUNACY. n. s. [from importunate.]**

The act of importuning.  
Am thou not ashamed  
To wrong him with thy importunacy? *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

The multitude of suits, the confluence  
Of suitors; then, their importunacies? *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

She would have by this time acquainted you  
with my importunacy. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir, iv. 7.*

**IMPORTUNATE.† adj. [importunus,  
Lat. importune, Fr.]**

1. Unseasonable and incessant in solici-  
tations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt in my importunate business; but  
he would not bear my excuse. *Shakespeare.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of  
so importunate suitors. *Smollett.*

A rule restrains the most importunate importu-  
ness of our nature. *Rogers.*

2. Troublesome; not easy to be borne.  
[*importunus*, Lat.] Obsolete.

Behold you, how to the importunate accidents  
of this human life all the world is exposed.  
*Deane, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 142.*

**IMPORTUNATELY. adv. [from importunate.]**  
With incessant solicitation; pertinaci-  
ously in petition.

Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive  
them out of one form, they assume another; and  
are so importunately troublesome, as makes many  
think it impossible to be freed from them. *Durpa, Rules of Devotion.*

**IMPORTUNATENESS. n. s. [from impor-  
tunate.]** Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more importunateness  
craved, which, in all good manners, was either of  
us to be desired, or not granted. *Sedley.*

**IMPORTUNATOR. n. s. [from importu-  
nate.]** An incessant solicitor, or de-  
mander.

Abusers and dispensers against the law of  
God, but tyrannous importunators and exactors of  
their own. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

**TO IMPORTUNE.† v. a. [importuner,  
Fr. importune, Lat.]** Accented an-  
ciently on the second syllable.]

1. To tease; to harass with slight vexa-  
tion perpetually recurring; to molest;  
to disturb by reiteration of the same  
request; to solicit earnestly.

They cry and call to leave space,  
With prayers loud *importuning* the sky. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

Against all sense you do importune her. *Shaks.*  
If he espied any lewd gait in his fellow-  
servants, his master should straightways know it,  
and not rest free from importuning, until the  
fellow had put away his fault. *Greene.*

The highest saint to the celestial hierarchy  
began to be so importunately importuned, that a  
great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to  
her. *Hovell, Foe. For.*

There with my crying importune Heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,  
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:  
You importune it with a false desire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experienced this troublesome  
intrusion of some striking ideas, which thus  
importune the understanding, and hinder it from  
being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from  
several princes of the empire, whose ministers and  
civilians have perpetually importuned the  
court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

2. To require; to render necessary.

We shall write to you  
As time and our concerns shall importune,  
How it goes with us. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

3. To importune; to foretell. Not proper.

The sage wisard tells, as he has read,  
That it importune death and doleful dyedread. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**IMPORTUNE.† adj. [importunus, old French,  
importunus, Lat.]** Was anciently pro-  
nounced with the accent on the second  
syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by  
frequency.

All that charge did formerly apply,  
With greedy malice and importune toll;  
And planted there their huge artillery,  
With which they daily made most dreadful bat-  
tles. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Henry, king of England, needed not to have  
bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied  
himself with importune and incessant labour, to  
compensate my death and ruin, if I had been a  
feigned person. *Bacon, Hist. VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

He is spiteful with his fortune,  
And for he will be importune  
Unto our wight, we coereuse. *Chaucer, Rem. R. 5639.*

And th' armies of their creatures all, and some  
Do serve to them, and with importune might  
War against us, the rivals of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper soul can catch what is consuetud-  
to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and  
can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality,  
that importune rebellious servant shall be eternally  
rust off, this would be some colour for that novel  
persuasion. *Hammond.*

The same airs, which some entertain with most  
delightful transports, to others are importune. *Glanville, Scrupus.*

Certainly the just God cannot be so importune  
and unreasonable a master, as to enjoin us what  
is physically impossible, to expect to reap where he  
has not sown, to require bricks without allowance  
of straw. *Bentley, Serm. ix.*

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or hap-  
pening at a wrong time.



No fair to thine

Equivalent, or second? which compell'd  
Me thus, though *important* perhaps, to come  
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton, P. L.*  
4. Cruel; inexorable. [*important*, *Lat.*]  
The stroke of death is *important*, and can not  
be toyed. *Hp. Fisher, Pk p. 93.*  
They did lament his lawless state,  
And often blame the too *important* fate.

*Spenser, F. Q. I. xii. 16.*  
**IMPORTUNELY, adv.** [from *importune*.]  
1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,  
To weet who called so *importunately*;  
Again he heard a more *importuned* voice,  
That bade him come in haste. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constutions that the apostles made con-  
cerning deacons and widows, are, with much  
*importunity*, but very *importantly* urged by the  
disciplinarians. *Sunderland.*

**IMPORTUNER, n. s.** [from *importune*.]  
One who is *importunate*.  
Preclude your care against all rash, rude,  
irrational, innovating *importuners*.

*Waterhouse, Apol. for Leara. (1653.) p. 187.*  
**IMPORTUNITY, n. s.** [*importunitas*, *Lat.*  
*importunité*, *Fr.* from *importunate*.] In-  
cessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a  
woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former  
purpose. *Knox.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport  
Her *importunity*. *Milton, S. A.*

**IMPORTABLE, adj.** [from *import*.] To be  
laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply *importable* on any par-  
ticular man, farther than he was a member of  
some church. *Hammond.*

**TO IMPOSE, v. a.** [*imposcer*, *Fr.* *imposi-*  
*sum*, *Lat.*]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.  
It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them.

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the *imposi-*  
tion, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his  
father. *Shakespeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold,  
*Imposing* foreign lords for foreign gold.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*  
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as  
those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.  
What good or evil is there under the sun, what  
action correspondent or repugnant unto the law  
which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but  
in or upon it God doth work, according to the  
law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep?  
*Hoad.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword  
for the *imposing* of the laws upon them.

*Spenser on Ireland.*  
Thus on the deep *imposed* nobler laws,  
And by that justice hath remov'd the cause.

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws  
upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or  
are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws  
of this world. *Tillotson.*

*Impose* but your commands,  
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands.

*Dryden.*  
It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as  
the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that  
to the first cause which we *impose* not on the  
second; or what we deny unto nature, we *impute*  
unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude faciously.

Our poet thinks not fit

To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. TO IMPOSE ON. To put a cheat on; to  
deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered them-  
selves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish  
chymical experiments, which they never tried.

*Hag.*  
He that thinks the name centaur stands for  
some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes  
words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages  
on the stone, and fit on the chase, in  
order to carry the form to press.

**IMPOSE, n.** [from the verb.] Command;  
injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,  
I am thus early come. *Shakespeare.*

**IMPOSEMENT, n. s.** [from *impose*.]

1. One who enjoins as a law; one who  
lays any thing on another as a hardship.  
The universities' sufferings might be manifested  
to all nations, and the *imposers* of these ills  
might repent. *Warton.*

2. One who places or puts on.

The coronary thorns did not only express the  
scorn of the *imposers*, by that figure into which  
they were contrived; but did also pierce his  
tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of  
pains, by their numerous acuminations. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

**IMPOSITION, n. s.** [*imposition*, *French*;  
*impositus*, *Latin*.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.  
The second part of confirmation is the prayer  
and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn  
by the imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.  
The first *imposition* of names was grounded,  
among all nations, upon future good hope con-  
ceived of children. *Cicero.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only  
upon the predominancy of that element, whose  
name is ascribed to it. *Begh.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or  
duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no  
more *ills*; unless you may be won by some other  
sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on  
the caskets. *Shakespeare.*

From *imposition* of strict laws, to free  
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear  
To filial; works of law, to works of faith.

*Milton, P. L.*

4. Constraint; oppression.  
The constraint of receiving and holding opinion  
by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*  
A greater load has been laid on us than we  
have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions*  
have been submitted to, in order to forward the  
dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*  
Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature,  
the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and un-  
reasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice.

*Watts on the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

It was therefore determined that we should  
dispose of the horse at the neighbouring fair; and,  
to prevent imposition, that I should go with him  
myself. *Goldsmith, Vir. of Wakefield, l. 14.*

6. A supererogatory exercise enjoined  
scholars as a punishment.

*Impositions* were supply'd.

To light my pipe, or smooth my pipe.

*Warren, Progress of Discontent.*

**IMPOSSIBLE, adj.** [*impossibile*, *Fr.* in  
and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to  
be attained; impracticable.

It was *impossible* that the state should continue  
quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men this is *impossible*; but with God, all  
things are possible. *St. Matt. xiv. 36.*

Twere *impossible* for any enterprise to be law-  
ful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent  
to it. *Decry of Poetry.*

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any  
where in its progress in this space, how far soever  
it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make  
a creature with more ways to convey into the  
understanding the notice of corporeal things than  
five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive  
With hope of things *impossible* to God. *Wah.*

**IMPOSSIBLE, n. s.** An impossibility.

To be in aught *impossible* there.

That will be well an *impossible* were.

*Chaucer, Tr. and Crest. lib. 396.*

I credit less  
Thao witches, which *impossible* confound.

*Donne, Poems, p. 71.*

**IMPOSSIBLITY, n. s.** [*impossibilité*, *Fr.* from  
*impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not  
feasible.

Simple Philotes, it is the *impossibility* that doth  
torment me; for unlawful desires are punished  
after the effect of enjoying, but *impossible* de-  
sires in the desire itself. *Sir George.*

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great abun-  
dities to be possible and convenient. *Whitef.*

Let the mutinous winds  
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,  
Murdering *impossibility*, to make  
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*.

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space re-  
sisting without matter, must make body infinite.

When we see a man of like passions and weak-  
ness with ourselves going before us in the paths of  
duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*.

*Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily  
that the affairs, which with evil success are pass-  
ing, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray  
that they may have been any other than they are,  
this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules  
of religion do not permit.

*Hoad.*  
*Impossibilities*! oh no, there's none,  
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

**IMPOST, n. s.** [*impost*, *impdt*, *French*; *imposi-*  
*sum*, *Latin*.] A tax; a toll; custom  
paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom  
good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins  
in the hundred, he loath in the shire. *Bacon, Es.*

**IMPOSTS, n. s.** [*imposte*, *Fr.*] In archi-  
tecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults  
and arches, on which the weight of the  
whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

**TO IMPOSTUMATE, v. n.** [from *impostum-*  
*are*.] To form an abscess; to gather;  
to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence  
— will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul.

*Hammond, Works, liv. 574.*

The bruise *impostumated*, and afterwards turned  
to a stinking ulcer, which every body shy  
to come near him. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO IMPOSTUMATE, v. a.** To afflict with  
an imposthume.

Our vices *impostumate* our fancies.

*Sir G. D'Uck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1616); p. 50.*

I have lanced them to the quick, and not only let out the imposthumed matter, but taken away the proud and dead flesh.

*Dr. Griffith, Simarion Revisited, (1660), p. 41.*  
They would not but that surgeons, whose lancet threatens none but the imposthumed of the body.

*Diction of Chr. Picty.*

**IMPOSTHUMATION.** *n. s.* [from *imposthumus*, *mal.*] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed lavishly, endangers malignant ulcers and pernicious imposthumes.

*Diocæs, Ex.*

**IMPOSTHUME.** *n. s.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as South writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, ἀποστήμα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of imposthumes, make preposterous discourses.

*Shakespeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an imposthume in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal.

*South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an imposthume.

*Harvey on Conceptionism.*

**To IMPOSTHUME.\*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed an imposthume.

*Huot.*

**To IMPOSTHUME.\*** *v. a.* To affect with an imposthume.

I did always foresee, that your imposthumed stomach would belch some loathsome matter.

*Hayward, Ana. to Doleman, ch. 5.*

**IMPOSTOR.** *n. s.* [*imposteur*, Fr. from *imposere*; *impositor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, you death and bell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand impostor, the devil, over the deluded sons of men.

*South.*

**IMPOSTUME.\*** See **IMPOSTHUME**, and **To IMPOSTHUME**. The word was formerly written oftener without the *h* than with it.

**IMPOSTURAGE.\*** *n. s.* [from *imposture*.] Impostion; cheat. Not part of an impost.

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help credulencies, lameness, dimness of sight, &c. no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any lawful impostures.

*Dr. Taylor, Arif. Handson, p. 127.*

**IMPOSTURE.** *n. s.* [*imposture*, Fr. from *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinionated; but who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definite *ut*, which is but bait imagination?

*Glennville, Scrup.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or invidious reserves.

*Freige.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title.

*South.*

*Fortn new legends.*

And fill the world with follies and impostures.

*Penr.*

**IMPOSTURED.\*** *adj.* [from *imposture*.] Having the nature of imposture.

HOVING 11.

What have vile I to do with noble day,  
Which shows us heaven's fair face! that face which I

Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away  
Upon impostur'd lust's foul mystery.

*Ben Jonson, Epitaph, ii. 109.*

**IMPOSTUROUS.** *adj.* [from *imposture*.] Deceitful; cheating.

Twice my thoughts were prompted by mine eye to hold thy strictness false and imposturous.

*Rowe, and Fl. Wrenn-Hater.*

A proud, lustful, imposturous villain.

*More, Lett. ix. Ward's Life of Dr. More, p. 352.*

**IMPTENCE.†** *n. s.* [imptence, old Fr.] **IMPTENCY.\*** *impotentia*, Latin.

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by *imptency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples.

*Sir J. Hayward.*

Weakness, or the impotence of exercising animal motion, attends fevers.

*Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our impotence, and from whom compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter.

*Rogers.*

This is not a restraint or *imptency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he will do no nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness.

*Beattie.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification: *animi impetiva*.

Be so, or so, or so, let loose at once his ire, Belike through *imptency*, or unwariness,

To give his enemies their wish, and end

Them in his anger, whom his anger saves

To punish endless? *Milton, P. L.*

Yet all comble'd,

Your beauty and my impotence mind. Dryden.

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with cleanness must prove

As hateful, sure, as *imptency* in love. *Pope.*

**IMPTENT.** *adj.* [*imptent*, Fr. *impotent*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the impost, and not please ourselves.

*Hooker.*

Yet woe is *imptent*

To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,

High on the broken wave,

I knew thou wert not slow to bear,

Nor *imptent* to save. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *imptent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered.

*St. John, v. 8.*

There sat a certain man, *imptent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked.

*Acts, xiv.*

I have learn'd that fearful commencing

I leaden servitor to dull delay;

Delay leads *imptent* and snail-paced beggary.

*Shakespeare.*

The *imptent* poor might be relieved, and the idle forced to labour.

*Temple.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotent*.]

With jealous eyes at distance had seen, Whisp'ring with Jove, the silver-footed queen;

Then, *imptent* of tongue, her silence broke,

Thus turbulent in rattling tones she spoke. Dryden.

4. Without power of propagation.

He told bea Prim, who is thought *imptent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tutler.*

**IMPTENT.\*** *n. s.* One who languishes under disease.

Your task shall be

With all the fierce endeavor of your wit,

To enforce the pained impotent to smile.

*Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

**IMPTENTLY.†** *adv.* [from *imptent*.]

1. Without power.

The church of England is blessed with a true clergy, and glorious; and such a one, as its Italian generation may *imptently* envy and marvel at.

*Dr. Hall, Hon. of the More, Clergy, p. 94.*

Proud Caesar, amidst triumphal cars, The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars, Ignobly vain, and *imptently* great,

Show'd Rome her *Caesar's* figure drawn in state.

*Pope.*

2. Without government of passion; extravagantly.

He loves her most *imptently*, and the loves not him.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 576.*

The danger is of being *imptently* passionate.

*More, Conj. Cobb. p. 503.*

**To IMPOVERISH.\*** See **To EMPOVERISH**.

**IMPOVERISHER.\*** *n. s.* [from *impoverish*.] One that impoverishes. See **EMPOVERISHER**.

These were the pious *impoverishers* of bishops first, and then the kings of England.

*Bp. Gauden, Arch. Deat-Berth, (1611), p. 70.*

**IMPOVERISHMENT.\*** *n. s.* [from *impoverish*.] Cause of poverty; drain of wealth. See **EMPOVERISHMENT**.

It might tend to the state's *impoverishment*.

*Proceedings against Gornet, (1606.) sign. H. b.*

The king afterwaid extended his bounty in so large and ample a manner, as procured his own *impoverishment*.

*Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 4.*

**To IMPOUND.** *v. a.* [in and pound. See **POUND**.]

1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, than that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them.

*Jacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.

*England.*

Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray

The king. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

**To IMPOWER.** See **To EMPOWER**.

**IMPRACITABILITY.\*** *n. s.* [from *impracticable*.] Impossibility.

**IMPRACITICABLE.** *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. in and practicable.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offspring of the stitellian earth,

'twould have been an extravagant and impracticable undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it.

*Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were as asiffight marking with the terrible prospect of universal damnation.

*Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature

Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl.

*Rowe.*

**IMPRACITABLENESS.†** *n. s.* [from *impracticable*.]

## 1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impossibility* of doing this. *Swift.*

## 2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impossibility* of the ground.

*Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, (Q. Ann.)*

To IMPRECATE. v. a. [*imprecator*, Lat.]

To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION. n. s. [*imprecatio*, Lat. imprecation, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise

With imprecations. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Sir John Hatham, uncurd by any imprecation of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads.

*King Charles.*

With imprecations that he fill'd the air,  
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r.

*Pope.*

IMPRECATOR. *adj.* [*from imprecate*.] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGNATE. v. a. [*in* and *prægnare*, Lat.]

Lord Monbodo considered this word as coined by Milton; but it was common before his time, though Dr. Johnson found no example earlier than that of the poet. To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

The case did again appear with a linen hanging thereat so grossly *impregnated*, as it promised to be delivered of a most happy burthen.

*Shelton, Tr. of D. Quirato, iv. 13.*

Somelc doth Bacchus bear,  
*Impregn'd* of Jove. *Mere, Song of the Soul, l. 58.*

In her ears the sound

Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*

With reason, to her seeming. *Milton, P. L.*

The unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,  
Forms lucid stones. *Thomson.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*impregnable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army.

*Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,  
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,  
And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not him, and all

Which he calls his, enclosed with a wall  
Of strength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou see'st,  
Above the rest lifting his stately head  
On the Tarpæan rock, her citadel

*Impregnable*. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [*from impregnable*.]

In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is *impregnable* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPREGNATE. v. a. [*in* and *prægnare*, Lat.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*  
Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Deacy of Præg.*

2. [*Impregnate*, Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

To IMPREGNATE. v. n. To become pregnant.

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention. *Addison, Misc. No. 127.*

IMPREGNATE. *adj.* [*from the verb*.] Impregnated; made prolific.

The soul hereby grows (as it were) big, and *impregnate* with a temptation. *South, Sermon, v. 155.*

With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;

The blood, endu'd with animating heat,  
Did in the *impregnate* earth new worms beget.

*Dryden.*

IMPREGNATION. n. s. [*from impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power?

*Darham, Phys. Theol.*

3. [*Impregnation*, Fr.] Saturation.

*Ainsworth.*

IMPREGNADICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judicio*, Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The valid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREGNATION. n. s. [*in* and *preparation*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

*Impregnation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hooder.*

It is our infidelity, our *impregnation*, that makes death any other than advantage.

*Hip. Hall, Centimel. B. 4.*

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE. *adj.* [*old French, imprescriptible*.] Without the compass of prescription; by no length of time to be aliened or lost. Such is Cotuvrac's translation of *imprescriptible*. Coles gives the same definition of the word as an English one, Dict. 1685. It therefore is not modern in our language; though perhaps it was little regarded, till the late French democratical revolutionists had appended theirs to the words, the true import of which they grossly violated, "the rights of men and citizens." It appears to have been forgotten, when Johnson compiled his dictionary.

The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and *imprescriptible* rights of man.

*Norris, Rec. of the Fr. Decl. &c. Ess. (1810), li. 156.*

To IMPRESS. v. a. [*impresser*, old Fr. To print; *impressum*, Lat.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,  
He his own image on the clay *impress'd*. *Danham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impress'd*

On the strong neck of that destructive beast.

*Dryden, Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motion of persuasion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To mark; as *impressed* by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear  
Their viages *impress'd*, when they approached near.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written press.

[His] age has charms in it, [his] tide more,  
To pluck the common looseness on his side,  
And turn our *impress'd* lances in our eyes

Which do command them. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until  
Great Burnan-wood to Dunsinane's high hill

Shall come against him.

— That will never be;

Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare.*

Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. v. s. [*from the verb*.] Dr. Johnson places the accent on the last syllable, according to the ancient pronunciation; but it is now most frequently placed on the first.

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure  
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat  
Dissolves to water. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

They having taken the *impresses* of the insides of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest lineaments of them.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Effects of one substance or another.

Now objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant, but in what manner they are received, and what *impresses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them.

*Glauville, Scipio.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto. [*Impressa*, Italian. And so our own word was formerly written either *impreca* or *imprete*.]

*Impress*, and device rare,

Of all her gallant knights.

*Pocock, Min. Brit. (1619).*

A galling *impress* for you at Ails.

*B. Jonson, Epigr. 73.*

Imblazon'd shields,

*Impress* quiver, caparisons and steeds.

*Milton, P. L.*

5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press*.

Ajax was here voluntary, and you as under an *impress*.

*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose were

task

Does not divide the Sunday from the week.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Your ships are not well man'd.

Your mariners are multitudes, rascals, people

Ingrate by swift *impress*.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Impression; image fixed in the mind.

That he should give himself up to meer inconsiderate imaginations, and casual impressions, choosing them for his guide, because they are the strongest, not true! *Mere, Conf. Cato. (1653), p. 245.*

IMPRESSIBILITY. n. s. [*from impressible*.] Capability of being impressed.

They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender impression, and sympathy disposition.

*Philosoph. Lett. on Phlogistony, (1751), p. 229.*  
**IMPRE'SSIBLE.** *adj.* [in and pressum, Lat.] That may be impressed.

The differences of *impressible* and *not impressible*, figurative and *not figurative*, are plain and notions.

*Heron, Not. Hist.*  
**IMPRE'SSION.** *n. s.* [*impressio*, Lat.; *impressio*, Fr.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.  
 Like to a chaos, or which'd bear welch,  
 That carries no impression like the dam.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
 3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion strip of all the external decencies, they would not make a due impression on the mind. *Asterbury.*

The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Sussex, that he might the better make *impression* upon that county. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impression* of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it.

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*.

*Bentley.*  
 There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our senses, is perceived. *Cloyne.*

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Watson.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression*, and full of change.

*Bacon.*  
 For ten *impressions*, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

**IMPRE'SSIVE.\*** *adj.* [from *impress*.]

1. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

A soft and *impressive* fancy.  
*Spencer on Prodiges, (1665), p. 75.*

No men more subject to such delusions, than men of devout affections, if of strong fancies, *impressive* tempers, and weak intellects.

*Spencer, Faus. of Valg. Prods, p. 70.*

2. Capable of making impression; as, an *impressive* discourse.

**IMPRE'SSIVELY.\*** *adv.* [from *impressive*.]

In a powerful or *impressive* manner.

**IMPRE'SSIVENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *impressive*.]

The quality of being *impressive*.

**IMPRE'SSURE.\*** *n. s.* [from *impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.

Lean but upon a rish,  
 The elastic and capable *impressure*  
 Thy palm some moments keeps.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
**IMPRE'ST.\*** *n. s.* [*imprestans*, Ital. from *imprestare*, to lend or give before hand.]

A kind of earnest money; money advanced; a loan.

**IMPRE'VALENCY.\*** *n. s.* [in and prevalence.]

Incapability of prevailing.

That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalency* of them all.

*Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 276.*  
**IMPRIMATUR.\*** *n. s.* [Latin.]

A word formerly at the beginning of books, signifying *let it be printed*; a licence to print.

Sometimes five *imprimaturs* are seen together dialogue-wise in the plates of one title-page.

*Milton, Areopagitica.*  
 With what seal and outrage have you asserted its [the press's] liberty from the bondage of *imprimatur*, and the imposition of prelates?

*Bp. Parker, Rep. of Bishops, Transp. p. 191.*  
 That shall my title pass a sacred seal,  
 Receive an *imprimatur* from above,  
 While angels shout, An infidel reclaim'd!

*Young, Night Th. 7.*  
**IMPRIMERY.\*** *n. s.* [Fr. *imprimerie*.] A print, or *imprimerie*; also a printing-house, or the art of printing.

*Coles.*  
 You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie*, which other universities cannot boast of.

*Ld. Arlington to Oxford University.*  
**IMPRIMIS.\*** *adv.* [Latin.] First of all.

To IMPRINT.\* *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One and the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours.

*Hilder, Elem. of Speech.*  
 Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South.*

See amidst his spacious meadows flows;  
 Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,  
 And sees his numerous herds *imprint* her sands.

*Prior.*  
 2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

One of the maid books so translated and *imprinted* may be had for every cathedral.

*Act for Unif. of Pub. Prayers, 14 Chas. II. ch. 11.*  
 3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst complements, which is of singular use. *Bacon.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have disappeared.

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

4. To imprint in is less proper.

When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea, *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Locke.*

**IMPRINT.\*** *n. s.* Designation of place, where a work is printed; "the *imprint*," as it is called in technical language, "E Typographiche Clarendoniano," or "At the Clarendon Press." *Brit. Crit. Feb. 1790.*

To IMPRISON.\* *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. in and prison.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to restrain in place.

He *imprison'd* was to chains remediless;  
 For that Hypocritus' rent course he did redress.

*Spencer, F. Q.*  
**IMPRISONMENT.** *n. s.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment*.

His sinews waxen weak and raw,  
 Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
 Which shall I first bewail,  
 Thy bondage or lost sight?

Thou art become, () worst *imprisonment*!  
 The dungeon of thyself.

*Milton, S. A.*  
 From restrictive cage  
 Who sells unaided Philomet escapes, her notes  
 She varies, and of past *imprisonment*  
 Sweetly complains.

*Philips.*  
 Count Scruin, will close prisoner in this room,  
 lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions.

*Addison.*  
 It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment*, and loosening the fetters of their souls.

*Watts on the Mind.*  
**IMPROBABILITY.\*** *n. s.* [from *improbable*.]

Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. The difficulty and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, is great.

*Hammond.*  
 As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable.

*Dryden.*  
**IMPROBABLE.** *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. in and probable.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

**IMPROBABLY.\*** *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water; he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To IMPROBATE.\* *v. a.* [in and probat Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBATION.\* *n. s.* [*improbatio*, Lat. *improbatio*, Fr.] Act of disallowing.

*Ainsworth.*  
**IMPROBITY.\*** *n. s.* [*improbitas*, *improbatus*, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps *imcommunicable*, yes, and cast out for notorious *improbity*. *Hosker.*

We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Esrange.*

**IMPROFICIENCY.\*** *n. s.* [in and proficiencie.] Want of improvement.

This implacating habit caused a deficiency, or at least a great *improvement*, in the sciences themselves. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.*

**IMPROFITABLE.\*** *adj.* [in and profitable.] Not profitable; vain.

3 K 2

Secret pastimes, privy dalliance, or other improprietous or wanton conditions.

*See T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 87.*

A grave satire was sometimes *improprietous* way of reproof.

*Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester, p. 25.*

**TO IMPROPRIATE** *v. a.* [in and *propriet*.] To improprietate; to fecundate.

A word not used.

A difficulty in eggs is, how the sperm of the cock *improprietates* and makes the oval conception fruitful.

*Brown.*

**IMPROPRIETICK** *adj.* [in and *propriet*.] Not profligate; unfruitful.

Men of gallant emulations will not cloy their souls with studies dull and *improprietick*.

*Waterhouse, Apol. for Laura. (1653.) p. 91.*

**IMPROPRIETU** *s. s.* [French.] A brief extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition.

These [verses] were made extempore, and were as the French call them *improvises*.

*Dryden, Progr. of Satire.*

**IMPROPER** *adj.* [improper, *Fr. impropre*, *Lat.*] Not adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one.

*Burnet.*

2. **Unfit**; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be very *improper* in a gouty case.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. **Not just**; not accurate.

He disappears *d*, was rarified;  
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd;  
He was exhal'd.

*Dryden.*

**IMPROPERLY** *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. **Not truly**; incongruously.

*Impropriety* may measure life by breath;  
Such does not truly live who merit death.

*Dryden, Jun.*

2. **Not justly**; not accurately.

They assure me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged.

*Dryden.*

**IMPROPERITY** *s.* *See* **IMPROPRIETY**.

**IMPROPRIETOUS** *adj.* [in and *proprietious*.] Unfavourable; not propitious.

I am sorry to hear in the mean time, that your dreams were *impropitious*.

*Wotton, Lett. (1638.) Rem. p. 374.*

**IMPROPORTIONABLE** *adj.* [in and *proportionable*.] Unfit; not proportionable.

I am a rhinoceros, if I had thought a creature of my symmetry could have dared so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

**IMPROPORTIONATE** *adj.* [in and *proportionate*.] Not adjusted to.

The cavity is *improportionate* to the head.

*Smith, on Old Age, p. 59.*

**TO IMPROPRIATE** *v. a.* [in and *propriet*, *Lat.*]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *improprietate* the thanks to himself.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A supercilious tyranny, *improprietating* the spirit of God to themselves.

*Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.*

The magistrate is wont to ingross and *improprietate* this scripture to himself.

*Hales, Rem. p. 150.*

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Those *improprietated* livings, which have now no settled endowment, and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes arbitrary curacies; they are such, as belonged formerly to those orders who could serve the cure of them in their own persons, as the canons regular of the order of St. Austin; which being afterwards devolved into the hands of laymen, they hired poor curates to serve them, at the cheapest rate they could.

*Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors. (1693.) p. 67.*

**IMPROPRIATE** *adj.* [from the verb.] Devolved into the hands of laick.

Mrs. Gulton being possessed of the *improprietate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage.

*Spekman.*

**IMPROPRIATION** *s. s.* [from *improprietate*.]

1. **Exclusive possession.**

The Gnosticks had, as they termed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.

*Lee, Blas of St. Boudy, (1614.) p. 29.*

2. **Alienation of the possessions of the church.**

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded.

*Aldrich, Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage.

*Spekman.*

**IMPROPRIATOR** *s. s.* [from *improprietate*.]

1. One who seizes to himself.

I should condemn any man for so most unconscionable inholder and *impropriator*, that should take upon himself to give another leave to speak or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the air which we breathe.

*Dean Martin's Letters, (1662.) p. 23.*

2. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaves his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or *impropriator*.

*Aldrich, Parergon.*

**IMPROPRIETY** *s. s.* [impropriety, *Fr.* from *improprius*, *Lat.* Anciently our word was *improperty*; as *property* was also used for *propriety*. "Impropriety, when a word is brought into the talk having nothing at all his own proper signification."

Sherrye, &c. fol. vi. b.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudlest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded.

*Swift.*

**IMPROPERITY** *s. s.* [in and *propriety*.] Unhappiness.

Some relics of this feud — were long after the causes of the one family's almost utter extinction, and of the other's *impropriety*.

*Newton, Fragment. Regal. Knowledge.*

**IMPROSPEROUS** *adj.* [in and *prosperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* soever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Our pride renders us at once into the quils of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels.

*Dewey of Chr. Pity.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run, Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun.

*Dryden, Ene.*

**IMPROSPEROUSLY** *adv.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unluckily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

Thus like a rose by some unkindly blast, Among many buds that roared about it grow;

The withering leaves *improsperously* doth cut, While all the rest their sovereign beauties show;

Amidst this goodly sisterhood even so, Nips with cold death wotingly did I fade.

*Drayton, Legend of Melibee.*

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted.

*Boyle.*

**IMPROSPEROUSNESS** *s. s.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappiness; ill fortune.

That the *improsperousness*, ruin, perhaps of a whole kingdom, should be imputable to one such sin.

*Hammond, Works, li. § 152.*

The effect of these threatenings of God we daily see in the strange *improsperousness* of ill gotten estates.

*Whole Duty of Man, xii. § 19.*

**IMPROVABILITY** *s. s.* [from *improvable*.] Capability of improvement.

**IMPROVABLE** *adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better.

*Brown.*

We have cast enough, and that too of an *improvable* nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement.

*Dewey of Pity.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties.

*Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark.

*Greene.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes.

*Milford, Spect.*

**IMPROVABLENESS** *s. s.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better. Of the *improvableness* of attrition into contrition.

*Hammond, Works, li. 479.*

**IMPROVABLY** *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

**TO IMPROVE** *v. a.* [in and *probus*: "Quasi probum facere." Skinner.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better.

We amend a bad, but *improve* a good thing. Dr. Johnson. — But it is also used in the general meaning of augmentation, without any reference to perfection. See the next sense.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead.

*Denham.*

Heaven seems *improvd* with a superior ray, And the bright arch reflects a double day.

*Pope.*

2. To augment; to encrease. Not noticed by any of our lexicographers.

Some unhappy souls in law, and waste of his fortune in those suits, made some impression upon his mind, which being *improved* by domestic afflictions, and those indulgences to himself which naturally attend those afflictions, rendered his age less reverenced than his youth had been.

*Ld. Clarendon, Life, li. 32.*

This ill principle, which being thus habitually *improved*, and from personal corruptions spreading into general and national, is the cause of all the mischief and disorders, publick and private, which trouble and infect the world, is to be altered and corrected only by discipline.

*South, Sermon. v. 17.*

3. [In and *prope*: *improver*, *Fr.* *improbo*, *Latin*.] To disprove; to censure. Now disused.

Though the prophet *Jeremy* was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said.

To IMPROVE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to improve in our frugality and diligence; virtuous which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPROVEMENT. *† n. s.* [from improve. Norm. Fr. *improvement*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues lead to the preservation of health, and others to the improvement and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are improvements on the Greek poet. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several improvements and decays. *Addison.*

4. Progress in any respect; encrease.

When the corruption of men's manners, by the habitual improvement of this vicious principle, comes from personal to be general and universal, so as to diffuse and spread itself over a whole community; it naturally and directly tends to the ruin and subversion of the government, where it so prevails. *South, Sermon.*

5. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of improvement: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

6. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined improvement of love. *South.*

IMPROVER. *n. s.* [from improve.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest improvers of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Cleveland.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a skilful improver, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several views. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great improver of most lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVED. *adj.* [improvisus, Lat. *improvis*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She subdued bath  
This crafty messenger with letters vain,  
To work new woe, and unprovided scath,  
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *n. s.* [from improvident.]

Want of foresight; want of caution.  
Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through improvidence, many would escape. *Elze.*

The improvidence of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

IMPROVIDENT. *adj.* [improvidens, Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvudent soldiers, had your watch been good, This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakespeare.*

When noon will have fed, the blood being warm, Then are they most improvident of harm. *Daniel.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and improvident resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

These were an improvident revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Brown.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. *† adv.* [from improvident.] Without foresight; without care.

Distracted in her course, improvidently rash. *Dryden, Polyd.*

Now we are in the street, be first of all, Improvidently proud, creep to the wall; And so improv'd, and beam'd in by me, Sell for a little state his liberty. *Denham, Poems.*

We, in the stupidity of abstracted hearts, are so improvidently covetous. *Hammond, Works.*

IMPROVISION. *n. s.* [in and provision.] Want of foresight.

Her improvision would be justly accusable.

IMPRUDENT. *† n. s.* [imprudens, French, imprudentia, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

Where good with bad were match'd, who of themselves

Abhor to join; and by imprudence mix'd,  
Produce profligious birds of body or mind. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPRUDENT. *adj.* [imprudens, French, imprudens, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such imprudent person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

IMPRUDENTLY. *† adv.* [from imprudent.] Without prudence; indiscreetly.

IMPRUDENT. *† n. s.* [imprudens, French, imprudentia, Lat.] Want of prudence; impudence in an Englishman is sullen and insolent; in a Scotchman it is untractable and rapacious; in an Irishman, absurd and fawning. *Spect.*

Shamelessness; immodesty.

I ne'er heard yet

That any of those bolder vices wanted  
Less impudence to guiney what they did,  
Than to perform it first. *Shakespeare, Winter.*

A woman, if she maintain her husband, is full of anger, impudence, and much reproach. *Ecce.*

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Cham's impudence, or exempt him for that curse of being servant of servants. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it impudence to deny. *Locke.*

IMPRUDENT. *adj.* [imprudens, Fr.] Impudent, Lat.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than impudent swiftness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,  
Is to be impudent. *Dryden, Spenser.*

2. Unchaste; immodest.

IMPRUDENTLY. *† adv.* [from imprudent.] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once result

With open mouths, and impudently rail. *Smollett.*

Why should soft Fabius impudently lend  
Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war?  
Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain?  
Yet dares he lose, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

IMPUDICITY. *n. s.* [impudicitia, Lat.] Immodesty.

They are so unacquainted with Rome's imperities and impudencies.

*Sheldon, Hist. of Antich.* (1616.) p. 18.

That usual pride, levity, or impudicity, which they observed or suspected in many.

*Dr. Taylor, Arif. Handson.* p. 115.

To IMPUGNE. *v. a.* [impugnare, Fr. *impugner*, Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose; to resist.

You say, that in the old church the truth of this mystery was never impugned openly.

*Atty. Cranmer, Annot.* to *Dr. Gardiner*, p. 203.

To knights of great empire  
The charge of Justice given was in trust,  
That they might execute his judgments when,  
And with their might best defence licentious Lust,  
Which proudly did impugn her sentence just.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;  
Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law  
Cannot impugn you. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

Wise and careful commanders do not only cast how to impugn, oppress, and annoy an enemy, but also how to remove those helps which might be advantageous to him in his siege. *Dr. Hall, Rem.*

St. Hieron reported, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or over-boldly affirm.

*Fraser on Drawing.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is impugned by some, though better defended by others. *Smith.*

IMPUGNATION. *n. s.* [from impugnare, Fr. *impugnatio*, Lat.] Opposition; resistance.

The fifth is a perpetual impugnation, and self-conflict; either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other. *Dr. Hall, Of Contention.*

IMPUGNER. *n. s.* [from impugnare.] One that attacks or invades.

To defend them from the pretended slanders of their impugnere. *Fulcrum, Allen.* (1586.) p. 354.

The impugnere of our English church.

*Dr. Morten, Episcop. Answered.* p. 2.

Leaving excusations those his wilful impugnere.

IMPUGNANCE. *n. s.* [from impugnare.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinand and Maximilian for supports of war, so the impotence of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair 'gim for occasions to accept of peace. *Hec.*

IMPULSE. *† n. s.* [impulsus, Lat.] Formerly the accent was on the last syllable; it is now constantly on the first.

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little impulses set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by impulse. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the impulse of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experiment. *Claude.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea inspired.

Mean time, by Jove's impulse, Menenius arm'd, Succeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural impulses for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burnt without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an impulse upon his mind to go to Theb, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

## 3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide,  
Umm'd the two united chiefs abide,  
Sustain th' impulse, and receive the war. *Prior*  
**IMPULSION.** *n. s.* [*impulsion*, French, *impulsion*, Lat.]

## 1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the impulsion of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To the impulsion there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it resisteth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The first beginning of all those motions, so moved by others, can be nothing else but only the impulsion of that one first Mover, which moveth of himself. *Falsbery, Aethem, p. 222.*

Influences, *impulsions*, or incitements, — from the lights above. *Brown, Chr. Mar. iii. 7.*

## 2. Influence operating upon the mind.

My keeper with compassion mov'd to see,  
How grief's *impulsions* in my breast did beat,  
Still silence broke. *Mir. for Meg, p. 652.*

But thou didst plead  
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st  
Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Mil. S. A.*  
He always opposed, upon the impulse of conscience, all mutations in the church. *Ld. Clarendon, Imp. l. 97.*

**IMPULSIVE.** *adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse*]. Having the power of impulse; rousing; impellant.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;  
But those being plac'd in a lower sphere,  
His fierce ambition, like the highest tower,  
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* impulse. *Dequham, Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they  
Do want *impulsive* force obey,  
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

**IMPULSIVE.** *n. s.* Impellant cause or reason.

Notwithstanding all which motives and *impulsives*, Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad. *Walter, Ben, p. 409.*

**IMPULSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *impulsive*]. By impulse.

The two ladies seemed much affected, and *impulsively* at the same time they both put their hands into their pockets. *Stowe.*

**IMPUNIBLY.** *adv.* [from *impunity*]. Without punishment.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that — no man *impunably* violates a law established by the gods. *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 65.*

**IMPUNITY.** *n. s.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Darwin.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison, Freethinker.*

Men, potent in the consequences, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

**IMPURE.** *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.].

## 1. Defiled with guilt; unholiness; of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move  
In that pure region of a worthy love,  
Than earthly substance can unford's aspire,  
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

## 2. Contrary to sanctity; unhalloved; unholiness; of things.

Hypocrites austere talk,  
Condemning as *impure* what God has made  
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton, P. L.*

## 3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul fact's reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your meer enforcement shall acquaintance me  
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare.*

One could not devise a more proper bell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

## 4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

To **IMPURE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective].  
To render foul or *impure*; to defile.  
This airy inundation scoured the world, this  
Impurifies it. *Sp. Hall, Sermon, Works, li. 569.*

**IMPURELY.** *adv.* [from *impure*]. With impurity.

**IMPURENESS.** *n. s.* [*impureté*, Fr. *impureté*, Lat.].

## 1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. B. 2. ch. 6.*  
The act of a substantial *impureness* committed. *Ibid.*

## 2. Act of unchastity.

Great *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

## 3. Base admixture.

The *impureness* of mixed posterity. *Fetisbam, Res. L. 85.*

## 4. Feculent admixture.

Cleane the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters; the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO IMPURIFY.** *v. a.* [*impurificare*, Ital. *impurifier*, Fr. See **TO EMPURIFY.**]

But our old lexicography writes it *impurple*. See Sherwood's Dict. To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone, *Impurified* with celestial roses wait'd. *Mil. P. L.*

**IMPURIFY.** *adj.* [from *impure*].

## 1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

It is rather *imputable* to that prudent modesty which so much becomes every sober woman. *Dr. Taylor, Ant. Henderson, p. 168.*

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South.*

## 2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then she shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Argyle, Paragon.*

**IMPURIFIABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *impurifiable*].

The quality of being *impurifiable*.  
'Tis necessary to the *impurifiableness* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

**IMPURATION.** *n. s.* [*impuration*, Fr. from *impure*].

## 1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;  
Our *impuration* shall be only paid;  
To this wild action. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Crea.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lewd action, the *impuration* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakespeare.*

To use intellctions and valuations in the infinite essence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *impuration* is derogatory to him; and arrogant in us. *Glanville, Scrup.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *impuration* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*

## 2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *impuration* of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. Censure; reproach.

Whatever happens, they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *impuration*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hobbes.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *impurations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *impuration* upon this matter. *Dryden.*

## 4. Hint; slight notice.

Antioch is a good man.  
— Have you heard any *impuration* to the contrary? — No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

**IMPURITATIVE.** *adj.* [from *impurity*]. That may impure.

In all things righteousness, acceptance, or sanctification, is free and *impuritative*. *Tr. of Hallinger's Sermon, p. 1059.*

The fourth is the *impuritative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or out rightly understood. *Nelson, Life of Dr. Bull.*

**IMPURITATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *impuritative*]. By impuration; attributively.

Sarah made choice of a slave, rather than a free woman, to bring to her husband's bed, that the child, which the slave might happen to bear, might *impuritatively*, at least, be accounted hers. *Stanhope, Hist. of the B. 3. ch. 1.*

**TO IMPUTE.** *v. a.* [*imputare*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.].

## 1. To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom. ix. 22.*

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovates but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived, for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and *imputes* others; and he that is helped takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon, Essays.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Dryden.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to Lord Balthard, called a Dissertation on Parties. *Swift.*

## 2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit  
*Imputed* shall above thee who renounce  
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton, P. L.*

**IMPUTER†** *n. s.* [from *impute*.] One that imputes. *Sherwood.*

**IN† prep.** [*in*, Lat. *in*, Sax. *in*, Gothic.]  
1. Noting the place where anything is present; not without.

*In* school of love are all things taught we see;  
There learn'd this maid of arms the useful *Faifae.*

*In* this place here not sufficient strong  
To guard us in? *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconceit  
appear the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one  
power is yet brought forth, whereby it as must  
ought to be so in very deed. *Hobbes.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,  
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.

*Sir Edmund Courtney*, and the haughty pre-  
late,  
With many more confederates, are in arms.

*Danger before, and is, and after the act.*

*You needs must grant, in great, Daniel, Civil Wars.*

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say  
it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the  
avert, there, being to be determined by the prepon-  
derancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on  
both sides, nothing is as unfit to assist the mind  
in that as syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal in-  
terests, in most cases, very consistent.

None was so little in their friendships, or so  
much in that of those whom they had most abused.

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity a *parte ante*,  
what do we but, beginning from ourselves and  
the present time we are in, repeat in our minds  
the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not in man.

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five in the  
hundred, and that rate be proclaimed to be  
free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which,  
at least, nine in ten of those who enter into the  
ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

*In* all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of  
the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off  
the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have  
carried this argument farthest, has said in it.

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now in the names of all the gods at once,  
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,  
That he is grown so great? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

*In* the name of the people,  
And in the power of us the tribunes, we  
Banish him our city. *Shakspeare, Cæsar.*

Now in the name of honour, sir, I beg you  
That I may see your father's death revenged.

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,  
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence.

10. Formerly in the sense of on; which  
was a common usage, and continued in  
Milton's time. *Wicliffe and Chaucer*  
so use it.

But she agnize him in the shield did smite.

*Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 16.*

*And in his necke*  
*Her proud foot looks up. Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 40.*  
All who in vain things  
Built their food hopes of glory.  
*Milton, P. L. iii. 448.*

11. *In that.* Because.

Some things they do in that they are men; in  
that they are wise men, and christian men, some  
things; some things in that they are men unloved,  
and limited with crouer. *Hobbes.*  
He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall  
run into; in that it is a thing of his own search.

12. *Is as much.* Since; seeing that.

These things are done voluntarily by us, which  
other creatures do naturally, in as much as we  
might say our doing of them if we would.

*In. adv.*

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and un-  
conscionable person; especially if he be arrived  
at that consummate and robust degree of falsehood  
as to play in and out, and show tricks with oaths,  
the secret bonds which the conscience of man  
can be bound with. *South.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come: 'tis thought  
upon:  
We cannot shift being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

'These pragmatical flies value themselves for  
being in at every thing, and are found at last to  
be just good for nothing. *L'Estrange.*

3. Placed in some state.

'Poor rogues talk of court news,  
Who loves and who wies; who's in, who's out.

4. Noting present time.

Unless never patient then declaim at go,  
Must good man, be has been fairly in? *Pope.*

5. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table,  
serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.

6. Noting place.

He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?

— Let me see: I'll in, I'll in; follow your  
friend's advice, I'll in. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

7. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,  
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in.

8. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so dif-  
ferent from that of the right-handed, that you run  
under their words if you push forward; and they  
are in with you, if you offer to fall back without  
keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

9. In has commonly in composition a ne-  
gative or privative sense, as in the Latin:  
so, *active* denotes that which *acts*,  
*inactive* that which does not *act*. *Act*,  
before *r* is changed into *t*; as *irregular*;  
before *l* into *l*; as *illative*; and into *m*  
before some other consonants; as *im-*  
*probable*.

**INABILITY. n. s.** [*in* and *ability*.] Impu-  
sance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their  
desires, they always delighting to 'inure them-  
selves with actions most beneficial to others, can-  
not but gather great experience, and through ex-  
perience the more wisdom. *Hobbes.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended,  
and what plea can we offer to divine justice to  
prevent condemnation? *Regina.*

**INABSTINENCE. n. s.** [*in* and *abstinence*.]  
Interference; want of power to ab-  
stain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know  
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve  
Shall bring upon man. *Milton, P. L.*

**INADVERTENTLY. adv.** [*in* and *adversely*.]  
Without abuse.

A state of mortality shall always want that in-  
finite wisdom, and purity of intention which re-  
sides in the Deity, and which makes power to  
consist *inadventually* only there, as in its proper  
sphere.

*Light in the Way to Paradise*, (1689), p. 91.

**INACCESSIBILITY. n. s.** [*in* and *inaccessi-*  
*ble*.] State of being inaccessible.

That side, which flanks on the sea and haven,  
needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied  
that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice.

**INACCESSIBLE. adj.** [*inaccessi-*, Fr. *in*  
and *accessible*.] Not to be reached;  
not to be approached.

What'er you are,  
That in this desert *inaccessible*,  
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,  
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time.

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a  
far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us.

*Hale, Orig. of Manikind.*

There shall we see the uses and uses of these  
penetrates, which here were either too subtle for us  
to come to say distinct view of.

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether  
*inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found  
to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her.

**INACCESSIBLY. adv.** [*in* and *inaccessible*.]  
So as not to be approached.

Mr. Bryant supposes that this piece of recon-  
cile northern mythology was *inaccessibly* shut up  
in Spelman, Asner, &c.

**INACURACY†** *n. s.* [*in* and *accuracy*.]  
Want of exactness.

It does not then proceed from any peculiar ir-  
regularity, or difficulty of our languages, that the  
general practice, both of speaking and writing it,  
is chargeable with *inaccuracy*.

[There are] two small *inaccuracies* in this sen-  
tence. *Hurd on Addison's Spect. No. 512.*

**INACCURATE†** *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.]  
Not exact; not accurate. It is used  
sometimes of persons, but more fre-  
quently of performances.

The expression is plainly *inaccurate*.

*Hurd on Addison's Spect. No. 515.*

*Leland* is also *inaccurate* at least, in represent-  
ing the edition by Thyrane as coming next after  
that by Caxton. *Tyrrill on Chaucer.*

**INACURATELY. adv.** [*in* and *inaccurate*.]  
Not correctly.

What may be used as an argument? Why,  
either the allegorical persons, or the beauty they  
have in such compositions. *Very inaccurately* ex-  
pressed, take it which way you will meet after.

*Hurd on Addison's Spect. No. 273.*

**INACTION†** *n. s.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action*.]  
Cessation from labour; inaction.

The times and amusements past are not more  
like a dream to me, than those which are present;  
I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*.

*Pope.*



Ferments of the worst kind succeed to perfect inaction. *Dr. Berkeley, Maxims, § 38.*

INACTIVE.† *adj.* [in and active.]

1. Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

His [Rowe's] plays are musical and pleasing poems; but inactive and unimproving tragedies.

*Dr. Hutton, Ess. on Pope.*

Others are — doomed to lose four months in inactive obscurity. *Johnson, Dissertor, No. 124.*

2. Unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of inactive scholars, Nor fancy's maxims, not opinion's rules, E'er form'd the man, whose generous warmth extends

T' enrich his country. *Shakespeare.*

INACTIVELY. *adv.* [from inactive.] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he inactively lingers it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

INACTIVITY. *n. s.* [in and activity.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy inactivity, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Dugger.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast, Is inactivity at best. *Swift.*

TO INACTUATE. *v. a.* [from actuate.] To put into action.

The plastic in them is too highly awakened, to inactivate into an aerial body. *Glanville, Pre-ead. of Souls, p. 145.*

INACTUATION. *n. s.* [from inactivate.] Operation.

They [the creatures] were then constituted in the inactivation and exercise of their nobler and most perfect powers. *Glanville, Pre-ead. p. 115.*

INADEQUATE. *adj.* [in and adequatus, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remove for vice

Not paid, or paid inadequate in price, What further means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from inadequate.] Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or but inadequately. *Boyle.*

INADEQUATENESS. *n. s.* [from inadequate.] Defect of proportion.

That may be collected generally from the inadequateness of the visible means to most notable productions. *Goetsius, Vind. Ess. Conf. P. II.*

INADEQUATION. *n. s.* [in and adequation.] Want of exact correspondence.

The difference only arising from inadequation of languages. *Cot. in Fuller's Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 418.*

INADMISSIBLE. *adj.* [Fr. inadmissible,] an old word in that language; but, in ours, of modern date. Mr. Malone attributes the introduction of it to William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham.] Not to be allowed, or admitted.

It must always be remembered, that bishop Lowth's version is designed for the learned: in one for vulgar use "sarec" for "choice vine," "ilex" for "green oak," &c. would be clearly inadmissible.

*Ap. Newman, Ess. on Bibl. Transl. p. 305.*

INADVERTENCE. *n. s.* [inadvertence, Fr. INADVERTENCY. from inadvertent.]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between inadvertency and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose. *Smith.*

From an habitual heedless inadvertency, men are so intent upon the present, that they mind nothing else. *L'Esclapart.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some inadvertency or inconsideration.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and inadvertencies, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*

INADVERTENT. *adj.* [in and advertens, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [from inadvertent.] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Cleo and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish inadvertently.

*Brownie, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost path. *Richardson, Sirrino.*

INADVERTISEMENT. *n. s.* [in and advertissement.] Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an inadvertissement upon us. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 10.*

INAFFABILITY. *n. s.* [from inaffable.] Reservedness in conversation. *Coles.*

INAFFABLE. *adj.* [in and affable.] Reserved; sour; uncourteous; unpleasant in conversation. See AFFABLE. *Scott.*

INAFECTATION. *n. s.* [in and affectation.] The state of being void of affectation.

INAFECTEDLY. *adv.* [from inafectad.] Without affectation; "inaffectedly, done carelessly." Not in use. *Cockram.*

INADABLE. *adj.* [from in and aid.] Not to be assisted.

Labouring art can never answer nature From her invincible estate. *Shaks. All's Well.*

INALIENABLE.† *adj.* [inalienable, old Fr.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

This grant or concession was made originally upon condition that the said lands should be inalienable.

*Hist. Desc. of the Kingd. of Monaco, (1701.) p. 88.*

It [the land] was not originally inalienable. *Burke, Speech in Parl. (1772.)*

INALIENABLENESS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The state of being inalienable.

INALIMENTAL. *adj.* [in and alimental.] Affording no nourishment.

Delicacy imports a degree to nourishment; and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INALTERABLE. *adj.* [in and alterable.] Not to be changed or altered.

The heavens — being made of an incorruptible and inalterable quintessence. *Hobbes on Providence, p. 75.*

INAMABLE. *adj.* [in and amiable.] Unpleasant; not to be beloved.

INAMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from inamiable.] Unloveliness; the want of amiable qualities. *Scott.*

INAMISSIBLE.† *adj.* [inamissible, Fr.; in and amissus, Lat.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are inamissible. *Hemond.*

Fixed in an inamissible happiness. *Glanville, Pre-ead. p. 68.*

INAMISSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from inamissible.] The state of being inamissible. *Scott.*

INAMORATO.† *n. s.* [Ital. innamorato.] One in love. See ENAMORADO.

It appears to have once had the English form of innamorato; for thus Cockram gives it, in his old vocabulary, "innamorates, lovers." But innamorato has kept its ground down to our own times.

It is usually a contemptuous expression.

Perform'd innamorato. *Morison, Scourge of Folly, (1599.) iii. 10.*

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all innamorates. *Tatler, No. 27.*

Distracted innamorates, or spiritual or sensual. *Dr. Lestrange, Ess. of Methodists, vol. i. p. 57.*

We are both worshippers and innamorato of this mother of the gods, antiquity. *Warburton to Hard, Lett. 199.*

INANE. *adj.* [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void. It is used licentiously for a substantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great void, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

TO INANIMATE.† *v. a.* [in and animo, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the poetical passage from Donne. Donne, however, was fond of the word.

There's a kind of world remaining still; Though she, which did inanimate and fill The world, be gone, yet in this last long night

Her ghost doth walk, that is, a shimmering light. *Donne, Poems, p. 204.*

This child of mine, inanimated by your gracious acceptance. *Donne, Devot. Ejus. Dedic.*

Youth is their critical day, that judges them, that decorates them, that inanimates and informs them. *Donne, Devot. p. 334.*

INANIMATE. *adj.* [inanimatus, Latin; INANIMATED.† inanimé, French.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but inanimate bodies have spirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddess, present at the prayer, Well knew her meant to inanimate fair, And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Beatty.*

Both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the inanimated part of the universe. *Cleyn, Philos. Princip.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall, And leave inanimate the naked wall, Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*

INANIMATE. *n. s.* [from To inanimate.] Animation. Not usual.

We may well consider the body, before the soul came, before inanimation, to be without sin. *Deane, Devot. p. 581.*

INANIMATION. *n. s.* [inanimation, Fr. inanis, Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of fullness in the vessels of the animal.

Repletion and inanimation may both do harm in two contrary extremes. *Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 235.*

Weakness which attends fever proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great inanimation in the latter end of the disease. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**INA'NITY.**† *n. s.* [*inanité*, Fr. *inanimité*, Lat.]  
1. Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but as little does it admit of anything that can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide.  
*Digby on Bodies.*

2. Vanity.

These *topperies* are the chief of the effect.—  
Their *inanity* gives them weight and credit.  
*Fleury, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613), p. 42.

**INA'PPETENCE.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *appetence*.]  
Want of appetite.

Some squamous and disordered person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*.

*Boyle against Cancer*. Sweet. p. 106.  
**INA'PPETENCY.**† *n. s.* [*in* and *appetencia*, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.]  
Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABILITY.** *n. s.* [*inapplicability*, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

**INAPPROPRIATE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *apposite*.] Ill placed; ill timed; not to the purpose.

**INAPPREHENSIBLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *apprehensible*.] Not intelligible.

Those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not deluded with women.  
*Milton, Apol. for Smeagolimus*.

**INAPPREHENSIVE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *apprehensive*.] Not noticing; regardless.

By flying deliciously every day over the summits of the evils of mankind, *inapprehensive* of the troubles of their brethren, unconcerned in the changes of the world, and the cries of the poor, the hunger of the fatherless, and the thirst of widows.  
*For. Taylor, Sermon*. (1653), p. 306.

**INAPPRITUDE.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *aptitude*.]  
Unfitness.

Hence one may give a strong conjecture of the options or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study.  
*Hewell, Lett.* (dat. 1615), l. i. 9.

**INAPQUATE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *aguate*, Lat.] Embodied in water. Not in use.

For as much as he is joined to the bread but sacramentally, there follows no imputation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inapt*, that is to say, made void, being sacramentally joined to the water in baptism.

*Atty. Cranmer, Answer to Ep. Gardiner*, p. 368.

**INAPQUATION.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *inquate*.] The state of being *inquate*.

The second reason is almost as fondly handled, alluding from imputation to *inaptation*.

*Ep. Gardiner, Reply to Atty. Cranmer*, p. 369.

**INARABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *arabiles*, Lat.] Not capable of tillage.

To **INAR'CH.** *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.]  
*Inarching* is a method of grafting which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch the tree would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a

little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock; you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder.

In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding.

**INARTICULATE.** *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Williams, Meth. Magic*.  
By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, does in churches.

*Dryden*.

**INARTICULATELY.** *adv.* [*in* and *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

Whispered *inarticulate* in our hearts.

*Hammond, Works*, iv. 497.

**INARTICULATENESS.** *n. s.* [*in* and *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

**INARTICULATION.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.

The oracles assumed to be obscure; but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words.

*Ld. Chesterfield*.

**INARTIFICIAL.**† *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.]  
1. Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also.

*Deacy of Poetry*.

2. Not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

It was the *inartificial* process of the experiment, and not the acuteness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration.

*Syret, Hist. of the R. Soc.* p. 91.

Words of such amazing force and comprehension, [St. Matt. vi. 6–9.] and at the same time of such a wonderful and *inartificial* simplicity, as must convince the most hardened infidel, would he give himself leave thoroughly to attend to them, of that divine spirit and wisdom, by which the author of them most unquestionably spoke.

*Cowley, Poet. to Epist. Conv.* i.

If poetry be compared with painting, in respect of this its merely natural and *inartificial* resemblance.

*Harris on Music, Poetry*, &c. iii. § 2.

Petty barbarian states, intent only on repelling their neighbours or enlarging their territories, unfurnished with arts or letters, and from their

natural ferocity, cherishing the most violent jealousy, and dominion of the principles of mutual confidence, possessed no other mode of adjusting their differences, and securing their frontiers, than to construct these *inartificial* bulwarks, serving at once for division and defence, planned on the simplest mechanism, and executed by the mere strength of tumultuary multitudes.

*Warren, Hist. of Kildgallon*, p. 64.

**INARTIFICIALLY.** *adv.* [*inartificially*.]  
Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession.

*Calder*.

**INATTENTION.** *n. s.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproaches of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect.

*Rogers*.  
We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect.

Novel lays attract our raptur'd ears;  
But old, the mind with *inattention* bears.

*Pope*.

**INATTENTIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.]  
Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit.

*Watts*.

**INATTENTIVELY.** *adv.* [*in* and *inattentive*.]  
Without attention; heedlessly.

**INAUDIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;  
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees  
Th' *inaudible* and voiceless foot of time  
Stalks, ere we can effect them.

*Shakespeare*.

To **INAUGURATE.**† *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

These beginnings of years were very propitious unto him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear as well of the times as of the will.

*Fleury, Lett. of D. of Buck.*

He had taken with him Alford, his youngest son, to be there *inaugurated*.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

**INAUGURATE.\*** *part. adj.* [*from* the verb.] Invested with office.

Edmond ———  
At London came himself *inaugurate* to be.

*Dryden, Fables*, l. 12.

The new state, to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 529.

**INAUGURATION.** *n. s.* [*inauguration*, Fr.; *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable.

*Hewell, Poet. Fur.*

At his regal *inauguration* his high father resigned the kingdom to him.

*Brown, Fable, &c.*

**INAUGURATORY.\*** *adj.* [*from* *inaugurate*.]  
Respecting inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* gratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before.

*Johnson, Life of Dryden*.

**INAURATION.** *n. s.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been some where then.

*Arbuthnot on Coins*.

**INAUSPICATE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *auspicate*. See *To AUSPICATE*.] Ill omened. Though it bore an *inauspicate* face, it proved of a friendly event.

*Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 43.*

**INAUSPICIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here

I will set up my everlasting rest;  
And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars  
From this world's-weaving flesh.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Though Heaven's inauspicious eye  
Lay black on love's nativity.

Her eye a strong nymph can give;  
Beauty, smiles, and love shall live.

The stars feel not the diseases their inauspicious  
influence produces.

With inauspicious love a wretched swain  
Pursu'd the fairest nymph in all the plain;  
She plang'd him hopeless in a deep despair.

*Dryden.*

**INAUSPICIOUSLY.\*** *adv.* [*from inauspicious*.] With ill omens; with bad fortune.

**INAUSPICIOUSNESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from inauspicious*.] The state or quality of being inauspicious.

*Scott.*

**INBEGING.** *n. s.* [*in* and *being*.] Inher-  
ence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is  
witty, these are proper or inebred, but  
for they have a sort of *inbeking* in the substance itself,  
and do not arise from the addition of any other  
substance to it.

*Watts.*

**INBORN.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate;  
implanted by nature.

These not ingrav'd, but *inborn* dignities,  
Caskets of souls.

*Dante, Poems, p. 160.*

Led by some of good,  
Iboms to ill, I sought my needful food.

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are al-  
most equally judges of them.

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,  
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,  
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee.

*Adams.*

**INBREATHED.** *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] In-  
spired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair from symphony, pledges of Heaven's joy,  
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,  
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,  
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce.

*Milton, Ode.*

**INBRED.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced  
within; hatched or generated within.

That other inward *inbred* cause of melancholy,  
is our temperature, in whole or part, which we  
receive from our parents.

*Barton, Anat. of M. p. 60.*

The *inbred* delight measure in secular vani-  
ties.

*Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 342.*

My *inbred* ecstasy  
Forth issue'd.

A man thinks better of his children than they  
deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness,  
and there must be some esteem for the setting of  
that *inbred* affection at work.

But he unborn d'contains their idle threat;  
And *inbred* worth doth boasting vaunt slight.

*Dryden.*

**TO INBREED.\*** *v. a.* [*from bred*.] To  
produce; to raise.

It is *inbred*, and an impressed belief in all,  
that our souls have a divine original.

These abilities — as of intellect, love, the office  
of a pulpit, to *inbred* and cherish in a great people  
the seeds of virtue and public civility.

*Milton, Rest. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

To *inbred* in us this generous and christianly  
reverence one of another.

*Milton, Rest. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

**TO INCAGE.\*** *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*. Fr.  
*encager*. See *TO ENCAGE*.] To coop  
up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or  
any narrow space.

In a tavern neighbouring by  
He hath *incaged* the silly gentleman.

*Middleton, Micro. Gynon, 1599.*

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,  
Thy waist is no what lesser than thy lord's.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure;  
As such a pleasure as *incaged* birds  
Conceive.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Don Quixote saw himself to be *incaged*, and  
placed in the cart.

*Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 20.*

**INCAGEMENT.\*** *n. s.* [*from incage*.] Con-  
finement in a cage.

Since your *incagement*, and as you imagine  
incarceration, in that coop.

*Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 21.*

**INCALCABLE.\*** *n. s.* [*incalculable*, Latin.]  
**INCALCABLENESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from incalculable*.] The state of growing  
warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no  
more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was  
allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalculable*,  
and regulated exultation from wine.

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from  
*incalculable*, which they, being solid bodies,  
would necessarily contract from a swift motion.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**INCALCULABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *calculable*.]  
Beyond calculation; not to be reck-  
oned. A very modern word; "his loss  
is *incalculable*;" the advantages are *in-  
calculable*."

**INCANTATION.** *n. s.* [*incantation*, Fr.;  
*incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by sing-  
ing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,  
And hell too strongly.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, inakind,  
that her *incantation*, became the subject of la-  
bour, sorrow, and death.

The great wonders of witches, their carrying  
in the air, and transforming themselves into other  
bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incan-  
tations* or ceremonies, but by announcing themselves  
all round, move a man to think that these tal-  
es are the effects of imagination for animates, if  
laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores,  
shut in the vapours, and send them to the head  
extremely.

The cause of a city being discovered unto their  
enemies, their penates and patronal gods might  
be called forth by charms and *incantations*.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The nuptial rights his outrage strat against  
The sister's desire is his transgred'd friends;  
The *incantation* backward she repeats.

Inverts her rod, and what she did, defers. *Garth*.  
The commands which our religion hath imposed  
on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies  
of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incan-  
tations* and magic, but had no tendency to make man-  
kind the lazzier.

**INCANTATORY.** *adj.* [*from incanto*, Lat.]  
Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the  
like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them.

*Brown.*

**INCANTING.\*** *part. adj.* [*incanto*, Lat.]  
Lat. to enchant.] Enchanting, as it  
were; delightful.

*Incanting* voices, — poetry, music, and wine,  
raising the sport commonly to adoration.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 306.*

**TO INCANTON.** *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.]  
To unite to a canton of separate com-  
munity.

When the canons of Bern and Zurich pro-  
posed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the  
Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest,  
proposed the *incanton* of Constance as a coun-  
terpoise.

*Adelson, on Italy.*

**INCAPABILITY.\*** *n. s.* [*from incapabile*.]  
**INCAPABLENESS.** *n. s.* [*from incapabile*.]  
disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapa-  
bility* in yourself to the service.

*Shedden.*

**INCAPABLE.** *adj.* [*incapabile*, Fr.; *in*  
and *capable*.]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain; with  
of before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting understand-  
ing; unable to comprehend, learn, or  
understand.

*Incapable* and shallow innocents!

You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Without, who he saw Goring put in the com-  
mand, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Clar.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*  
Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid  
With age?

5. Disqualified by law.

His lands are almost entirely taken from them,  
and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any  
more.

*Swift.*

6. In conversation it is usual to say a  
man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *in-  
capable* of generosity, or of any thing  
good or bad.

**INCAPACIOUS.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *capa-  
cious*.]

1. Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* can-  
not enlarge their thoughts to take in any great  
compass of times or things.

*Burnet.*

2. Wanting power to contain or compre-  
hend.

Buzzing them [questions of speculation] into  
popular ears and capacities, *incapacious* of them,  
unable to comprehend them.

*Montagu, Ap. to Cæs. (1625), p. 80.*

**INCAPACIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [*from incapacious*.]  
Narrowness; want of containing  
space.

**TO INCAPACITATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and  
*capacitate*.]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be  
done to the last *incapacitating* hours of life.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify.

Monstrous could not *incapacitate* from marriage.

*Arbutnot.*

**INCAPACITATION.\*** *n. s.* [*from incapacitate*.]  
Disqualification.

The power of incapacitation is a legislative  
power.

*Burke, Speech in Parl. (1771).*

**INCAPACITY.** *n. s.* [*incapacit*, Fr.; *in*  
and *capacity*.] Inability; want of  
natural power; want of power of body;  
want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity,  
as from indisposition.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Admonition he imputes elude to envy, or the  
ignorance and incapacity of estimating his own  
Goe. of the Tongue.

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Archibald.*  
**TO INCARCERATE.**† v. a. [*incarcero*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a goal; otherwise it is seldom found. Dr. Johnson says; and he cites only the example from Harvey. But see the participial adjective **INCARCERATE**, which he has not noticed; and **INCARCERATION**, of which he has given no example. The writers, who use these words, are of high reputation.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

**INCARCERATE.\*** part. adj. [from the verb.] Imprisoned; confined. When they no longer be *incarcerate* In this dark dungeon. *Warton.*

**INCARCERATION.**† n. s. [from *incarcere*† old Fr. *incarcération*.] Imprisonment; confinement. A state of incarceration for former delinquencies. *Glaville, Pre-cræit*, p. 30.

**TO INCARN.** v. a. [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh. The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and secure it. *Warton.*

**TO INCARN.** v. n. To breed flesh. The slough came off, and the ulcer happily incarned. *Warton.*

**TO INCARNADINE.**† v. a. [*incarnadin*, Fr.; *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Shakespeare. A writer, soon after Shakespeare, uses it as a verb; and another, as an adjective. Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sin *incarnadine*, Making the green one red. *Shakespeare, Macb.* One shall enphire thine eyes, another shall impair thy teeth, a third thy white and small Hand shall besow, a fourth *incarnadine* Thy rosie cheek. *Greene's Poems*, p. 95.

**INCARNADINE.\*** adj. [*incarnadino*, Ital.] Of a red colour. Such whose white within upper coat of skin, Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadine*, Has yet a body (and of flesh) within. *London, Luc*, p. 126.

**TO INCARNATE.**† v. a. [*incarnare*, Fr.; *incarno*, Latin.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh. He was not yet born, nor *incarnate*. *Atty. Cræmer, Anas. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 83. I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd Into a beast, and mix with bestial nature, This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton, P. L.*

If quick conception, true discrimination, and the happy faculty of *incarnating* the idea of his poet, are properties essential in the almost undecomposable composition of a great and perfect actor, these and many more will be found in Mr. Downton. *Cumberland's Life of Hume*.

**INCARNATE.**† part. adj. [*incarnat*, Fr.; from the verb.] 1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the Son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hosier.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sunderland.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign, Both God and man. *Milton, P. L.*

2. It may be doubted whether Swift understood this word. But he's poorest, *Swift.*

*Incarnate* with a thousand imps. 3. In Scotland, *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour. Dr. Johnson.—He might have added, that it was so used in this country.

Yellow, pale, redde, blue, whyle, graye, and *incarnate*. *Questions of Law*, (1566.)

For repairing, with some additions, of the rich incarnate velvet bed, being for the reception of his majesty, [1660]. *Parliament. Hist.* vol. xxii. p. 306.

**INCARNA'TION.**† n. s. [*incarnation*, Fr.; from *incarnate*.] 1. The act of assuming body. We must beware we exaltate not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the Son of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hosier.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Hy. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

2. The state of breeding flesh. 3. The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Warton, Surg.*

4. Colour of flesh. See the third sense of the adjective **INCARNATE**. The other sort of flower was of a deep *incarnation*, not unlike the gillflowers of Spain. *Hist. of Fern*, p. 230.

**INCARNATIVE.**† n. s. [*incarnativ*, Fr.; from *incarn*.] A medicine that generates flesh. Such are these caustic plasters, preparatory to the *incarnative*, the knife, and the lance. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 484.

I detegged the abscess, and incarned by the common *incarnative*. *Warton, Surgery.*

**TO INCASE.** v. a. [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to enclose; to wrap. Rich pillars of gold the folding doors *incase*. The pillars silver. *Pope, Odyssey.*

**TO INCASE.\*** v. a. [*in* and *case*.] To put into a case. *Sherwood.*

**INCASTELLATED.\*** adj. Enclosed in a castle. Sherwood. See **CASTELLATED**.

**INCAUTIOUS.** adj. [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless. His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Atty. against Burnet.*

**INCAUTIOUSLY.** adv. [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. A species of play invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**INCAUTIOUSNESS.\*** n. s. [from *incautious*.] Want of caution; heedlessness. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**TO INCEND.\*** v. a. [*incendo*, Lat.] To stir up; to inflame. Not now is use. Oh! there's a fire *incends* his lawful blood. *Marton, Scurge of Vill*, (1599,) li. 6.

With the heat, brought with them, they *incend* the brain beyond measure. *Barton, Anat.* of Med. p. 307.

**INCENDIARY.**† n. s. [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Lat.; *incendiare*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery. Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the *incendiary*. *Blackstone.*

2. One who inflames factions or promotes quarrels. Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*

*Incendiaries* of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pretors of common wealth. *Boydell.*

3. Simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up. To these two abominable causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, &c. *Barton, Anat.* of Med. p. 606.

**INCENDIARY.\*** adj. Inflaming faction; promoting quarrel. With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution. *Hist. of Ducting*, (1770,) p. 146.

**INCENSE.** v. a. [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhorted by fire in honour of some god or goddess. Upon such sacrifices, my Candelis, The gods themselves throw *incense*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Numa the rites of strict religion knew; O'er every altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

**TO INCENSE.**† v. a. [from the noun.] To perfume with incense. The prayers of the saints, *incensed* by his [Christ's] mediation and merits. *Barrow, Works*, l. 440.

**TO INCENSE.** v. a. [*incensum*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate. The world, too saucy with the gods, *Incenses* them to send destruction. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you, Like one that means his proper hands, in manacles. *Shakespeare.*

He is attended with a deep-rate train, And what they may *incense* him to, being apt To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Tractable obedience is a slave To each *incens'd* will. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults, Hesp'd to the popular sun, will so *incense* God as to leave the poets' *incense*. *Milton, P. L.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*? Or what, alas! is languish'd Troy's offence? *Dryden, Zen.*

**INCENSEMENT.** n. s. [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury. His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare.*

**INCENSION.** n. s. [*incensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. Sensa loveth his wilderness by decaying; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Shakespeare.*

**INCENSE.\*** adj. [from the verb.] That incites; that inflames. To be extremely hated, and inhumanly persecuted, without any fault committed, or just occasion offered, is greatly *incensive* of human passions. *Barrow, Works*, iii. 118.

**INCEPSON.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.  
Many priests were impetuous and importunate incensors of the rage. *Heywood.*

**INCEPSON.** *n. s.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

**INCENTIVE.** *n. s.* [incentivum, Latin.]  
1. That which kindles.  
Their unreasonable severity was not the least incenerator that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill; with *to*. Congruity of opinions, to the natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glennville, Scipius.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful incentives to charity, than those, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*  
It encourages speculative persons, with all the incentives of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison, Freeholder.*

**INCENTIVE.** *adj.* Inciting; encouraging; with *to*.  
Competency is the most incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Dancy of Pity.*

**INCEPTION.** *n. s.* [inceptio, Latin.] Beginning. *Bullocker.*  
The inception of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Racon.*

Many incceptions are but, as Epicurus termeth them, "scintillæ," that is, incipient fires and smokes, which vanish, and come to no substance, without iteration. *Bacon, Of the Colours of Good and Evil.*

**INCEPTIVE.** *adj.* [inceptivus, Latin.] Noting beginning.  
An incceptive and decisive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

**INCEPTOR.** *n. s.* [Latin.]  
1. A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.  
2. An academical term, denoting that the person is admitted to a degree which is not completed. In the old dictionary of Hulest, "inceptors or regent masters in the universities, candidati."

In the year 1576, Mr. Hooker's grace was given him for inceptor of arts: Dr. Herbert Westphaling, a man of noted learning, being then vicer-chancellor; and, the act following, he was completed master. *Walton, Life of Hooker.*

There were only ten inceptors in arts, and three in theology and jurisprudence. *Warren, Hist. E. P. II. 446.*

**INCERATION.** *n. s.* [incero, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Diet.*

**INCERATIVE.** *adj.* [inceratif, French; from *incero*, Latin.] Cleaving or sticking to, like wax. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**INCERTAIN.** *adj.* [incertus, Latin.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady.  
The matter is uncertain. *Hulst.*

Lawless and incertain thoughts. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
Willing misery. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Ath.*

Outives incertain pomp. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Ath.*  
With words confus'd incertain tales they told. *Faust, Tasso.*

**INCERTAINLY.** *adv.* [from *incertain*.] Doubtfully; without certainty.  
Answer incertainly and ambiguously. *Hulst.*

**INCERTAINTY.** *n. s.* [from *incertain*.] Uncertainty.  
The certain hazard Of all incertainties. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
Shewing the corruptions, incertainties, and disagreements of those volumes. *Milton, Animals. Rem. Def.*

**INCERTITUDE.** *n. s.* [incertitudo, Fr.; incertitudo, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.  
Under this incertitude, let us see what the count advances more distinctly concerning the Persons in the Deity. *By. Lexington, Mercurius compendiosus, &c. p. 9.*

Differences arose upon the sense and interpretation of these laws. Thus we were brought back to our old incertitude. *Burke, Finis. of Nat. Society.*

**INCCESSABLE.** *adj.* [in and cessans.] Unceasing; continual.  
The incessable blows which still do wound our ears. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote, lib. 6.*

**INCCESSANT.** *adj.* [in and cessans, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; unintermitted.  
Raging wind blows up incessant show'rs. *Shakespeare.*

The incessant weeping of my wife, Forc'd me to weak delays. *Shakespeare.*  
If, by prayer Incensed, I could hope to change the will Of Him who all things can, I would not cease To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milt. P. L.*

In form, a herald of the king she came, From peer to peer, and thus incessant cries. *Pope, Ode on Solitude.*

**INCCESSANTLY.** *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually.  
Both his hands met filthy fœculent, Above the water were on high extent, And fail'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Symonds, F. R.*

Who reads Incidentally, and to his reading brings not A spirit and judgement equal or superior. *Milton, P. R.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were incessantly comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

**INCESTE.** *n. s.* [inceste, French; incestum, Latin.] "They call incest an unlawful meddling of a man with a woman, against the honour of blood and affinity. For *cestus* significth the marriage girdle, which the bride did wear, to shew that the marriage was just and lawful." *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 296.*

The etymology, which has been assigned to the Latin word, is more simple, viz. *in* and *cestus*. And the Latin word, as well as the Italian, means also any forbidden union between the sexes. See Baldelli's Life of Boccaccio, note, p. 161. "Per incesto il Boccaccio non intendeva soltanto la culpa che macchia il consanguineo letto, ma ogni illegittimo commercio." Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

It's not a kind of incest to take life From thine own sister's shame? *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing incest with his daughter. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

**INCESTUOUS.** *adj.* [incestuous, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.  
Hide thee, thou bloody hand, Thou perjur'd prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing incest with his daughter. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an incestuous Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*  
Ere you reach to this incestuous love, You must divide and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

**INCESTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love.  
Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Zolius, god of the winds, loved each other incestuously. *Dryden.*

**INCESTUOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *incestuous*.] State of incest.  
The horrible incestuousness of this match. *By. Holl. Cares of Conscience.*

**INCH.** *n. s.* [ince, Sax.; uncia, Lat.]  
1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.  
A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second. *Hulst on Time.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race, Of time one minute, or one inch of space. *Blackmore.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.  
The plebeians have got your fellow citizen; They'll give him death by inches. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

As in lasting, so in length is man, Contracted to an inch, who was a span. *Dennis.*  
Is it no desirable condition to converse by inches, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gained ground upon the patricians inch by inch. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of watch.  
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an inch. *Shakespeare.*

**TO INCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To drive by inches.  
Valiant they say, but very popular; He gets too far into the soldiers' graces, And inches out my master. *Dryden, Cæsar.*

2. To inch out by inches; to give sparingly.  
The rest are commonly too sparing, in the inching out of the possibility of our assurance by nice distinctions. *By. Holl. Rem. p. 267.*

**TO INCH.** *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.  
New Turms doubts, and yet declines to yield, But with slow pace traverses back the field, And inches to the walls. *Dryden, Æn.*

**TO INCHABER.** *v. a.* [inchaber, Fr.] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*  
**TO INCHAB.** *v. n.* See TO ENCHAB, and its derivatives.

**INCHABITABLE.** *adj.* [in and charitable.] Wanting charity.  
You bawling, blasphemous, incharitable dog! *Shakespeare, Temp.*

**TO INCHABSE.** See TO ENCHABSE.  
**INCHABTIVE.** *n. s.* [in and chastity.] Want or loss of chastity.  
On those women, who pretend that poverty proketh to incastity. *Jordan's Poems, lib. 9.*

**INCHED.** *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a boy  
troutling horse over *four inch* bridles.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To INCHEST. v. a. [*in* and *chest*; *Fr. encaisser*.] To put into a case or chest.

*Sherwood.*

INCHEPIN. n. s. Some of the inside of a deer.

*Ainsworth.*

INCHEMAL. n. s. [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All the infections that the sun sucks up  
From lugs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make  
him

By *incheal* a disease! *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

To INCCHOATE. v. a. [*inchoo*, *Lat.*] To begin; to commence.

Plato mentions, that the great soul of this world  
does at least *inchoate*, and rudely delineate,  
the fabric of our body at first.

*Merr, Song of the Sops, Notes, (1647), p. 583.*

The higher congruity of life being yet but im-  
perfectly *inchoated*. *Glanville, Pre-erat. p. 159.*

INCCHOATE. v. adj. [from the verb.] Begun;  
entered upon.

Oh, that all the salots of God, in a comfortable  
sense of their *inchoate* blessedness could sing for  
joy.

*Bp. Hall, Christ Myning, § 8.*

Lingering sickness had in acceptable hand-  
ling; and inchoate misfortunes lessening  
the horror of (that must-be-done) dying.

*Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 25.*

The proportion of the imperfect, *inchoate*, very  
moderate state of the Christian in this life.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 503.*

INCCHOATELY. v. adv. [from *inchoate*.] In  
an incipient degree.

Whether as fully just by thy gracious imputa-  
tion, or as *inchoately* just by thy gracious inspira-  
tion.

*Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 505.*

INCCHOATION. n. s. [*inchoatus*, *Lat.*] In-  
ception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces,  
fruits, crimes, various of stationate, and the in-  
chotions or middle acts towards crimes capital,  
not actually perpetrated.

The setting on foot some of those arts in those  
parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation*  
of them, which yet would be but their reviving.

*Hale, Orig. of Morality.*

I consider a double estate of the learned; *in-*  
*choation*, and progress.

*Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 38.*

I take much contentment in this *inchoation* of  
friendship.

*Hewitt, Lett. ii. 32.*

There is another life, in which those divine in-  
chotions shall be completed.

*Glanville, Sermon, p. 281.*

INCCHOATIVE. v. adj. [*inchoative*, *Fr. incho-*  
*ativus*, *Lat.*] Inceptive; noting inchoa-  
tion or beginning.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some in-  
choative or imperfect rays.

*W. Montague, Diss. Est. P. i. (1648), p. 387.*

To INCIDE. v. a. [from *incido*, to cut,  
*Lat.*]

Medicines are said to *incide* which  
consist of pointed and sharp particles;  
as acids, and most salts, by which the  
particles of other bodies are divided from  
one another: thus expectorating me-  
dicines are said to *incide* or cut the  
phlegm.

*Quincy.*

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous  
substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first  
passages.

*Arbuthnot.*

INCIDENT. n. s. [*incido*, to fall, *Lat.*]

INCIDENT. v. incidence. *Fr.*

1. The direction with which one body  
strikes upon another, and the angle  
made by that line, and the plane struck  
upon, is called the angle of *incidence*.  
In the occurrences of two moving bodies,  
their *incidence* is said to be perpendi-  
cular or oblique, as their directions or  
lines of motion make a straight line or  
an oblique angle at the point of contact.

*Quincy.*  
In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*,  
from the object to the glass, and from the glass to  
the eye.

*Bacon.*  
He enjoys his happy state most when he com-  
municates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from  
the reflexion than from the direct incision of his  
happiness.

*Norris.*  
In equal incidences there is a considerable in-  
equality of refractions, whether it be that some of  
the incident rays are refracted more and others less  
constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction  
disturbed.

*Newton, Opticks.*  
The permanent whiteness argues, that in like  
incidences of the rays there is no such separation  
of the emerging rays.

2. [*Incidents*, *Lat.*] Accident; hap; ca-  
sualty.

What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm declare,  
Is creeping towards me. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

INCIDENT. v. adj. [*incident*, *Fr. incidents*,  
*Lat.*]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; hap-  
pening accidentally; issuing in beside  
the main design; happening beside ex-  
pectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is dis-  
posed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer  
incidents necessities and utilities should be with  
special equity considered.

*Hobbes.*  
I would note in children not only their articulate  
answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon  
incidents occurrences.

*Watson.*  
In a complex proposition the predicate or subject  
is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who,  
which, whose, whom, &c. which make another  
proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be  
saved; Julius, whose surname was Cesar, over-  
came Pompey; bodies, which are transparent,  
have many pores. Here the whole proposition is  
called the primary or chief, and the additional pro-  
position is called an *incident* proposition.

*Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as  
overlooks all those failures of kindness, that  
through passion, incident to human nature, a man  
may be guilty of.

*South.*

INCIDENT. n. s. [*incident*, *Fr. from the*  
adjective.] Something happening beside  
the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an incident to the  
point of his usefulness.

*Bacon, Holy Writ.*  
No person, no incident in the play, but must  
be of use to carry on the main design.

*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

INCIDENTAL. v. adj. Incident; casual; hap-  
pening by chance; not intended; not  
deliberate; not necessary to the chief  
purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those inci-  
dental discourses which we have wandered into.

*Milton.*  
By some religious duties scarce appear to be re-  
garded at all, and by others only as an incidental  
business, to be done when they have nothing else  
to do.

*Rogers.*

INCIDENTALLY. v. adv. [from *incident*.]

Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and in-  
cidentally mentioned in Scripture, rather to ma-  
nifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new  
obligation.

*Sunderlin.*

I treat either purposely or incidentally of colours.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

INCIDENTLY. v. adv. [from *incident*.] Oc-  
casionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges  
what should be done for the king himself, who  
was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes  
away defects.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To INCINERATE. v. a. [*in* and *cineret*,  
*Lat.*] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat insuflated,  
then made fragile; lastly, it doth incinerate and  
calcinates.

*Bacon.*  
That power which is requisite to raise a body  
now purified and incinerated.

*Farriden's Sermon. (1647), p. 55.*

These drugs are used in incinerated and calcined  
into such salts which produce coughs.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

INCINERATE. v. adj. [from the verb.] Burnt  
to ashes.

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous,  
then black and brittle, and lastly broken and in-  
cinerated.

*Bacon.*  
INCINERATION. n. s. [*incineration*, *Fr. from*  
*incinerate*.] The act of burning  
any thing to ashes.

The phoenix kind,  
Of whose *incineration*,  
Thrice arise a new creation. *Sheldon, Forns, p. 230.*

These quartans are of all the most obstinate,  
which arise out of the *incineration* of a formerague.

*Watson, Rem. p. 470.*

I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by  
deposition to be very white, a taste not unlike  
common salt, and very different from the caustic  
lividate taste of other salts made by *incineration*.

*Boyle.*

INCIPHERCY. n. s. [from *incipient*.] Be-  
ginning; commencement.

INCIPIENT. v. adj. [*incipiens*, *Lat.*] Commencing.

Certainly in any sense, a second or third fluxion  
seems an obscure mystery. The *incipient* celebrity  
of an *incipient* celebrity, the nascent argument, i. e. of a thing which hath no  
magnitude, &c.

*Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 4.*

In their *incipient* state all are upon a footing.

*Goldsmith, Hist. of the Earth.*

To INCIRCLE. v. See To INCIRCLE.

*Sherwood.*

INCIRCLE. n. s. [from *incircle*.] A small  
circle.

In whose *incircles* if you gaze,  
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze.

*Sidney, Arc. h. 9.*

INCIRCUMSCRIBIBLE. v. adj. [*in* and *circum-*  
*scribable*.] Not to be bound or con-  
fined.

When thou speakest of God, thou must con-  
sider a thyng that in nature is single, without  
composition, without conversion; that is inviolable,  
incircumscribable, incomprehensible.

*Alg. Cosmogr. Answer to Ep. Gardiner, p. 243.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. n. s. [*in* and *circum-*  
*spection*.] Want of caution; want of  
heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he  
more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their  
belief.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INCISE. v. a. [*inciser*, *Fr. incisus*,  
*Lat.*] To cut; to engrave; to carve.

If Truth's hand  
*Incise* the story of our land,

Posterity shall see a fair

Structure. *Carver's Poem, p. 79.*  
Let others carve the rest; it shall suffice,  
I see thy grave this epitaph incise. *Ibid. p. 104.*  
Nor had his love to any [had not taste  
And stocks discover'd it], been ever known;  
Which, for on them he us'd his plaints ('incise'),  
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes.

*Shelburn, Transl. from St. Amant.*

**INCISE**, *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.]

Cut; made by cutting; as, an incised wound.

I brought the incised lips together.

*Wasson, Surgery.*

**INCISION**, *n. s.* [*incision*, Fr. *incision*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgion.

Let us make incision for your love,

To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.

*God help thee, shallow man: God make incision*

*in thee, thou art raw. Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the administration of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

A small incision knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Attention is a scouring off, or incision of viscous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scours the lines. *Bacon.*

**INCISIVE**, *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.]

Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corporcles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and incisive liquors. *Boyle.*

**INCISOR**, *† n. s.* [*incisor*, Lat.] Cutter;

tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

The incisors of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower. *Bredeme on the Teeth.*

**INCISORY**, *adj.* [*incisore*, Fr.] Having

the quality of cutting.

**INCISURE**, *n. s.* [*incisura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep incisure up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food. *Darwin.*

**INCITATION**, *† n. s.* [*incitatio*, Lat.]

Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse;

the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

After that Dionise, by their incitation, had expelled Plato out of Sicily, they abandoned their habits and severity. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 139.*

He was satisfied, that Sarah's motion proceeded not merely from her anger, but from a divine incitation. *Patrick on Genes. xxi. 12.*

Dr. Hildley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural incitation and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and incitations.

*Gov. of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity.

*Dreary of Party.*

To INCITE, *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.]

To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health

Shall drop their blood, in approbation

Of what thy reverence shall incite us to? *Shaks.*

No blown ambition doth our arms incite;

But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakspeare.*

Antiochus, when he incited Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather incite us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

**INCITEMENT**, *† n. s.* [old French, *incitement*, Lat.]

Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such incitements to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

Let his actions speak him; and this shall, Let down from heaven, that to his youth will yield

Such copy of incitement. *St. Jonson, Magd. at Court.*

Harshly seems set hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and incentive of great good to the island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times, From the long records of distant age

Derive incitements to renew thy rage. *Pope, Sat.*

**INCITER**, *† n. s.* [from *incite*, Lat.] An inciting cause; that which encourages.

They held it as an inciter of lust. *Fletcher, Res. ii. 36.*

All this which I have depainted to thee, are inciters and rousers of my mind. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir. iii. 6.*

**INCIVIL**, *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL**.

**INCIVILITY**, *n. s.* [*incivilité*, Fr.; in and civility.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest incivility. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has a plural.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jesting, which, in civil account, are called incivilities and incivilities. *By Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

**INCIVILLY**, *† adv.* [from *incivil*, Lat.] Rudely. See **UNCIVILLY**.

To INCLEASP, *v. a.* [from *cleasp*, Lat.] To hold fast; to clasp.

He incleaps the whole world within his outstretched arms; his soul is as wide as the whole universe. *Cudworth, Sermon, p. 65.*

**INCLAVATED**, *† adj.* [*in and clavatus*, Lat.] Set; fast fixed.

These [teeth] are more firmly inclavated, and infixed into the jaw bones, by triple or quadruple roots. *Smith on Old Age, (1666), p. 81.*

**INCLINEMENT**, *n. s.* [*inclinement*, Fr.; *inclinentia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize hereof, To heaven's inclinement some ease we find:

Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryd.*

**INCLINEMENT**, *adj.* [*in and clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh. I is used of tender of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun

The incliment seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow. *Milton, P. L.*

I stand

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land;

Propitious to my wounds, be thou my test apply,

To guard the wretched from th' incliment sky. *Pope.*

**INCLINABLE**, *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition; with to.

People are not always inclinable to the best. *Spenker.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less inclinable that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire, Inclination now grown to touch or taste, Solicited her longing eye. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fall, then it was more likely and inclinable to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Newton.*

**INCLINATION**, *† n. s.* [*inclination*, *inclination*, Fr.; *inclinatorio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point; with to.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same inclination in one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the inclination of half a degree answered to the sun's diameter. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which show the natural inclination of the soil to grow that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or inclination to the marriage. *Addison.*

A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it to such; for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, who are not justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard. In this sense it admits far.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little inclination which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.

His mind Report the features of Octavia, her years, Her inclination. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Flexion; the act of bowing. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

There was a pleasant arbor, not by art But of the trees own inclination made. *Spenker, F. Q. iii. li. 44.*

To sit, doth not [here] signify any peculiar inclination or flexion, any determinate location or position, of the body. *Ferguson on the Creed, Art. 5.*

7. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

It was found to be this very inclination to the axis of the earth; and proportionally, though not equally, answering to the degrees of latitude.

Gregory, *Poethum*, (1650), p. 282.

8. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation.

Quincy.

INCLINATORY.† *adj.* [from *inclinare*.]

1. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

2. Applied to the magnetical needle.

See the seventh sense of INCLINATION.  
This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers call their directory needle; not only for the reason intimated, but to distinguish it also from the other, called the *inclinatory* needle. Gregory, *Poethum*, p. 281.

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.]  
Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoctially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

To INCLINE.† *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.; *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part; with to or towards.

Her house *inclined* unto death, and her path unto the dead. Prov. ii. 18.

Still to this place

My heart inclines, will lither turn my eyes;  
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. Rowe.

2. To bend the body; to bow.  
The winged warrior *low inclin'd*  
At his Creator's feet with reverence due.

Fairfax, *Tass.* li. 60.

He, kindly, from his state  
*Inclin'd* not. Milton, *P. L.*

3. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty

*Incline* to it, or no?  
— He seems indifferent;  
Or rather hovering more upon our part. Shakespeare.

Their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech. Judges.

To INCLINE.† *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,  
Now falling with soft slumberous weight, *inclines*  
Our eyelids. Milton, *P. L.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;  
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. Pope.

A towering structure to the palace join'd;  
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd*. Pope.

2. To turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive.  
*Incline* our hearts to keep this law.

Common Prayer.

Ye have not *inclined* your ear unto me. Jerem.

But that from us ought should ascend to heaven  
So prevalent, as to concern the soul  
Of God high-blessed, or to *incline* his will  
Hard to belief may seem, yet this my prayer.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. To bend; to incurvate.

An embracing vine,  
Whose boughs hanging down seem'd to embrace  
All passers-by to taste their luscious wine  
And did themselves into their hands *incline*;  
As freely offering to be gathered.

Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. xii. 54.

With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,  
As to some being of superiour kind. Dryden.

INCLINER.† *n. s.* [from *inclinare*.] In dialling, an inclined dial. *Dict. of Arts.*

To INCLIP.† *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to enclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,  
Is thine, if thou wilt have't. Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

To INCLIPSTER.† *v. a.* [*encloster*, Fr. See To ENCLOSE.] To shut up in a cloister.

Such a beatific face  
*Inclips* here this narrow floor,  
That posset all hearts before. Lovelace's *Luc.* p. 47.

To INCLOSE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson takes no notice of this way of writing *enclose*; which, however, it very common; and which he has often used himself; though certainly *enclose* is more correct, from its French origin, *enclos*.] To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to surround; to shut in. See To ENCLOSE.

A garden *inclosed* is my sister. *Cantic.* iv. 12.

INCLOSE.† *n. s.* [from *inclose*.] One that encloses. See ENCLOSE.

A most unconscionable *incloser* and usurpator. *Dran Martin, Lett.* (1662), p. 23.

INCLOSURE.† See ENCLOSE.

To INCLOU.D.† *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.

The heavens on ev'ry side *enclosed* be. Spenser, *Fairfax's Gnat.*

In their thick breaths,  
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclosed*,  
And forc'd to drink their vapour. Shakespeare.

To INCLU'DE.† *v. a.* [*include*, Lat.]

1. To inclose; to shut in; as, the shell *includes* a pearl.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty,  
It liked her to *include* the same within one intire lease. Bacon.

The marvellous *fact includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. Pope.

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. Swift.

INCLUSION.† *n. s.* [*inclusio*, Lat.] The act of including.

INCLU.SIVE.† [*inclusiv*, Fr.]

1. Including; encircling.

O, would that the *inclusive* verge  
Of golden metal, that must rouse my brow,  
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain. Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number; as, from Wednesday to the sum or number: *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,  
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. Swift.

INCLUSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See INCLUSIVE.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*.

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively*; and is differentiated partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. Holder, *Elem. of Speech*.

To INCOACH.† See To ENCOACH.

INCOACT.† *adj.* [*incoactus*, Lat.] UN-INCOACTED.† constrained. See CO-ACTED.

Bullockar, and Culex.

INCOAGULABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or incoexistence of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. Locke.

INCO'G.† *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incoгато*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—

"Some words are hitherto not fairly split, and therefore only in their way to perfection; as *inco*, and *plenis*; but in a short time, it is to be hoped, they will be further docked to *inc*, and *plen*." Tatler, No. 230.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,  
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog*. Addison.

INCOGITABLE.† *adj.* [*Lat. incogitabilis*.] Unthought of.

The most flagitious, *incogitable* fact. *Dran King, Sermon* 5 Nov. 1608, p. 31.

INCOGITANCY.† *n. s.* [*incogitancia*, Lat.] Want of thought.

It cannot argue any want of judgement in the author, but meer incogitancy only.

Ferrand on *Luc Melanch.* (1640), p. 112.

Which action, done out of a sudden incogitancy, might pass for but a weakness. South, *Sermon*, vii. 211.

One man's fancies are laws to successors, who afterwards mistake all unobsequiousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. Boyle.

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partly and piece-meal consideration. Decoy of *Petty*.

INCOGITANT.† *adj.* [*incogitans*, Latin.] Thoughtless; inconsiderate.

His first example said, "It is a just law that every one shall peacefully enjoy his estate in lands or otherwise." Does this law stain to no good end? The law will blush at this most *incogitant* woodcock. Milton, *Coleridge*.

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and fall into the pit of destruction before they are aware. Goodman, *Writ. En. Conf.* P. II.

INCOGITANTLY.† *adv.* [from *incogitant*.] Without consideration.

Some do not act impudently or *incogitantly* before the prayers, and fasting to the validation of Paul and Barnabas.

Knockbush's *Annot. Tr.* p. 146.

Men almost as often speak *incogitantly*, as they think silently. Barrow, *Sermon* on St. James ii. 3.

INCOGITATIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Truly material beings, as clippings of our boards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call *cogitative* and *incogitative* beings. Locke.



**INCIGNITO**, *adv.* [*incognitus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — We borrow the term from the Italian *incognito*; the great men of which country were fond of travelling, or walking about, in disguise.] In a state of concealment.

Two long ago  
Since gods come down *incognito*. *Prior*.

The prince royal of Prussia came thither *incognito*. *Taylor*, No. 12.

He designs to stay there *incognito* a few days.

*Rp. Berkeley*, *Letter to T. Prior*, (7113).

**INCIPHERCY**, *n. s.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaster be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incipherance* of the parts do both make them to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass.

*Boyle*.

2. Want of connection; incongruity; in-consequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, abridges the *incipherance* of the arguments better than syllogisms. *Locke*.

*Incipherance* in matter, and suppositions without proof, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke*.

**INCIPHERENT**, *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter wherewith they consist continued *loose and incipherent*, they had consequently been as perilous as those of marble or gravel. *Woodward*.

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incipherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke*.

3. Not suitable to; not agreeing.

Two *incipherent* and *inciphering* dispositions.

*Milton*, *Dect. and Disc.* of *Div. l.* 10.

**INCIPHERENTLY**, *adv.* [*from incipherent*.]

INCONSEQUENTLY. In the initiation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incipherently*.

*Broome*, *Notes on the Odyssey*.

**INCOLUMITY**, *n. s.* [*incolumis*, Fr. *incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. A word very little in use.

*Colgrave*, and *Sherwood*.

The parliament is necessary to, assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Hewitt*.

**TO INCUMBER**. \* See **TO ENCUMBER**, and **TO INCUMBER**. Barret and Sherwood write it *incumber*.

**TO INCUMBER**, *v. n.* [*in* and *combine*.]

To differ; not to agree.

To sow the narrow of man's nativity with seed of two *incumberent* and *incumbering* dispositions.

*Milton*, *Dect. and Disc.* of *Div. l.* 10.

**INCUMBUSTIBILITY**, *n. s.* [*from incum-bustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incumbustibility*. *Ray*.

**INCUMBUSTIBLE**, *adj.* [*incumbustible*, Fr. *in* and *combustible*.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incumbustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Watts*.

**INCUMBUSTIBLENESS**, *n. s.* [*from incum-bustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

**INCUMET**, *n. s.* [*in* and *come*. Sax.]

INCUMET, to come in, to enter.]

1. Revenue; produce of any thing.

Those who repine at the plenty of dry neighbourhood, and the greatness of his *incumet*, consider that we are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South*.

No fields afford

So large an *incumet* to the village lord.

*Dryden*, *Georg.*

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *incumet* but what arises from its trade; the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy*.

Notwithstanding the large *incumet* ascribed to some few of her preferences, this church hath in the whole little to submit on. *Atterbury*.

2. Coming-in; admission; introduction. Not now in use. It was a favourite expression in Cromwell's time.

He that walks up unto that light, and improves that strength, which God hath already communicated unto him, shall have more abundant *incumet* of light and strength from God.

*Rp. Rust*, *Dect. of Truth*, § 17.

Every humour and fantastick unaccountable motion was, by some, represented as the work of that Spirit to which they were most opposite: thus when warm and brisk sanguis presented a cheerful scene, and filled the imagination with pleasant dreams; these were divine illapses, the joys and *incumet* of the Holy Ghost!

*Glennville*, *Serm.* iii. p. 178.

This hath been commonly experimented by the devotees of all religions; for even among the devoutest Turks and Heathens we may find as notorious instances of those *incumet* and enlargements, as in any of our modern histories of Christian experience.

*Scott*, *Works*, li. 129. (edit. 1718.)

**INCUMING**, *adj.* [*from incumet*; *incumet*, Sax.] Coming in.

It is the first and fundamental interest of the labourer, that the farmer should have a full *incumet* from the product of his labour.

*Burke*, *Thoughts and Details on Scarcity*.

**INCUMENSURABILITY**, *n. s.* [*from incum-ensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

Mr. W. Warner made an inverted logarithmical table, whereas Briggs's table fills his margin with numbers, increasing by unities, and answered to them sets their logarithms, which, because of *incumensurability*, must needs be either abundant or deficient. *Aubrey*, *Anecd.* ii. § 79.

**INCUMENSURABLE**, *adj.* [*French*, *from in*, *con*, and *mensurable*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incumensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to the weakness of our nature.

*Watts*.

**INCUMENSURATE**, *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrat, which, to our apprehension, are *incumensurable*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *Mora*.

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incumensurable* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greatest by the least. *Holder on Time*.

If the year comprehended days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend the less, though the less space be *incumensurable* to the greater. *Holder on Time*.

**INCUMESTURE**, *n. s.* [*in* and *commis-ture*.] The state of being unmix'd.

In what parity and *incumesture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, no longer ago than in the time of Duke D'Alva, we have not met with a good account farther than that their words were Basquish or Cantabrian.

*Sir T. Brown*, *Mucell*, p. 155.

**TO INCOMMEDIATE**, *v. a.* [*incom-mo*, Lat. *incommode*, Fr.] To be inconvenient

to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

Neither know I whether is more hard to manage of the two; a dejected estate, or prosperous; whether we may be more *incommode* with a rusty horse, or with a tired one.

*By. Hall of Contentment*, § 9.

Temporal pressures and adversities—may sometimes *incommode* the man, yet can never reach the saint; and, though they disturb the carter, can never come at the jewel. *South*, *Serm.* vi. 154.

A goat planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange*.

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is that of indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward*.

**INCOMMODATION**, *n. s.* [*from incommo-date*.] Inconvenience.

What *incommodation* is that, after the brisk active heat of the sun in the day-time, to have the variety of the more mild beams of the moon.

*Annal.* on *Glennville*, *Sec.* (1689), p. 115.

**INCOMMUMENT**, *n. s.* [*from incommo-date*.] Inconvenience.

I persisted in my ordinary course of living and business, though with severe *incommement*.

*Chapman*, *Eng. Melody*, (1758), p. 315.

**INCOMMODOUS**, *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience does ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodous* to a few. *Hobbes*.

Men's intentions in speaking are to be understood without frequent explanations and *incommodous* interruptions. *Locke*.

**INCOMMODOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from incommo-dious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

I told how myself had stood so *incommodously* by means of the great price, as I heard it not well. *Harrington*, *Rp. View of the Ch.* (1655), p. 190.

**INCOMMODOUSNESS**, *n. s.* [*from incommo-dious*.] Inconvenience.

Dissens, disorders, and the *incommodousness* of external nature, are *incommensurable* with happiness. *Burnet*.

**INCOMMUNITY**, *n. s.* [*incommunitas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommensurability* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without ever great chafe, or other *incommensurability*, the chafes doth make the compound still profitable. *Bacon.*

By considering the region end the wide, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommensurability* of smok. *Wotton, Architecture.*

**INCOMMUNICABILITY.** *n. s.* [from *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.

The *incommunicability* of this piece with many out of his church. *Hales, Rev. p. 181.*

**INCOMMUNICABLE.** *adj.* [*incommunicable*, *Fr.* in and *communicable*.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was not supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither do we treat them with such peculiarity of favour, till the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, and also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reverence to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

**INCOMMUNICABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *incommunicable*.] The state or quality of not being impartible.

As by honouring him, we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God. *Mede, Apol. of the Lat. Times, p. 33.*

**INCOMMUNICABLY.** *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hobbes on Providence.*

**INCOMMUNICATED.** *adj.* [in and *communicated*.] Not imparted.

Excellencies, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *Mercy, Antid. against Idol. ch. 2.*

**INCOMMUNICATING.** *adj.* [in and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgements and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* heads, or by provincial legislatures. *Hale, Common Law.*

**INCOMMUTABLE.** *adj.* [in and *commutable*.] Unchangeable; not subject to change. *Bullocker.*

**INCOMMUTABILITY.** *n. s.* [from *incommutable*.] The state or quality of being unchangeable.

This order, by its own *incommutability*, keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. *Trencl. of Boethius, (Oxf. 1674, p. 187.*

**INCOMPACT.** *adj.* [in and *compact*.]

**INCOMPACTED.** *adj.* Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompact*. *Beylie.*

**INCOMPARABLE.** *adj.* [*incomparable*, *Fr.* in and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were To an unstrife and constant goodness. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Her words do shew her wit *incomparable*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Now this man

Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

**INCOMPARABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *incomparable*.] Excellence beyond comparison; the state or quality of being *incomparable*. *Scott.*

**INCOMPARABLY.** *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest men that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Paganus, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy.*

**INCOMPARER.** *adj.* [in and *compared*.]

Unmatched; peerless.

That Misanthrope's *incomparer* spirit, Whose grandeur now is set in highest place. *Spenser, Sonnet to Sir F. Walsingham.*

**INCOMPASSION.** *n. s.* [in and *compassion*.]

Want of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion*; — we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs. *Sp. Sermon's Sermon. (1681, p. 148.*

**INCOMPASSIONATE.** *adj.* [in and *compassionate*.]

Void of pity; void of tenderness. *Sherwood.*

Peruse the sea in my afflicted state

Peruse than her less *incompassionate*. *Sherburne's Lydian, (Pueris, 1651.)*

**INCOMPASSIONATELY.** *adv.* [from *incompassionate*.]

Without pity or compassion.

**INCOMPASSIONATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *incompassionate*.]

Want of tenderness or pity.

The *incompassionateness* of other great men which were merciless, cruel, and hard-hearted. *Granger on Eccles. (1631, p. 94.*

**INCOMPATIBILITY.** *n. s.* [*incompatibility*, *Fr.* properly *incompatibility*, in and *compato*, Lat.

And accordingly Hammond writes it *incompatibility*.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompatibility* of excess of one influence above

another, either in intention or extension; but the *incompatibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

The *incompatibility* of true faith with carnal desires. *Hammond, Works, iv. 604.*

**INCOMPATIBLE.** *adj.* [*incompatible*, *Fr.* rather *incompatible*, as it is sometimes written; in and *compato*, Lat.]

1. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else: it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Beattie.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible* with the sincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Beattie.*

2. It is used sometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompatibility* of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

**INCOMPATIBLY.** *adv.* [from *incompatible*, from *incompatible*.]

Inconsistently.

**INCOMPETENCY.** *n. s.* [*incompetence*, *Fr.* from *incompetent*.]

Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies *incomparably* slower than these. *Boyle.*

**INCOMPETENT.** *adj.* [in and *competent*.]

Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issue, upon false and *incompetent* pretence, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimacy. *Bacon.*

Every speech does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to perceive the gross faults of others. *Gower, of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it, must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal in an attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is no *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Beattie.*

**INCOMPETENTLY.** *adv.* [from *incompetent*.]

Unsuitably; unduly.

**INCOMPLETE.** *adj.* [in and *complete*.]

Not perfect; not finished.

It pleases him to mercy to account himself *incomplete*, and maided without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrong ourselves, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

**INCOMPLETENESS.** *n. s.* [from *incomplete*.]

Imperfection; unfinished state.

He — supplies what her *incompleteness* went seeking.

*Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Dis. To the Part.*  
The *incompleteness* of our *unhappy* love's happiness, in his frictions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an *intrinse* possession.

*Hogel.*

**INCOMPLEX.\*** *adj.* [in and complex; *in-complex*, Fr.] Complicated; opposed to simple.

Otherwise it is *unintelligible*, how any *incomplete* thing (in they speak) can be the complete or immediate object of belief. *Burrow, Works* ii. 55.

**INCOMPLIANCE.** *n. s.* [in and compliance].

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper.

Self-coercion produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent.

*Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God.

*Rogers.*

**INCOMPOSED.\*** *adj.* [in and composed].

Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Howell. Two of our best poets have finely employed the word.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones.

*Howell.*

Thus Satan; and him thus the snatch old, With faltering steps and visage *incomposed*.

*Milton, P. L.* ii. 989.

Answer'd. To the middle droops

The strong laborious ox, of bonnet front,

Which *incomposed* he shakes. *Thomson, Summer.*

**IMPOSSIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The insupportable *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitness in any modification.

*Marr.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *impossibility* of the very nature of things, *succession* or *extensiveness* with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, than arises from individuals already actually distinguished.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

**IMPOSSIBLE.** *adj.* [in, con, and possible.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

**IMPREHENSIBILITY.\*** *n. s.* [from *imprehen-sibilis*, Fr. from *imprehen-sibilis*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously conferring an *imprehen-sibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith.

*South, Sermon* ii. 217.

The plea of difficulty, and even *imprehen-sibility*, may be urged.

*Professor White's Sermon. Notes, p. 3.*

**IMPREHENSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *imprehen-sibilis*, Fr. in and comprehensible.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *imprehen-sible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory.

*Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll

*Spaces* *imprehen-sible*.

*Milton, P. L.*

One thing there is *imprehen-sible* in this matter.

*Locke.*

The laws of vegetation, and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *imprehen-sible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an *in-sensible* and *imprehen-sible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended?

*Hobbes.*

**IMPREHENSIBILITIES.** *n. s.* [from *imprehen-sibilis*.] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *imprehen-sibilities*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is *imprehen-sible*.

*Watts.*

**IMPREHENSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *imprehen-sibilis*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *imprehen-sibly* infinite.

*Locke.*

**IMPREHENSION.\*** *n. s.* [in and comprehension.] Want of comprehension.

These *impressions* and *impressions*.

*Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

**IMPREHENSIVE.\*** *adj.* [in and comprehensive.] Not extensive.

A most *imprehen-sive* and *incomplete* title; for this edition, the last and the best, contains the three first as well as the three last books.

*Watson, Hist. Eng. Port.* iv. 4.

**IMPREPRESSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *impre-sible*, Fr. in and compressible.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *impre-sible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted.

*Cygn.*

**IMPREPRESSIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *impre-sible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

**IMPRECURRING.** *adj.* [in and concurr.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *imprecur-ring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**IMPRECALABLE.** *adj.* [in and conceal.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *imprecalable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**IMPRECEVABLE.** *adj.* [from *impreceivable*, Fr. in and conceivable.] Unconceivable; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *impreceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years.

*Hammond.*

It is *impreceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two others can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon without retarding either's motions, is *impreceivable*. *Newton, Optics.*

**IMPRECEVABLENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *impreceivable*.] The quality or state of being unconceivable.

If any of these ways of attaining salvation seem to some men *impreceivable*, this very *impreceivable-ness* is thought by others a proper character to set out all for mystery.

*Brevint, Soul and Sam. of Endor, p. 6.*

When once this method is known, there is no difficulty or *impreceivableness* in it, as can reason-

ably make a wise and considerate man call in question the truth of a well attested revelation, merely upon that account.

*Clarke, Evid. of Natural and Rev. Religion.*

**INCONCEIVABLY.** *adv.* [from *inconceivable*.]

In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does man make a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the evidence of these lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable?

*Smith.*

**INCONCEPTIBLE.** *adj.* [in and conceivable; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; unconceivable; inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an *inconceivable* duration without corruption, should after be corrupted.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

**INCONCERNITY.\*** *n. s.* [Lat. *inconcernitatis*.] Unaptness; unsuitableness; disproportion.

*Bullock.*

Such is the *inconcernity* and insignificance of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals; which is quite otherwise in Mr. Mede.

*Morr, Myst. of God.* (1660.) p. 184.

**INCONCLUSIVE.** *adj.* [in and conclusive, Lat.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariety, single, *inconclusive*.

*Aylmer, Parergon.*

**INCONCLUDING.\*** *part. adj.* [in and conclude.] Exhibiting no powerful argument; inferring no consequence.

Those, which in the ages first devised it, (the creation of the world,) made use of very frivolous and *inconcluding* arguments, greivous their new opinion upon weak foundations.

*Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

**INCONCLUSIVE.\*** *adj.* [in and conclusive.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

The lines in which *Lucius* (H. S. 223.) proposes this objection, are an unphilosophical and *inconclusive*, as they are highly pathetic and poetical.

*Dr. Watson, Ess. on Pope.*

**INCONCLUSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

**INCONCLUSIVENESS.** *n. s.* [from *inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, where, with some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled.

*Locke.*

**INCONCOCT.\*** *adj.* [in and concoct.] **INCONCOCTED.\*** Unripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called *crude* and *inconcoction*.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my ripier years than when I was a child, and had my organs partly less digested and *inconcocted*.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

**INCONCOCTION.** *n. s.* [from *inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produces such imperfect bodies, is fully called *imagination*, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it,

it is all that while crude and inconceivable; and the process is to be called crudity and inconceivability.

**INCONCISEABLE.\*** *adj.* [*inconcissus*, Lat.] Incapable of being shaken.

Peace consummated in immutably, inconceivable, and indelible delectation.

*Dr. Reynolds's Works*, p. 1107.

**INCONDUITE.\*** *adj.* [*inconducitus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

They — use inarticulate, *inconducite* voices, speeches, obsolete gestures, &c.

*Burton, Anat. of Med.*, p. 156.

Now sportive youth

Carol *inconducite* rhymes with sousing notes,

And quaver inharmonious. *Phillips.*

**INCONDICTIONAL.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *condition*.] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, no *inconducite* and absolute verity is inferred.

*Brown.*

**INCONDICTIONATE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconducite* decree of election or reprobation. *Bogel.*

**INCONFORMABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *conform*.] Not complying with the practice of others, or with established rules.

Two lecturers they found obstinately *inconducite* to the king's directions.

*Hepha's Life of Am. Lloyd*, 1671, p. 150.

**INCONFORMITY.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *conformity*.] 1. In compliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that after *inconducite* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Mr. Buckley is sent to the high commission for *inconducite*. *Alp. Lloyd to E. Ch. I. Hist.*, p. 531.

**INCONFUSED.\*** *adj.* [*inconfusius*, Lat.] Not confused; distinct.

All the curious diversity of articulate sounds of the voice in, or beside, or under into a small *inconducite* *inconducite*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, ii. 192.

**INCONFUSION.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *confusion*.] Distinctness. Not used.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconducite* in species visible, is, for that the slight worth in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and crooked lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

**INCONGRUABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *congruibile*.] Not to be frozen. *Cockerm.*

**INCONGRUENCE.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *congruence*.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity, or *inconducite* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Bogel.*

**INCONGRUENT.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *congruent*.] Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent.

It will be not *inconducite* to our matter, to shew what profit may be taken by the diligent reading of ancient poets. *Sir T. Eliot, Gen. fol.* 42.

As Christ's spirit and grace gives such power to go beyond the precepts; so it is not *inconducite* that it should be manifest in his members to make them venial and not killing, in regard they are not done with a full consent, but with a desire

of doing the contrary; of which the Apostle saith thus, Rom. vii. 20. "But if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me." *Steffert's Learned Discourses*, p. 130.

**INCONGRUITY.\*** *n. s.* [*incongruitas*, Fr. from *incongruus*.] 1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *inconducite* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *inconducite* of the worship of things. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *inconducite*, in the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form so'er we see, Is discord and rude *inconducite*; She, me is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

**INCONGRUOUS.\*** *adj.* [*incongruus*, Fr.; and *incongruus*.] 1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

Wiser brethren condemned the worship of God, as *inconducite* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

**INCONGRUOUSLY.\*** *adv.* [*in* and *incongruus*.] Improperly; unethically.

Having little to solve the irregularity of the construction, but by saying, that Luke varied his form of speech; that is, in plain terms, he writ *inconducite*; when, in truth, he is acknowledged by all expositors too knowing in the Greek to commit such a solecism. *Kantabach, Annot. Tr.*, p. 56.

**INCONSIDERABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *consider*.] Without any connexion or dependence. Little used.

Others ascribed heretics, as a cause, what perhaps but causally or *inconducite* success.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INCONNECTION.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *conneccion*.] Want of connexion, or just relation.

Neither need we any better or other proof of the *inconducite* of this vow with holy orders, than that of their own Dominicus à Soto.

*Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 10.

**INCONSIDERABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *conscience*.] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. Not used.

So *inconducite* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good. *Spencer on Ireland.*

**INCONSEQUENCE.\*** *n. s.* [*inconsequens*, Fr.; *inconsequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with showing the *inconducite* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillingfleet.*

**INCONSEQUENT.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *consequent*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is ungrounded; his illustration from thence deduced *inconducite*.

*Hakewell on Providence.*

Men rest not to false apprehensions, without absurd and *inconducite* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, reaching conclusions so way inferrible from their premises. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INCONSEQUENTIAL.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *consequence*.] Not leading to consequences.

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconducite*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**INCONSIDERABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconducite* fellow, and know nothing. *Drum.*

The most *inconducite* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Estrange.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with thousand cares, very *inconducite* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Adison.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconducite*? *Newton, Opticks.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconducite* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconducite* by which an omniscient God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Hagars.*

**INCONSIDERABLENESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from* *inconducite*.] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconducite* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Walsden.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconducite*, in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts.

*Key on the Creation.*

**INCONSIDERACY.\*** *n. s.* [*from* *inconducite*.] Thoughtlessness. This word is modern; the old word was *inconducite*, as in Cockeram's vocabulary, from *considerance*.

This is the common effect of the *inconducite* of youth. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**INCONSIDERANCE.\*** See *INCONSIDERACY*. **INCONSIDERATE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *consideratus*, Lat.] 1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; used both of men and things.

Who so thy *inconducite* hand Flings open this easement with my trembling name, Then think this name alive, and that thou thus In it offend'st us my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it, That which now looks like justice will be thought An *inconducite* rashness. *Drum.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconducite* among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Adison, Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard; with of before the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconducite* of our frailty. *Decay of Ficty.*

**INCONSIDERATELY.\*** *adv.* [*from* *inconducite*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath *inconducite* fighting and precipitating the charge, be-

3 M 2



fore his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit.

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he inconsiderately told her the private orders he left behind.

*Addison, Spectator.*

**INCONSIDERATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*.

*Tillotson.*

**INCONSIDERATION.** *n. s.* [*inconsideration*, *Fr.*; in and *consideration*.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

Let thy merciful providence so govern all this sickness, that I never fall into utter darkness, ignorance of Thee, or *inconsideration* of myself.

*Dunne, Devot.* (1625.) p. 263.

I am moved to reflect upon two principal *inconsiderations*: the singularity of sense, and the irreverence of almost all, *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 141.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love.

*By Taylor.*

**INCONSISTENCE.** *n. s.* [from *inconsistent*.]

**INCONSISTENCY.** *n. s.* [from *inconsistent*.]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift.

*South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature.

*Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last?

*Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

**INCONSISTENT.** *adj.* [in and *consistent*.]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous; followed by *with*.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations, against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off.

*Clerendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, show that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

**INCONSISTENTLY.** *adv.* [from *inconsistent*.]

Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

A melancholy kind of madness—made him speak distractedly and *inconsistently*.

*Spencer on Vulg. Proph.* (1665.) p. 109.

**INCONSISTENTNESS.** *n. s.* [from *inconsistent*.] Want of consistency.

No contradictory *inconsistentness*.

*More, Song of the Soul, Infin.* at 49.

**INCONSISTING.** *adj.* [in and *consistent*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsistent* with the characters of mankind.

*Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

**INCONSOLABLE.** *adj.* [*inconsolable*, *Fr.*; in and *console*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility or comfort.

*Bullock.*

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Falder.*

**INCONSOLANCY.** *n. s.* [in and *consolation*.]

1. Disagreement with itself.

2. [In music.] Disagreeableness in a sound; a discordance.

**INCONSPICUOUS.** *adj.* [in and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles.

*Hog.*

**INCONSISTENCY.** *n. s.* [*inconsistent*, *Lat.*; *inconsistence*, *Fr.* from *inconsistent*.]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous *inconsistency* of man is able to bear.

*Shakespeare.*

Be made the mark

For all the people's hate, the princes' curses, And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconsistency*.

*Deham.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconsistency* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.

*Addison, Spect.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconsistency* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**INCONSTANT.** *adj.* [*inconstant*, *Fr.*; *inconstans*, *Lat.*]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance; of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable; of things.

O wear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon, That monthly changes in her circled orb, Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

*Shakespeare.*

**INCONSTANTLY.** *adv.* [from *inconstant*.] Irresolutely; unsteadily; changeably.

**INCONSUMABLE.** *adj.* [in and *consume*.] Not to be wasted. See **INCONSUMPTIBLE**.

Other authors say, *inconsumable* cloth and the wicks of perpetual lamps were made of the stones magnesias, alumen scissile, and the like.

*Greenhill, Art of Embroiding*, p. 362.

**INCONSUMMATE.** *adj.* [in and *consummate*.] Not completed.

There is great diversity of opinions among learned men, how far the privilege of an ambassador exempts him from penal prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.

*Holt, H. P. C.* ch. 18.

**INCONSUMPTIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *consume*, *Lat.*] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*. Dr. Johnson says. The French, he might have added, have also possession of the word. V. Colgrave in V. **INCONSUMPTIBLE**.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved.

*Digby on Bodies.*

By art were wadded napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumptible* by fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INCONTAMINATE.** *adj.* [in and *contaminare*.] Not contaminated; not adulterated; genuine.

The bishop of Winton was a strong upholder of *incontaminant* antiquity.

*Hochel's Life of Abp. Williams*, (1695.) p. 67.

**INCONTROVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [*incontestable*, *Fr.*; in and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontrovertible* proof of a deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it.

*Locke.*

These are *incontrovertible* proofs of a divine power. *Florndon, Ess. on Miracles*, p. 140.

**INCONTROVERTIBLY.** *adv.* [from *incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

The main substance and groundwork of the language of the Gospels, and Epistles, is *incontrovertibly* the same with that of the authentic Grecians.

*Blackwell, Sac. Class.* 1. 201.

The exalted prophecy of Isaiah, which Pope has so successfully verified in an eclogue, that *incontrovertibly* surpasses the Psalms of David.

*Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

**INCONTIGUOUS.** *adj.* [in and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads.

*Hog.*

**INCONTINENCE.** *n. s.* [*incontinentia*, *Lat.*]

**INCONTINENCY.** *n. s.* [in and *continentia*.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cogitation of her *incontinency*

Is this; she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly.

*Shakespeare.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree, Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard Of dragon watch with unwatched eye.

To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit From the rash hand of bold *incontinency*.

*Milton, Comus.*

This is my defence;

I plead myself, I shun'd *incontinence*, And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense.

*Dryden.*

The words *anc. vete* *Dunage* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*.

**INCONTINENT.** *adj.* [*incontinentis*, *Lat.*; in and *continent*.] Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasures.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb *incontinent*, or else be *incontinent* before marriage.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce.

*2 Tim.* iii. 3.

**INCONTINENT.** *n. s.* One who is unchaste.

Q, old *inconvenient*, dost thou not shame,  
When all thy powers in clanship are spent,  
To have a mind to hot.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*  
**INCONVENIENTLY** *adv.* Without delay; immediately. Obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise  
To meet what might so loudly did lament;  
Unto the place they came *inconveniently*. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,  
And put on million black *inconvenient*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
He says he will return *inconveniently*.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*  
**INCONVENIENTLY** *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]  
1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

Not wantonly, not immediately, not *inconveniently*.  
*Watson, Chr. Manual, (1576), L. iii. b.*

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense.

The cause of this war is no other than that we  
will not *inconveniently* submit ourselves to our  
neighbours. *Esquivel.*  
*Inconveniently* I left Madrid, and have been  
dogg'd and waylaid through several nations.

*Arbutnot and Pope.*  
**INCONTRACTED** *adj.* [in and contracted.]  
Not contracted; not shortened.

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination  
both in nouns and verbs.

*Blackwell, Sac. Class. I. 228.*  
**INCONTROLLABLE** *adj.* [in and  
controllable.] Not to be controlled, or  
restrained.

Their not erring and *incontrollable* lord of Rome  
was no other than that imperious bewitching lady  
of Babilon. *See F. Sandys, State of Religion.*  
**INCONTROLLABLY** *adv.* [from *incontrollable*.]  
Without control.

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such  
indeed he is; for then most truly, because most  
*incontrollably*, he acts himself.

*South, Sermon, viii. 24.*

**INCONTRÖVE'RTIBLE** *adj.* [in and  
contrövertible.] Indisputable; not to be  
disputed.

**INCONTRÖVE'RTIBLY** *adv.* [from *incontrövertible*.]  
To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrövertibly* the primitive  
and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the  
same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest  
caution humanity could invent.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INCONVENIENCE** *n. s.* [inconvenient,  
inconveniency.] French.

1. Unfitness; inexpediency.  
They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the  
unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the  
*inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness, of ceremonies  
in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos  
above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*.

*Raleigh, Hist.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences*  
every moment, and is continually unsecure even  
of life itself.

*Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable  
of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience*  
to an animal, that must lie still where  
chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst  
*inconvenience* that attends incontinence with men,  
and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*  
We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we  
enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate  
but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconvenience*,  
we must frequently revive their certainty  
to ourselves. *Atterbury.*

**TO INCONVENIENCE** *v. a.* [from the  
noun.] To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

It is not the variety of opinions, but our own  
perverse wills, who think it meet that all should  
be conceded as ourselves are, which hath so *inconvenienced*  
the church. *Hales, Rem. p. 49.*

**INCONVENIENT** *adj.* [inconvenient, Fr.; in  
and convenient, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be  
more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common  
people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we  
falsely think convenient for us. *Smallridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should  
change her publick laws, although it chance that  
for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*,  
especially when there may be other remedy  
against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

**INCONVENIENTLY** *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

**INCONVERSABLE** *adj.* [in and conversable.]

Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper  
for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversible*. *More.*

**INCONVERTIBLE** *adj.* [in and convertible.]

Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of  
the porous parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible*  
portion unto the sieve. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INCONVIN'IBLE** *adj.* [in and convin-  
ible.] Not to be convinced; not  
capable of conviction.

None are so *inconvinible* as your half-witted  
people. *Gov. of the Tongue, p. 125.*

**INCONVIN'IBLY** *adv.* [from *inconvinible*.]

Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and  
*inconvinibly* to side with any one.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INCO'NV.† adj.** [perhaps from *in* and *conv*,  
to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is un-  
certain.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously  
unlucky; as, he's an *inco'nv* fellow.

This seems to be the meaning in *Shak-*  
*spere*. Dr. Johnson.—There is no such  
expression in the north of England as  
*inco'nv*, as Mr. Ritson observes; or in  
Scotland, as we may gather from Dr.  
Jamieson's not noticing the word in his  
Scottish Dictionary. It is a *cant* ex-  
pression, frequent in our old plays, de-  
noting not a mischievously unlucky  
person, but an accomplished one, in a  
sneering sense; as we say, a fine fellow!

O my troth, most sweet jests, most *inco'nv*  
ruler wit, when it comes so smoothly off.

*Shakspere.*

O superdainty canon, *viceroy inco'nv*!

*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

A cockcomb incense, but that he wants money.

*Comedy of Dicks, Dotyplot, (1600).*

**INCO'RPORAL** *adj.* [in and corporal,  
old Fr.; incorporel.] Immaterial; dis-  
tinct from matter; distinct from body.

The table of man hath his ends and terms a  
spiritual alteration *incorporel*.

*Ep. Gard. Etyd. of Cult. Faith, (1551), fol. 109.*

Why dost thou bend thine eye on vacancy,  
And with the *incorporeal* star dost hold discourse?

*Shakspere.*

Learned men have not resolved as whether light  
be corporal or *incorporeal*; corporal they say it  
cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the  
air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day  
we see the air lightened: *incorporeal* it cannot be,  
because sometimes it affecteth the sight with of-  
fence. *Ralph.*

**INCO'RPORALITY** *n. s.* [incorporelité, Fr.;  
from *incorporeal*.] Immaterialness; dis-  
tinctness from body.

**INCO'RPORALLY** *adv.* [from *incorporeal*.]

Without matter; immaterially.

**TO INCO'RPORATE** *v. a.* [incorporer,  
Fr.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as  
they shall make one mass.

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,  
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,

And scatter'st dust *incorporate* again? *Saunders.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,  
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shaksp.*

Upon my knees  
I charm you, by that great vow  
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shaksp.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body  
political. In this sense they say in  
Scotland the *incorporate* trades in any  
community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly, of all men christi-  
an, that they be Jews or Gentiles, bond or free,  
they are all *incorporated* into one company, they  
all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and  
nameth burgesses to parliament.

*Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. To unite; to associate.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put  
the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate*  
them into their own community.

*Adams, Freeholder.*

5. To work into another mass. See *IN-*  
*CORPORATE*, *adj.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart,  
would not be persuaded by danger to offer any  
offence. *Silvius.*

The idolaters, who worshipped their images as  
gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated*  
therein, and so to make together with it a person  
fit to receive worship.

*Stillingsfleet.*

**TO INCO'RPORATE** *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is  
commonly followed by *with*.

Painters colours and whet do better *incorporate*  
with oil. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils  
will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul  
In real darkness of the body dwells,  
Shut out from outward light,  
To *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Sometimes it has *into*.

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any  
former notions, and so easily gains upon the as-  
sent, grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it.

*South.*

**INCO'RPORATE** *† participial adj.* [from the  
verb.]

1. Mixed together.

A sufficient part of silver *incorporate* with gold,  
will not be recovered, except you put a greater  
quantity of silver to draw to it the less.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Conjoined inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Rodrigo, when these mutualities so marshall the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the incorporate conclusion.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Thou art then estranged from thyself:

Thyself I call it, being strange to me,

That undividable incorporate,

Am better than thy dear self's better part.

*Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

Death and I

Am found eternal, and incorporate both.

*Milton, P. L.*

### 3. Associated.

It is Casca, *non incorporate*

To our attempts.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

True is it, *non incorporate* friendship.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

### 4. Worked into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confucian only essential and incorporate in their government.

*Temple.*

### 5. Unbodied; immaterial. Now dissolved, in order to avoid confusion; incorporate being, as before stated, used of things mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and incorporate.

*Rabbi.*

### INCORPORATE.† n. s. [incorporation, Fr. from incorporate.]

#### 1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the incorporation of iron mass first; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable.

*Bacon.*

This, with some little addition, may further the intrinsic incorporation.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

#### 2. Formation of a body politic.

#### 3. Adoption; union; association: with into.

In time we actually are, by our actual incorporation that society which hath him for their head.

*Hooker.*

#### 4. Without into.

He does not only invite us to come to him, but to come within him; not only to an embrace, but to an union; and by ineffable and superlucous incorporations for "us to be in him," and for "him to be in us."

*South, Sermon, p. 141.*

### INCORPoreal.† adj. [incorporalis, Lat. in- + corporel.] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few.

*Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms

Reduce'd their shapes immense.

*Milton, P. L.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some incorporeal substance within us.

*Bentley.*

### INCORPOREALLY.† adv. [from incorporeal.] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more incorporeally than the smelling.

*Bacon.*

### INCORPORITY.† n. s. [in and corporcity.]

Skill new must be costs before our body.

And now derives our pro'd incorporate.

*Moss, Song of the Soul, iii. l. 5.*

Incommunicable attributes of the Deity appeared to agree thereto; such, as infinity, immutability, indivisibility, incorporeity.

*Rp. Berkeley, Siris, § 270.*

The first stumbling-block to the ancient philosophers, and what no one could get over, was, to conceive an incorporeity, any thing entirely void of matter.

*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 394.*

### To INCORPSE. v. a. [in and corpse.] To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not used.

He grew unto his seat,

As he had been incorp'd and deny-natur'd

With the brave horse.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

### INCORRECT.† adj. [in and correct.]

1. Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults. The present usage.

The piece you think is incorrect: why take it; I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it.

*Pope.*

2. Not duly regulated; not corrected into proper obedience. See INCORRECTION. Not now in use.

It's unmanly grief;

It shows a will most incorrect to heaven;

A heart unfortified, or mind impatient;

An understanding simple and unschool'd.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

### INCORRECTION.† n. s. [from incorrect.] Want of correction.

The untaught wrong or incorrection of ill nature maketh one odious.

*Arctandemon Arctany, Trak. of Moderat. (1661.) p. 9.*

### INCORRECTLY.† adv. [from incorrect.] Inaccurately; not exactly.

And if they had not had the Gospel in their hands, they would have wrote as loosely and incorrectly as the philosophers before them.

*Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 16.*

### INCORRECTNESS.† n. s. [in and correctness.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

Many of these petty incorrectnesses are not, however, to be imputed to Froivart.

*Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. Dissert. p. lxxvii.*

### INCORRIGIBLE.† adj. [incorrigible, Fr. in and corrigible.]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction; of persons.

Protrud'd by those incorrigible fools,

I left declaiming in pedantic schools.

*Dryden, Jun.*

Whilst we are incorrigible, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgement of war.

*Swalbridge.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discarded least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found incorrigible, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest.

*Bayly.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times incorrigible, and the inconvenience incorrigible.

*More, Distinct Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of incorrigible error?

*L'Estrange.*

### INCORRIGIBILITY.† n. s. [from incorrigible.] Depravity beyond amendment.

To see so plainly, to go so thoroughly, the trouble, the blindness, the folly, the imbecility, the ingratitude, the incorrigibility, the strange perverseness, perfiduousness, malice, and cruelty of mankind in so many instances—would it not astute a mind so pure?

*Barnes, Works, l. 474.*

### INCORRIGIBLENESS.† n. s. [from incorrigible.] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our incorrigible.

*Dryden of Priory.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and incorrigible make it absolutely necessary.

*Locke.*

### INCORRIGIBLY.† adv. [from incorrigible.] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear incorrigibly mad; Their cleanliness and company renounce.

*Reverence.*

### INCORRUPT.† } adj. [in and corrup- INCORRUPTED.] } tus; Latin; incor- rompt, French.]

#### 1. Free from foulness or depravation.

The first church the apostles were most pure and incorrupt; but the papists have clearly varied from the usage and example of that church.

*Alp. Crumner, Def. of the Sacra. (1550.) fol. 116.*

Sin, that first

Distemper'd all things, and, of incorrupt,

Corrupted.

*Milton, P. L.*

#### 2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

Where the multitude is incorrupt and religious, all things are done justly, and without compulsion.

*Rabbi, Arts of Empire, ch. 26.*

### INCORRUPTIBILITY.† n. s. [incorruptibility, Fr. from incorruptible.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's incorruptibility, allegorizes the verses of a Greek tragic poet.

*Hawdell on Providence.*

A testification of our faith in the resurrection of bodies, and a symbol of future incorruptibility.

*Greenleaf, Art of Enslaving, p. 64.*

### INCORRUPTIBLE.† adj. [incorruptible, Fr. in and corruptible.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice, As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,

Still hanging incorruptible.

*Milton, P. L.*

Our bodies shall be changed into incorruptible and immortal substances, our souls be sustained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity.

*Wade.*

### INCORRUPTION.† n. s. [incorruption, Fr. in and corruption.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption.

*1 Cor. ix. 42.*

### INCORRUPTNESS.† n. s. [in and corrupt.]

#### 1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Purity of mind, integrity, and incorruption of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations.

*Woodward.*

#### 2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

### INCORRUPTIVE.† adj. [from incorrupt.] Free from decay or corruption.

The wealth of incorruptive praise.

*Alcander, Poem. of Imag. B. 1.*

### To INCRA'SSATE. v. a. [in and crassus, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too tight to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be incrassated with salt.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or incrassate.

*Norton, Opuscula.*

Acids, such as are austere, as verjuice fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, incrassate and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism.

*Arbuthnot.*

### To INCRA'SSATE.† v. n. To become thick; to grow fat.

Their spirits fattened and incrassated within them.

*Hammond, Works, l. 65.*

### INCRA'SSATE.† part. adj. [from the verb.] Fattened; pilled.

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and incrassated with magical phantasies.

*Hammond, Works, l. 657.*

INCRASSA'TION. n. s. [from *incrassate*.]

1. The act of thickening.
  2. The state of growing thick.
- Nothing doth conglutinate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk conglutination, and that of oil *incrassation*.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCRASSATIVE. n. s. [from *incrassate*.]  
That which has the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restringents to stomach, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

TO INCREASE.† v. n. [*increo*, Lat. *increasce*, old Fr. See TO ENCREASE.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that you may increase mightily.  
*Ecc. vi. 3.*

Profane and vain babbling will increase unto ungodliness. *2 Tim. ii. 16.*

From fifty to threecore he loves not much in fancy, and judgement, the effect of observation, still increases. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name  
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,  
Grew with the year, and wider'd with the bark;  
Venus had heerd the virgin's soft address,  
That as the wound the passion might increase.  
*Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fishes were more numerous or increasing than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

TO INCREASE. v. n. [See TO ENCREASE.]  
To make more or greater.

Hyæ thes from this slaughter-house,  
Lost thou increase the number of the dead.  
*Shakespeare.*

He hath increased in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Ezek. vii. 16.*

I will increase the famine. *Sam. v. 16.*

I will increase them with men like a flock. *Ezek. xxxvi.*

It serves to increase that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCREASE.† n. s. [from the verb. Though, in the poetical examples, the accent falls on the last syllable of this word, and Dr. Johnson accordingly so marks it; it has, in modern times, been often placed on the first; by way of so distinguishing the substantive from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large increase  
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*  
Hail, bard triumphant! born in happier days,  
Whose honours with increase of ages grow,  
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow.  
*Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor increase.  
*Levit. xxv. 36.*

3. Produce.

The increase of the threshing-floor, and the increase of the wine-press. *Nam. xviii. 30.*  
As Herod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,  
And a most just and glad increase 'twill yield.  
*Drahan.*

Those grains which grew produced an increase beyond expectation. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4 Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;  
Dry up in her the organs of increase,  
And from her derogate body never spring a babe.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. Progeny.

All the increase of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. *1 Sam. ii. 33.*  
Him young Thais bore, the bright increase  
Of Phœbus. *Pope, Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hail, null, bedges, and herbs, will grow  
soonest, if set or cut in the increase of the moon.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INCREASEFUL.† adj. [increase and full.]  
Abundant of produce.

To cheer the ploughman with increaseful crops.  
*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

INCREASE.† n. s. [from increase.] He who increases.

A lover and increaser of his people.  
*Bacon, and Fl. Fontenay.*

Though melancholy persons love to be dark and alone, yet darkness is a great increase of the humours. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 261.*

INCREASEABLE.† adj. [from increase.] That may be increased. *Sherrwood.*

INCREATE.† adj. [in and creatus, Lat.]  
Not created. *Bullockar.*

Bright effluence of bright essence increate.  
*Milton, P. L.*

The alcoran was not the increate word of God. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 48.*

INCREATED.† adj. Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and increate Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBLE.† n. s. [incredibilis, Fr.]  
The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of incredibility, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andronicus. *Dryden.*

INCREDIBLE.† adj. [incredibilis, Lat.]  
Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no incredible thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,  
They wander through incredible to trace. *Granville.*

INCREDIBLENESS.† n. s. [from incredible.]  
Quality of being incredible.

The very strangeness, or incredibleness, of the story. *M. Cassanov, Of Credulity, &c. (1668.) p. 180.*

INCREDIBLY.† adv. [from incredible.] In a manner not to be believed.

The arts are incredibly improved.  
*Hakewell on Providence, p. 245.*

INCREDULITY.† n. s. [incredulité, Fr.]  
Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

Let not the incredulity of them trouble thee, that speak against thee. *2 Esdr. xv. 3.*

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the incredulity of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCREDULOUS.† adj. [incredulus, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether incredulous but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCREDULOUSNESS. n. s. [from incredulous.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREMABLE.† adj. [in and cremo, Lat.]  
Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these incremable pieces are composed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCREMENT. n. s. [incrementum, Lat.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's increment, or inundation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. Increase; matter added.

This stratum is expanded at root, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to waste  
With winter wild before the gems exert  
Their feeble heads: the loosen'd roots then drink  
Large increment, earnest of happy years. *Philips, Ode, B. 2.*

TO INCREPATE.† v. a. [increpo, Lat.]  
To chide; to reprehend. *Cockerm.*

INCREPATION.† n. s. [increpation, Lat. *inreprehension*, Fr.] Reprehension; chiding.

His answer was a kind of soft increpation to them, and a strong instruction to all times. *W. Montague, Div. Ess. P. I. (1648.) p. 311.*

Here we have David's increpation of Doeg. *By Richardson on the Old Test. p. 226.*

Whosoever shall in the sincerity of his heart acquit himself as to all the foregoing duties, and thereby prepare and adorn himself to meet and converse with his Saviour at this divine feast, shall never be accused with the thunder of that dreadful increpation from him, "Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding-garment?" *South, Ser. ii. 306.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church; then, more publick reprehensions and increpations. *Hammond.*

TO INCREMENT.† See TO ENCREASE.

INCRUENT.† adj. [Lat. *in cruentus*.]  
Unbloody; without bloodshed.

He musters out as many places as he can find, that make any mention of luxury, oblation, holy victim, *incrumental* sacrifice. *Brentin, Soul and Sam. at Endor, (1674.) p. 408.*

TO INCRUST.† v. a. [*incrasto*, Lat. *TO INCRUSTATE*.]† *incruster*, Fr.]

To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some rivers bring forth spurs, and other mineral matter, so as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Joe increase  
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting run. *Pope.*

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centres of the several vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new rust. *Archibald and Pope.*

INCRUSTATION. n. s. [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

TO INCUBATE. v. n. [*incubo*, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION. n. s. [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by incubation, or how else, is only known to God. *Raleigh, Hist.*



Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two incubations.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novel way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by incubation, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbutnot.*

**INCUBATURE.\*** *n. s.* [*incubitus*, Lat.] Incubation.

If you go on and describe it, [the *Manuicodactyl*],  
as Cardan, Hernandez, Scaliger, and others have done, that it is a bird which lives in the air, without ever coming near the earth till it falls down dead upon it, that its food is a dew of heaven, and the incubation of the female on the back of the male, their ideas will be enlarged according to the degree of information; but no fecundity of the mind can make them perceive one single property, further than they are instructed.  
*Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 155.*

**INCUSUS.†** *n. s.* [*Lat. incube*, Fr. We use sometimes the Latin plural incusi; and sometimes incubatus. Dr. Johnson has given only the solitary medical citation from Floyer. The *incubus* of the older time was a fairy: he succeeded, as Mr. Tytwhitt observes, to the ancient *Fauni*, and like them was supposed to inflict that oppression, which goes under the name of the *ephaltes*, or *night-mare*. So Bullokar: "The vulgar think it [the *incubus*] some spirit, but the physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, &c. The *incubus* had the character also of being a great lover of women."

1. A pretended fairy or demon.  
A legendary fable, that Luther was begotten by an incubus.  
*Bp. Hall, Hen. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 136.*  
Stories—of hags, of incubi.  
*Mare, Precinct, at 45.*

That old fabulous fancy, which they say some of the fathers had from the Jews, of devils being incubuses, and that in their courtesies to women they gratified them with those inventions, which might help their decaying beauties.  
*Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsum, p. 121.*

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,  
The sensualist, and, after Aemond,  
The bestial incubus. *Milton, P. R. ii. 152.*

2. The night-mare.  
The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer.*  
Such as are troubled with *tacitus*, or witch-ridden, as we call it.  
*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 91.*

To **INCULCATE.†** *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat. *inculquer*, Fr. We had formerly the pedantic word *incult*; but *inculcate* is also a very old word, although Dr. Johnson could find no earlier example of it than that from Aterbury. It existed a century and a half before his time. *Incult*, though not to be used, has public authority for it; as it occurs in the "Injunctions" given by the Queen's Majesty, 1559. Sign. B. ii. b. "The same minister shall *inculte* these or such sentences." To impress by

frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

The apostles of Christ the Lord—very often *inculcate*, that men are justified before God by faith.

*Wooden, Chr. Manual, (1576,) E. vii. b.*  
Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it.

*Aterbury.*  
Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the gods.  
*Brown, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

**INCULCATION.†** *n. s.* [from *inculcate*, Fr. *inculcation*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

Industry in action being as importunity in speech, by continual inculation forcing a yielding beyond the strength of reason.

*Feller, Holy War, p. 154.*  
Often *inculcation* of warning necessarily implies a danger.  
*Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 5.*  
It requires the helps and assistances of frequent *inculcation*.  
*South, Serms. vii. 22.*

**INCULPABLE.†** *adj.* [*inculpable*, old Fr. *in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity.  
*South.*  
It was an innocent and *inculpable* piece of ignorance.  
*Killingbeck, Serms. p. 150.*

**INCULPABLENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *inculpable*.] Unblamableness.

Since the *inculpableness* of their merely natural imbecility abates to them the shame of owning it, let them not at least voluntarily surcharge themselves with such imperfections, as want that excuse and extenuation.

*W. Montague, Disc. Edu. P. ii. (1654,) p. 120.*

**INCULPABLY.†** *adv.* [in and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has inevitably, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him.  
*South.*

**INCULT.†** *adj.* [*inculte*, French *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilld. This word is not the coinage of Thomson, as the solitary citation from his *Autumn* by Dr. Johnson might lead the reader to suppose. It was in use a century before his time.

Germany then, saith Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid; now full of magnificent cities.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 82.*  
His forests huge,  
*Incult*, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand  
Planted of old. *Thomson, Autumn.*

**INCULTIVATED.\*** *adj.* [in and *cultivatus*.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour, that it procures without seed.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 280.*

**INCULTIVATION.\*** *n. s.* [in and *cultivation*.] Want or neglect of cultivation.

Inhabited by wild beasts, and in that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form, the wilderness was of no value to its proprietors.

*Berington, Hist. of Accidents, p. 108.*

**INCULTURE.\*** *n. s.* [in and *culture*.] Want or neglect of cultivation.

The *inculture* of the world would perish it into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city.

*Fetham, Rev. ii. 48.*

**INCUMBENT.†** *n. s.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act or state of lying upon another.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great incumbencies and weights.

*Evelyn, B. i. ch. 3. sect. 17.*

2. Imposition as a duty.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the incumbencies of a family.

*Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Parnes, p. 266.*

3. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his incumbency in the same see. *Swift.*

**INCUMBENT.†** *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight  
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air,  
That felt unusual weight. *Milton, P. L.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both to spread themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it; to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,  
And fly incumbent on the dusky air.  
*Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lie;  
And when to move they *incumbent* load they try,  
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destiny of prey of pestilence,  
And o'er his guilty domain  
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians.

*Spenser, Scen.*  
There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall see ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from such acts, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Aterbury.*

**INCUMBENT.†** *n. s.* [*incumbens*, Latin; old French, *incumbent*,] *pourvu d'un bénéfice*, celui qui l'occupe. *Lacombe.*  
He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To **INCUMB.†** *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.; *ingombrare*, Ital.] To embarrass. See To **ENCOMBER.**

So huge a rout  
*Incumber'd* him with ruin. *Milton, P. L.*  
My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day  
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden, Juv.*

**INCUMBRANCE.\*** See **ENCOMBRANCE.**

**INCUMBROUS.\*** *adj.* [from *incumber*.] Cumbersome; troublesome.  
Harde language, and harde matter.  
Is *incumbrous* for thee to bere. *Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 254.*

To **INCUR. v. a.** [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have incurred displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,  
*Incurred* what could they less? the penalty;  
And, manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton, P. L.*

So judge thou still, presumptuous! till the wrath,

Which thou *incurs't* by flying, meet thy flight  
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell.  
*Milton, P. L.*

They had a full persuasion that not to do it were  
to desert God, and consequently to *incur* dam-  
nation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses;  
with to or into.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are  
invisible, and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they  
are to be depercepted by experience. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with  
corporeal dependence; and is to be helped or hindered  
in its operations, according to the different  
quality of external objects that *incur* into the  
senses. *South.*

INCURABLE. *n. s.* [*incurabilis*, Fr. from  
*incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter  
incurability of remedy.

We'll instantly upon a dower to the manner of a  
proper and improper consumption, together with  
the reason of the incurability of the former, and  
facile cure of the other. *Horne.*

INCURABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in*  
and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy;  
not to be removed by medicine; irre-  
mediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time's to sick,  
That present medicine must be ministered.  
Or overthrow incurable causes. *Shakespeare.*

Stop the rage betime,  
Before the wound do grow incurable;  
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakespeare.*

A scurvis is not absolutely incurable, because  
it has been known that fresh pueris has cured  
it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *in-*  
*curables* may be taken into the hospitals. *Swift.*

INCURABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from incurable*.]  
State of not admitting any cure.

This incurability in every sickness — is indeed  
the very soul of the sickness, whereby it lives,  
though the patient die. *Fatherly, Attkin. (1622), p. 242.*

INCURABLY. *adv.* [*from incurable*.] With-  
out remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably  
ignorant. *Lack.*

INCURIOSITY. *n. s.* [*incuriositas*, French,  
Cotgrave.] Want of curiosity; in-  
attentiveness; negligence.

That you may not charge me with incuriosity,  
*Watson, Lett. (1611).*

Thinking all things become a good mat; even  
his gestures and little incuriosities.

*By Taylor, Sermon. (1651), p. 195.*

His incuriosity or indifference, when truth was  
offered to be laid before him as a private man, and  
by one who, he knew, had the repute of exercising  
every spiritual power necessary to enforce it, shews  
him [Pilate] in a light much less excusable.

*Warburton, Sermon. II. p. 1.*

INCURIOS. *n. s.* [*incuriosus*, Latin.]  
Pronounced by Heylin, in 1656, an in-  
couth and unusual word. But it had  
been in use many years before. See  
also INCURIOSITY, and INCURIOSNESS.

Negligent; inattentive.

Can we think that the Providence, which is so  
precisely curious as to mark and observe the  
falling of sparrows, should be so supinely  
incurious as to slight and neglect the falling of king-  
doms? *Fatherly, Attkin. (1622), p. 270.*

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon  
his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless  
incurious eye. *Derham.*

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He seldom at the Park appear'd;  
Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd  
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCURIOSITY. *n. s.* [*from incuriosus*.]  
Without nice examination; without in-  
quisitiveness.

It is enough for me to rest in the hope, that I  
shall outgrow them; in the mean time, let me be  
learnedly ignorant, and incuriously devout, silently  
blessing the power and wisdom of my infinite  
Creator, who knows how to honour himself by all  
these glorious and unrevealed subordinations.

*By Hall, Invisible World, i. 17.*

In such an age publick money will be easily  
granted, and publick accounts rarely or incur-  
iously inspected. *Bolingbroke on Parties, Lett. 19.*

INCURIOSNESS. *n. s.* [*from incuriosus*.]  
Negligence; inattentiveness; careless-  
ness.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls  
us to eschew in the other extreme all sordid in-  
curiosities, and slovenly neglect, in his immediate  
service. *By Hall, Lett. Rem. p. 258.*

Tell me, have you gone away currently with  
this incuriosus or unconcernedness for Conf? *Goodman, Wind. Ex. Conf. p. 13.*

INCURSION. *n. s.* [*from incurro*, Latin.]  
1. Hack; mischievous occurrence.

Size of daily incursion, and such as human  
frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*Incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without con-  
quest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to  
move, when they suffered a small fleet of English  
to make an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their  
havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Partisan king hath gather'd all his  
host  
Against the Scythian, whose incursions wild  
Have wasted Scythians. *Milton, P. R.*

The incursions of the Gothic disorders the  
affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Com.*

TO INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.]  
To bend; to crook.

Mr Isaac Newton has shewn, by several ex-  
periments of rays passing by the edges of bodies,  
that they are incurvated by the action of these  
bodies. *Clerke.*

TO INCURVE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To  
bow; to bend. *Cockerham.*

INCURVATION. *n. s.* [*from incurvo*, Lat.]  
1. The act of bending or making crooked.

Religious incurvation towards a crucifix, or the  
host, as to an object, and not a mere unaccompanied  
accidental circumstance, is idolatry. *More, Antid. against Atheism, ch. 1.*

They bow down the dead man's thumb into the  
hollow of the hand; and by that incurvation they  
fancy to express the Name of God. *L. de la, State of the Jews p. 293.*

2. State of being bent; curvity; crooked-  
ness.

One part moving while the other rests, one  
would think, should cause an incurvation in the  
line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of re-  
verence.

He made use of acts of worship which God  
hath appropriated; as incurvation, and sacrifice.  
*Sifting-fair.*

INCURVITY. *n. s.* [*from incurvus*, Latin.]  
Crookedness; the state of bending in-  
ward.

The incurvity of a dolphin must be taken not  
really, but in appearance, when they leap above  
water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait

bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely  
downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

TO INDAGATE. *† v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.]  
To search; to beat out. *Cockerham.*

INDAGATION. *n. s.* [*from indago*.]  
Search; enquiry; examination.

In her indignations off-drows new accents put her  
[the soul] by; and the takes in errors into her  
the same conduits the death truths. *Byge.*

Parcellus directs us, in the indagation of  
colours, to have an eye principally upon salts.

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some  
by human indagation. *Brown, Fat. Err.*

INDAGATOR. *n. s.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A  
searcher; an enquirer; an examiner.

For men to make nothing of this royal law  
of Christ, and yet to pretend to be more accurate  
indagators into matters of religion, and more  
affectionate lovers of piety than ordinary, is either  
to be abominably hypocritical, or grossly ignorant  
in the most precious and necessary parts of Chri-  
stianity. *More, Conf. Clem. (1652), p. 200.*

The number of the elements of bodies requires  
to be searched into by such skillful indagators  
of nature. *Byge.*

TO INDAMAGE. *n. s.* See TO ENDAMAGE.

TO INDEAR. *n. s.* See TO ENDEAR.

INDEARMENT. *n. s.* [*from indear*.] Cause  
of love. See ENDEARMENT.

Likeness is the greatest indowment of love, and  
the most natural foundation of light and compla-  
cency. *Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 172.*

TO INDEART. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart  
in; to strike in.

I'm loke to like, if looking likeing move;  
But no more deep will I indent mine eyes,  
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakespeare.*

TO INDEBT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one  
that is indebted to us. *St. Luke, xl. 4.*

Attestment for himself, or offering asset,  
Indebted and undone, has none to bring. *Milton, P. L.*

This best alliance may  
The indebted nation bounteously repay. *Granville.*

INDEBTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.]  
Obliged by something received; bound  
to restitution; having incurred a debt.

It has to before the person to whom the  
debt is due, and for before the thing  
received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any  
good course go forward without it instruments,  
and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let  
polity acknowledge itself indebted to religion,  
godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of  
all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.

*Hosler.*

Few consider how much we are indebted to  
government, because few can represent how  
wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and  
beneficence for which we daily stand indebted to  
God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly indebted for them to our an-  
cestors. *Swift.*

INDEBTMENT. *n. s.* [*from indebted*.] The  
state of being in debt.

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs  
wilfully live and die in a just indebtedness, when  
thou mayest be at once free and honest.

*By Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

**INDECENCY.** *n. s.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecence* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Lack.*

**INDECENT.** *adj.* [*indecent*, French, *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

**INDECENTLY.** *adv.* [*from indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

His behaviour had been very *indecently* partial and violent.

*Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, (an. 1679.)* He was the easy and profuse dupe of women, and in some instances *indecently* so.

*Ld. Chetfield, Character.* **INDECIDUOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.* **INDECIMABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *decimable*.] Not tithable; that ought not to pay tithes. *Cowell.*

**INDECISION.** *n. s.* [*in* and *decision*.] Want of determination.

The term *indécision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it.

*Shenstone.* *Indécision* is the natural accomplice of violence. *Hurd.*

**INDECISIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *decisive*.] Not determining; inconclusive.

A thousand such criticisms are altogether *indecisive* as to his general merit. *Blair.*

**INDECISIVENESS.** *n. s.* [*from indecisive*.] Inability to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

**INDECLINABLE.** *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not variable; constant. *Cockeram.*

2. Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *idem*. *Arbutnot.*

**INDECLINABLY.** *adv.* [*from indeclinable*.] Without variation; constantly.

I have been born, and bred, and brought up, in the confession of the Church of England: I have learned, loved, admired, and proposed unto myself to follow *indeclinably*, not only the discipline of the Church of England, but the whole and entire doctrine of that Church.

*Montague, App. to Cæs. (1625.) p. 111.* **INDECOROUS.** *adj.* [*indecorus*, Lat.]

Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

**INDECOROUSLY.** *adv.* [*from indecorus*.] In an unbecoming manner; without decorum.

**INDECOROUSNESS.** *n. s.* [*from indecorus*.] Impropriety of conduct; indecency.

*Scott.*

**INDECORUM.** *n. s.* [*Latin*.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

They — commit many absurdities, many indecorums, unbefitting their gravity and person.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 553.*

As if a herald, in the achievement of a king, should commit the *indecorum* to set his helmet sideways and close, not full-faced and open in the posture of direction and command.

*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

As I design to have notices from all public assemblies, I shall take upon me only *indecorums*, improprieties, and negligences, in such as should give us better examples.

*Tatler, No. 3.* The soft address, the castigated grace, are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

**INDEED.** *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant. *Sedley.*

Though such assentments be had indeed for religion's sake, harmful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will venture to instil their poison into our minds.

*Hobbes.* Some, who have not deserved judgement of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to the bough: a thing indeed very painful and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. This use is emphatical.

Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever; 'Tis grace indeed. *Shakspeare.*

Burrows, in mean affairs, his subjects pains; But things of weight and consequence indeed, Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being *indeed* illustrious. *South.*

I were a head, indeed, to do you wrong, I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This imitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men.

*Lacks.* Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see, Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Walc.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without miss.

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; 'tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bacon.*

There is indeed no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addison.*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

**INDEFATIGABLE.** *n. s.* [*from indefatigable*.] Unweariness.

His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled. *Life of Bp. Andrews, (1650.)*

**INDEFATIGABLE.** *adj.* [*indefatigable*, old Fr. *indefatigabilis*, in and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his very flight, Upborne with *indefatigable* wings, Over the vast abrupt. *Milton, P. L.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*

**INDEFATIGABLY.** *adv.* [*from indefatigable*.] Without weariness.

Fight zealously; fight *indefatigably*, and prevail. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Comfort.*

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

**INDEFATIGABLENESS.** *n. s.* [*from indefatigable*.] Unweariness. *Bullock.*

Dost thou thus repay thy teachers for their pains, care, study, *indefatigable*ness? *Waterhouse, Acol. for Learn. (1658.) p. 251.*

The devotion of St. Gregory, the *indefatigable*ness of St. Austin, the courage of St. Ambrose. *Bp. Gauden, Miscop. p. 274.*

**INDEFATIGATION.** *n. s.* [*in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unweariness.

Holding themselves to be not inferior (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigation* or skill of the Greek geographers. *Gregory, Ptolemy. (1650.) p. 267.*

**INDEFATIGABLE.** *adj.* See **INDEFATIGABLE.** Incapable of being defeated.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more indecisive, and *indefatigable* than the first. *Baxter on the Soul, i. 351.*

**INDEFECTIBILITY.** *n. s.* [*from indefectible*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

God's unity, eternity, and *indefectibility*. *Burrow, Works, ii. 155.*

I know of no promise of *indefectibility* from the faith made to any particular church, no, not to the church of Rome itself. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

**INDEFECTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

I believe this infinite and eternal Spirit to be not only of perfect and *indefectible* holiness in himself, but also to be the immediate cause of all holiness in us. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.*

The eternal, *indefectible* happiness of heaven. *Clarke, Lett. to Duboult, p. 55.*

**INDEFECTIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *defective*.] Not defective; sufficient; perfect.

The moral law as a covenant promising life upon condition of absolute *indefective* obedience. *South, Sermon, iii. 95.*

Our wills shall be perfected with absolute and *indefectible* holiness, with exact conformity to the will of God, and perfect liberty from all servitude of sin. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 12.*

**INDEFECTIBLY.** *adv.* [*indefectible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefectible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Partis.*

**INDEFENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *defensus*, Lat.] That cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to

the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indefensible*. *Sunderman.*

**INDEFENSIVE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *defensive*.]  
Having no defence.

The sword saves the *indefensive* villager.  
*Mr. T. Herbert, Trans. p. 337.*

**INDEFICIENCY.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *deficiency*.]  
The quality of suffering no decay.  
God took care of their meat and drink, and *indeficiency* of their clothing.  
*Blackhouse, Hist. of the B.B. B. 4. ch. i.*

**INDEFICIENT.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *deficient*.]  
Not failing; perfect; complete.

Faith heightened into vision, hope satisfied in possession, love completed in fruition, peace consummated in insatiable, and *indeficient* delectation: In these four things came to consist the endowments of glorified souls, so far as we can here frame any judgement of the glory to come.  
*Ep. Reynold's Works, p. 1107.*

**INDEFINABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *definable*.]  
Not to be defined.

**INDEFINITE.** *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefinit*, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wisely rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as ashes are more generative than dust.  
*Bacon, Essays.*  
Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but she, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had.  
*Bacon.*

Tragely and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is left *indefinite*.  
*Dresden, Defensory.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension.  
*Spectator.*

**INDEFINITELY.** *adv.* [*indefinite*.]  
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, wherunto St. Paul allured; and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to show *indefinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance.  
*Hobbes.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth, that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice.  
*Brown.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God.  
*Snaulridge.*

2. To a degree indefinitely.

If this world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part.  
*May on the Creation.*

**INDEFINITENESS.\*** *n. s.* [*indefinite*.]  
The state or quality of being indefinite.

**INDEFINITUDE.** *n. s.* [*indefinite*.]  
Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitely*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions.

**INDELIBERATE.\*** *adj.* [*indeliberi*, Fr.; *indeliberat*, & *deliberate*.]  
Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberate*, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions.  
*Ep. Bramhall.*

I distinguish between free acts and voluntary acts: the former are always deliberate, the latter may be *indeliberate*.

The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate* commissions of many sins, than with an admissible persistence in any one. *Goe. of the Tongue.*

**INDELIBILITY.\*** *n. s.* [*from indelible*.]  
The quality of being indelible.

Truth hath champions that will utterly raise his so seeming *indelibility*.

*Jon. Rich. the Portraiture, &c. (1648.)* Ded. A. i. b. When this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this House, it was argued, &c.

*Ep. Horsley, Speeches in Parliament, p. 421.*

**INDELIBLE.\*** *adj.* [*indeleble*, Fr.; *indelebilis*, Lat. in *deleble*.]  
It should be written *indeleble*. Dr. Johnson.

In fact, our old and good authors usually write the word *indeleble*; and so Cocke-gram gives it in his old vocabulary. I have brought Bacon and bishop Hall, to shew this orthography; and could have added numbers, so writing it, about their time. Bentley, in more modern times, observed it; and is also now adduced.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Their character was yet, by confession, *indeleble*.  
*Ep. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 94.*  
Any point which was irrevocable, or—might fix any character *indeleble* of disgrace upon you.

*Bacon, Letters, (ed. 1657), p. 13.*  
Willful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indeleble* characters the name and memory.

King Charles.  
He would have left upon our minds a native and *indeleble* inscription of himself.

*Bentley, Sermon, (ed. 1724), p. 87.*  
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil, And spot *indeleble* thy pocket soil. *Gey, Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indeleble* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat.*

**INDELIBLY.\*** *adv.* [*from indelible*.]  
So as not to be effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind.  
*Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 10.*  
This, as a Cain's mark set upon them by the hand of God, *indelibly* sticks by them, and follows them to their graves.

*Goodman, Writ. Ec. Conf. P. ii.*  
Some primary notions and general principles of the law of nature, so *indelibly* stamped and impressed on the soul of man.

*Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 59.*

**INDELICACY.** *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy*.]  
Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love.  
*Addison.*

**INDELICATE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.]  
Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures *indelicate*.  
*Warren.*

**INDEMNIFICATION.\*** *n. s.* [*from indemnify*.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

The Franciscans enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing indulgences; a valuable *indemnification* for their voluntary poverty.

*Warren, Hist. E. p. 194.*

To **INDEMNIFY**† *v. a.* [*in* and *dammify*.]  
Old Fr. *dammifier*. Our old exicography gives "*indemnify*" without damage, or exempt from harm." *Huotet.*

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

*Indemnt* signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep safe.

**INDEMNITY.** *n. s.* [*indemnuit*, Fr.]  
Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity* which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness.

*King Charles.*

**INDEMONSTRABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *demonstrable*.]  
Not to be shewn; not capable of demonstration; not evident.

In their art they make certain assertions, which as *indemonstrable* principles they urge all to receive.  
*Mr. E. Searley, State of Religion.*

The affirmatives are *indemonstrable*.  
*Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac. ii. 1.*

**INDENIZATION.\*** *n. s.* [*from indenize*.]  
The act, or patent, by which one is made free.

*Bullock.*

To **INDENIZE**† *v. a.* [*from denizen*.]  
To make free. See To **INDENIZE**.

*Bullock.*  
All sorts of people, foreign-bred, As natives there *indenized*.

*Simsley, Ps. (ed. 1636), p. 142.*

To **INDENIZE**† *v. a.* [*from denizen*.]  
To make free; to naturalize. See To **INDENIZE**.

*Grammer* be hath need to make terminations of those words, which his authority hath *indenized*.  
*Ormerby, Character, sig. II. 7.*

To **INDENT**† *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin].  
To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd it self,  
Who with her head, nimble in thrusts, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,  
Seeing Orlando, it unlik'd it self,  
And with indent'd glides did slip away  
Into a bush.  
*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The serpent then, not with *indent'd* waves,  
Prent on the ground, as since; but on his rear  
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton, P. L.*

Trent, who, like some earth-burnt giant, spreads  
His thirty arms along the *indent'd* meads.  
*Milton, Voss. Ec.*

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indent'd*.

*Woodward.*

To **INDEXT**† *v. n.* [*from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.*]

1. To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,  
When they have lost and forfeited themselves?  
*Shakespeare.*

I do *indent*, you shall return the money.  
*R. Jonson, Staple of News.*

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has indented with us.

*Decry of Piety.*

2. To run in and out.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch  
(the hare)

Turn, and return, indenting with the way.

*Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>ENT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inequality; incisure; indentation. This is little used.

Trent shall not wind with such a deep indent,  
To rob us of so rich a bottom here.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Stamp.

Only an indent or impression.

*Philos. Transact. vol. II. p. 576.*

INDENTATION. *n. s.* [in and dens, Latin.]

An indentation; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented; each indentation being continued in a small ridge, to the indentation that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodward.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>MENT.† *n. s.* [from indent.] An

indenture. Not in use.

The babbling neighbours on him call

For counsel in some crabbed cue of law,  
Or some indentments, or some bond to draw.

*By. Hall, Sat. iv. 2.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>TURE.† *n. s.* [low Lat. *indentura* ; Fr. *indenture*.] A covenant, so named

because the counterparts are indented or cut out by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

The promises and engagements of an higher indenture, those of the Christian.

*Hammond, Works, li. 497.*

The Books of the Old and New Testament (as they are usually distinguished) do, like a pair of indentures, justify one another, and assure us that there can be no fraud or forgery in either of them.

*Goodman, Winer, Ec. Conf. P. iii.*

The law is the best expositor of the gospel; they are like a pair of indentures; they answer in every part.

*Lestie, Short Method with the Jews.*

The critic to his grief will find

How firmly these indentures bind. *Swift.*

To INDE<sup>N</sup>TURE.† *v. n.* To run in and out; to indent. See the second sense of the verb INDE<sup>N</sup>T.

They took

Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook;  
But, by indenturing, still the good man 'scap'd.

*Heywood's Hier. of Angels, (1635), p. 134.*

To INDE<sup>N</sup>TURE.† *v. a.* [from indent.] To indent; to wrinkle.

Though age may creep on, and indenture the brow,

Still then shall our constancy last.

*Woty, Autumnal Song.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>DENCE.† *n. s.* [independence, Fr. INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>DENCY. *q. in and dependence.*]

1. Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its independence on matter. *Addison, Spect.*  
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independence. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,  
My bread and independence;

So bought an annual rent or two,  
And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

2. The state of those, called *independents*.

See INDEPENDENT, *n. s.*

*Independence* is much more dangerous than

*Brownism.* *Pugin's Hierarchy, p. 79.*  
O God, put it into the heart of our king and Parliament to take speedy order for the suppression of this wild variety of sects, and *lawless independence*, ere it be too late.

*Seaworth's Sermon. (1644.) p. 24.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>DEPENDENT.† *adj.* [independent, Fr.; in and dependent.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of independent governments are in a state of nature, the world were war without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republic, independent of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an accidental substance independent from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

3. Belonging to the independents.

A very famous independent minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison, Spect.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>DEPENDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, independents, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderson.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>DEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [from independent.]

Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>RECABLE.† *adj.* [indep<sup>n</sup>recabilis, Lat.] That cannot be entreated.

*Cockerham.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>REHENSIBLE.† *adj.* [indep<sup>n</sup>rehensibilis, Lat.] That cannot be found out.

Calling the second a cue perplexed and indep<sup>n</sup>rehensible.

*By. Martin, Discharge, &c. (1633), p. 174.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>P<sup>N</sup>RIABLE.† *adj.* [in and deprivable.]

That cannot be taken away.

It [the sovereign good] should not be transient, nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) *indeprivable*.

*Horris, Diss. concerning Happiness, P. i.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>SCRIBABLE.† *adj.* [in and describable.] That cannot be described.

INDE<sup>N</sup>SRIT.† *n. s.* [in and desert.] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.

Universal contempt is a shrewd, not infallible, sign of an universal *indesert*.

*Phillips, Theatre, Poet. (1675), Pref.*

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*.

*Addison, Spect.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>SINENT.† *adj.* [in and desinens, Lat.] Incessant.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more independent, and indefeasible, than the first.

*Bacon on the Soul, l. 351.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>SINENTLY. *adv.* [independent, Lat.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *independently*.

*Bay on the Cronion.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>STRUCIBLE. *adj.* [in and destructible.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact a part of a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>TERMINABLE. *adj.* [in and determinable.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>TERMINATE. *adj.* [indetermined, Fr.; in and determinate.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The mix of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reduced at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton, Opticks.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>TERMINATELY. *adv.* [in and determinately.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicuity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours label'd it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbutnot on Cais.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>TERMINATION. *n. s.* [in and determination.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cause.

*By. Branshall against Hobbes.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>TERMINED. *adj.* [in and determined.]

Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not unuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>VO<sup>T</sup>ED.† *adj.* [indevot<sup>n</sup>, Fr.] Coldly

devoted; little affected. *Colgrave.*

Mr. Wotton tells me he has disposed of all the

Table, and Mr. Mortlock says the same, and you will have your money by Dr. Mills or me; but they give a good account of the other little book. There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevoted* an age. But you must have a little patience. *Bentley, Lett. p. 181.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>VO<sup>T</sup>ED.† *part. adj.* [in and devote.]

Not attached; disaffected.

It grieved him to find persons of the best condition, and who loved his king and church, exceedingly *indevoted* to him. [Land.]

*Ld. Clarendon, Life, l. 63.*

Mr. Cowley's connexions with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor, kept him at a distance from a man so conversant to himself.

*Hard, Diss.*

INDE<sup>N</sup>VO<sup>T</sup>ION.† *n. s.* [indevotion, Fr.; in and devotion.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

That, that was licentiousness, grows ambition; and that comes to induration, and spiritual coldness.

*Dowse, Devot. (1624), p. 611.*

Look on your *indevotion*, that heartless, real-less behaviour in the house of God.

*Hammond, Works, li. 514.*

Their profaneness and irreverence do increase God's displeasure. *Berron, Works, l. 90.*  
Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former irreverence, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**INDEVOU'T.**† *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr.; *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

They are only our prayers, that must stay us from being carried away with the violent assaults of discontentment; under which a praying soul can no more intricacy, than an *indevout* soul can enjoy safety. *Bp. Hall, Of Contemnation, § 25.*

A wretchedness, careless, *indevout* spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon, (1655.)*

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, not *indevout*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**INDEVOU'TLY.** \* *adv.* (from *indevout*.) Without devotion.

**INDEX.**† *n. s.* [Lat. Our word has sometimes the apparently Latin plural *indices*. But we have also the singular *indice*, though hitherto unnoticed. See therefore *INDEX*.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indices* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book. Formerly prefixed to the book, as the first citation from Shakespeare shews; "in *indices* to their subsequent volumes." Hence it was used generally for *preface*, any thing preparatory to.

In such *indices*, although small prices to their subsequent volumes there is seen The baby figure of the giant mass Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

At me, what act, That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

**INDEXE'TRITY.** \* *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indextrity* of our consumption-cures demonstrates their dimness in beclouding its causes. *Harvey on Consumption.*

**INDIAN Arrow-root.** *n. s.* [*maricanta*, Lat.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

**INDIAN Cress.** *n. s.* [*acriviola*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**INDIAN Fig.**† *n. s.* [*opuntia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.* Rather *fig-tree*. *Mason.* The *Indian fig-tree* nest did much surprise With her strange figure on all devices. *Tate's Country.*

**INDIAN Ink.** \* *n. s.* A species of ink, not fluid, but solid, which is brought from China, and other parts of the East Indies.

**INDIAN Red.** *n. s.* Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hill on Fossils.*

**INDICANT.** *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

**To INDICATE.**† *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.]

1. To show; to point out.  
Mentioned in a manner that seems to indicate some connexion between them. *Malcolm, Note on Bunnett's Life of Johnson.*

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. See *INDICATION*.

The nature of the disease is to indicate the remedy. *Burke.*

**INDICA'TION.** *n. s.* [*indicatio*, Fr.; *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.  
The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain indication of the divine favour towards us. *After.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The deprivation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate to reversion, should be assured by some skillful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and indication of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**INDICATIVE**† *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

The first sight of a fiery sword was but an *indicative* sign, so hieroglyphic and obscure image of a war. *Spencer on Prod. p. 294.*

Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand Conscious of every shift, of every shift Indicative, his inmost plot betrays. *Shrattam, Econ. P. ii.*

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from

the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

**INDICATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *indicative*.]

In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense.

**INDICATOR.** \* *n. s.* [from *indicate*.] That which shows or points out.

In decrepit age, all the before mentioned *indications* of strength and perfect concoction must be depaved, diminished, or abolished. *Smith on Old Age, (1666,) p. 118.*

**INDICATORY.** \* *adj.* [from *indicate*.] Demonstrative; clearly pointing out.

The Pharisees pretended, that if they had been in their fathers' days, (those *indicatory* and judicatory, those critical days,) they could not have been partakers of the blood of the prophets. *Donner, Decret. p. 247.*

**INDICE.** \* *n. s.* [*indice*, Fr. "an index, hand, mark, plain argument, great pre-supposition, &c." Cotgrave; *index*, *indice*, Lat.]

1. Signification; sign.  
Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a fool. *B. Johnson, Discoveries.*

2. Table of contents to a book.  
God hath appointed all tumors and swellings, all the labours of nature, as a kind of *indices* to this great volume of the world, to declare what desolations and plagues are to be expected therein. *Spencer on Prod. p. 71.*

Artificial *indices*, tables, or other helps, for the ready finding, remembering, and well understanding all things contained in their books. *Sir W. Petty, Advice to Herib, p. 2.*

You know, without my flattering you, too much For me to be your *indice*. *M. Arano, Underwoods.*

**To INDICT.**† *v. a.* [*indict*, old French, *To INDITE*, &c. "convaincu, jugé, &c." Lacumbe. See *To ENICT*.]

1. To charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice. Usually written in this sense *indict*; but *endict*, according to the derivation, is right.

He was a second time *indict*-ed, For that by evil real excited, — In letter to one Gilbert West, — He the said *Sejm* did attend, &c. *Moore, Trial of Selim the Persian.*

2. To compose; to write. See *To EN-DITE*.

3. To proclaim. [*indictus*, Lat.]

There be diverse instances of popes applying themselves to the emperors to *indict* subjects. *Burrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

**INDICTABLE.** \* *adj.* [from *indict*.] Liable to be indicted.

Anciently when a man was wounded in one county and died in another, the offender was *indictable* in neither. *Blackstone.*

**INDICTER.** \* *n. s.* [from *indict* or *indict*-er, & *die*.]

1. One who endicts or accuses. [*endict*-er. Fr. "an *indict*er." Sherwood.] See *ENDITER*.

A clear and real distinction between *enditers*, triers, and judges.

*Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, (1645,) p. 182.*

2. A writer.

He that willfully strives to fasten some sense of his own upon it, other than the very nature of the place will bear, must needs take upon him the person of God, and become a new *indict*er of scripture: — If he then that shaves the prince's coin

deserves to die, what is his desert, that, instead of the tried silver of God's word, stamps the name and character of God upon Nehushtan, upon base brass stuff of his own. *Hales, Rem. p. 14.*

**INDICTION.**† *n. s.* [*indiction, Fr.; indicio, Lat.*]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Incon.*

There is a solemn mourning, and there is a private and domestic; the solemn is by public *indiction* of authority. *My. Hall, Rem. p. 166.*

2. [*In chronology.*] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D. 313, Jan. 1.*

The emperor Justinian made a law, that no writing should pass without the date of the *indiction*. *Gregory, Pothum. p. 140.*

**INDICTIVE.\*** *adj.* [*indictivus, Lat.*] Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the public or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought with a vast train of followers, into the forum. *Kresser, Rem. Antiq. v. 5.*

**INDICTMENT.\*** *n. s.* See **EDICTMENT.**

In the legal sense, usually written *indictment*.

Read the *indictment*. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tole.*

**INDIFFERENCE.**† *n. s.* [*indifference, Fr.; indifferencia, Latin.*]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equality; or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon, Ess.*

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not taxing it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgement, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* in act, or not to act till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgement, and thou shalt not but greatly commend it. *Whitest.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

*Indifference* cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the

vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

*Indifference*, clad in wisdom's guise, All fortitude of mind supplies; For how can stony bowels melt,

In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of public news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precaution, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbutnot.*

4. State in which no moral or political reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

**INDIFFERENT.** *adj.* [*indifferent, Fr.; indifferens, Lat.*]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Both his majesty Incline to or no? — He seems *indifferent*. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them; *Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*

It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison, Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconvenience which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*. *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Archam.*

I am a most poor woman and a stranger, Born out of your dominions; having here No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and commingling. *Jones.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity or of a middling state; neither good nor worst.

This is an improper and a colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity: A counsellor or pleader at the bar.

May want Messala's pow'ful eloquence, Or be less read than deep Cassius; Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscom.*

Who would excel, when five can make a ten, Beswift *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the public by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

**INDIFFERENTLY.** *adv.* [*indifferenter, Lat.*]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton, Opticks.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

That they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death 't' the other, And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; indifferently.

A noble will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthen. *Corne.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rosce.*

An hundred and fifty of their bows, down together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Swift, Godiv. Trans.*

**INDIGENCE.**† *n. s.* [*indigence, Fr.; indigencia, Lat.*] Want; penury; poverty.

The chiefest tie and bond of all human society is neither reason, nor speech, nor *indigence*; but religion and piety.

*Fatherly, Alston. (1622.) p. 38.*

Such *indigence* is but by the curse of God, and restraint of his blessings, [were] on the fruits of their land. *Pococke on Israel, p. 66.*

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigence*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Barnet, Theop.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low, Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryd.*

Athenians worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the indigence of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Beattie.*

**INDIGENEA.\*** *n. s.* [*indigene, Fr.; indigena, Lat.*] A native.

The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Langueudo, thrives with us, as if it were an *indigene*. *Evelyn.*

**INDIGENOUS.** *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr.; *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not indigenous or proper natives of America.

*Brown.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, indigenous to so many different climates.

*Arbutnot.*

**INDIGENT.** *adj.* [*indigent*, Fr.; *indigens*, Lat.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the indigent. *Addis.*

2. In want; wanting; with of.

Rejoice, O Albion, never'd from the world  
By nature's wise indulgence; indigent  
Of nothing from without. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts indigent of moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**INDIGEST.** *† adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr.;

**INDIGESTED.** *† adj.* [*indigestus*, Lat.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or indigested matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired.

*Boyle, Hist. of the World.*

Before the sun, and this terrestrial ball,  
One was the face of nature, if a face;  
Ruder a nature and indigested mass. *Dryd. Ovid.*

2. Not formed or shaped. Indigent is not now in use.

Mooters and things indigest. *Shaks. Son. 114.*  
Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump;  
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shaks.*

3. Not well considered and methodized.

By itskome deformities, through ends and useless effusions of indigested prayers, they often-times disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the indigested schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred  
From rising fumes of indigested food. *Dryden.*

5. Not purified or subdued by heat.

That it [the air] be not too gross, nor too penetrative; — not indigested, for want of sun; nor unexercised, for want of wind.

*Watson on Architecture, P. i.*

6. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was indigested and inflamed.

*Wicman.*

**INDIGESTIBLE.** *† adj.* [*from in and digestible*.]

1. Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible: no body can digest the same quantity of those as of other food. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Not capable of being received.

Who but a boy, fond of the world and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of indigestible similes? *Warton, Bentley Esq. p. 78.*

**INDIGESTION.** *† n. s.* [*indigestion*, Fr.; *from in and digestion*.]

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach;

want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of indigestion may indispense men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain.

*Tenryde.*

3. Want of concoction.

These things which, whether in nature or art, are wont to pass for the curatives of light, have in them sometimes, at least in respect of our sight, some kind of dimness and opacity. The candle hath his snuff, the fire his smoke and blackness of indigestion, the moon her spots, and the very sun itself his eclipses. *Sp. Hall, Met. p. 37.*

**TO INDIGITATE.** *v. a.* [*indigido*, Lat.]

To point out; to show by the fingers. Antiquary expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand indigited six hundred. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As though there were a venimality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therefore the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby indigite their affections. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We are not to indigite the parts transmitted.

*Harvey.*

**INDIGITATION.** *n. s.* [*from indigite*.] The act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure indigitation of providence. *More against Athanas.*

**INDIGN.** *† adj.* [*indigne*, Fr.; *indignus*, Lat.] This is one of our oldest words.

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Indigne and unworthy  
Am I to think honour. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

She herself was of his grace indigne. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. l. 30.*

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or indigne to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them. *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all indign and base advertisements  
Make head against my estimation. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

**INDIGNLY.** *† adv.* [*from indigne*.] Unworthily; not according to desert.

O saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus indignly used, their mangled, thus tortured? *Sp. Hall, Cont. The Crucifixion.*

**INDIGNANCE.** *† n. s.* [*from indignant*.]

**INDIGNANCY.** *† n. s.* [*from indignant*.]

With great indignance he that sight forsook. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 13.*

**INDIGNANT.** *† adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.]

Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scour'd with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Milton, P. L.*

The useful monster fed, pursued by the valiant and indignant Martin. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess,  
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!

He strides indignant, and with haughty cries  
To single fight the fairy prince debas. *Tickell.*

**INDIGNANTLY.** *† adv.* [*from indignant*.]

With indignation.

**INDIGNATION.** *n. s.* [*indignation*, Fr.; *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your indignation against my brother,  
till you derive better testimony of his intent. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From those officers, warm with indignation at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great moment. *Hammond, Occurrence.*

But keep this swelling indignation down,  
And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rome.*

2. The anger of a superior.

There was great indignation against Israel. *2 Kings, vi. 27.*

3. The effect of anger.

If thou have any grievous plague in store,  
Let them hurt down these words indignant.  
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

**TO INDIGNIFY.** *† v. a.* [*from indign*.]

1. To treat disdainfully.

That discourteous dame with scornful pride,  
And foul entreasy him indignify. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. l. 30.*

2. To treat unbecomingly.

I therefore in closure of a thankful mind,  
I down it best to hold generally.  
Their bounteous deeds and noble favour's shroud,  
Than by discourse them to indignify. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

**INDIGNITY.** *n. s.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat.; *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right, accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul indignities. *Hooker.*

No emotion of passion transported me, by the indignity of his carriage, to any thing unbecoming myself. *King Charles.*

Mass he made, and for him built  
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,  
His lord pronounce'd; and, O indignity!  
Subjected to his service angel-wings,  
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend  
Their earthly charge. *Milton, P. L.*

They do not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those indignities and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born  
Thy mean indignities I scorn. *Petition.*

**INDIGO.** *n. s.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Müller.*

**INDILATORY.** *† adj.* [*in and dilatory*.] Not slow; not delaying.

Since you have framed — new orders, — you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of indilatory execution. *Corwallis to Sp. King, Suppl. to Cabala, (1654), p. 105.*

**INDULGENCE.** *† n. s.* [*in and dilige*.]

Stiffness; carelessness.

Is it not as great an indigility, that so excellent conceit and capacity, by the indigence of an idle tongue, should be disgraced? *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He that is bound to use all diligence to subdue his corruptions, at least to repress them; if he do not so, this indigence of his hath some of his consent. *Hammond, Works, i. 191.*

He tarreteth them not only with indigence and ignorance, but with folly also. *Sp. Calvin, Cons. of Scripture, p. 194.*

**INDULIGENT.** *† adj.* [*induligent*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Not diligent; careless.

Neither are they [wisdom and knowledge] so casual — as to fall upon the indiligent and underserving. *Falsham, Sermon on Eccl. ii. 11.*

**INDULIGENTLY.** *† adv.* [*from indiligent*.]

Without diligence.

I had spent some years, not altogether indiligently, under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded. *Sp. Hall, Spectator of his Life.*

**INDIVINISHABLE.** *† adj.* [*in and diminishable*.] Not to be diminished.



Have they been dead of late to check the common law, to slight and treat the undignified majesty of our highest court, the lawgiving and sacred parliament? *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. ii.*

**INDIRECT. adj.** [*indirect*, Fr.; *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not strait, rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: as, an indirect accusation.
3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace; But by his mother who perforce withheld—  
— By, what an indirect and previus course  
— Is this of hers? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

4. Not fair; not honest.
- Think you, that any means under the sun  
Can as secure us indirect a course?

*David, Civil Wars.*

Upon sundry indirect considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hobbes.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well  
Enter do so fairly, should turn aside, and  
Pursue indirect. *Milton, P. L.*

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.

*Tillotson.*

**INDIRECTION.† n. s.** [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.
- And dus do we, of wisdom and of reach,  
With wisdoms, and with wisest of bias,  
By indirections find directions out. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. Dishonest practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wing  
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,  
By any indirection. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*  
Most of the indirection and artifice, which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a degeneracy in nature, as an alteration of appearing men of consequence by such practices. *Taylor, N. 191.*

**INDIRECTLY. adv.** [*from indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms.

Sell she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she indirectly mentions it. *Broom.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign  
Your crown and kingdom indirectly held:  
From him the true challenger. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*  
He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to reparation, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture indirectly, I am answerable in God for my uncharitable, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Sp. Taylor.*

**INDIRECTNESS.† n. s.** [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.
  2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.
- The auditors of this doctrine of purgatory have, noedinks, used a worse kind of indirectness in their exposure of it.

*W. Mountague, Diss. Eux. P. II. (1654.) p. 142.*

**INDISCERNIBLE.† adj.** [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, by my dark soul,  
Depriv'd of reason, is as indiscernible  
As colours to my body, wanting sight. *Denham, Sophy.*

A motion that was almost instantaneous, and so indiscernible. *South, Ser. vii. 17.*

These small and almost indiscernible beginnings and seeds of ill luxury, have ever since gone on in a very visible increase and progress.

*Burnet, Hist. of his own Time. An 1680.*

Although the ministry of angels be now for the most part invisible, yet to the observant it is not altogether indiscernible. *Sp. Bull. Works, ii. 494.*

**INDISCERNIBLENESS.† n. s.** [*from indiscernible*.] Incapability of discernment. I should have shew'd you also the indiscernibleness, to the eye of man, of the different states, till God by his promulgate sentence have made the separation. *Hammond, Works, iv. 494.*

**INDISCERNIBLY.† adv.** [*from indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Much guile often lurks indiscernibly under the fairest appearances. *Lively Oracles, p. 21.*

**INDISCERNIBILITY.† n. s.** [*from indiscernible*.] Incapability of dissolution or separation.

To such a being (God) belongs spirituality, which implies immortality; and even but a mad-man can imagine the Divine essence discernible into parts? *Annot on Glanville, &c. (1682.) p. 181.*

**INDISCERNIBLE.† adj.** [*in* and *discernible*.] Incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

A soul — is a spirit, and therefore of an indivisible, that is of an indiscernible essence.

*More, Immortality of the Soul, p. 113.*

The nature of the soul, which is immortal and indiscernible. *Glanville, Pre-æxi, p. 55.*

**INDISCERNIBLENESS.† n. s.** [*from indiscernible*.] The quality or state of being indiscernible.

We must understand the term of an indiscernibleness not arising from thinner and thinner parts of matter, as he imagines air to be more hardly discernible than earth or water.

*Annot on Glanville, &c. pp. 221, 222.*

**INDISCERNPTIBLE.† adj.** [*in* and *discernptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

We have no way of determining, by experience, what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself; and yet, till it be determined that it is larger in bulk than the solid elementary particles of matter, there is no ground to think any natural power can dissolve, there is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of it, of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely indiscernible. *Sp. Haller, Analogy of Religion, p. I. ch. i.*

**INDISCERNPTIBILITY.† n. s.** [*from indiscernptible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

**INDISCIPLINABLE.† adj.** [*in* and *disciplinable*.] Incapable of improvement by discipline.

Necessity renders men of plagiatick and dull natures stupid and indisciplinable.

*Hale, Prov. for the Poor, Pref.*

**INDISCOVERABLE.† adj.** [*in* and *discoverable*.] Not to be discovered.

Nothing can be to us a law, which by us is indiscoverable. *Comptre, Ser. ii. 166.*

**INDISCOVERY.† n. s.** [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the indiscvery of its head. *Brown.*

**INDISCREET.† adj.** [*indiscret*, Fr.; *in* and *discret*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then  
Are mortal men so fond and indiscreet,  
So evil gull to seek unto their aid;  
And having out complain, and having it upaid?

*Spenser, F. Q.*

If thou be among the indiscreet, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding.

*Eccles. xxvii. 12.*

**INDISCREETLY.† adv.** [*from indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath superious fling,  
And spoken indiscreetly with his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it indiscreetly, and he shall have enough to foster him.

*Sp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

**INDISCRETE.† adj.** [*indiscretus*, Lat.] Not separated or distinguished.

A chaos, in which the terrestrial elements were all in an indiscrete mass of confused matter.

*Newton on Antig. p. 120.*

**INDISCRETION.† n. s.** [*indiscretion*, Fr.; *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,  
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other indiscretion, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the impetuosity and divided by the indiscretion of friends, although restrained by promises. *Swift.*

**INDISCRIMINATE.† adj.** [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,  
The use of all things indiscriminate?

*Sp. Hall, Sat. v. 5.*

**INDISCRIMINATELY.† adv.** [*from indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away indiscriminately whatever lies in its way. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blue-ness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors use indiscriminately, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

**INDISCRIMINATING.† adj.** [*from indiscriminate*.] Making no distinction.

We should be cautious of asserting in general and indiscriminating terms. *Watson.*

**INDISCRIMINATION.† n. s.** [*from indiscriminate*.] Want of discrimination.

The like indiscrimination may obtain in higher orders. *Sp. Horley, Ser. (1796).*

**INDISCUSSIBLE.† adj.** [*in* and *discussed*.] Not discussed; not examined.

Reasons lie in themselves, or indiscussible in me. *Danvers, Lett. to Sir H. G. Parn. p. 275.*

**INDISPENSABILITY.† n. s.** [*in* and *dispensable*.] Incapability of being dispensed with.

Contrary to all their notions, about the eternity and indispensability of the natural law.

*Shelton, Deam Recalled, Dial. 3.*

**INDISPENSABLE.† adj.** [*French*.]

1. Not to be renitted; not to be spared; necessary.

The indispensable dictates of the divine light.

*More, Civ. Code, p. 212.*

Rock, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of indispensable use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Not to be allowed.

Zanchius — absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and *indisputable*.

*Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. Add.*

**INDISPENSABLENESS.** † *n. s.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

Though the necessity and *indispensableness* of all the great and moral obligations of natural religion, and also the certainty of a future state of rewards and punishments, be thus in general deducible even demonstrably, by a chain of clear and undeniable reasoning, yet — very few are able, in reality and effect, to discover these things clearly and plainly for themselves.

*Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.*

**INDISPENSABLY.** † *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty.

*Addison, Freetholder.*

**INDISPENSED.** † *adj.* [in and *dispensed*.] Not dispensed.

*Indisposed* is of this bright majesty,

Yet every where outshining in indolence.

*Mary, Song of the Soud, iii. li. 85.*

To **INDISPOSE**. *v. a.* [*indispacer*, Fr.] 1. To make unfit; with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or had to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another.

*Atterbury.*

2. To discline; to make adverse; with *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to Religion.

*South, Sermon.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

His intellect weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying.

*Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with *towards*.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Calvis's disciples.

*Clarendon.*

**INDISPENSIBLY.** † *n. s.* [from *indispensable*.] State of unfittest or disinclination; disorderly state.

A sensible *indisposableness* of heart.

*Bp. Hall, Soling. 73.*

The quantity we take in, more than agree with nature, whose burden appears by too much fulness, drowsiness, or *indisposableness* of head or stomach.

*Hitcock, Memoir of the Emp. p. 500.*

It is not any innate harshness in purity that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposableness* of our own hearts.

*Decay of Chr. Fety.*

**INDISPOSITION.** *n. s.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispense*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness.

*Hopwood.*

I have known a great loss lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the Admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to have the command.

*Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*, into the progress of the disease.

*L'Estrange.*

For more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indisposableness* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one.

*Hooker.*

2. Disinclination; dislike: with *to* or *towards*.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, would be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God.

*Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing.

*Atterbury.*

**INDISPUTABLE.** *adj.* [in and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politics more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services.

*Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers.*

**INDISPUTABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *indisputable*.] The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

**INDISPUTABLY.** *adv.* [from *indisputable*.] 1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings.

*Howell, Fac. Fer.*

**INDISSOLUBLE.** † *adj.* [in and *dissolvable*.] 1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissoluble* in water; and this earth, imbrued with more acid becomes a metallic salt.

*Newton.*

2. Subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

O union, *indissoluble*, and divine power.

*Beaumont, State of the Greek Ch. p. 386.*

The union between these two nations is only by intimate *indissoluble* relation one to the other.

*South, Sermon. vii. 21.*

3. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law stills them an *indissoluble* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**INDISSOLUBILITY.** † *n. s.* [*indissolubilitas*, Fr. from *indissoluble*.]

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stabileness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*.

*Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

To give this contract its most essential quality, namely, *indissolubility*.

*Warburton, Sermon. 17.*

**INDISSOLUBLY.** *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat. in and *dissolvable*.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed, almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tincture of the red steel be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead.

*Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

For more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one.

*Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between us, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation.

*Bocon, Holy War.*

They might justly wonder, that men to testify, as obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations.

*South.*

**INDISSOLUBLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically *dissolvable*, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition.

*Hale.*

**INDISSOLUBLY.** *adv.* [from *indissoluble*.] 1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move  
*Indissolubly* firm; nor obvious hill,  
Nor strain'ning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide  
Their perfect rank, nor ever  
Milton, P. L.

The remaining adam, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite  
*Indissolubly* firm; from Dubris south  
To northern Oreades. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

**INDISTANCY.** † *n. s.* [in and *distance*.] State of inseparation.

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, though of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; by it self by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and *indistancy*; so that it is true to say, this is really and truly present here, and not elsewhere.

*Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.*

**INDISTINCT.** *adj.* [*indistinct*, Fr. in and *distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought, The rack dissolves, and makes it *indistinct*.  
As water is in water. *Shakespeare.*

She warbled in her throat,  
And turn'd her voice to many a merry note;  
But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear.

*Dryden.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,  
Ev'n ill we make the main and ill's aerial blue  
An *indistinct* regard. *Shakespeare.*

**INDISTINCTLY.** *adj.* [from *indistinct*.] Undistinguishable.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinct* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights, Amys and Amelion.

*Warton, Hist. E. p. iii. li.*

**INDISTINCTION.** *n. s.* [from *indistinct*.] 1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God.

*Sprut.*

**INDISTINCTLY.** *adv.* [from *indistinct*.] 1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was wounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees.

*Newton, Opticks.*

## 2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soured  
instinctively through the bowl. *Brown, Vulg. Erc.*

**INDISTINCTNESS.** *n.s.* [from *indistinct*.]  
Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is uncerainty or *indistinctness* in the style  
of these places, concerning the origin and form of  
the earth.

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the  
crystalline humour grow flatter; so that the light,  
for want of a sufficient refraction, will not con-  
verge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and  
by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye  
a confused picture; and according to the in-  
distinctness of this picture, the object will appear  
confused. *Newton.*

**INDISTINGUISHABLE.** *adj.* [in and dis-  
tinguishable.] Not plainly marked; in-  
determinate.

Do I curse thee? —  
— Why no, you virtuous butt; you whoreson  
*indistinguishable* cur. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Com.*

**INDISTURBANCE.** *† n.s.* [in and disturb.]  
Calinness; freedom from disturbance.

The notion of sitting implicit rest, quietness,  
and *indisturbance*. *Perron on the Creed, Art. 6.*

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by  
the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean  
great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

**TO INDITECH.** *v.s.* [from *indite*.] To  
bury in a ditch.

Well were they name and thee,  
Were thou *indited* in great secrecy,  
Where as no passenger might curse thy dust.

*Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 2.*

**TO INDITE.** *See To INDITE.*

**INDIVIDABLE.** *adj.* [in and divi-  
dable.] Not to be divided.

Some *individable*, or poem unlimited.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**INDIVIDED.** *adj.* [in and divided.] Un-  
divided.

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian,  
thinks there was a representation of the blessed,  
*individued* Trinity. *Patrick on Gen. xviii. 2.*

**INDIVIDUAL.** *† adj.* [individus, indi-  
viduel, Fr. *individus*, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same  
species; single; numerically one.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return  
To the cold marble, or contracted urn?

And never shall those particles agree,  
That were in life this individual be? *Prior.*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and  
private mortals, to look back a little upon the  
storms they have raised, as well as those they have  
encaged. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an  
individual: so Peter is an *individual* man, Lon-  
don an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or dis-  
joined.

*Aracron,*  
My individual companion.

*Holiday, Marriages of the Arts*, (1618), ii. 6.  
Long eternity shall greet our bliss  
With an individual kin. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

To give thee being, I sent  
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,  
Substantial life, to have thee by my side  
Henceforth an individual solace dur. *Milton, P. L.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abides  
United, as one individual soul,  
For ever happy. *Milton, P. L.*

**INDIVIDUAL.** *n.s.* A single thing; a  
single person.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secedum*  
genera, what the kind and character of the person  
should be; for the most judgment is shown in  
the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than  
the life in any individual. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

Know, all the good that *individuals* find,  
Lie in three words: health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We see each circumstance of art and individual  
of nature summoned together by the extent and  
fecundity of his imagination. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

**INDIVIDUALITY.** *n.s.* [from *individual*.]  
Separate or distinct existence.

He said tell his instructor, that all men were  
not singular; that *individuality* could hardly be  
predicated of any man; for it is commonly said  
that a man is not the same he was, and that mad  
men are beside themselves. *Arbutnot.*

**INDIVIDUALLY.** *adv.* [from *individual*.]  
1. With separate or distinct existence;  
numerically.

How should that submit solitarily by itself,  
which hath no substance, but *individually* the very  
same whereby others submit with it. *Hobbes.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that  
being an attribute *individually* proper to the god-  
head, and incommunicable to any created sub-  
stance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**TO INDIVIDUATE.** *v.s.* [from *individus*,  
Lat.] To distinguish from others of  
the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers that  
have their distinct scene and pleasure.

*More against Atheism.*  
No man is capable of translating poetry, who,  
besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of  
his author's language and of his own; nor must  
we understand the language only of the poet, but  
his particular turn of thought and expression,  
which are the characters that distinguish and in-  
dicate him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

**INDIVIDUOUS.** *adj.* [from the verb.]  
Undivided.

O Thou, the third in that eternal trine,  
In *individuate* unity divine!

*The Student, ii. 811. (1751.)*

**INDIVIDUATION.** *† n.s.* [from *individus*.]  
That which makes an individual.

His philosophical empire, when *individuation* shall  
be royalty! *Holiday Sermon. (Of. 1661), p. 68.*

The sole point of *individuation* between Alex-  
ander the Great, Jack of Leyden, and Monsieur  
Des Cartes. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 9.*

What is the principle of *individuation*? Or  
what is it that makes any one thing the same as it  
was before? *Watts.*

**INDIVIDUITY.** *n.s.* [from *individus*, Lat.]  
The state of being an individual: sepa-  
rate existence.

**INDIVISIVTY.** *n.s.* [in and divinity.] Want  
of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity*  
unto Crenus, who being ruined by his ambiguo-  
lity, and expostulating with him, received no  
higher answer than the excuse of his impotency! *Brown, Vulg. Erc.*

**INDIVISIBLE.** *n.s.* [from *indivisible*.]  
State in which no  
more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any  
particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest  
thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

**INDIVISIBLE.** *adj.* [indivisible, Fr. in  
and divisible.] That cannot be broken

into parts; so small as that it cannot be  
smaller; having reached the last degree  
of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to  
express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least  
sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time ob-  
served, but one action performed; yet the eye  
cannot comprehend at once the whole object.

*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

**INDIVISIBLE.** *n.s.* That which is in-  
capable of division.

If quantity consists of *indivisibles* or atoms, it  
will follow that a *scetchum* is all one with an  
isoceries, &c.

*More, Song of the Soud, Notes, p. 376.*

**INDIVISIBLE.** *adj.* [from *indivisible*.] So  
as it cannot be divided.

Their act of allowance to the Greek church  
implies a fair independency of them two, which  
some of their clamorous clients appear to have  
*indivisibly* coupled.

*Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Mar. Clergy, p. 11.*

**INDIVISIBLE.** *adj.* [in and divisible.] Un-  
teachable; insusceptible of instruction.

Contracted and clung together with sensual  
delights, now he becomes utterly *indivisible*.

They are as ignorant and *indivisible* as any fool.  
*Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, p. 79.*

**INDIVISIBLE.** *† adj.* [indivisible, Fr. *indivisible*,  
Lat. Dr. Johnson gives our word without  
the *e* final, *indoci*; though he  
writes *docile* with it. The solitary in-  
stance of the present word, which he  
brings from Bentley's Sermons, is clearly  
*indoci*; but *indoci* is the elder  
and preferable way of writing it.]

Un teachable; incapable of being in-  
structed.

Hugs and more *indoci* boasts shall be taught  
to labour.

*Sir H. Petty, Adv. to Harbitt, (1648), p. 23.*

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indoci*,  
intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all  
arguments, and be proof against demonstration  
itself. *Heathley, Sermon, i.*

**INDIVISIBILITY.** *n.s.* [indivisible, Fr. in  
and docility.] Un teachableness; refusal of  
instruction.

To have left us in their miserable darkness and  
*indivisibility*. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The stiffness and *indivisibility* of the Parties.  
*Mr. Montaigne, Des Ess. B. I. Pref. to the Court.*

**TO INDOTRINATE.** *v.s.* [endotrinare,  
old French.] To instruct; to tincture  
with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently,  
and took much delight in *indotrating* his young  
unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had ob-  
tained a quick conception of speaking very grace-  
fully and pertinently.

They that never precept beyond the common  
belief, in which their easy understandings were at  
first *indotrated*, are strongly assured of the  
truth of their receptions. *Glennville.*

**INDOTRINATION.** *n.s.* [from *indotrinare*.]  
Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto  
junior *indotrinations*, yet are these authorities not  
to be embraced beyond the minority of our intel-  
lectuals. *Brown.*

**INDOLENCE.** *n.s.* [in and doles, Latin;  
indolency.] Indolence, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolence* where there is hap-  
piness, so there must not be indolency.

*Barnet, Theory*

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *intemperance*. *Hought.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happiness of the bliss: the divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Edinburgh.*

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgous speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

*fill fits a chief*

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.

*Pope, Iliad.*

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While full'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit, Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Milton.*

INDOMABLE. *adj.* [*indomabilis*, Lat.] Un-  
tamable. *Cockran.*

INDOMITABLE. *adj.* [*indomptable*, Fr. *indomitus*, Lat.] Untamable.

It is so fierce and *indomitable*.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.*

INDOMITE. *adj.* [*indomitus*, Lat.] Un-  
tamed; wild; savage.

No tiger so fierce, no fowl so revelling, no whale so monstrous, no not any creature, so *indomite*, but that it was subject to man's dominion, while man was subject to his Lord and Maker. *Baldet, Treat. of Paradise, (1617), p. 182.*

TO INDORSE. *v.* See TO ENDORSE, and its derivatives.

TO INDOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Lat.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT. *n. s.* [*in* and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbes and floods there could be none, when there was no *indrawings*, bays, or gulphs, to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indrawings* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

TO INDRENCHE. *v. a.* (from *drench*. Sax. *in-spencan*.) To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie *indrenched*; in many fathoms deep They lie *indrenched*. *Shakespeare, Tril. and Cren. If in this flesh, where thou *indrenched* dost lie, Poor souls, thou canst rear up thy limed wings, Carry my thoughts up to the sacred sky.*

*John's Musical Dream, (1609.)*

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar way of repeating an *indubious* confidence in those unspendible spirits. *Harvey.*

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitabile*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable*.] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

The invocation of them is notwithstanding a very presumptuous invasion of the *indubitable* rights of God. *Mow against Idolatry, ch. 2.*

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge.

*Watte on the Mind.*

INDUBITABLY. *n. s.* [from *indubitable*.] The state of being indubitable.

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Spreng.*  
I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Hentley.*

INDUBITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinclination of the line of York, held then the *indubitable* heirs of the crown. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the intonations of state and court, *Edgar Atheling* could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitable* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *inducere*, Lat.].

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self same argument in this kind, which doth bid the vulgar sort to fight, may contain the wiser to yield.

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments, both of nature and education, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Deceit with thee still longer to converse. *Milton, P. L.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive space to exceed our Father.

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to induce their malignities upon the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Some things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*  
Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobiate their stupidity, he *induced* the providence of storks; now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobation not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first *Iliad*, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying error, which *induces* that induration to which the feverish expectations of wrath is consequent. *Johnson of Chr. Pulp.*

INDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered farther reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which I suppose to be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't, Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong For us. *Milton, P. L.*

My *inducement* hither, Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton, S. A.*

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDUCER. *n. s.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

How can he be a more persuader or *inducer* of the people to widowhood, which hath himself been often married?

*Martin, Merr. of Friends, (1564), C. iii. b.*  
As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to this. *South, Ser. viii. 85.*

INDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *induce*.]

1. That may be offered by way of induction.

Many things in philosophy [*are*] confirmable by sense, yet not *inducible* by reason. *Brown, Rel. Medic.*

2. That may be caused.

The satisfaction of prosperity, issuing from sense, is subject to all the changes, from the restless commotions of outward causes affecting and altering the sense. *Barnes, Works, lib. 99.*

TO INDUCT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.].

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Vestments of the *Trinity*.

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe, Purger.*

INDUCTION. *n. s.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Lat.].

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface, and also something introductory to a play.

This is well known to be true, of them, that have any leisure to read Holy Scripture; who, remembering themselves by this my little *induction*, will leave to neglect history. *Sir T. Eliza, Gov. fol. 905. b.*

These promises are fair, the parties assure. And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shaks.*  
*Inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak. *Benson and Fl. Woman-Hater, Prolog.*

This is but an *induction*; I will draw The curtains of the tragical *induction*. *Messenger, Guardian.*

An *induction* to those succeeding evils, which pursued that inconsiderate marriage. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 118.*

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of Revelation: therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament.

*Watts, Logic.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution.

*Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony.

*Locke.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general.

*Newton, Optics.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments.

3. The act of giving possession to the person, who has received institution of his church; by virtue of a mandate from the archdeacon, empowering another clergyman to induct him into the real, actual, and corporal possession of his rectory or vicarage: first laying his hand on the key of the church, in the church door; and the incumbent afterwards tolling one of the bells. See *INDUCTOR*. Institution is the investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice; *induction*, of the temporal.

In dignities possession is given by instalment; in rectories and vicarages, by *induction*.

*Blackstone.*

**INDUCTIVE.** *adj.* [from *induct*.]

1. Leading; persuasive: with *to*.

A brutish vice.

*Inductive* mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Absentments may take away so inflexible conclusion in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science.

*Hale, Orig. of Manikind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but *induction*.

**INDUCTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *inductive*.] By *induction*; by inference.

This I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents, to which, with any colour of reason, it may be designed.

*South, Sermon, vi. 127.*

**INDUCTOR.** *n. s.* [from *induct*.] The person who inducts another into a benefice.

He puts the incumbent into possession of the church, who, when he has tolled a bell, comes forth; and the *inductor* indorses a certificate of such his induction on the warrant of the archdeacon, attested by those who were designees.

*Directions, &c. Clergyman's Assistant* (3d edit.) p. 312. n.

**TO INDUCE.** *v. a.* [*induco*, Lat.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

Diana's shape and habit then induced.

He said; My mistress, &c. *Sandys, Ovid, B. 2.*

One first matter all

*Induc'd* with various forms. *Milton, P. L.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence. *Dr. Johnson*.—This, however, is more fully explained under the second sense of *TO ENDUE*.

The angel, by whom God *induced* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters.

*Huaker.*

His powers, with dreadful strength *induc'd*.

*Chapman.*

**INDUCEMENT.** *n. s.* [from *induc*.] Endowment. Not now in use.

Solomon's experience should disclose all men in relying upon the virtue of their spirit, when we see that his no singular *inducement* with the Holy Spirit was not security against the danger of this presumption.

*W. Montague, Den. Ess. P. I. (1648), p. 170.*

**TO INDULGE.** *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep, *Indulge* his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to sleep with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has with before it; if it be a habit, it has in; as, he indulged himself with a draught of wine; and, he indulged himself in shameful drunkenness. It has sometimes, though rarely, *to*.

By the excess of pleasures, which he *indulged* to himself, he was indeed without the true delight and relief of any.

*L. Chetwinde, Life, li. 61.*

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well.

*Lodge.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, is that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly.

*Antiquary.*

3. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors.

*By Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

The virgin enter bright, *indulge'd* the day  
To the brown cave, and break'd the dewy way.

*Dryden.*

But since among mankind so few there are,  
Who will conform to philosophic fare,  
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease.

And mingle something of our times to please.

*Dryden, Jun.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,  
And seek Atreides.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim may of light  
*Indulge*, dread chaos and eternal night.

*Pope.*

**TO INDULGE.** *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence; with *to*.

He must, by *indulging* to one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest.

*Gov. of the Tongue.*

**INDULGENCE.** *n. s.* [*indulgentia*, Fr. from *INDULGENT*.] } *indulge*.

1. Fondness; fond of kindness.

Restraint she will not brook;

And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,  
She first his weak *indulgence* will disavow.

*Milton, P. L.*

The glories of our isle,  
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,  
Expect the warm *indulgence* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to *rigour*.

Your majesty is well pleased, by the excellency

of your nature, and by the *indulgence* of your judgement, to accept honest zeal for discretion.

*Watson, Dispatch dated 1630, Rem. p. 528.*

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

In knows images of life, I guess  
The labour greater, as the *indulgence* less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us we must perish in our own follies.

*Agnes.*

4. Compliance with; gratification of; as, *self-indulgence*; *indulgence* in any vice.

The looseness and *indulgences* of this age—  
bear a proportion with the religion of the Romans.

*Sir R. Tempest, Entert. of Sidi. (1649), p. 5.*

5. Grant of the church of Rome, not denied by themselves. *Dr. Johnson*.—

This is a definition of it according to one of that church: "The true meaning and signification of *indulgence*, and their efficacy, consists in this, viz. that it is a release of the temporal penalty remaining due to sin, after the guilt thereof, and the eternal punishment entailed on it, had been remitted in the sacrament of penance, or through a sincere and unfeigned contrition."

Important Inquiry, &c. 2d edit. 1758, p. 227.—The church of Rome makes a distinction also of *partial* and *plenary* indulgence. See the example from bishop Jeremy Taylor.

The exposition of the present sense of *indulgences*, in the unanswerable remarks of one of the brightest ornaments of the Protestant church, must also here follow.

"The doctrine of *indulgences*, as it was before the council of Trent, and hath been since taught in the church of Rome, is big with gross errors. It depends on the fiction of purgatory; it supposeth a superfluity of the satisfactions of the saints; which, being jumbled together (horreo referens) with the merits and satisfaction of our Saviour, make up one treasury of the church; that the bishop of Rome keeps the key of it, as having the sole power of granting *indulgences*, either by himself immediately, or by others commissioned from him. Lastly, it very absurdly extends the effect of the power of the keys, left by Christ in his church, to men in the other world."

Bishop Hull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome, in Ans. to the Bishop of Meux's Queries.

Thou, that giv'st whorcs *indulgences* to sin,  
I'll surpass thee.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

*Indulgences* dispense, pardon, bulls,  
The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

Your best way is to get a *plenary* indulgence; and that may be had on reasonable terms; but take heed you do not think yourself secure; for a *plenary* *indulgence* does not do all that it may be you require; for there is an *indulgence* more full, and another, most full; and it is not agreed upon among the doctors, whether a *plenary* *indulgence* is to be extended beyond the taking off those penances, which were actually enjoined by the confessor, or how far they go further.

*By Taylor, Dedicatory from Purgatory, &c. 4.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the ascetics seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit.

*Decay of Chr. Party.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of indulgences. *Asterbury.*

**INDULGENT**, *adj.* [indulgent, Fr. *indulgent*, Lat.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.  
God has done all for us that the most indulgent Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.  
Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be  
Th' indulgent censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to; with off.  
The feeble old, indulgent of their ease. *Dryden, Æn.*

**INDULGENTIAL**, *adj.* [from *indulgent*.]  
Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church.

You are dressed with rare indulgent privileges.

**INDULGENTLY**, *adv.* [from *indulgent*.]  
Without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives indulgently in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hemond.*

Ills?—There are none; All-gracious, none from Thee!—  
Where threats are mercies, whose injunctions guides,  
Assisting, not restraining, reason's choice;  
Whose sanctions, unavoidable results  
From nature's course, indulgently reveal'd.

*Young, Night Th. 9.*

**INDULGENT**, *n. s.* [from *indulge*.] One who indulges.

If, as Saint Peter saith, the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the indulgers of it?

*W. Montague, Dec. Est. P. i. (1648), p. 160.*

**INDULT**, *n. s.* [Ital. and Fr.] Privilege. **INDULTO**, *o* exemption.

It was a tax laid upon the English a great many years ago, with their own consent, for the privilege of going to Aleppo.— This is a most scandalous indult. *Drummond, Trav. (dat. 1746), p. 180.*

**TO INDURATE**, *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards indurate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coral-ines. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**TO INDURATE**, *v. a.*

1. To make hard.  
Glass may be so indurated by fire, that it may scorn the force of the hammer.

*Cayton on D. Quin. (1654).*  
A contracted indurated bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to sear the conscience.

Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart  
Fall blasted from each indurated heart. *Goldsmith, Traveller.*

**INDURATE**, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate.  
After he hath passed one year and a half in repentance,—then, lest he make be indurate, let him be admitted to the receiving of the body and blood of Christ. *Martin, Mass. of Prentis. (1554).*

Thine heart is full hard, indurate, as was the heart of Pharoah.

*For. Acts, &c. Exam. of W. Thorpe.*

Of insensible, indurate, and intolerable unthankfulness of the sons of Adam!

2. Hard; not soft; dried; made hard.  
Dried, soured, indurate fish. *Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 70.*

Avoid at all times indurate, salt, and especially spice and windy meat. *Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 402.*

**INDURATION**, *n. s.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.  
This is a notable instance of condensation and induration, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of hardening.  
Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**INDUSTRIOUS**, *adj.* [industrious, Fr. *industrious*, Lat.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous; opposed to slothful.

Frugal and industrious men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to remiss.

He himself, being excellently learned, and industrious to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenner on Ireland.*

Let our just commerce  
Attend the true event, and put we on  
Industrious soldiiership. *Shakespeare.*

His thoughts were low:  
To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and slothful. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.  
The industrious perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through.

*More, Divine Dialogues.*  
Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the industrious application of knowing men. *Watts on the Mind.*

**INDUSTRIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.  
And of myself industriously inclin'd. *Mir. for Mag. p. 525.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.  
Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been industriously attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.  
Some friends to vice industriously defend  
These innocent diversions, and pretend  
That it's the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden, Jun.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I industriously conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

**INDUSTY**, *n. s.* [*industrie*, Fr.; *industria*, Lat.]

"Industry hath not bene so long time used in the English tongue, as providence; wherefore, it is the more strange, and requireth the more plaine exposition. It is a qualitie proceeding of witte and experience, by the which a man perceyeth quickely, inventeth freshely, and counseyleth speedily. Wherefore they, that be called industrious, doo mooste craftely and deeply understande in all affairs what is expedient, and by what means and ways

they may soonest explore them." Sir T. Eliot, Gov. fol. 73.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

The sweat of industry would dry and die,  
But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

See the industrious bee  
For little drops of honey fees,  
And there with humble sweets content her industry. *Cowley.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

**INDWE'LER**, *n. s.* [in and dwell.] An inhabitant.

Too true that lands indwellers since have found.  
Un capable of any mortal indwellers. *Spenner, F. Q. vii. li. 55.*

An house ready to fall on the head of the indwellers. *Sp. Hall, Occas. Med. § 110.*

**TO INEBRIATE**, *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared indubitably less than wine pure; tops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than vice of itself. *Bacon.*

Fish, entering for in and meeting with the fresh water, as if inebriated, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sander.*

**TO INEBRIATE**, *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Cosantiope fish, that come from the Euxine as into the fresh water, do inebriate and turn up their bellies, so you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

Thy brains inebriate so,  
That thou thy nakedness shall boldly show. *Sonnet, Parnass. Lament. ch. 4.*

**INEBRIATION**, *n. s.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents inebriation. *Brown.*

**INE'DITED**, *adj.* [*ineditus*, Lat.] Not published; not put forth.

An inedited coin of queen Elizabeth.  
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, vol. ii. Add.

**INEFFABLE**, *n. s.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness.

**INEFFABLE**, *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr.; *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear,  
Lightning divine, ineffable, serene,  
Made answer. *Milton, P. L.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

**INEFFABLENESS**, *n. s.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness. *Scott.*

**INEFFABLY**, *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

So dyd the divinity ineffably put itselfe into the visible sacrament. *Atq. Commens. Anas. to Sp. Gardiner, p. 371.*

He all his Father full express'd  
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

**INEFFECTIVE**, *adj.* [*ineffectivus*, Fr.; in and effective.] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and ineffective letter. *Sp. Taylor.*

He that assumes himself to be never err, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him ineffective. *Glenville.*

**INEFFECTUAL**, *adj.* [*in* and *effectual*.]  
Unable to produce its proper effect;  
weak; wanting power.

The public reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Himler.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

**INEFFECTUALLY**, *adv.* [*from ineffectual*.]  
Without effect.

In nineteen days' time there were above 1000 great shot spent *ineffectually* on the brave loyalists, who held out against the menaces of Manchester's whole army. *Ashmole, Hist. of Berks, ii. 286.*

**INEFFECTUALNESS**, *n. s.* [*from ineffectual*.]  
Inefficiency; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wade.*

**INEFFECTUOUS**, *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr.; *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effect; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *ineffectacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *ineffectacious* this useful remedy? *Lodge.*

**INEFFECTUOUSNESS**, *n. s.* [*from ineffectacious*.]  
Want of power to perform the proper effect.

To this we may probably impute that strange *ineffectuousness* we see of the word: Alas! men rarely apply it to the right place.

*Lively Oracles, &c. p. 194.*

**INEFFECTIVE**, *n. s.* [*in* and *efficax*, Lat.]

Want of power; want of effect.

**INEFFICIENCY**, *n. s.* [*in* and *efficiency*.]  
Want of power; inactivity.

Venice owes its security to its neutrality and inefficiency. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**INEFFICIENT**, *adj.* [*in* and *efficient*.]  
Unactive; ineffective. See Dr. Johnson's definition of *INEFFECTIVE*.

He is as insipid in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**INELABORATE**, *adj.* [*in* and *elaborate*.] Not done with much care. *Cockram.*

**INELANGUE**, *n. s.* [*from inelangu*.] *Cockram.*

**INELANGENCY**, *n. s.* [*from inelangu*.] sense of beauty; want of elegance.

**INELEGANT**, *adj.* [*inelegant*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to elegant.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix  
Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring  
Taste after taste, upheld with kindless change.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed so *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern critics, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* translations, imagine the measure of the translation to the poet.

*Broom on the Odyssey.*

**INELEGANTLY**, *adv.* [*from inelegant*.]

1. Not becoming; not beautifully.

The pretensions of the southern transport is pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourish'd crown. *Warren, Hist. of Kildington, p. 8.*

2. Coarsely; without ornament of language.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

In an invective to rhyme, while he is not *inelegantly* illustrating the pleases of an easy association of consonant syllables, he artfully intermixes the severities of satire.

*Warren, Hist. E. p. iv. 60.*

**INELUQUENT**, *adj.* [*in* and *eloquent*, Lat.]

Not persuasive; not oratorical; opposite to eloquent.

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of meo.

Nor tongue *ineluquent*. *Milton, P. L.*

**INELUCTABLE**, *adj.* [*ineluctabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be avoided or overcome.

*Cockram.*

As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.*

**INELUDIBLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *eludible*.] Not to be defeated.

Most pressing reasons, and *ineludible* demonstrations.

*Glanville, Pre-Exist. p. 14.*

**INENARRABLE**, *adj.* [*inenarrabilis*, old French; *inenarrabilis*, Lat.] Not capable of being told; inexpressible.

*Cockram.*

**INEPT**, *adj.* [*ineptus*, old Fr.; *ineptus*, Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature being neither useless nor inept, must be guided by some principle of knowledge.

After their various unsuccessful ways, Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,  
No cause of these appearances they'll find,  
But power asserted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore.*

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables.

*Woodward.*

**INEPTITUDE**, *n. s.* [*from ineptus*, Latin.]

Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to rotation of the cylinder.

*Willist.*

An omniscient agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great latitude, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbutnot.*

**INEPTLY**, *adv.* [*inepté*, Lat.] Triflingly;

foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*.

*Moor.*  
All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*.

*Glanville.*

**INEPTNESS**, *n. s.* [*from inept*.] Unfitness.

The freedom and miserable *ineptness* of infancy. *Moor, Pre-Exist. of the Soul, (1647) Pref.*

**INEQUAL**, *adj.* [*inegal*, Fr. *inequalis*, Lat.] This is the ancient form of our word *unequal*, used by Chaucer, and given in the old dictionary of Barret, viz. "an *inequal* or unjust contention."

In modern times, Shenstone often uses it.

Welcome all toils the *inequal* fates decree,  
While toils adorn thy faithful charge to me.

*Shenstone, Jucy of Hercules.*

He, not imprudent, at the night declin'd  
The *inequal* conflict. *Shenstone, Econ. P. ii.*

**INEQUALITY**, *n. s.* [*inegalité*, Fr. *inequalitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison on Italy.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quick-silvered, the reflection discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton, Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor is the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom.

*Newton, Opt.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he propounds in the expectation.

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *inequality* between virtue and man makes them in modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hobbes.*

**INEQUITABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *equitable*.]

Not equitable; unjust.

The way of process men take in this affair is so *inequitable*, as certainly proves the partiality of the sentence. *Dec. of Chr. Party, p. 64.*

**INERRABILITY**, *n. s.* [*from inerrable*.]

Exemption from error; infallibility.

These hideous notions of the *inerrability* of a man of sin. *Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 405.*

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

**INERRABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from error.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**INERRABLENESS**, *n. s.* [*from inerrable*.]

Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inculcated by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**INERRABLY**, *adv.* [*from inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.

**INERRINGLY**, *adv.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

**INERT**, *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, inert and brute you'll find;  
The cause of all things is by you assigned.

*Blackmore.*

Informer of the planetary train!

Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs  
Were brute unliving mass, inert and dead.

*Thomson.*

**INERTLY.** *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers,  
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong.

**INERTNESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *inert*.] Want of motion.

A state of silence and inaction.  
*Glennville, Proverbi.* p. 125.

Into a state of more stupor and *inertness*.  
*Ibid.* p. 127.

**To INESCAT.\*** *v. a.* [*inesco, inescatus, Latin.*] To lay a bait for; to allure.

Many such pranks are played by our Jews,  
sometimes in their own habits, sometimes in others,  
— to *inescate* and beguile young women.

*Barton, Ann.* of *Mal.* p. 505.

**INEXCAUTION.†** *n. s.* [*in* and *esco, Lat.*] The act of baiting.

Hercules lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful alluresments and incitations of flesh and blood.

*Hollywood, Exord.* of *Moral Virtues*, (1699.) p. 107.

**INEXSTIMABLE.** *adj.* [*inestimabile, Latin.*] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,  
A thousand men that fishes 'knew' I'd upon;  
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,  
Inestimable stones, unval'd jewels.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality.

There we shall see a truly worthy dying for, this blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us, upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his inestimable benefits.

And shall this price, the inestimable price,  
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze!

*Pope.*

**INEXSTIMABLY.\*** *adv.* [from *inestimabile*.] So as not to be sufficiently rated.

Things *inestimably* excellent.

*Morr, Sleep of the Soul*, iii. iii. 7.  
Heavenly and instructive volumes, *inestimably* overvaluing any the earth affords.

*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 27.

**INEVIDENCE.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *evideo*.] Obscurity; uncertainty.

Charge them, says St. Basil, that they trust not to uncertain riches, that is, in the obscurity or invidience of riches.

*Barrow, Works*, i. 1449.

**INEVIDENT.†** *adj.* [*inevident, Fr.* and *invident*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Brown. It is a word, however, which boasts better authority than that of Brown; and has been adopted, from them, by a modern author of eminence. See also **INEVIDENCE**.

Our schoolmen make a distinction of a certainty; evident and *inevident*. *Sp. Ital.* Rem. p. 367.  
The habit of faith in divinity is so argument of things unseen, and a stable assent upon things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The object of faith is *inevident*.

"Faith is the evidence of things not seen;" by which words I conceive we may understand an undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves *inevident*. *Sp. Compend.* Rem. vol. ii. S. 5.

**INEVITABILITY.†** *n. s.* [from *inevitabile*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from

necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one.

*By. Drunkell against Hobbes.*  
The overthrow is described to be given so it were by a double blow and a twofold weapon, to shew the certainty and *inevitability* of it.

*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 289.

**INEVITABLE.** *adj.* [*inevitabile, French*; *inevitabilis, Lat.*] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: — he gives me the stock-  
io with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*.

*Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

*Fate inevitable*

*Milton, P. L.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,

You safely unavailing pity shew.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

**INEVITABLENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *inevitabile*.] Certainty; inevitability.

The inevitableness of the account we are to make, and the uncertainty of the time we shall be called to it.

*By. Prohemus, Euclid*, p. 106.

**INEVITABLY.** *adv.* [from *inevitabile*.] With out possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, thy sole command  
Transgress, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton, P. L.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh?

*South.*

If they look no further than the next life, it will inevitably follow that they can drive to no certain point.

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silent nights, and we must inevitably be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder.

*Bentley.*

**INEXECUTION.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *execution*.] Non-performance. This word has been pronounced an Americanism in a "Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America, by John Pickering, 8vo. Boston, 1816:" in which it is said, that

"English writers use the term non-execution" and the American example is,

"the inexecution of the treaty of peace," from Judge Marshall's Life of Washington, Vocab. p. 113. It happens, however, that this is an old overpassed English word.

They not only deferred to his counsels to public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters, and decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any inexecution or complaint against his decisions and decrees.

*Spence, Tr. of Varilla's Hist. of the H. of Medic.* (1686.) p. 306.

**INEXCUSABLE.** *adj.* [*inexcusable, Fr.* *inexcusabilis, Latin*, and *excusable*.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power.

*J. Esdras.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account.

*Adrian, Frechtler.*

Such a favour could only render them more odious, and more *inexcusable*; it would increase their guilt.

*Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive.

*Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

**INEXCUSABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God.

*South, Sermon*, ii. 365.

**INEXCUSABLY.†** *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

Behold where wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fall *inexcusably*!

*Herman, Tr. of Hes's Sermon*, (1587.) p. 35. It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention.

*Brown.*

**INEXHAUSTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust*.] That cannot evaporate.

A new-land, will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhaustible* parts into consistence.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INEXHAUSTED.†** *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wet, both born into a useful strain,  
As new-land, will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhaustible* parts into consistence.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INEXHAUSTED.†** *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wet, both born into a useful strain,  
As new-land, will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhaustible* parts into consistence.

*Bentley, Sermon*, vii.

**INEXHAUSTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite.

*Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in infinitum.

*Locke.*

**INEXHAUSTIBLENESS.\*** *n. s.* The state or quality of being *inexhaustible*.

*Scott.*

**INEXHAUSTIVE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust*.] Not to be all drawn off; *inexhaustive*.

Whose power,

To life approaching, may perform my lays  
With that fine oil, those aromatic gums,  
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.

*Thomson, Spring.*

**INEXISTENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *existent*.] 1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express compounded significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are abstracted.

*Boyle.*

**INEXISTENCE.\*** *n. s.* [*in* and *existence*.] 1. Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem.

*Brown, on the Odyssey.*

2. State of existing; inherence. So used by South, but improperly.

Concerning these gifts, we must observe also, that there was no small difference among them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the person who had them.

*South, Sermon*, iii. 414.

**INEXORABLY.†** *adv.* [from *inexorable*.] The state or quality of being *inexorable*.

*Swift.*



Your father's *inobservance* not only grieves but amazes me. *Johnson, Letter in Boswell's Life of him.*  
**INEXORABLE**, *adj.* [*inexorabilis*, *Fr.* *inexorabilis*, *Lat.*] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,  
 Oh ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania!

*Shakespeare.*  
*Inexorable dog.* *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

The scourge  
*Inexorable* calls to penance. *Milton, P. L.*

The guests invited came,  
 And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gods were bair'd,  
 And nought was seen, and nought was heard,  
 But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe.

*Pope, St. Cecilia.*  
 We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a  
 charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations.

*Rogers.*  
**INEXORABLENESS**, *n. s.* [*from inexorable*].  
 The state of being inexorable.

The former aversion, and *inexorableness*,  
 is taken away. *Chillingworth, Sermon, on Rom. viii. 34.*

**INEXORABLY**, *adv.* [*from inexorable*].  
 So as not to be moved by entreaty.

Phocion the good, in public life severe,  
 To virtue still *inexorably* firm. *Thomson, Winter.*

**INEXPECTION**, *n. s.* [*in* and *expectation*].  
 State of having no expectation,  
 either with hope or fear; want of fore-  
 thought.

It is therefore fit, we take heed of such things  
 as are like multiplying chances, and show fears  
 either more numerous or bigger far, than they are.

Such are *inexpectation*, unaccounted, want of  
 preparation. *Inexpectation*: the sudden blow  
 and strokes; but, foreseen, is either ward or avoided.

A surprise alone is torture. *Fiddler, Rev. li. 5.*

**INEXPECTED**, *adj.* [*inexpectatus*, *Lat.*].  
 Not expected.

If the suddenness of an *unexpected* evil have sur-  
 prised his thoughts, and infected his cheeks with  
 paleness: he had no sooner digested it in his con-  
 ceit, than he gathers up himself, and insults over  
 mischief.

*Bp. Hall, Character, p. 24.*  
 Our greatest ills we least mistrust, my lord,  
 And *unexpected* harms do hurt us most.

*Kyd, Span. Trng.*  
**INEXPECTEDLY**, *adv.* [*from unexpected*].  
 Without expectation.

Such marvellous light opened itself *unexpectedly*  
 to us. *Bp. Hall, Spectacles of his Life.*

**INEXPEDIENCE**, *n. s.* [*in* and *expedi-  
 EXPEDIENT*]. *diency*. Want of  
 fitness; want of propriety; unsuitability  
 to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the ex-  
 pedience and *inexpedience* of what they enjoy in  
 sufficient things. *Sunderum.*

**INEXPEDIENT**, *adj.* [*in* and *expedient*].  
 Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuit-  
 able to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to  
 come from a person altogether a stranger to chym-  
 ical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience  
 to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse,  
 if God should see them to be *inexpedient*.

*Sinclair.*  
**INEXPERIENCE**, *n. s.* [*inexperience*,  
*Fr.* *in* and *experience*]. Want of experi-  
 mental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random  
 Argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton, P. L.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed  
 from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of  
 mankind. *Addison.*

**INEXPERIENCED**, *adj.* [*inexpertus*, *Lat.*].  
 Not experienced.

They fight all *inexperienced* young men, from  
 any tolerable compliance in matters of religion.

*Mace, Conj. Cobb. (1654), p. 227.*  
**INEXPERT**, *adj.* [*inexpertus*, *Lat.* *in* and  
*expert*]. Unskilful; unskilled.

It must be considered,—whether he be learned  
 or ignorant; whether skilful in languages and arts,  
 or whether *inexpert* in both.

*Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*  
 The race elect  
 Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance  
 Through the wild desert, not the readiest way;  
 Lost, entering on the Canaanite alarm'd;  
 War terrified them *inexpert*. *Milton, P. L.*

Not *inexpert* in letters and in laws *Præ-*

**INEXPIABLE**, *adj.* [*inexpiabile*, *Fr.* *in-*  
*expiabilis*, *Latin*].

1. Not to be atoned.  
 A papist writes it; and then it is well enough.  
 For some of our writers to have said but as much,  
 or scarce so much as these, in this matter and  
 manner, in there is an *inexpiable* transgression.

*Dr. Froude, Autog. Tr. over Mos. (1619), p. 228.*  
 It is such an *inexpiable* crime in poets, to tax  
 vice generally. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.  
 Love seeks to have love:  
 My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the  
 way

To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton, S. A.*

**INEXPIABLY**, *adv.* [*from inexpiable*].  
 To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiable* bad.  
 And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.

*Racine.*  
**INEXPLA**, *adj.* [*in* and *explain-*  
*able*]. That cannot be explained.

*Cockerm.*  
**INEXPLEABLY**, *adv.* [*in* and *exple*, *Lat.*].  
 Inexplicably. A word not in use.

What were these harpans but flatterers, delators,  
 and the *inexplicably* covetous? *Sandys, Travels.*

**INEXPLICABLE**, *adj.* [*inexplicable*, *Fr.* *in*  
*and explic*, *Lat.*] Incapable of being  
 explained; not to be made intelligible;  
 not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as  
 their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind,  
 desirous absorbing what they embrace, and embracing  
 what they absorb? *Hobbes.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be  
 nothing else than precision or motion propagated  
 through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,  
 Than this obscure *inexplicable* power. *Blackmore.*

**INEXPLICABLENESS**, *n. s.* [*from inexplic-*  
*able*]. The state or quality of being  
 inexplicable.

*Ath.*  
**INEXPLICABLY**, *adv.* [*from inexplicable*].  
 In a manner not to be explained.

The power of godliness is denied by wicked  
 men. How then? What is their case? Surly  
*inexplicably*, unconceivably fearful.

*Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Works, li. 392.*  
**INEXPLORABLE**, *adj.* [*inexploratus*, *Lat.*].  
 Not to be discovered.

It was the king's own immovable and *inexplor-*  
 able doom.

*Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. (1646), p. 82.*  
**INEXPRESSIBLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *express*].  
 Not to be told; not to be uttered; un-  
 utterable.

Thus when in orbs  
 Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,  
 Orb within orb. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble  
 dispositions of human nature, as for one man to  
 see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs,  
 and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and  
 feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpres-*  
 sible communications. *South.*

The true God had no certain name given to  
 him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but  
 titles arising from his works; and God is not a  
 name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of  
 an *inexpresible* being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words;  
 and in them principally consists that beauty,  
 which gives so *inexpresible* a pleasure to him who best  
 understands their force; this diction of his is  
 never to be copied. *Dryden.*

**INEXPRESSIBLY**, *adv.* [*from inexpresible*].  
 To a degree or in a manner not to be  
 uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful  
 servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly*  
 abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to lay open it; the sound was ex-  
 ceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tones  
 that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison, Spect.*

**INEXPRESSIVE**, *adj.* [*See UNEXPRES-*  
*SIVE*]. Ineffable. Dr. Johnson has been  
 publicly blamed for not inserting *in-*  
*expressive*, in his Dictionary, because  
 "Milton makes such fine use of it in  
 his Lycidas." The word in Lycidas is  
*unexpressive*; so it is in the same poet's  
 Ode on the Nativity, from which Dr.  
 Johnson has inaccurately cited it, as if  
 it were *inexpressive*. Nor is it *in-*  
*expressive* in Shakespeare, whose poetry is  
 also misused. *Inexpressive* has since  
 been found in the poetry of Akenside  
 by one of those gentlemen who have  
 made additions to Johnson:

The *inexpressive* strain  
 Diffuses its enchantments.

*Pleasures of Imag. B. I. 124.*

**INEXPU**, *adj.* [*inexpugnabile*, *Fr.*;  
*inexpugnabilis*, *Latin*]. Impregnable;  
 not to be taken by assault; not to be  
 subdued.

He may have fortified himself in some *in-*  
*expugnable* castle or fortress.

*Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. li. iv. 19.*  
 Fortified, as he were, with a trench and palisado,  
 and with *inexpugnabile* endonem, and

*Shelton, Tr. of the Septuagint, p. 95.*  
 Philip, king of Macedon, thought of cities.  
 There is none so *inexpugnabile*, but an ass laden  
 with gold may enter them.

*Horrell, Lett. (died 1637), li. 4.*  
 There is one objection,—which the Syme-  
 nians press there, as being *inexpugnabile*.

*Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Assert. p. 88.*  
 This castle — was accounted *inexpugnabile*.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 89.*  
**INEXTINCT**, *adj.* [*inextinctus*, *Lat.*].  
 Not quenched; not put out. *Cockerm.*

**INEXTINGUISHABLE**, *adj.* [*inextinguibilis*,  
*Fr.* *in* and *extinguo*, *Lat.*] Our own  
 word was formerly, like the French,  
*inextinguible*. "Perpetual motion, *in-*  
*extinguible* lights." Burton, Anat. of  
 Mel, p. 281. Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort  
 of shadow of an endless life, and show an *in-*  
*extinguishable* desire which all men have of it.

*Grew.*  
**INEXTINGUISHABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *extinguish-*  
*able*]. Not to be rooted out. *Cockerm.*

**INEXTRICABLE.** *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr.; *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should try *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not so to have served his generation.

*Shopt by awful heights, and gulfy charms*  
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,  
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,  
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*  
Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by setting up themselves as judges of the world. *Shedd.*

**INEXTRICABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *inextricable*.] The state or quality of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricable*ness in thee.

*Donne, Devot. (1625), p. 192.*

**INEXTRICABLY.** *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals.

In vain they strive; the intangling snares deny,  
*Inextricably* firm, the power to fly. *Pope, Ode.*

**INEXUPERABLE.** *adj.* [*inexuperabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed over; not superable; not to be conquered.

*Cockeram.*  
To **INEXPER.** *v. n.* [in and eye.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts  
Of grafting and *inexper*. *Philips.*

**INFABRICATED.** *adj.* [*infabricatus*, Lat.]

Unwrought. *Cockeram.*  
**INFALLIBILITY.** *n. s.* [*infallibilis*, Lat.]  
**INFALLIBleness.** *n. s.* [*infallibilis*, Lat.]  
**INFALLIBLY.** *adv.* [Fr.; from *infallibilis*.] Inerrability; exemption from error.

Fancy, wherein there must either be vanity or *infallibleness*, and no either not to be respected, or not to be prevented.

The veracity and *infallibleness* of the party that affirms it.

*By Hall, Rem. p. 267.*  
*Infallibility* is the consequence of the knowing faculty, and consequently the highest degree of ascent. *Tillotson.*

**INFALLIBLE.** *adj.* [*infallibilis*, Fr.; in and fallible.] Privilege from error; incapacity of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. Used both of persons and things.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it.

Believe my words;  
For they are certain and *infallible*.

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South.*

**INFALLIBLY.** *adv.* [from *infallible*.]

1. Without danger from deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil.

*South.*

2. Certainly.  
Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it.

*Rogers.*

To **INFA'ME.** *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr.; *infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now used.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband.

Hitherto obscured, *infam'd*,  
And thy fair fruit left hang, as to no end  
Created. *Milton, P. L.*

**INFAMOUS.** *adj.* [*infamē*, *infamant*, Fr.; *infamia*, Lat.] It had the accent formerly on the second syllable.]

1. Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.

Many there thou found, which were accus'd  
His falsehood, and with foul *infamous* blot  
His cruel deeds and wicked wyles did spot.

*Spenner, F. Q. lib. vi. 13.*  
Those that be near, and those that be far,  
Thou shalt mock thee which art *infamous*.

*Each, xiii. 5.*

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore  
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more?

After-times will dispute it, whether Hellum  
were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill.

*King Charles.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded in any public court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates.

*Argill.*

2. With for.

The fleet  
Glides by the Sirens' cliffs, a shelly coast,  
Long *infamous* for ships and navies lost.

*Dryden, Aeneid.*

3. Dismal. A Latinism.

And now he haunts the *infamous* woods and  
downs. *P. Fletcher, Psc. Ed. l. 14.*

*Infamous* hills, and sandy perilous wilds.

*Milton, Comus.*

**INFAMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *infamous*.]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

He that wrongs me, better I proclaim,  
He never had away'd to touch my fame;  
For he shall weep, and walk with every tongue  
Throughout the city, *infamously* sung.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

This poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryd. DuRoi.*

**INFAMOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [*infamie*, Fr.;

**INFAMY.** *n. s.* [*infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people.

The noble idle doth want her proper limbs,  
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity.

*King Charles.*

1. The first part of *infamia*, Lat.]

by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christ, no kind of teaching can be available, saying that which was so useful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles having Christianity?

*Hooker.*

1. Pithous came to attend  
This worthy Theoclus, his familiar friend;  
Their love in early *infancy* began,  
And now as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The inexpressible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences.

*Locke.*

2. Civil *infancy*, extended by the English law to one-and-twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain, our springs, like old men's children, be

Decay'd and wither'd in their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**INFAMOUS.** *adj.* [*infandus*, Lat.] So abominable as not to be expressed.

This *infamous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England later more than any where else; though a German, in highest puff of passions, swears a hundred thousand sacraments.

*Howell, Lett. (1639), i. v. 11.*

**INFAMETH,** or *kingfangtheft*, or *infangtheft*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

*Cowel.*

**INFANT.** *n. s.* [*infans*, Fr.; *infans*, Lat.] "The common word *infant*, Latin *infans*, comes not from *in* and *fari*, one who cannot speak, as our herd of lexicographers say; but from *fa*, to nourish, to feed, whence *fari* itself is derived.—Lye mentions *fauntain* as an old English word, signifying an *infant* or *little boy*, which he rightly derives from the Icelandic *fante*, a young man; whence the Italian *fante*, a page or servant, and the French *fantassin*, a soldier who serves on foot, and of those whom we call *infantry*." Callander, *Observ. on Two Anc. Scott. Poems*, p. 65. See also **INFANTRY**.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to sound his praise.

There shall be no more than an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filed his days.

*Isa. lxx. 20.*  
Young mothers wildly start, with fear possess'd,  
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast.

*Dryden, Ann.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one-and-twenty.

Male or female, till twenty-one years of age, is an *infant*, and so styled in law.

*Blackstone.*

3. The title of a prince; as the Spaniards use the word.

The *infant* [Arthur] heartened — to her tale.

*Spenner, F. Q. vi. vii. 25.*

The noble *infant* [Rinsido] stood a space  
Confused, apprehensive. *Argill, Poems*, xvi. 24.

**INFANT.** *adj.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* mind of this small flower  
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.

*Shakespeare.*  
First the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,  
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage.

In their tender nonage, while they spread  
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,  
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden, Virg.*

**INFANTA**† *n. s.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

What new-come power can so Transplant a hand, and all the people? O Royal infant, but a child in age, Yet 't's already as a matron sage, The virtue of your name, power of your blood, Great Catherine, (now 't's understood,) Wrought this that from great house descended, which New kingdoms daily, and new worlds enrich.

*Fauskner, Tr. of Pastor Fido, Prol.*  
**INFANTICIDE**† *n. s.* [infanticide, Fr.; infanticidium, Lat.]

1. The slaughter of the infants by Herod.
2. The act of slaughtering infants.

The madness did not cease to rage till it terminated in *infanticide*, or in offering up to their grim idols (instead of themselves) the children of their bowels. *Warburton, Div. Legat. ix. 2.*

3. A slayer of infants.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* — who did but only expose their own infants. *Dr. Pater, Christophorus, (1690.) p. 52.*

**INFANTILE** *adj.* [infantulus, Lat.]

pertaining to an infant.  
The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its infantile state, and comes not to its maturity till the following Spring. *Derham.*

**INFANTEE** *n. s.* [infante, Fr.; infant, Ital.]  
Childish; young; tender. This word is old in our language, though it has escaped the notice of Dr. Johnson, and even of Ash. Colgrave and Sherwood both give it.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantile* imbecility.

*Burke, Speech on the Marriage Act.*  
It might have been dangerous to expose his tender and *infantile* form to barbarous critics.

*Parnell, Lett. to Trenchard, p. 117.*

**INFANTLIKE** *adj.* [infant and like.] Like an infant's.

Your abilities are too *infantlike* for doing much alone. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**INFANTLY** *adj.* [from infant.] Like a child's.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice. *Bacon, and Fl. Queens of Corinth.*

**INFANTRY**† *n. s.* [infanteria, Fr.; infanteria, Ital. from *fante*, a servant; all from the Scandic *fautur*, a servant, an attendant. Hickes. See also **INFANT**.]  
The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consists in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requires them bred in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

That small *infantry* *Milton, P. L.*

To **INFARCE**† *v. a.* [infarcio, Latin.] To stuff; to swell out. *Hulot.*

By fury chauged into an horrible figure, his face *infarc'd* with rancour. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 99. b.*

**INFARCTION** *n. s.* [in and farcio, Lat.] Stuffing; constitution.

As hypochondriacal consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harny.*

**INFASHIONABLE**† *adj.* [in and fashionable.] Not fashionable.

His hair and transformation from lace To cutwork; his rich clothes be discomplem'd With blood, breeds the *infashionable* slashes. *Benson, and Fl. The Coronation.*

**INFATIGABLE**† *adj.* [infatigabilis, Lat.] not to be wearied. This is the word of elder times. Bullokar, Cockeram, and Sherwood give it, in their vocabularies. We now say *indefatigable*.

To **INFATUATE**† *v. a.* [infatus, from in and fatuus, Latin; infatuor, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

He hath many other balis to inveigle and *infatuate* them farther yet. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 657.*

He those, who others rule, *Infatuates*, and makes the judge a fool. *Sedley, Job. p. 23.*

It is not so much of a superfluity of quality to procure sleep, as to stupefy and *infatuate* the intellect. *Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 357.*

The judgement of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overspread the *infatuated*, gentle world; a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Addison on Italy.*

**INFATUATE**† *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Stupified.

May hypocrites, That slyly speak one thing, another think, Drink unwear'd till, by enclaving cups *Infatuates*, their their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips.*

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no detage so *infatuante*, no phrensy so extravagant, as theirs.

**INFATUATION** *n. s.* [from *infatuare*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations*. *Smith.*

**INFATUING** *n. s.* [from *infatuans*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did to some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infatuating* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

**INFESASIBLE** *adj.* [in and fesable.] Impracticable; not to be done.

This is so difficult and *infesable*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. *Glaucile.*

**INFESIBLENESS**† *n. s.* [from *infesable*.] Impracticability.

He began the work; and being disabused in point of the *infesibleness*, pursued his task, and perfected it. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. II. (1654.) p. 117.*

To **INFECT** *v. a.* [infector, Fr. infectus, Lat.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

One of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Stancy.*  
Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shakespeare.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shakespeare.*

Every day  
It would infect his speech, that if the king Should without consent, he'd carry in to me To make the sceptre his. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
*Infected* minds  
To their dear pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakespeare.*

She speaks piniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the earth star. *Shakespeare.*

I am return'd your soldier; No more *infected* with my country's love, Than when I parted hence. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

The love tale  
*Infected* Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

*Infected* be the air whereon they ride, And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**INFECT**† *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Infected; polluted.

*Infected* with synne. *Sp. Fisher, Pt. p. 11.*  
Are you not sick,  
For whose infectious persuasions, I could scarce  
Kneel out my prayers? *Turner, Rescuer's Tragedy.*

A bloded eye, a closed ear,  
A hand with broken infect. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

*Infected* be the air whereon they ride, And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**INFECTIOUS** *n. s.* [infectio, Fr. infectio, Lat.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

*Infection* is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from distempred others, and mixing with the juices of bodies, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a strange *infection*  
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

The blessed gods  
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you Do climate here. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,  
For these known evils but to give me less;  
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Hence,  
Lest that the infection of his fortune take  
Like hold on thee. *Shakespeare, E. Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infectious*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give so small at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**INFECTIOUS** *adj.* [from infect.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee! *Shakespeare.*

In a house,  
Where the infectious pestilence did reign. *Shaksp.*

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body, such as pestilences and ligitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of some poisons, that are received only by the smell. *Temple.*

**INFECTIOUSLY** *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously.

The will dates, that is inclinable  
To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shakespeare.*

**INFECTIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *infectious*.]  
The quality of being infectious; contagionous.

**INFECTIVE.**† *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.  
There is no stink in the world so *infective* as they are.

*Outrid, Tr. of Cape on Proverbs*, (1580), fol. 190. b.  
Command her, you grave beldam, that know

My deadly reasons; since I drew them  
From the infective fountain of your own.  
*Bacon and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

**INFECOND.** *n. s.* [*infecondus*, Lat.]  
Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecond* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved.  
*Darham, Physico-Theol.*

**INFECONDITY.**† *n. s.* [*infeconditas*, Lat.]  
Want of fertility; barrenness. *Bullockar*,  
To **INFEUBLE.**\* See To **INFERIBLE.**

**INFELICITY.** *n. s.* [*infelicitas*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.]  
Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy.

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea.  
*Watts.*

**INFUDATION.\*** See **INFUDATION.**

To **INFERF.**\* See To **INFERF.**

To **INFER.**† *v. a.* [*infer*, Fr. *infer*, Lat.]

1. To bring on; to induce.  
*Serena*—led away, *infer*’d  
Of villainy to be her *infer*’d.  
*Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 32.*  
Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*  
Yet what thou can’st attain, which best may

serve  
To glorify the Maker, and *infer*  
There also implies, shall not be with-held  
Thy learning. *Milton, P. L.*

Or bright, *infer* not excellence: the earth  
Though in comparison of heaven so small,  
Nor glistening, may of solid good contain  
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should all infer the same conclusion.  
*Decay of Chr. Party.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing public esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always imply obligations. *Aiturbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.  
Full well hath Clifford paid the orator,  
Infering arguments of mighty force.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**INFERABLE.**† *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds. This is the modern way of writing and pronouncing what was formerly *inferible* or rather *inferrible*, with the accent on the second syllable. See **INFERIBLE.**

A sufficient argument — is *inferable* from these premises.

**INFERENCE.** *n. s.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer*.]  
Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*.

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

**INFERIBLE.**† *adj.* [from *infer*.] It should be rather *inferrible*, as Sir T. Brown certainly wrote it; and as Dr. Johnson himself writes *referrible*; though in the first of the following examples he has given it *inferible*.] Deducible from premised grounds.

As single mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferible* from their premises.

That Sodom could not be far from Segor, which was seated under the mountains near the side of the lake, seems *inferrible* from the sudden arrival of Lot, who, coming from Sodom at day-break, attained to Segor at sun-rising.

**INFERIORITY.** *n. s.* [*inferiorité*, Fr. from *inferior*.] Lower state of dignity or

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiurity* which is not possibly to be remedied.

**INFERIOR.** *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferior*, Fr.]

1. Lower in place.  
2. Lower in station or rank of life; correlative to *superior*.

Render me more equal, or perhaps  
Superior, for *inferior* who is free! *Milton, P. L.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.  
The love of liberty with life is given,  
And life itself th’ *inferior* gift of heav’n. *Dryden.*  
I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of.

4. Subordinate.  
General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferior* and particular positions.

**INFERIORITY.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.]  
One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferior* than by disdainning him.

**INFERNAL.**† *adj.* [*infernal*, Fr. *infernalis*, Lat.]  
Hellish; tartarean; large embrace.

His gigantic limbs, with large embrace,  
Infernal nine acres of infernal space. *Dryden, An.*  
The instruments or shewers in infernal dealings.

*Adisson, Spect. No. 243.*

**INFERNAL Stone.** *n. s.*  
*Infernal stone*, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied.

**INFERNALLY.**† *adv.* [from *infernal*.] In a detestable and infernal way.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false.  
*Hosack’s Life of Abp. Williams*, (1693), p. 211.

**INFERTILE.** *adj.* [*infertilis*, Fr. *in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perpetually impenetrable.

**INFERTILITY.** *n. s.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility* or sterility of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome.

To **INFEST.**† *v. a.* [*infester*, Fr. *infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

Unto my feeble breast  
Come gently; but not that which mighty rage  
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost *infest*,  
And hearts of greatest heroes dost enrage. *Spenser.*  
They cannot not, the mean while, to  
strengthen that part which in heart they favoured,  
and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause.

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily lusted of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired.

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his.

Envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions *infest* human life.

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects.

**INFEST.**\* *adj.* [*infestus*, Latin.]  
Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous. Obsolete.

He stayed not t’ advise which way they best  
His foe t’ assault, or how himself to guard,  
But with fierce fury and with force *infest*.  
Upon him ran. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 5.*

**INFESTATION.\*** *n. s.* [*infestation*, French, *infestatio*, Latin.]  
Molestation; disturbance; annoyance.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful. *Bacon, Speech in the Star-Ch.* (1617.)  
They should dwell in safety, free from the *infestation* of enemies.

These bodily vexations and *infestations*.  
*Hallivert, Melanep.* (1681), p. 47.

**INFESTED.**† *adj.* [in and *fest*.] Rankling; inveterate. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Spenser’s *Muopnotmos*, where the true word is *infested*, *ver. 354*: i. e. mischievous. See also the adjective *infest*, which Spenser uses in like manner; and **INFESTUOUS**, so employed by Bacon.

**INFESTIVE.\*** *adj.* [in and *festive*.]  
Without mirth or pleasantness.

**INFESTIVITY.** *n. s.* [in and *festivity*.]  
Mourningfulness; want of cheerfulness.

**INFESTUOUS.**† *adj.* [*infestus*, Lat. See **INFEST**.]  
Mischievous; dangerous.  
The natural purity and cloudless malignity of the vulgar sort is, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents.

**INFUDATION.\*** *n. s.* [*infudation*, Fr. *in* and *fundum*, Lat.]  
The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *feudation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service.

I had composed a large collection of the infidelities of church-lords.

*Johnson, Assurance of Abby-Lords, p. 30.*

**INFIDEL**. *n. s.* [*infidèle*, French, *infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows, christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world.

*Hooker.*

**INFIDEL**. *adj.* [*infidèle*, French.] Unbelieving; characteristic of an unbeliever.

You have written what you dreamed in your sleep, rather than what you learned of any other catholic or *infidel*.

*Atty. Crammer, Answer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 369.*

Their old *infidel* tenor.

*Hurd on Chivalry and Romance.*

The parliament [may be] not *infidel*. They deplore the infidelity of that parliament. Bold words these, indeed!

*Bp. Horne, Letters on Infidelity, L. 15.*

**INFIDELITY**. *n. s.* [*infidélité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of infidelity.

*Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

Osa would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the impudent ferocity of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much ferocity and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it.

*Addison, Spect.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending one the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable.

*Spectator.*

**INFINITE**. *adj.* [*infini*, French, *infinitus*, Lat.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing because the very substance of God is *infinite*.

*Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think? A thousand ages in that we must sink:

Time's nothing but a word; a million

Is full as far from *infinite* as one.

*Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controls

The inward bent and motion of our souls!

Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* desires?

Between the cause and cure of my disease? Prior.

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times.

*Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought

Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:

Our vast conceptions by swelling brought,

Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought.

*Denham.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

**INFINITELY**. *adv.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite.

*Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,

To whom I am so *infinitely* bound.

*Shakespeare.*

The king saw that contrivance it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have.

*Boaden, Hen. VII.*

*Infinitely* the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article.

*Rogers.*

**INFINITENESS**. *n. s.* [from *infinite*.] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The coming of his history, the realness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his woes, were but among the weakest threads of his net.

*Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightyness, and asperse that infinite distance between his influences and our weaknesses.

*Bp. Taylor.*

**INFINITESIMAL**. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

The notion or idea of an *infinitesimal* quantity, as it is an object simply apprehended by the mind, hath been already considered.

*Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 12.*

**INFINITIVE**. *adj.* [*infinitus*, Fr. *infinitus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely.

*Clarke, Lat. Grammar.*

The mode is the manner of representing the being, action, or passion. When it is simply declared, or a question is asked concerning it, it is called the indicative mode. — When it is barely expressed, without any limitation of person or number, it is called the *infinitive*.

*Leath, Introduct. Eng. Grammar.*

**INFINITUDE**. *n. s.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar

Stood rull'd, stood vast *infinite* confusion'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinite* be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the impossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinite*; yet that impossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished.

*Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinite* of distinctions.

*Addison, Spect.*

**INFINITY**. *n. s.* [*infinité*, French, *infinitas*, Lat.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited quantities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other.

*Raleigh, Hist.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss.

*Hooker.*

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties.

*Broom, Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produces an *infinity* of bad symptoms.

*Abraham on Diet.*

**INFIRM**. *adj.* [*infirmus*, French, *infirmus*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;

A poor, infirm, weak, and despis'd old man.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done;

Look not again, I dare not.

— *Infirm* of purpose;

Give us the dagger.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

That on my bed all might be visited,

Thy frailty, and *infirmus* sex, forgiven;

To me committed, and by me exp'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who first upon false principles, stands upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who falls in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls.

*South.*

**TO INFIRM**. *v. a.* [*infirmus*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points.

The spleen is unjustly introduced to incarnate the scissior side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INFIRMARY**. *n. s.* [*infirmierie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick.

Those buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirmus*, if any special person should be sick.

*Boon.*

**INFIRMATIVE**. *adj.* [*infirmatif*, French.] Weakening; enfeebling; disannulling.

*Catgrave, and Sherwood.*

**INFIRMITY**. *n. s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

*Infirmity.*

Which waits upon worn times, hath something wild

His wild ability.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,

That warranteth by law to be thy privilege;

I am with child, ye bloody homicides.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If he had done or said any thing more, he drew their worship to think it was his *infirmity*.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and his mortal immortality.

*Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*; But Brutus needs mine greater than they are.

*Shakespeare.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest.

*Clarendon.*

How difficult it is to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it.

*Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if he be joined with his disease some special accident in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may.

Sometimes the races of man may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth.

*Temple.*

**INFIRMNESS**. *n. s.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmities* and insufficiency of the peripneustic doctrine.

*Dugli.*

To INFLU<sup>x</sup>. v. a. [*influo*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two strings inflam'd are,  
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceed  
far.

I never lov'd myself,  
Till now, inflam'd, I behold myself,  
Drawn in the flattering table of her eye.

Immorable, inflam'd, and frozen round.

That sting inflam'd, within her haughty mind,  
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd.

The fatal dart a ready passage found,  
And deep within her heart inflam'd the wound.

To INFLAME. v. a. [*inflammo*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold,  
with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me,  
and with the coldness inflames a world of fire  
within me.

Its waves of torrent fire inflam'd with rage.

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was inflam'd towards her.

3. To fire with passion.

Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of highest design,  
Purs on swift wings.

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy  
inflames his crimes.

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us,  
or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice  
the one to the whetting and inflaming of the other.

To INFLAME. v. n. To grow hot, angry and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesicular are oppress, they inflame.

INFLAMER. n. s. [from *inflame*.] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great inflamer, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.

INFLAMMABILITY. n. s. [from *inflam-mable*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtle inflammables.

Choler is the most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its inflammability, it is called a sulphur.

INFLAMMABLE. adj. [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples are all inflammable.

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INFLAMMABLENESS. n. s. [from *inflam-mable*.] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the inflammableness of bodies.

INFLAMMATION. n. s. [*inflammatio*, Lat.; *inflammation*, Fr.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men.

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extended not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its inflammation.

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first laid; whereas the inflammation of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish.

3. [In chirurgery.] Inflammation is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual.

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an inflammation of the burning.

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindles our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new inflammations to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards him.

INFLAMMATORY. adj. [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.

An inflammatory fever hurried him out of this life in three days.

To INFLATE. v. a. [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To swell with wind.

The muscles are inflated in time of rest, appears to the very eyes in the faces of children.

Vapours are no other than inflated vesicles of water.

2. To puff up mentally.

Will not admit, that art herself should show by others' fingers; but the mind inflates.

3. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chaf'd the mud'rous fow.

With brazen trumpets and inflated box,  
To klude Mars with military sounds,  
Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious hounds.

INFLATION. n. s. [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate*.]

1. The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, inflations and tumours of the belly are signs of a plegmatick constitution.

2. The state of being mentally puffed up; conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works, in them it would appear inflation.

To INFLUENT. v. a. [*influo*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct, While they a thousand other ways reject?

What makes them this one way their race direct, While they a thousand other ways reject?

What makes them this one way their race direct, While they a thousand other ways reject?

What makes them this one way their race direct, While they a thousand other ways reject?

What makes them this one way their race direct, While they a thousand other ways reject?

What makes them this one way their race direct, While they a thousand other ways reject?

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies?

And are they not reflected, refracted, and inflected by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances?

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or influences of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil.

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the inflection of his voice, who first uttered them as his own, is that which gives the very essence of instruments available to eternal life.

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers inflections and variations, makes divers dialects.

INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.] Having the power of bending.

To manifest the invisible veins of the air.

INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.] Having the power of bending.

To manifest the invisible veins of the air.

INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.] Bent; turned.

David's right-handmen became inflamed and crooked.

INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.] Bent; turned.

INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.] Bent; turned.

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INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.] Bent; turned.

INFLUENT. n. s. [*influentia*, Lat.] Bent; turned.

What cease could wish, what hand inflict this dire disgrace? *Dryden, Aen.*

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or inflicted by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*

**INFLECTER**, *n. s.* [from *inflect*.] One who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the inflector. *Gen. of the Tongue.*

**INFLECTION**, *n. s.* [from *inflect*.]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our directors

Dead to inflection, to themselves are dead;

And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual inflection. *South.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to mischief

Of righteous Job, then cruelly to afflict him

With all inflections? But his patience won. *Milton, P. R.*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal inflections? *Rogers.*

His several inflections are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

**INFLECTIVE** *adj.* [inflective, Fr. from *inflect*.] Imposing a punishment. *Sherwood.*

**INFLUENCE**, *n. s.* [influence, Fr.; *influen*, Lat.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

Canst thou bind the sweet influence of Pleiades,

or loose the bands of Orion? *Jac. xxviii. 31.*

Touching the pretended decay of the heavenly bodies in regard to their influence.

*Haleswell on Providence, p. 103.*

The sacred influence of light appears. *Milton, P. L.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;

Their influence dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed

by *into*; now, less properly, by *upon*.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth

not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such influence hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his influence into the very essence of

all things, without which influence of Deity sup-  
porting them, their utter annihilation could not  
cluse but follow. *Hooke.*

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a  
greater influence upon his own content than all the  
constellations and planets of the firmament.

*Ry. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.

*Milton, P. L.*

Religion hath so great an influence upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only

out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another  
world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity.

*Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thor-  
oughly digested, has a bad influence on our affairs.

*Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present in-  
fluence upon them, but not produce a lasting  
effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest influence, this  
obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

**TO INFLUENCE** *v. a.* [from the noun.

Addison has used the following expres-  
sion: "To influence the reader with pity and  
compassion towards them." *Spect.*

No. 357. Upon which bishop Hurd

justly remarks, that it is hard and scarcely  
allowable. "When we use influence,

as a verb," he says, "we use it absolute-  
ly; as, such considerations influenced him;

that is, had an effect or influence upon  
him; without specifying the effect pro-  
duced. He had expressed himself better,

if he had said, to fill the reader's  
mind with; or, to engage the reader's  
passion." To act upon with directive or  
impulsive power; to modify to any pur-  
pose; to guide or lead to any end.

These experiments succeed after the same man-  
ner in vacuum as in the open air, and therefore  
are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the at-  
mosphere. *Newton, Opticks.*

This standing revelation was attested in the  
most solemn and credible manner; and is suffi-  
cient to influence their faith and practice, if they  
attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the viola-  
tion of one law, broken through; and the principle  
which influenced their obedience has lost its effi-  
cacy on them. *Rogers.*

**INFLUENT**, *adj.* [influent, Lat.] Flowing

in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well  
as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between  
the influent fluids and vascular solids.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INFLUENTIAL**, *adj.* [from influence.] Exer-  
ting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be embelied  
by these created globes, whose influential emis-  
sions are interrupted by the interposal of the be-  
nighted element. *Glenville.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporeal  
machine, on the most sublimed intellectual, are  
dangerously influential. *Glenville.*

**INFLUENTIALLY**, *adv.* [from influential.]

In a manner so as to direct.

Embrace not the upstart and blind side of  
opinions, but that which looks most judiciously  
and influentially unto goodness. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 3.*

**INFLUX**, *n. s.* [influxus, Lat.]

1. A set of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be, in the foot-  
steps of nature, any such transmission and influx  
of immaterial virtues, and what the force of im-  
agination is, either upon the body in general, or  
upon another body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If once contracted in a systole, by the influx of  
the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in  
without let, doth it not always remain so. *Ray on the Creation.*

An elastic fibre, like a bow, the more extended,  
it restores itself with the greater force; if the  
spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive  
as to the influx of the liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this; and the influx  
of the knowledge of God, in relation to this ever-  
lasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale, Orig. of Monkism.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is  
now not used.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the  
continued influx of the divine will and power, a  
state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet  
they have a great influx upon rivers, ponds, and  
lakes. *Hale.*

**INFLUXION**, *n. s.* [influxus, Lat.] Infu-  
sion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state  
which is most susceptible of divine infusion.

*Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.*

**INFLUXIOUS**, *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influen-  
tial. Not used.

The moon hath an *influvius* power to make  
impressions upon their humours. *Hevelius, Eng. Trav.*

**INFLUXIVE**, *adj.* [influxus, Lat.] Har-  
ing influence. Not now in use.

He is the *influvius* head, who both governs the  
whole body, and every member which is any way  
servicable to the body.

*Malacthor, Inauguration Sermon, (1642), p. 9.*

**TO INFOLD**, *v. a.* [in and fold.] To in-  
volve; to enwrap; to enclose with in-  
volutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *infold*

With greedy paws, and over all did spread

His golden wings. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Noble Ilanquo, let me *infold* thee

And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare

The parents' love, the tender nurse's care?

Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,

*Infold* his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with

food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*.

*Pope.*

**TO INFOLiate**, *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.]

To cover with leaves. Not much used,

but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp

about him with unnumber'd leaves. *Hosell.*

**TO INFORM**, *v. a.* [informer, Fr. *in-*

*formare*, Lat.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*

With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milton, P. L.*

Let others better mould the running mass

Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;

And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden, Aen.*

As from chaos, huddled and deform'd,

The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps

That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*

This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden and Lee.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul

*informs*, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* these limbs, the king

reply'd.

Well to deserve be all my cares *inform'd*.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new know-  
ledge; to acquaint. Before the thing  
communicated was anciently put with;  
now generally of; sometimes in, I know  
not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds with some  
method of reducing the laws into their original  
causes. *Hooke.*

I have this present evening from my sister

been well *informed* of them, and with cautions.

*Shakespeare.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn.

*Milton, P. L.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *in-*

formed his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *in-*

forms us of, but from wrong applying our notions.

*Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more  
than they know, yet I may give them the occasion  
to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the  
beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently  
*inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will  
never take the pains to employ his faculties to *in-*

form himself of them. *Locke.*

To understand the commonwealth, and religion, is enough : few *inform* themselves in these to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing*, or beautiful. *Brownie, Notes on the Med.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts, xiv. 1.*

To *INFORM*, *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs* Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

*INFORM*, *adj.* [*informe*, *Fr.* *informis*, Lat.] A proper word. See what is said under *ENORM*. Shapeless; ugly.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*  
Bleak craggy, and naked hills,  
And the whole prospect so *informe* and rude.

*Cotton, Wanderer of the Woods, (1681.) p. 76.*  
*INFORMAL*, *adj.* [*in* and *formal*.]

1. Irregular ; not competent ; out of character ; out of the senses. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says ; omitting the second application of the word, whence also *informality*.

These poor *informal* women are no more But instruments of some more mighty member, That set them on. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

2. Irregular ; contrary to established forms.

The clerk, that returns it, shall be fined for his *informal* return. *Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr. P. II. ch. 23.*

*INFORMALITY*, *n. s.* [*from informal*.]  
Want of attention to established forms.

I thought the *informality* was, that since it is related to the passing of lands, it was not counter-signed by you, as others of that nature are.

*Hew. E. of Gloucestre to the Ld. Treas. (1686.) Let. i. 185.*

*INFORMALLY*, *adv.* [*from informal*.] Irregularly ; without attention to proper form.

*INFORMATIVE*, *adj.* [*informatus*, Lat.] Having power to animate.

Many [souls] put out their force *informative*, In their inferior corporeity.

*Morse, Song of the Soul, l. ii. 24.*  
*INFORMANT*, *n. s.* [*French*.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watson.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

*INFORMATION*, *n. s.* [*informatio*, Lat. *from inform*.]

1. Intelligence given ; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,  
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,  
And beat the messenger who bids beware  
Of what it is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *Smith, Sermon.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

*INFORMED*, *adj.* [*informé*, *Fr.* 'un*in*formed', *Colgrave*.] Not formed ; imperfectly formed.

After Nilus' inundation,  
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe find  
*informed* in the mud on which the sunne bath  
shyn'd. *Sylvaer, F. Q. iii. 8.*

Conception, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed*.

*Rp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. 2. C. 3.*  
*INFORMER*, *n. s.* [*from inform*.]

1. That which informs or animates.

*Informer* of the planetary train,  
Without whose quickening glance their emburied  
orbs  
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead !  
*Thomson, (of the Sun,) Summer.*

2. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biased by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to choose his *informer*. *Swift.*

3. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,  
Nor spy *informer* watch these words to draw  
Within the reach of treason.

*Informers* are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

*INFORMIDABLE*, *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared ; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb  
Heroic built, though of terrestrial mold ;  
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound.

*Milton, P. L.*  
*INFORMITY*, *n. s.* [*from informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion ; but this *informity* no *informity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

*INFORMOUS*, *adj.* [*informe*, *Fr.* *informis*, Lat.] Shapeless ; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

*INFORTUNATE*, *adj.* [*infortuné*, *Fr.* *infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. See *UNFORTUNATE*, which is commonly used.

Dr. Johnson says. Formerly, it may be added, *infortunate* was the common word. It is in the old vocabulary of Huloet. And Chaucer uses it.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortuné*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon, Rem. VII.*

A most *infortunate* chance ! for had she come safe to port, she had been the richest ship that ever came into the Thames.

*Hewell, Lett. i. v. 49.*  
*INFORTUNATELY*, *adv.* [*from infortuné*, Lat.] Unhappily ; unskillfully. *Huloet.*

Destructive rocks, upon which most of the unseasoned youth — do *infortunately* split.

*Memoirs of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, (1692.) p. 7.*  
*INFORTUNE*, *n. s.* [*infortune*, *Fr.* *misfortune*.] Not in use.

He concluded to go to Rome, and declare his *infortune* to his said friend.

*Sir T. Elliot, Gov. Sol. 131. b.*

To *INFRAC'T*, *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. Not used.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,  
With wild infracted course and lessen'd roar,  
It gains a safer bed. *Thomson, Summer.*

*INFRAC'TION*, *n. s.* [*infractio*, *Fr.* *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking ; breach ; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath  
Punish'd the *infractio* of my former faith.

*Wallar.*  
The wolves, pretending an *infractio* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their dogs.

*L'Estrange.*  
*INFRAC'TOR*, *n. s.* [*from infracti*.] A breaker ; a violator.

Who shall be depository of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them ?

*Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 563.*  
To *INFRANCHISE*, *v. a.* To set free from slavery. See *TO ENFRANCHISE*, and its derivatives.

Who were full, now serve for bread ;  
Those who serv'd, *infranchised*.

*Sonnet, Paraph. 1 Sm. ii.*  
*INFRANGIBLE*, *adj.* [*in* and *frangible*.]

Not to be broken.

The primitive gems are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compact and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Chryme.*

*INFREQUENCY*, *n. s.* [*infrequency*, old *Fr.* See *INFREQUENCY*.] Rarity ; uncommonness.

Is it solitude and *infrequency* of visitation ?

*Rp. Hist. Fr. Prisoner, § 4.*  
*INFREQUENT*, *adj.* [*infrequent*, old *Fr.* *infrequentia*, Lat.] Uncommonness ; rarity.

Either through devotedness, or *infrequency*, or mere formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God.

*Young, Sermon. (1678.) p. 18.*  
The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects made her yield.

*Brownie, Notes on the Odyssey.*  
*INFREQUENT*, *adj.* [*infrequent*, *Fr.* *infrequentia*, Lat.] Rare ; uncommon.

The act *whereof* is at this day *infrequent* or out of use among all sorts of men.

*Tr. Elph. Grev. fol. 193. b.*  
A spring and *infrequent* shipwreck of him.  
The deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.

*Waldron, Lett. of Nat. § 1. 5.*  
To *INFREQUENT*, *v. a.* Not to frequent ; to desert.

The streets were *infrequent*, shop-windows shut up.

*A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1625.*  
To *INFRIGIDATE*, *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill ; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass.

*Boyle.*  
*INFRIGATION*, *n. s.* [*from to infrigidate*.] The act of rendering cold.

Mulan de Bourignon — used to boast, that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. The scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigation* ; and took occasion from it to rally her, rather than admire her virtue.

*Trotter, N. 125.*  
To *INFRINGE*, *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

1. To violate ; to break laws or contracts.



Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,  
If the first man that did th' edict infringe,  
Had answer'd him for his deed.

Shakespeare, *Moss. for Moss.*  
Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right  
As king, and thus submit myself to fight.

Waller.

2. To destroy; to hinder.

Homilies, bring plain and popular instructions,  
do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but weak.

Huoker.

Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she  
From all that *may* *infringe* delight is free.

Waller.

**INFRI'NGEMENT.** *n. s.* [from *infringe*.] A breach; a violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is.

Clerendon.

**INFRI'NGER.** *n. s.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution.

Alfidge, *Parergon.*

**INFRU'GAL.\*** *adj.* [in and *frugal*.] Not frugal; extravagant; careless.

What should betray them to such *infrugal* expenses of time, I can give no account without making severe reflexions on their discretion.

Goodman, *Wint. Ev. Conference*, (1720.), p. 21.

**INFUM'ED.\*** *adj.* [infumatus, from in and fumus, smoke, Lat.] Dried in smoke.

Cockeram.

Let them no more produce their *infused* titles, nor the walls of their churches which time hath covered with try and more; these are but feeble arguments to combat with a faith, which hath been from the beginning. We care not if our walls be new, so that our doctrine be ancient.

Huget, *Serm.* (1658), p. 177.

**INFUNDIBULIFORM.** *n. s.* [infundibulum and forma, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tunfish.

**INFURRIATE** *adj.* [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging.

At the other bore, with touch of fire Dilated and *infuriate*.

Milton, *P. L.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,  
The *infuriate* bill forth shoots the pillar'd flame.

Thomson.

**TO INFU'RIATE.\*** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render insane; to fill with rage or fury.

Like those curis of entangled snakes, with which Erinyas is said to have *infuriated* Athens and Iro.

Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 322.

They tore the reputation of the clergy by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives.

Durke on a *Respect Peace*.

**INFUSCA'TION.** *n. s.* [infuscatus, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening.

**TO INFU'SE.** *v. a.* [infuser, Fr. *infusus*, Lat.]

1. To pour in; to insill.  
Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves  
Into the trunks of men.

Shakespeare, *Mech. of Ven.*

My early misters, now my ancient muse,  
That strong Circen liquor cease t' *infuse*,  
Wherewith thou didst insinuate my youth.

Dryden.

Why should he desire to have qualities  
into his soo which himself never possessed?

Swift.

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts  
Of our first parents all the rules of good,  
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all hearts  
That ever were before, or since the flood.

Devins.

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;  
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse.

Racconson.

He *infus'd*  
Bad influence into the unwary breast.

Milton, *P. L.*

*Infuse* into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them reconverted.

Milton on Education.

Must must be with money bought;  
She therefore, upon second thought,  
*Infus'd*, yet as it were by stealth,  
Some small regard for state and wealth.

Swift.

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar.

Racon, *Not. Hist.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together.

Racon, *Not. Hist.*

5. To inspire with. Not used.  
Thou didst smile,  
*Infused* with a fortitude from heav'n.

Shakespeare, *Tempest.*

*Infuse* his breast with magnanimity,  
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms.

Shakespeare.

**INFU'SE.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Infusion. Not in use.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright  
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,  
That may my rhymes with sweet *infuse* embrew.

Spenser, *Hymns.*

**INFU'SER.\*** *n. s.* [from *infuse*.] He who pours into the mind.

The sole *infuser* of grace.

Dr. White, *Serm.* (1615), p. 33.

**INFU'SIBLE.** *adj.* [from *infuse*.] 1. Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them.

Hammond.

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

Vitification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

**INFU'SION.** *n. s.* [infusio, French, *infusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.  
Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebrewisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ.

Aldison.

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things, which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory.

Huoker.

3. Suggestion; whisper.  
They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*.

Clerendon.

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men.

Swift.

4. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. Bacon.

5. The liquor made by infusion.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have fine spirits, repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener.

Bacon.

**INFU'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorised.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,  
And sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man.

Thomson.

**ING.\*** See **INGE.**

**INGATE.** *n. s.* [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in. An old word.

One noble person—stoppeh the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his beck.

Spenser on Ireland.

**INGANNATION.** *n. s.* [ingannare, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.

Whence shall weighe their reasons, either from the root of devil in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity.

Brown.

**INGATHERING.** *n. s.* [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.

Leviti, xxiii, 16.

**INGE†** *n. s.* [Ing, Saxen; ing, Danish; eng, Swed.] A common pasture or meadow.

In the names of places, *inge* signifies a meadow from the Saxen *ing*, of the same import.

Glosson's Camden.

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain common fields, incles, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.

Journal of H. of C. (1773), vol. xxiv, p. 154.

**INGE'LABEL.\*** *adj.* [ingelablis, Latin.] That cannot be frozen.

Cockeram.

**TO INGE'MINATE.\*** *v. a.* [ingemino, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

She yet *ingeminates*

The last of sounds, and what she hears relates.

Saunders, *Orid. B. 3.*

They *ingeminated* a dolorous requiem to their brother's carcass. Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 118.

Which song she takes occasion to *ingeminate*, in the second chorus, upon the sight of a work of Neptune's.

B. Jonson, *Maynes*.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace.

Clarendon.

**INGE'MINATE.\*** *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Redoubled.

It is an *ingeminate* expression of helping us in our labours. Ep. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer, § 18.

**INGEMINATION.\*** *n. s.* [in and geminatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

To make it more effectual by *ingemination*, he saith, Abba, Father.

Walsley, *Life of Christ*, (1615), B. 4. b.

That sacred *ingemination*, Amen, Amen.

Frosty, *Dippers Digt.* p. 160.

Happiness is the language of all; and that which adds to the contentment it is happiness with an echo or *ingemination*.

Holdsworth, *Inaug. Serm.* Camb. p. 2.

**TO INGE'NDER.\*** *v. a.* To produce. See **TO ENGENER.**

High conceits *ingendering* pride. Milton, *P. L.*

**TO INGE'NE.\*** *v. n.* To come together; to join.

The council of Trent, and the Spanish inquisition, ingathering together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgatory indexes. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

INGEN'DRER.\* See ENGEN'DRER.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be ingenerable and incurable.

TO INGENERATE.\* *v. a.* [ingenero, Lat.] To beget; to produce.

A natural ceremony both to express and ingenerate, or increase, this lowliness of disposition. *Metc. Disc. xli.*

Those noble habits are ingenerated in the soul; as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

Virtues are ingenerated in our souls, by due submission of this will to the Divine Will. *Spiritual Conflict, (1658.) P. l. p. 51.*

INGEN'ERATE. } *adj.* [ingeneratus, Lat.]

INGEN'ERATED. } *adj.* [ingeneratus, Lat.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities ingenerate in his judgement or nature. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

In divers children their ingenerate and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton on Education.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and ingenerated forefathers. *Brown.*

INGEN'IOUS.\* *adj.* [ingenius, Fr. ingenious, Latin.] This word, in our old writers, is often improperly used for ingenious. The complaint was made by Coles in his dictionary, 1677. But the confusion continued till the beginning of the last century. Mr. Reed says, that in the first edition of the Spectator, it occurs: "A parent who forces a child of a liberal and ingenious spirit." No. 437. So Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, speaks of "Mr. Dodwell's pleasant and ingenious countenance." Pegge, Anonym. iv. 52.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. "The perulous boy, Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable. *Shakespeare.*

Our ingenious friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more ingenious men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense, That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract. *Shakespeare.*

INGEN'IOUSLY. *adv.* [from ingenious.]

Wittily; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too ingeniously politic. *Temple.*

INGEN'IOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from ingenious.]

Wittiness; subtlety; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of ingeniousness there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGEN'ITIZ. *adj.* [ingenitus, Lat.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

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Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *tabula rasa*; and that notions are not ingenerate, and imparted by the finger of Nature, but by the later and more languid impression of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this ingenuis, moving force, That makes them always downward take their course. *Blackmore.*

INGENU'ITY. *n. s.* [ingenuité, French, from ingenuus.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed ingenuity. *Wotton.*

My consistory I to the planets give; My trust, to them who at the court do live; Miosa ingenuity and openness

To jesuits; to buffoons my penitence. *Dennis.*

I know not whether it be more shame or worse, that men can so put off ingenuity, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Gos. of the Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his ingenuity, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [From ingenious.] Wit; invention; genius; subtlety; acuteness.

These are but the ingenuities of wit, and become not the genius of manly ingenuity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The antient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the ingenuity of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glenville.*

Such acts have neither parts nor wit, ingenuity of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity, and how much so honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [ingenius, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear: but the glory of an ingenious mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an ingenious and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton on Education.*

If an ingenious detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Selection, as it preserves privacy, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor ingenious liberties. *King Charles.*

INGEN'OUSLY. *adv.* [from ingenious.]

Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingeniously I speak, No blame belongs to thee. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less ingeniously confessed, that those which held and persecuted persons of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will ingeniously confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

INGEN'OUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from ingenious.]

Openness; fairness; candour.

There seems to have been no occasion for the equivocal word "ingenuity" to distinguish

between "openness" and "dissimulation," while we have the term *ingenuus* to answer the purpose distinctly. *Pegge, Anecd. Eng. Lang.*

INGENY. *n. s.* [ingenium, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not now in use.

Watters of the production of his ingeny comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

TO INGE'ST. *v. a.* [ingestus, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that Iron, ingested, receiveth in the belly of the ostridge no alteration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extended, Through which ingested meats with ease descended. *Blackmore.*

INGESTION. *n. s.* [from ingest.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily ingestion of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLE.\* *n. s.* [probably from igniculus, dimin. of ignis, Lat. a sparkle of fire.

Dr. Jamieson notices the Gael, *ingael*, which has been rendered, *fire*.] Fire, or flame: a blaze. North. Ray, Yorkshire Glossary, and Grose. "Engle, or

ingle-wood, signifies wood for firing." Ritson, Anc. Popular Poet. *Englewood*, or *Ingelwood*, is the name of a forest in Cumberland. An *ingle* of sticks is a common expression in Cumberland.

INGLORIOUS\* *adj.* [inglorius, Lat.]

1. Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Let rear four them about to Egypt, countless Inglorious life with servitude. *Milton, P. L.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howard.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home, I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*

2. Regardless of glory; insensible to the charms of glory; unambitious.

Great Julius, whom now all the world admires, The more he grew in years, the more inflam'd With glory, yet desire he had liv'd so long Inglorious. *Milton, P. R.*

My next desire is, void of care and strife, To lead a soft, secure, *inglorious* life. *Dryden, Georg.*

INGLORIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from inglorius.]

With ingominy; with want of glory.

Herod Archelaus died *ingloriously* at Vienna in Austria. *Lee, Biogr. of Br. Emu. (1614.) p. 23.*

Fride and revere broke his heart, and so he [Boniface the eighth] there died *ingloriously*. *Mary in the Seven Churches, p. 63.*

This was the chief of errors, Reprehend it not *ingloriously* in home. *Pope.*

Their flaming courage being *ingloriously* extinguish'd. *Shakespeare, v. 31. Dy. Winton's Edict.*

INGLO'IOUSNESS.\* *n. s.* [from inglorius.]

State of being inglorious.

Seeing the outward meanness, poverty, and *ingloriousness* of his life and death. *Bp. Gauden, Hierarchy, (1655.) p. 306.*

TO INGO'ROE.\* See TO ENGORGE.

INGOOT.\* *n. s.* [ingot, French; or from ingegoten, melted, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.

— *Ingot*, q. d. *inguten*, from *in* and Goth. *gieta*, *Si. giuta*, fundere. *Serenius*. Chaucer uses *ingot*, repeatedly, for a mould for casting ingots.] A mass of metal.

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;  
For like an ass, whose back's with ingots bound,  
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,  
And death unloadeth thee. *Shaksp. Mous. for Mous.*  
Within the circle arms and tripod lie,  
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high.

*Dryden, Æn.*  
Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold,  
intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Præf.*

To INGRA'FE. v. a. [*in* and *graff*.]

To INGRA'FT. v. a. [*in* and *graff*.]

1. To propagate trees by incision.

Not are to ingraft how the valleys alike in all  
How to ingraft, how to inoculate. *Mary, Virgil.*  
2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the  
stock of another; as, he ingrafted an  
apple upon a crab.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not  
native.

All his works on me,  
Good, or not good, ingraft; my merit those  
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.  
*Milton, P. L.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;  
This fellow would ingraft a foreign name  
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural stir  
after knowledge ingrafted in us. *Hooker.*  
'Tis great pity till the noble Moor  
Should hazard such a place as his own second.  
With one of an ingraft infirmity. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Ingraffed love be hearts to Cassio.

*Shakspere, Jul. Cæs.*

INGRA'FMENT. n. s. [*from ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'INED.\* adj. [*from grain*.] Dyed

in grain; deeply indixed.

Ingrain'd habits, they'd with often dips,  
Are not so soon discoloured. *Morison, Source of Vill. i. 4. (1599).*

'Tis an ingrained, rational, and judicious nor-  
row. *Norris, Lett. on his Niece's Death.*

INGRA'PPLED.\* adj. [*from grapple*.] See

TO ENGRAFFLE. Seized on; twisted

together.

Two lions—

With their armed paws ingrappled dreadfully.

*Dryden, Polyd. S. 12.*

INGRA'FE† } adj. [*ingratus*, Lat.]

INGRA'TEFUL† } *ingrat*, French. In-

grate is proper, but *ingrateful* less

proper than *ungrateful*. Dr. Johnson.—

Accordingly Dr. Johnson gives but a

solitary example of *ingrateful*, and that

under the second definition. Yet no

word has been more in use, by our

best writers, in both senses, than *in-*

*grateful*.]

1. *Ungrateful*; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,

Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather

Than pity note how much. *Shakspere, Coriol.*

And you degenerate, you ingrate revolt.

*Shakspere.*

No man could be so impudently ingrate.

*Younger Prother's Apology, (1655.) p. 55.*

So will fall

He and his faithless progeny; whose fault?

Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me

All he could have: I made him just to fall.

Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.

*Milton, P. L.*

It is the love, it is the recompence

Of mine to thee, *ingrateful* Eve? *Milton, P. L.*

*Ingrateful* and treacherous guests to their best

friends and entertainers.

*Milton, Obscure on the Art. of Peace.*

He found that city which he had saved so in-  
grateful. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 445.*

He proved extremely false and *ingrateful* to her.

*History, vol. iv. Lett. xxviii.*

Perfidious and ingrate!

His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or in-  
grate to the hearing, may receive light by that

which is pleasing and grateful to the sight.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How ingrate soever it (as a *scævola*) may seem

at first, yet by it becomes sufficiently pleasant.

*Sir T. Herbert, Treat. p. 118.*

No *ingrateful* food.

*Milton, P. L.*

Few would venture upon the *ingrateful* office

of reproving. *Goodman, Wint. Ec. Conf. p. iii.*

He was never suspected—in the least degree

to dissimile his own opinions or thoughts, how

*ingrateful* soever it often proved.

*Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 68.*

INGRA'TEFULLY.\* adv. [*from ingrat*.]

Ungratefully; without gratitude.

Sir Robert Carew, her near kinsman, and

whose family and himself she (Queen Elizabeth)

had raised from the degree of a mean gentleman

to high honour in title and place, most *ingrate-*

fully did catch at her last breath, to carry it to

the rising sun then in Scotland.

*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James, p. 2.*

INGRA'TEFULNESS.\* n. s. [*from ingrat*.]

Unthankfulness.

INGRA'TELY.\* adv. [*from ingrate*.] Un-

gratefully.

Not may we woeher or forget, *ingrately*,

The heaven of silver that was sent but lately

From Ferdinand, &c.

*Schwyter, Du Bart. 1621, p. 135.*

TO INGRA'TIATE† v. a. [*in* and *gratia*,

Lat.]

1. To put in favour; to recommend to

kindness. It has with before the per-

son whose favour is sought, Dr. Johnson

says; and accordingly the examples,

which he gives, are only of *ingratiate*

with. Hammond and Scott use it also

with *to*.

They will be fit helms for such hatchets:—to

humour them, and *ingratiate* themselves.

*Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655.) p. 503.*

They endeavour, with all manner of address, to

render their company acceptable and diverting; so

when they have thus *ingratiated* themselves,

if you speak of any of our books or devices,

they will with a slighting accent tell you, they are

not worth their minding.

*The Missionary, Art. Discovered, (1688.) p. 18.*

The managers make, who would *ingratiate* them-

selves with their sovereign than promote his real

service, accommodate his counsels to his incli-

nations. *Spectator.*

2. To recommend; to render easy; ap-

plied to things.

What difficulty would it not *ingratiate* to us?

*Hammond, Works, iv. 564.*

When once we come to feel the good effects

of those duties in our natures, how fast our lusts

do decline, our dispositions mend, and all our

graces improve: In the use of them, the sense of

this will mightily endear and *ingratiate* them to

us. *Scott, Christian Verb. i. 4.*

INGRA'TIATING.\* n. s. [*from verb*.]

Recommendation; the act of putting in

favour.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards  
of such *ingratiating* with the people. *King Charles.*  
Which had been a very great indolence and  
ingratiating to women of greatest quality.

*Bp. Taylor, Arif. Handson. p. 176.*

INGRA'TITUDE† n. s. [*ingratitude*, French;

and *gratitude*. It is not often used

in the plural. Nor has Dr. Johnson

given an example of it in that number.

Shakspere affords one.] Retribu-

tion of evil for good; unthankful-

ness.

*Ingratitude*! thou marble-hearted fiend,

More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child,

Than the sea monster. *Shakspere, A. Lear.*

Time hath, my friend, a walk at his back,

Wherein he puts aims for oblivion,

A great-sid'd monster of *ingratitude*.

*Shakspere, Tr. and Cress.*

*Ingratitude* is abhorred both by God and man,

and vengeance attends those that repay evil for

good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd

In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;

One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they

mour'd. *Dryden.*

TO INGRA'VE.\* v. a. [*from grave*.] To

bury. See the fourth sense of TO

ENGRAVE.

Thy corps, as in the custom old,

With thy forefathers doth not lie *ingrave*'d.

*Campan, Rhyer. (1615.) sign. C. 5.*

TO INGRA'VIDATE.\* v. a. [*gravitatus*,  
Latin.] To imprecate; to make pro-

lifick.

They may be so pregnant and *ingravitated* with

lustful thoughts, that they may as it were die in

travail, because they cannot be delivered.

*Fuller, Holy State, p. 35.*

TO INGRE'AT† v. a. [*from great*.] To

make great.

It appeareth, that there is, in all things, a desire

to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.

*Fotherley, Alchem. (1692.) p. 174.*

As some are gentle and benign, so some others,

to *ingreat* themselves, might strain more than the

strong will bear.

*Abp. Aldrich, Speech in Rushworth's Collect. v. 455.*

INGRE'DIENT. n. s. [*ingredient*, French;

*ingrediens*, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting

of different materials. It is commonly

used of the simples of a medicine.

The element is made of divers *ingredients*,

whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon

the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

So deep the power of these *ingredients* pierc'd,

Even to the inmost seat of mental sight,

That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,

Sunk down, and all his spirits became extanc'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

By this way of analysis we may proceed from

compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to

the forces producing them; and in general, from

effects to their causes, and from particular causes

to more general ones, till the argument end in the

more general.

I have often wonder'd, that learning is not

thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a

woman of quality or fortune. *Addison, Guardian.*

Pure, knowledge, and experience, are excellent

*ingredients* in a public character. *Boswell.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal

fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used by Temple with *into*, pro-

perly, but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient* into any other dis-

temper. *Temple.*

**INGRESS.** *n. s.* [*ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

These air bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

**INGRESSIO.** *n. s.* [*ingressio*, French; *ingressio*, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingressio*.

Digby on *Alchem.*

**INGUINAL.** *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands.

Arbutnot.

**TO INGU'LF.** *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*. See *TO ENGULF*.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

Southward through Eden went a river large,  
Nor chang'd his course, but through the sloughy bill

Past'd underneath ingulf'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

Him who discov'ry:  
Me discloses, breaks union, and that day,  
Cast out from God and blessed vision, falls  
Into utter darkness deep ingulf'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

The river flows redundant;

Then rowling back, in his capacious lap

Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerst.

Philo.

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whom they prevail  
or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger.

Hayward.

That we *ingulf* not ourselves too deeply in  
the businesses and pleasures of this life.

Dr. Hopkins, *Exp. on the Lord's Pr.* §c. p. 264.

**TO INGU'RGITATE.** *v. a.* [*ingurgiter*, Fr.; *ingurgito*, Latin.]

1. To swallow down.

*Ingurgitating* sometimes whole half glasses.

Cleveland *Poems*, §c. p. 112.

2. To plunge into; to engulf.

If a man do but see his appetite upon it,  
[pleasure], let him *ingurgitate* himself never so  
deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his  
desire with it.

Fotherby, *Alchem.* (1694), p. 306.

**TO INGU'RGITATE.** *v. n.* To drink largely; to swig.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner,  
than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond  
all measure, as many do.

Burton, *Anat. of Med.* p. 235.

**INGURGITATION.** *n. s.* [*from ingurgitare*.] The act of immoderate swallowing.

Inconveniences always do happen by *ingurgitation* and excessive feedings.

Sir F. Ebor, *Gov. fol.* 191.

Too much abstinence turns vice, and too much  
*ingurgitation* is one of the seven, and at once  
destroys both nature and grace.

Dr. Hall, *Of Contention*, § 13.

**INGU'NSTABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *gusto*, Latin.]

Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment  
be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument  
thereof; for the body of the element is *inguinstable*,  
void of all sapidity, and without any action of the  
tongue, it, by the rosy artery, or wizen, con-  
ducted into the lungs.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

**INHABILE.** *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabile*, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unequalled.

**INHABIL'ITY.** *n. s.* [*inhabilité*, French; "disability, insufficiency, weakness, &c." Cotgrave.] Unskilfulness.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, — *inhability*,  
unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget,  
wisdom prevents.

Burton, *Serm.* i.

**TO INHA'BIT.** *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace, whereby  
Christ *inhabiteth* whom he saveth.

Hooker.

They shall build houses and *inhabit* therein.

Isaiah, lvi. 21.

She shall be *inhabit*ed of devils.

Barnes, *Serm.* i. 35.

**TO INHA'BIT.** *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*.

Milton, *P. L.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;

But grief and wrong secure my fear.

Walker.

**INHABITABLE.** *adj.* [*from inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

All which live

In the *inhabitable* world.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 263.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with sys-  
tems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them.

Lodge.

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of in-  
habitants; not habitable; uninhabitable.

Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing  
Shakespeare. Formerly this was the sole  
explanation of the word in our old lexico-  
graphy. And so Ben Jonson and  
others used it. The earliest use of the  
preceding and present sense of the word  
Dr. Johnson assigns to Locke; but  
Donne, half a century before him, so  
employed it.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,

Or any other ground *inhabitable*.

Shakspeare, *Rich. II.*

**INHABITANCE.** *n. s.* [*from inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify  
a former *inhabitation*.

Corbett, *Serv. of Cornwall*.

No promise of *inhabitation*; neither track of  
beast, nor foot of man. We have searched all  
this rocky desert.

Burton, and *Pl. Sen. Voyages*.

**INHABITANT.** *n. s.* [*from inhabit*.] Dweller;

one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*,  
which were very fair and fat people.

Abbot.

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of  
blackness in any land of regions, it were also  
reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude,  
subjected into the same vicinity of the sun, should  
also partake of the same hue.

Brown.

Lays his supposed love a third

For's given held upon a bird.

And stands am'd' to find his dear

A wild *inhabitant* of the air.

Walker.

What happier natures shrink at with affright,

The hard *inhabitant* contends is right.

Pope.

**INHABITATION.** *n. s.* [*from inhabit*.]

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

None call you it, or universal ground,

As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd!

Milton, *S. A.*

2. The act of inhabiting, or planting with  
dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge  
of the beginning of nations, and of the world's  
*inhabitation*.

Baleg.

The *inhabitation* of the Holy Ghost snaketh a  
temple, as we are informed by the Apostle, "What,  
know ye not that your body is the temple of the  
Holy Ghost which is in you?"

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained  
its *inhabitation* than doubt it.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

**INHABITER.** *n. s.* [*from inhabit*.] One  
that inhabits; a dweller.

We too to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev.* viii. 13.  
The same name is given unto the *inhabiters*, or  
midland *inhabiters*, of this island.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only  
some *inhabit*er in this divine house, but also some  
ruler.

Jerham.

**INHABITRESS.** *n. s.* [*from inhabit*.] A  
female inhabitant.

O inhabitant of the fortress, [in the margin,  
*inhabitress*.]

Jerem. s. 17.

Those *inhabiters* of Saphir, [in the margin, *inhabitress*.]

Micah, i. 11.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the  
gardens.

By. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655), p. 350.

**TO INHA'NE.** See *TO ENHA'NE*.

**TO INHA'LE.** *v. a.* [*inhale*, Latin.] To draw  
in with air; to inspire; opposed to *ex-  
hale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh  
breeze of the evening.

Arbutnot and Pope.

But from the breezy deep the best *inhale*

The fragrant murmurs of the western gale.

Pope, *Ode on the*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,  
*inhaling* the balmy breeze of the evening.

Thomson.

**INHARMONICAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *harmoni-  
cal*.] Discordant. A term in music.

**INHARMONIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.]

Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Castells, though his lines be rough, and his  
numbers *inharmounious*, I could recommend for  
the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the  
looseness, of his thought.

Falcon.

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharm-  
onious*, and shock the ear.

Brown.

**TO INH'E'RE.** *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To  
exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things  
Extreme, and scattering bright, can love *inhære*.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 17.

They do but *inhære* in their subject which sup-  
ports them; their being is a dependence on a  
subject.

Digby on *Medics*.

**INH'E'RENCE.** *n. s.* [*from inherent*.] EX-

**INH'E'RENCE.** } instance in something else,  
so as to be inseparable from it; con-  
junction.

The gift of tongues, after its first infusion by  
the Spirit, might be in a man by habitual  
*inhærence*, as a standing principle or power residing  
in the soul, and enabling it, upon any occasion,  
to express itself in several languages.

South, *Serm.* iii. § 15.

The immensity and *inhærence* of this power in  
Jesus, is evident in this, that he was able to com-  
municate it to whom he pleased.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

It is I that am pleased with beholding his gayety,  
and the gay man in his greatest brevity is only  
pleased because I am pleased with the sight, so  
borrowing his little and imaginary complacency  
from the delight that I have, not from any *inhæ-  
rence* of his own possession.

Dr. Taylor, *Serm.* xviii.

**INH'E'RENT.** *adj.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inherens*,  
Latin.]

1. Existing in something else; so as to be  
inseparable from it.

I will not do't.

Let I surcease to honour mine own truth;

And by my body's action teach my mind

A most *inherent* baseness.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

## 2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. Dryden, *Jun.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-stone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for inherent qualities. Locke.

Animal oil is various according to principles inherent in it. Aristoteli on *Alimenta.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their inherent right. Swift.

The idea of such modes can no more be subsistent than the idea of redness was just now found to be inherent in the blood, or that of distinctness in the brain. Bentley.

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an inherent and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. Bentley.

**INHERENTLY,\*** *adv.* [from *inherent*.] By inherence.

They may assert, that matter hath inherently and essentially such an internal energy. Bentley, *Serm. vii.*

**TO INHERIT.†** *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance. Treason is not inherited, my lord. Shakespeare.

Why all delights are vain; but that most vain, Which, with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain. Shakespeare.

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath, like him, steeled land, measured with excellent good store of fertile sterility. Shakespeare.

Blended are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. St. Mat. v. 5.

The son can receive from his father good things; without enquire, that was voted in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or inherit it, by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. Locke.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can say who has a right to succeed him in it, and inherit it from him. Locke.

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of inheriting, he formed delays. Addison.

2. To possess; to obtain possession of; in Shakespeare. Not used.

This, or else nothing, will inherit her. Shakespeare, *Two Gent. of Ver.*

He, that had wit, would think that I had none, To bury so much gold under a tree, And never after to inherit it. Titus Andronicus.

**INHERITABLE,†** *adj.* [from *inherit*.] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of inheritable estate accrued unto them. Carew.

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not inheritable to him by descent. Heywood.

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it inheritable in one and not in the other? Locke.

**INHERITABLY,\*** *adv.* [from *inheritable*.] By inheritance. Sherwood.

**INHERITANCE, n. s.** [from *inherit*.] 1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the inheritance. Descend unto the daughter. Shakespeare, *Hen. v.*

Is there yet any portion or inheritance for us in our father's house? Gen. xxi. 14.

Claim our just inheritance of old. Milton, *P. L.*

Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I beguile thee Only a sad inheritance? woe? Cowley's, cruel gods! can't all my pains atone, Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? Swift.

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and this we call inheritance. Locke.

5. In Shakespeare, possession. You will rather show our general loves

How you can crown, than spend a fawn upon them, For the inheritance of their loves, and safeguard Of what that want might ruin. Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

**INHERITOR, n. s.** [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a litcher, out of whorish lous. Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritance. Shakespeare.

The very conveyance of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inferior himself have no more? Shakespeare.

Marriage, without consent of parents they do not make void, but they must it in the inheritance; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. Bacon, *New Atlantis.*

**INHERITRESS, n. s.** [from *inherit*.] An heirress; a woman that inherits.

He had given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, inheritress to the duchy of Bretagne. Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

**INHERITRIX,†** *n. s.* [from *inherit*.] An heirress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English. Dr. Johnson.—

The word had formerly also a kind of form between both, viz. *inheritrix*: "Both queens of Scotland, regent and *inheritrix* in our days." Proceedings against Garnet and the late traitors, 1606, sign. E. s. 4. b.

No female Should be *inheritrix* in Salique land. Shakespeare, *Hen. F.*

The foul *inheritrix* of the degs of wrath. Beaumont, *Pygmal.* ix. 52.

**TO INHIRE, v. a.** [*in* and *hired*.] To enclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inhired* in the arms Of the most bloody curser of his harms. Shakspeare.

**INHIREN,†** *n. s.* [*inhirens*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

Neither was this [the gift of prophecy and foretelling future events], in the soul by constant inhesion and habitual abode; but, as we may not easily express it, only by sudden strictures, by transient immissions, and representations of the ideas of things future, to the imagination. In a word, it was in the mind not as an inhabitant, but as a guest. South, *Serm.* iii. 416.

And for a like reason, activity and perceptivity, by which powers alone we discover that there is a substance different from matter, and which is the necessary subject of their inhesion, must be in the mind. Butler on the *Soul*, l. 928.

**INHIREN,†** *n. s.* [*inhirens*, Latin.] A gaping after; a great desire.

An *inhirens* after obscure lusts. By. *Hall, Hist. of the Marr. Clav.* p. 94.

**TO INHIBIT, v. a.** [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhibere*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath does help somewhat to cease the hicough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gurgled, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibeth* the motion of the spirits. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing inhibit, be shattered in pieces. Ray on the *Creation*.

Their motions also are excited and inhibited, are moderated and managed by the objects without them. Bentley, *Serm. ii.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid. All men were inhibited by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. Clarendon.

Burial may not be inhibited or denied to any one. Ayliffe.

**INHIBITION,†** *n. s.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibition*, Lat.]

1. Restraint; hindrance. This litigation of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the way being stopped up by which they should come. Burton, *Anat. of Med.* p. 24.

2. Prohibition; embargo. He might be judged to have imposed an envious inhibition on it, because himself has not stuck enough to maintain the trade. Gen. of the *Tongue*.

3. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior temporal court. Comel.

The decrees and injunctions of my lord cardinal of London. Bde, *Yet a Course*, &c. (1543), fol. 19. b.

No inhibition shall be granted out of any court belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury, at the instance of any party, unless it be subscribed by an advocate practising in the said court. Const. and Canon. Eccl. 96.

**TO INHIVE,\*** *v. a.* [from *hive*.] To put into a hive. Colgrave, and Sherwood.

**TO INHOLD, v. a.** [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholds* and catcheth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. Raleigh.

**TO INHOOP,\*** *v. a.* [*in* and *hoop*.] To confine in an enclosure. His quills ever Beat mine *inhook'd* at odds. Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

**INHOOSPITABLE,†** *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

All places else *Inhospitable* appear, and desolate; Nor knowing us, nor known. Milton, *P. L.*

(Since tons'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands, *Inhospitable* rocks, and barren sands. Dryden, *Virg.*

**INHOOSPITABLY,†** *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly.

Of guests, to make them slaves *Inhospitably*, and kill their infant males. Milton, *P. L.*

**INHOOSPITABLENESS,†** *n. s.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] *Inhospitability*.

Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers. Their *inhospitability* is punishment enough to itself; they have lost the honour and happiness of being host to their God. Bp. Hall, *Contempl. Birth of Christ*.

These rude laws have had the dust of his feet shaken against them for their inhumanities.

*Henry, Seren.* p. 79. (1659).

**INHUMAN.**† *adj.* [*inhumanus*, Fr.; *inhumanus*, Lat.] There is now no distinction observed between *inhuman* and *inhumane*. Formerly it was *inhumane*, with the accent on the last syllable. See the citations from Marston and Goodman, under **INHUMANLY**. Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by inhuman cruelties, and by assassinations.

*Atterbury.*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent.

Princes and peers attend! while we impart To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

**INHUMANITY.** *n. s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr.; from *inhuman*.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*. Sidney. The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence.

*King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell, And joyless inhumanity pervades, And petrifies the heart. Thomson, *Spring*.

**INHUMANLY.**† *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

No law, no Turk would use a Christian So *inhumanly* as this Puritan.

*Marston, Sat. ii.* (1598).

O what are these Death's ministers, not men; who thus deal death *inhumanly* to men; and multiply Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew His brother! Milton, *P. L.*

We may assure ourselves, that whatsoever pretends to be a divine law, and can be made to appear to be *inhumanly* rigorous, or intolerably difficult to be observed, is either no law of his, or at the least is not rightly interpreted.

Goodman, *Wint. Ec. Conf.* P. iii. (ed. 1790.) p. 317. I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen.

*Swift.*

**INHUMANATION.** *n. s.* [*inhumatio*, Fr.; *inhumatio*, Lat. from *inhumare*.] A burying; sepulture.

The solitary prize that which is the proper possession of the dead, a good name, and hope to be famous after their *inhumation*.

*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, (1653.) p. 194. It [Robert's Silence] is probably not funeral; for some years ago its area, which is without tumulus, was examined to a considerable depth by digging, and no marks of *inhumation* appeared.

*Watson, Hist. of Kidlington*, p. 61.

To **INHUMATE.**† *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.; To **INHUME.**† *inhumo*, Lat.] To bury; to inter.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd.

*Sp. T. Herberti*, *Tran.* p. 196. *Inhumed* the natives in their native plain.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

To **INJECT.**† *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.] 1. To throw in; to dart in.

Good thoughts are *injected* into us by the Holy Spirit. *Sp. Hall, Rem.* p. 147. Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround The town with walls, and mound *inject* on round.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

**INJECTION.**† *n. s.* [*injection*, Fr.; *injectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting in. Those good *injections* must be received, embraced, delighted in, and followed home in a constant and habitual practice.

*Sp. Hall, Rem.* p. 147.

If we be watchful presently to abhor and reject these *injections* of Satan, and to cast back into his face these his fiery darts which he shoots into our souls; they are not our sins, though they are our troubles. *Sp. Houghton, Epist.* on the Lord's Prayer, p. 129. This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre.

*Dryde.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

**INIMAGINABLE.**† *adj.* [*inimaginable*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] Inconceivable.

In this sense two prime causes are *inimaginable*; and for all things to depend of one, and to be more independent beings than one, is a clear contradiction. *Flower on the Creed*, art. 1.

**INIMICALLY.**† *adj.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse. A modern word; and one of the few inserted into Dr. Johnson's Dictionary after his death. I think he has somewhere used the word himself.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign, are not in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution.

*Brand, Ess. on Polit. Associations*, (1796).

**INIMITABILITY.** *n. s.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

**INIMITABLE.**† *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.; *inimitable*, Fr.] Above imitation; not to be copied. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is from Milton. Drayton, long before Milton, has employed it; and the passage evidently attracted the notice, as indeed it well deserves, of Dryden, who has used the remarkable expression of "imitate, *inimitable*," which it presents.

[He] sitting in the silent shade, When his fair flock to rest themselves were laid On his lyre tuned such harmonious lays, That the birds perch'd upon the tender spray, Mad at his music, strain themselves so much To imitate the *inimitable* touch, Breaking their hearts; that they have dropt to ground, And diol grief, in snailing the sound.

The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth. By model, or by shading pencil, drawn.

*Milton, P. L.*

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*, *Denham.*

And imitate the *inimitable* force. Dryden. Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Jausus. *Addison, on Anc. Metals.*

**INIMITABLE.**† *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine, *Pope.* *Inimitably* wrought with skill divine. *Chaucer* such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Brown.*

To **INJOIN.**† *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.; *injungo*, Lat.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See **TO ENJOIN**.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin*'d. *Milton, P. L.*

2. In Shakspeare, to join. Not used. The Otonites Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes.

Have these *injoin*'d them with a fleet. *Shakspeare.*

**INQUITOUS.**† *adj.* [*iniquus*, Fr.; from *iniquus*.] Unjust; wicked.

**INQUIT.**† *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat.; *iniquit*, Fr.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness. There is a greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Smolvidge.*

2. Wickedness; crime. Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker.*

Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdrew His presence from among them. *Milton, P. L.*

**INIQUEOUS.**† *adj.* [*iniquus*, Lat.] Unjust.

He is not strictly mistaken in the equality of sins, nor commutatively *iniquus* in the value of transgressions; but weigh them in the scales of heaven, and by the weights of righteousness reason. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 19. Whatever is done through unequal affection is *iniquus*, wicked, and wrong. *Shakspeare, Eng. concerning Virtue.*

To **INISLE.**† *v. a.* [from *isle*.] To encircle; to surround. An old word, which Dyer revived.

*Inisled* his arms, he clips her for his own. *Drayton, of the Isle of Orney and the River Rother*, *Pd.* S. 18.

An easy coast, and pestilential ill Diffuse wide. *Dyer.*

**INITIAL.**† *adj.* [*initial*, Fr.; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning. In the editions, which had no more than the initial letters of names, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete. Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to express their affinity, and have called it the *initial* *finis* of God. *Boga.*

**INITIALLY.**† *adv.* [from *initial*.] In an incipient degree.

Our Lord did *initially* and in part exercise those functions upon earth. *Barnes*, vol. ii. S. 31.

To **INITIATE.**† *v. a.* [*initior*, Fr.; *initio*, Lat.]

1. To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry.

*More, Ansd. against Atheism.*  
To initiate his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governor is enough.

*Locke on Education.*  
He was initiated into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty.  
No sooner was a convert initiated, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

## 2. To begin upon.

Many secret designs only initiated then, and not executed till long after.

*Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. 551.*

## TO INITIATE. v. n. To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself initiated the pope's,  
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,  
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope, Odyssey.*

## INITIATE† adj. [initie, Fr.; initiatus, Lat.]

### 1. Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse  
Is the initiate fear, that wants hard use :—  
We are but young indeed. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

### 2. Newly admitted; fresh; like a novice.

To rise in science, as a novice, thus,  
Initiate in the secrets of the skies! *Young, Night Th. 6.*

## INITIATION† n. s. [initiatio, Lat. from initiate. Initiation was reckoned a new and uncouth word, in 1656, according to Heylin.] The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more or less circumstantially completed in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this initiation instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*  
Silence is the first thing that is taught us on our initiation into sacred mysteries.

## INITIATORY.\* adj. [from initiate.] Introductory.

He hath gotten to himself some insight in things ordinarily incident, and controverted, by experience, by reading some initiatory treatises in the law. *Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 23.*  
It being the initiation rite of their religion.

## INITIATORY.\* n. s. [from initiate.] Introductory rite.

Baptism is a constant initiatory of the proselyte. *L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 67.*

## INITIATION.\* n. s. [old French, *initon*; Lat. *initium*.] Beginning.

Here I note the initiation of my lord's friendship with Montjoy.  
*Newman, Fragm. Regal. Ld. Essex.*

## INJUNCTIVELY† n. s. [in and junctivity.] Unpleasantness.

Unpleasantness.

## INJUNCTABLE. adj. [in and judico, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUNCTIAL. adj. [in and judicial.] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

## INJUNCTICIOUS. adj. [in and judicium.] Void of judgment; without judgements.

Used both of persons and things.  
A philosopher would either think use in jest, or very injuncticous, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of injuncticous people. *Tillotson.*

## INJUNCTIOUSLY. adv. [from injuncticous.] With ill judgement; not wisely.

Scaliger injuncticously condemns this description.

## INJUNCTICIOUSNESS.\* n. s. [from injuncticous.] Want of judgement.

In the sisterhood of fancy, Musick may justly challenge a birthright, and the Painting being but younger sisters to Poetry; a ternary of sisters, whether rich, or poor, that stoop not to inferior souls, whose dulness loses their delight in this second, and injuncticousness blinds their wonder or liking of the third.

*Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 480.*

## INJUNCTION. n. s. [from injoin; injunctus, injuncto, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.  
The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hosker.*

My duty cannot suffer  
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;  
Though the injunction be to bar my doors,  
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakespeare.*

For, still they knew; and ought to have still remembered  
The high injunction, not to taste that fruit,  
Whenever tempted. *Milton, P. L.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the injunctions of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

## 2. [In law.] Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Croft.*

## TO INJURE. v. a. [injuriar, Fr. injuria, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They injure by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then late always whom they have once injured. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;  
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

## 2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Least heat should injure us, his timely care  
Hath unbought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

## INJURER. n. s. [from injure.] One that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

All needs are well turn'd back upon their authors;  
And 'gainst an injurer, the revenge is just. *B. Jonson.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the injurer or the sufferer.

## INJURIOUS. adj. [from injure; injuriar, Lat. injuriose, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the injurious Roman did extort  
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shaks. Cymb.*  
Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,  
By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

## 2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power,  
After offence returning, to regain  
Love once possess'd. *Milton, S. A.*

Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our faults, or at least to hinder the injurious consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

## 4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachfully; wrongful.

A prison, indeed injurious, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respect as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image; which here injures, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God? *South.*

If injurious appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition? *Swift.*

## INJURIOUSLY. adv. [from injuriar.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is injuriously attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

## INJURIOUSNESS. n. s. [from injuriar.] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to injuriousness or oppression. *King Charles.*

## INJURY. n. s. [injuria, Lat. injure, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.  
The places were acquired by just title of victory, and therefore in keeping of them no injury was offered. *Hogwood.*

Riot ascends above their loftiest towers,  
And injury and outrage. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do injury to a cause, by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts, Logic.*

## 3. Amoyance.

Great injuries mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

## 4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech.

Not now in use.  
Custom of the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he felt to bitter invectives against the French king; and spoke all the injuries he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

## INJUSTICE. n. s. [injusticie, Fr. injustitia, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand injustices without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

## INK. n. s. [encre, Fr. inchiostro, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.  
Most boldly try ink; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O! she's fallen  
Into a pit of ink, that the wide seas  
Hath dross too few to wash her clean again. *Shaks.*

Like madmen they built stoves and ink. *B. Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd  
The silver favour which you gave,  
In ink the shining point I try'd.  
And drench'd it in the white wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in ink, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me in a silver ink case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the ink box all over the writings, and so defaced them. *Hovell, Ess. For.*  
He finger what live clear of any stain by his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot. *L'Ettranger.*

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the ink bottle at one another's heads.

*Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.  
TO INK. v. a. [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, his face is all over inked.

**INKHORN.**† *n. s.* [*ink* and *horn*, Dr. Johnson: who also, in his definition of the word, says that it is a case commonly made of *horn*. But "words ending in *erne*, *eron*, are derived from the Saxon *ern*, *erun*, a secret place to put any thing in. Hence comes *ink-ern*, i. e. a little vessel into which we put ink, for which we corruptly write *ink-horn*, as bishop Gibson has very justly remarked." (Greenwood, Eng. Gr. 2d edit. 1722, p. 212.) A portable case for the instruments of writing.

Bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the jail; we are now to examine those men. *Shakespeare.*

One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's inkhorn by his side. *Lock* ix. 2.

What is more frequent than to say a silver inkhorn? *Greene.*

**INKHORN.\*** *adj.* A reproachful epithet of elder times, meaning affected, pedantic, or pompous. Bishop Hall adopted *inkhornisms* to denote expressions of such a character.

Such are your *inkhorn* terms.

*Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1543.) fol. 59. b.

I would wish that such usual words as we English be acquainted with might still remain in their form and sound, so far as the Hebrew will bear; *inkhorn* terms to be avoided.

*By. Col. to Alty. Parker, Stowe's Parker, p. 208.*

See that we will suffer such a price,— To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate.

We, and our wives, and children, all will fight. *Shakespeare, Hen. VII. Pt. I.*

**INKINESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from ink*]. Blackness. *Sherwood.*

**INKLE.** *n. s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

*Idles, caddises, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them over as they were gods and goddesses.* *Shakespeare.*

I wish'd thy dangling garter from my knee: He wist not when the tumpen string I drew, Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gey, Past.*

**INKLING.**† *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *inklincken*, Teut. to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an *inkling*, Dr. Johnson.—Serenius derives it from the *leel, inna*, intink impendere; but, as the *S. Goth. wink* is synonym. Dr. Jamieson says, it is perhaps rather from *winka*, to beckon.]

1. Hint; whisper; intimation.

He had a *lyle yulking*, that it was a special friend of his that kylied the deer.

*Adp. Croumer, Aene. to Ep. Gardiner, p. 198.*

Our business is not unknown to the scamate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do; now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and investigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the marquis of Newcastle and young Hobham. *Cheriden.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Esrange.*

2. In some places, a colloquial expression for desire, inclination. Gross confines this meaning to the north.

**INKMAKER.** *n. s.* [*ink* and *maker*]. He who makes ink.

**To INKNOY.\*** *v. a.* [*from knot*]. To bind as with a knot.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the last was more replenished with silver, ink, that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate "pecunia stanneum."

*Fuller, Holy War, p. 131.*

**INKSTAND.\*** *n. s.* An utensil for holding the instruments of writing. See *inkcase*.

**INKPOT.** &c. in *INK*.

**INKY.** *adj.* [*from ink*].

1. Consisting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant sea, Whose rocky shore beats back the curious surge Of water Neptune, is bound in with shame, With *inky* blots, and rotten parchment loads. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resembling ink.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its ugly blackness. *Dryden on Colours.*

3. Black as ink.

"To not sallow my *inky* cloak, good mother, Nor customary suits of solemn black, That can denote the truly. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**To INLACE.\*** *v. a.* [*from lace*]. To embellish with variegations. See *To LACE*.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast inlaid. *P. Fletcher, Pae. Ed. vii. 10.*

**INLAND.**† *adj.* [*in* and *land*].

1. Interior; lying remote from the sea.

In this wide inland sea, that light by name, The idle lake, my wandering ship I row. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Goodly laws, like *inland* seas, will carry even ships upon their waters. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A substitute shines brightly as a king, Under a king he by, and then his state Empties itself as doth an *inland* brook Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

2. Civilised. Opposed to *rustick*, or *upland*, the old expression for *rustick*. Not now in use.

Ord. Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.

*Ros.* I have been told so of many; but, indeed, an old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

**INLAND.**† *n. s.* [Milton has placed the accent on the last syllable of this word.] Interior or midland parts.

Of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shaks.*

The maritime parts of countries were inhabited before the *inlands* that lie furthest from the sea. *Vergata, Rec. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.*

The rest were all Far to the *inland* retir'd, about the walls Of Pandemonium. *Milton, P. I.*

**INLANDER.** *n. s.* [*from inland*]. Dweller remote from the sea.

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabitants of this island. *Broom, Vulg. Err.*

**INLANDISH.\*** *adj.* [*from inland*]. Native. Opposed to *outlandish*. Not in use.

Thou art all for *inlandish* want, and *outlandish* wares. *Bacon, G. Plea for Norwich, (1657.)*

**To INLA'IMATE.\*** *v. n.* [*in* and *lapido*]. To make stony; to turn to stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapi-date* wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof

the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

**To INLA'AD.\*** See *To ENLARD*.

**To INLA'Y.\*** *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*].

1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy To *inlay* heaven with stars. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Look, how the floor of heaven Is thick inlaid with patterns of bright gold. *Shaks.*

A sapphire throne, inlaid with pure Amber, and colours of the showery arch. *Milton, P. L.*

The timber bears a great price by the cabinet makers, when large, for *inlay*ing. *Mortimer, Hawk.*

Here clouded carcase midst heaps of toys are found, And *inlaid* twineer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

That like to rich and various gems *inlay* The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton, Comus.*

**INLA'Y.\*** *n. s.* [*from the verb*]. Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

Under foot the violet, Crocus and hyacinth with rich *inlay*, Broider'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

**INLA'YER.\*** *n. s.* [*from inlay*]. One that inlays.

The swelling bunches, which are now and then found on the old trees, afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chiselled. *Ereby, b. i. ch. 18. § 5.*

**INLA'W.\***† *v. a.* [*in* and *law*]. *Saxon*, inlaxan; whence also our old word *inlaxation*, the restoration of an outlaw to the benefit of the law.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws who themselves were not outlawed. *Bacon.*

**INLET.** *n. s.* [*in* and *let*]. Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I perch their dimensions brought under one. *Watson.*

And through the pores and inlet of each sense Dropt in antiental oils till the sight died. *Milton, Comus.*

I desire any one to assign any *inlet* idea, which is not received from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commonious parts, which the greater the *inlet* is as so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a straight *inlet*. *Bentley.*

*Idles*, amongst broken lands and *inlands*. *Edis's Voyage.*

**To INLI'GHTEN.\*** [*Inlithen*, Sax.] See *To ENLIGHTEN*.

**To INLOCK.\***† *v. a.* [*from lock*]. To close; to lock, set or shut one thing within another. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**To INLU'GINE.\*** See *To ENLU'GINE*.

**INSLY.** *adj.* [*from in*]. Interior; internal; secret.

Idiot thou hast know the *inly* touch of love, Thou wilt not as soon go kindle fire with snow, As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakespeare.*

**INSLY.\*** *adv.* [*mltce*, Saxon.] Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unyoutened *inly* swell'd, As feeling wondrous comfort in her weak self. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I've only wept, *Shaks.* *Tempest.*

Or should have spoke ere this.



Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,  
That bent out life.  
These growing thoughts my mother soon per-  
ceiving  
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd.

The soldiers shout around with generous rage;  
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to see  
His host.  
*Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

# INNATE.† n. s. [in and mate.]

*Innates* are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Covell.*

All other thoughts being *innate*.

*Donne, Poems, p. 18.*  
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclin'd  
In serpent, *innate* bad! and toward Eve  
Address'd his way.

# INNATE.† adj. Admitted as an inmate.

There he dies, and leaves his race  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth, as *innate* guests  
Too numerous. *Milton, P. L.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,  
Secur'd from all approaches but e wife;  
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,  
None but an *innate* foe could force us out.  
*Dryden, Aurengzeb.*

# INMOST.† adj. [from in and most. Sax. inmoster.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,  
And pierce the *innate* centre of the earth.

Rising sights and falling tears,  
That show too well the warm desires,  
The silent, slow, consuming fires,  
Which on my *innate* vitals prey,  
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*  
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *innate*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*

He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around  
Through all their *innate* hollow caves resound.

I got into the *innate* court. *Beff, Gull. Trav.*

INN.† n. s. [inn, in, Saxon, a chamber, and also in the present sense an inn; Goth. an abode, a sojourning place. "Inn enim veteribus hospitium publicum, caputnam, significabat." Keyser, Antiq. Septentrion. p. 350. Yet, originally, *inn* meant merely a house or habitation; and not a place of public entertainment; to which latter meaning our old lexicography has well affixed the description of "a house of common ingoing."] 1. A chamber; a lodging; a house; a dwelling.

Get us fast into this inn  
A knedding trough or ellie e kennel.  
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.  
Phabus with his fiery waine,  
Unto his *inn* began to draw space.

Spenser, F. Q.  
As they [the palm-tree and phoenix] sympathize  
much, the phoenix will lightly take up his *inn* no where else. *Parthenia Sacra*, (1635.) p. 151.

2. A house of entertainment for travellers.  
How all this is but a fair inn,  
Of fatter guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom  
To good and bad, the common isen of rest;  
But, after death, the trial is to come,  
When best shall be to them that lived best.

Spenser, F. Q.  
Now day is spent,  
Therefore with me you may take up your inn.  
Spenser, F. Q.

The west, that glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the latest traveller space  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare, Mucheb.*  
But e pilgrims to the appointed place we tread;  
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.  
*Dryden.*

One may learn more here in one day, than in  
e year's rambling from one inn to another. *Lack.*

3. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court. The cozen and pull down the favor; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

TO INN.† v. n. [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.  
Pontus, — travelling toward Lys,  
Grew wondrous weary, and of force would *inn*,  
Where by an hostler calls.  
*Parrot, Springs for Woodcocks*, (1615.) *Egler*. 197.  
B. 1.

In thyself dwell;  
Inn any where: continuance maketh bell. *Donne.*

TO INN.† v. a. To put under cover. [Teut. *inzen*.]

He that ears my land, spares my totem, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shaks. All's Well.*  
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter: all was *inn'd* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*  
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*

2. To lodge. [from the noun.]

This worthy knight,  
When he had brought him into his chise,  
And inned him, enrich'd at his degree.  
He feasted him. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

A fire beam  
And pleasing heat, such as in first of spring  
From Sol, inn'd in the Bull, do kindly stream.  
*F. Fletcher, Plac. Ecl. v. 15.*

INNATE.† adj. [inné, Fr. *innatus*, INNATED.] Lat.]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Innated* is not proper, Dr. Johnson observes, citing a passage from Howell; who indeed repeatedly uses it, in his Letters and in his Instructions for Foreign Travel. It is used also by the author of *Parthenia Sacra*, p. 156. 1633. The word *innat* ing also, for ingenerating or producing, was once in use; and in a passage of such forcible description, as induces me to give it; though the word will hardly be adopted.

Studious contemplation sucks the juice  
From nature's cheeks, which making curious search  
For wisdom's secrets, the First Innating Cause  
Leads them to scorn, as man doth busy eyes  
When they will any men.

*Marton, Antonio's Revenge.*

*Innate* idleness, — and great wealth, and little will, go commonly together.

*Barrow, Diss. of Met.* To the Reader.  
The Druiuin hath been cried up for an *innate* integrity, and accounted the upright dealer on earth. *Howell.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;  
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd.  
*Dryden.*

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for *inherent*. *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNA'TELY.† adv. [from *innate*.] Naturally.

INNA'TENESS. n. s. [from *innate*.] The quality of being *innate*.

INNA'VIOABLE.† adj. [innavigable, French; Cotgrave: by whom also the English word is used, as it is by Cockeram and Bullock: *innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.  
If you so hard a toll will undertake,  
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden, En.*

INNER.† adj. [from in. Saxon *innop*. Formerly the superlative *innerest*, from this word, for *innest*, was used. "Thilke circle that is *innerest* or most within." Chaucer, Boeth. iv. pros. 6.] Interior; not outward.

But th' ellen knight with wonder all the way  
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought.

Spenser, F. Q.

This attracts the soul,  
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;  
That other o'er the body only reigns.

*Milton, P. R.*  
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison, Spect.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillae are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;  
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd.

Pyg.

INNERLY.† adv. [from *inner*.] More within. Not in use. *Barret.*

INNERMOST.† adj. [from *inner*.] It seems less proper than *innest*.

1. *Innest*; deepest within.  
The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly. *Prov. xxi. 8.*

2. Remotest from the outward part.  
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNO'LDER.† n. s. [inn and hold.]

1. An inhabitant. See the primary sense of *inn*.  
I do possess the world's most regiment,  
As, if ye please it into parts divide,  
And every party's *innholders* to consent,  
Shall to your eyes appear incontinent.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. A man who keeps an inn; an inn-keeper.  
You shall acquire whether bakers and brewers keep their assise, and whether as well they as butchers, *inn-holders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome. *Bacon, Charge*, &c. p. 19.

## INNING. † n. s. [INNUNG, Sax.]

1. Ingathering of corn. *Sherwood.*  
A good supper must be provided, and every one that did any thing towards the *inning* must now have some reward.

*Twain, Rediviva, (1744), p. 104.*

2. In the plural, lands recovered from the sea. *Almuth.*

3. A term in the game of cricket; the turn for using the bat.

For why, my *inning's* at an end; The earl has caught my ball. *Duncombe.*

INNKEEPER. n. s. [inn and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*.

*Jp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*  
A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

4. Addition, Freshwater. We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions. *Addition.*

INNOCENCE. † n. s. [innocence, Fr. innocence.] centia, Lat.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton, P. L.*  
What comfort does overflow the devout soul from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing To plead mine *innocence*; for that die is on me Which makes my whit as black.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
If truth and upright *innocency* fail me, I'll to the king my master. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuous motions and conflicts of vapours which the mountains and the winds cause in ours; 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocence* of nature. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof, Because what follows is pure *innocence*.

*Shakespeare.*  
We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Tempest.*

INNOCENT. † adj. [innocent, Fr. innocens, Lat.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something You may deserve of him through me and wisdom To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb, T' appease an angry god. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I have sinned in that I have betrayed this *innocent* blood. *St. Matt. xxvii. 4.*

To weak on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself; The man is *innocent*. *Shakespeare, As you like It.*

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person. *St. Matt. xxvii. 24.*

The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills, With crooked ploughs the fertile fallow fills, And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spear Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. Ignorant. Obsolete.

Crispide of this let *innocent*, That for her sheep was all this array, To fetchen water at a well is went.

*Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

## INNOCENT. † n. s.

1. One free from guilt or harm.

This ladie herde all that he saide, Howe he swore, and how he praide, Which was an enchantment.

To hit that was an *innocent*. *Conver, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

But antique Age, yet in the infancy Of time, did live those, like an *innocent*, In simple truth and blameless chastity. *Spectator, F. G.*

'Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*, That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

If numbering *innocents* be executing, Why, then, thou art an executioner.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
Pilate's heart tells him, he hath done too much already in sentencing so *innocent* to death.

*Jp. Hall, Contempt. B. 4.*

2. A natural; an idiot.

*Innocents* are excluded by natural defects. *Hobbes.*

I ask'd her questions, and she answer'd me So far from what she was, so childishly, So silly, as if she were a fool.

An *innocent*. *Brown, 6. P. Ten Noble Men.*

See one man vilify and insult over his brother, as if he were an *innocent* or a block.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 457.*

INNOCENTLY. adv. [from innocent.]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly. *Smith.*

2. With simplicity; with silliness or impudence.

He talks at his feet *innocently* dead. *Conley.*

INNOCUOUS. † adj. [innocuus, Lat.]

1. Harmless in effects.

Pure, perivious, innoxious, mild. *Merc. Song of the Soul, l. ii. 22.*

Speculative misapprehension may be *innocuous*, but immorality pernicious.

*Brown, Chr. Man. l. 17.*  
The most dangerous poisons, skillfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*

2. Doing no harm.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 358.*  
A patient, *innocuous*, innocent man.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 457.*

INNOCUOUSLY. adv. [from innocuous.]

Without mischievous effects.

Whether quacks, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon helbrebe, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INNOCUOUSNESS. n. s. [from innocuous.]

Harmlessness.

The blow which slakes a wall, or bents it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and does little harm; for this *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed.

*Digby on Bodice.*

INNOMINABLE. † adj. [innominabilis, Lat.] Not to be named. *Cockeram.*

Foul things *innominable*.

*Chaucer, Tril. of Love, B. 1.*  
As concerning the manuscripts, they are ancient, but not many; *innominable* as yet, but not long to continue so.

*Jr. Drac's Manual into Dic. (1625), sign. A. 2.*

INNOMINATE. † adj. [innominat, Fr. in and nominate.] Without a name; not named.

## Places formerly innominate.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 379.*  
To INNOVATE. † v. a. [innovare, Fr. innovo, Lat.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*

Former things Are set aside like obsolescent kings; And every moment alters what is done, And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryd.*

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt poetry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

The most frequent maladies are such as proceed from themselves; as first, when religion and God's service is neglected, *innovated*, or altered.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

To introduce that for reformation which cannot appear to be restored, but may seem to be *innovated*. *Thordike, Of Forbearance, 5c. p. 16.*

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

TO INNOVATE. v. n. To introduce novelties.

Time — *innovates* greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived.

*Bacon, Ess. of Innovations.*

It is a matter of great concernment towards the edification of the church, to obey our superiors, not to *innovate* in publick forms of worship.

*Jp. Taylor, on Extremepre Prayer, s. 27.*

INNOVATION. n. s. [innovation, Fr. from innovare.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue steadiness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hobbes.*

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovates* greatly, but quietly and by degrees scarce to be perceived.

*Bacon, Essays.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. *Swift.*

INNOVATOR. n. s. [innovator, Fr. from innovare.]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*, A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator*; and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?

*Bacon, Essays.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and prosecute all *innovations* of divine worship. *South.*

INNOCUOUS. † adj. [innocuus, Lat.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

*Innocuous* flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horse's manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innocuous* qualities.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
Sent by the better genius of the night, *Innocuous* gleaming on the horse's mane, The meteor sits. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes; harmless; doing no harm.

Another sort of these [spirits] there are, which frequent *innocuous* houses; which the Italians call follets, most part *innocuous*.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47.*

Stranger to civil and religious rage,  
The good man walk'd innocuous through his age.  
Pope.

**INNOCUOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *innocuous*.]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.
2. Without harm suffered.

Animals that can innocuously digest these poisons become antidotal to the poison digested.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

**INNOCUOUSNESS**, *n. s.* [from *innocuous*.]

Harmlessness.

**INNUEUDO**, *n. s.* [innuendo, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous innuendo upon all the great men that come to be concerned.

L'Esrange.

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an innuendo. Dryd.

Pursue your trade of scandal picking,  
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;  
Your snarlers, when you tell us,  
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. Swift.

**INNUEMENT**, *adj.* [innuens, Latin, from *innuo*.] Significant.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity, innuent impressions, emblems.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 282.

**INNUMERABILITY**, *n. s.* [from *innumerable*; Fr. *innumérable*.] State or quality of being innumerable.

He rejected this innumerablety of causes.

Fosterly, *Athen.* (1624), p. 217.

**INNUMERABLE**, *adj.* [innumerable, Fr. *innumérable*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent innumerable substance  
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways  
You have for dignities. Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,  
Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs,  
Hide me, where I may never see them more.

*Milton, Comus.*

In lines which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by innumerable parts. Locke.

**INNUMERABLENESS**, *n. s.* [from *innumerable*.] Innumerability. Sherwood.

**INNUMERABLY**, *adv.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

**INNUMEROUS**, *adj.* [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,  
In this close dungeon of innumeros boughs.

*Milton, Comus.*

Innumeros mischiefs then to mischiefs adds.  
More, Song of the Band. *lib. iv.* 32.

Keep back those innumeros concupiscences,  
and corrupt imaginations violently succeeding each other. *Spiritual Conflict*, P. II. p. 58. (1651.)

I take the wood,  
And, in thick shelter of innumeros boughs,  
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows.

Pope, *Odyss.*

**INOBEEDIENCE**, *n. s.* [inobediencia, Fr.] Disobedience.

Inobedience to this call of Christ.

Bp. Becliff, *Serm.* (1634), p. 81.

**INOBEIENT**, *adj.* [inobediencia, Fr. *inobediencia*, Lat.] Disobedient. Formerly used as a substantive. "Examples how mortal synne maketh the synners inobedientes to have many paynes and dolours within the fyre of hell." 12mo. bl. l. without date.

**INOBSERVABLE**, *adj.* [inobservabilis, Lat.] Unobservable.

Bullock, and Cockeram.

**INOBSERVANCE**, *n. s.* [inobservantia, Lat.] Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

The breach and inobservance of certain wholesome and politic laws. Bacon, *Charge*, § 4. p. 16.

A dull and stupid inobservance of such examples of divine justice—stands often arraigned in Scripture as a very great sin. *Smyser on Prov.* p. 376.

Sluggishness, and inobservance of God's seasons and opportunities. Hammond, *Works*, li. 474.

Inability does commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy inobservance and carelessness.

Barnes on the Creed.

**INOBSERVATION**, *n. s.* [inobservatio, Lat. in and observation.] Want of observation.

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful inobservation.

Shafton on the Creation, p. 118.

**TO INOCULATE**, *v. n.* [inoculo, in and oculus, Lat.] To propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; to practice inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Not are the ways alike in all

How to engraff, how to inoculate. May, *Ferg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree; inoculate therefore at the commencement of this month.

Erylm.

But various are the ways to change the state, To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate. Dryden.

**TO INOCULATE**, *† v. a.*

1. To yield a bud to another stock.

These cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish of it. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

Oh, for that Palatine vine, late inoculated with a precious bud of our royal stem!

Bp. Hall, *Serm. Works*, li. 268.

The end of love is to have two male use  
To will, and in affection, that the minds  
Be first inoculated, not the bodies.

B. Jonson, *New Inn.*

Thy stock is too much out of date.  
For tender plants to inoculate. Cleveland.

2. To infect with the small pox by inoculation. See the second sense of INOCULATION.

The child once burnt dreads the fire; he runs away from the surgeon by whom he was inoculated.

*Reid.*

**INOCULATION**, *† n. s.* [inoculatio, Lat. from inoculate.]

1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stonefruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes. Chase a smooth part of the stock;

then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards, about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock;

then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it.

This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping,

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are good for nothing: it then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

*Müller.*

In the stem of Elaians they all met and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation.

*Hewitt.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection.

*Quincy.*

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease.

*Arbuthnot.*

**INOCULATOR**, *n. s.* [from inoculate.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddenden been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators.

*Friend, Hist. of Phytic.*

**TO INODIATE**, *v. a.* [in and odius, Lat.] To make hateful. This word I believed to have been peculiar to Dr. South; but a learned friend assures me that bishop Andrew used it, though his reference to the passage in which it occurs has been mislaid. It is certainly a very expressive word.

He inflicts them [calumnies]—partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to inodiate and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner.

*South, Serm.* v. 224.

The ancient members of his communion, who have all along owned and contended for a strict conformity to her rules and sanctions, as the surest course to establish her, have been of late represented, or rather reproached, under the insinuating character of high churchmen.

*South, Dedication in Archbishop Marsh.*

**INODORATE**, *adj.* [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind coloured.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**INODOROUS**, *adj.* [inodorus, Lat.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, inodorous, inodorous liquor.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INOFFENSIVE**, *† adj.* [in and offensive.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensive, unprovoking. Fleetwood.

However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors.

*Baxter.*

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no trouble.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, till it be grown inoffensive to them.

*Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

The dervish, and other santonos or enthusiasts, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited, which by custom is made inoffensive.

*Rev. T. Herbert, Tron.* p. 526.

For drink the grape

See crushes, inoffensive must. Milton, P. L.

With what's or gall thou sett'st thyself to write,  
Thy *inoffensive* suiters never bide. Dryden.

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,  
Gives signs of gratulation. Philips.

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,  
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hells. Milton, P. L.

So have I seen a river gently glide,  
In a smooth course, and *inoffensive* tide;

But with dams its current we restrain,  
It bears down all, and foams along the plain. Addison, Crid.

INOFFENSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.]  
Without appearance of harm; without harm.

Though were she [Poetry] a more unworthy mistress,  
I think she might be *inoffensively* served  
with the broken mimes of our twelve o'clock  
hours, which hourly serve the only claimed and  
found of me, for that short while of my attendance.

Sp. Hall, Postscript to his Satires.

He had many that lived *inoffensively* under his  
censor and government.

Sir T. Herbert, Tron. p. 363.  
To live lovingly, quietly, *inoffensively*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

He would not spare to give seasonable reproof,  
and wholesome advice when he saw occasion.

I never knew any that would do it so freely,  
and that knew how to manage that freedom of speech  
so *inoffensively*.

Sp. Lloyd, Sermon, p. 30.

The Israelites had hitherto lived *inoffensively*  
among them. Patrick on Gen. xliii. 21.

This vulgar tar—supposed to be an excellent  
balsam, containing the virtues of most other bal-  
sams, which it easily imparts to water, and by that  
means readily and *inoffensively* insinuates them  
into the habit of the body.

Sp. Berkeley, Siris, § 10.

INOFFENSIVELY.† *n. s.* [from *inoffensive*.]  
Harmlessness; freedom from appear-  
ance of harm.

What is the ground of this their pretended in-  
offensiveness? Sp. Hall, Rom. p. 139.

INOFFENSIVELY.† *adj.* [from *inoffensive*.]  
1. Not civil; not attentive to the accommo-  
dation of others. This is Dr. Johnson's  
definition of the word, without an exam-  
ple; against which Mr. Mason has  
protested, insisting that the word will  
not bear such an interpretation, but that  
it is a Latinism, as in the following  
passage from Ben Jonson, having the  
sense of "unfit for any office." But  
he has heedlessly blamed the great  
lexicographer; and the Latin *inoffen-*  
*sivus* is *unkind, undutiful*; and such is  
the meaning in the verses that follow.  
The river is upbraided for being wanting  
in dutiful or civil attention.

Up, thou tame river, wake;

And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake:  
Thou dream'st thyself in *inoffensive* slake.

B. Jonson, From the King's Entertainment.

2. Applied by civilians to that will, in  
which they are omitted, or but slightly  
provided for, who ought chiefly to be  
considered. Bullokar.

INOPERATION.† *n. s.* [from *operation*.]  
Production of effects; agency; in-  
fluence.

Here is not a cold and feeble persuasion, but  
an effectual inspiration, yea, a powerful creation.

Sp. Hall, Hom. of the Moor. Clergy, p. 74.

A true temple of a quiet and peaceable estate  
of the soul upon good grounds can never be as-

sisted without the inspiration of that Holy Spirit,  
from whom every good gift, and every perfect

giving, proceedeth. Sp. Hall, of Contemnation, § 25.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat.; *inopiné*,  
Fr.] Not expected.

INOPORTUNE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*,  
Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INOPORTUNELY.† *adv.* [from *inopportu-*  
*nus*.] Unseasonably; inconveniently.

That holy exercise may not be done *inopor-*  
*tunately*. Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poem, p. 369.

Yet have taken me, said he, rather *inopor-*  
*tunately* to-day.

Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergymen, p. 308.

INORDINACY.† *n. s.* [from *inordinatē*.]  
Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to  
use *inordination*.

Inordinacy and immorality of mind.

Sp. Taylor, *Arif. Handson*, p. 145.

O powerful God, of those of us who are yet  
unregenerate, bestow thy restraining grace, which  
may curb and stop our natural inordinacy!

Hammond, Works, iv. 683.

They become very sinful by the excess, which  
were not so in their nature: that inordinacy sets  
them in opposition to God's designation.

Gen. of the Tongue.

INORDINATE. *adj.* [in *ordinatus*,  
Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating  
from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance;  
but being straight left unto their own inordi-  
nate life, they forgot what before they were taught.

Spencer on Ireland.

Thence raise

At least distemper'd, discontented thoughts;  
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,  
Blown up with high conceits, ingendering pride.

Milton, P. L.

From inordinate love and vain fear comes all  
unequilibrium of spirit.

Sp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

INORDINATELY.† *adv.* [from *inordinatē*.]  
Irregularly; not rightly.

Which contravened him forcibly  
For to love a certain body  
Above all other *inordinately*.

Shelton, Poems, p. 161.

Neither the study of philosophy, neither re-  
membrance of his dear friend, could with-  
draw him from that unkind appetite, but that  
force he must love *inordinately* that lady whom  
his said friend had determined to marry.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 123. b.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*,  
he is presently dissatisfied in himself. Sp. Taylor.

INORDINATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *inordinatē*.]  
Want of regularity; intemperance of  
any kind.

Out of pusillanimity or *inordinateness* a man  
prostitutes himself to those unworthy conditions  
and actions of squalid pleasure, that misbecome  
a man, a Christian. Sp. Hall, Fall of Pride.

They are pursued with *inordinateness*.

Fielding, Rev. l. 6.

Those good things which we abuse to sin by  
the *inordinateness* of our minds.

Sp. Taylor, *Arif. Handson*, p. 36.

INORDINATELY.† *n. s.* [from *inordinatē*.]  
Irregularity; deviation from right.

This is *inordination* of soul.

Sp. Taylor, Sermon, p. 185.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much phi-  
lanthropy to clear a lie from that intrinsic in-  
ordination and deviation from right reason, inherent  
in the nature of it, held that a lie was absolutely  
and universally sinful.

South.

INORGANICAL.† *adj.* [in *organical*.]  
Void of organs or instrumental parts.

Whether it be *organical* or *inorganical*.

Burton, *Anal. of Med.* p. 96.

Many of these mushroom sects are like those  
*inorganical* creatures bred upon the banks of  
Nilus, which perished quickly, after they were  
bred, for want of fit organs.

Sp. Berkeley, *Sciama Guarded*, p. 354.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical*  
parts of matter.

Locke.

To INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [in and os-  
culum, Latin.] To unite by opposition  
or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by  
*inosculation* with nerves. Derham, *Physico-Theol.*

To INOSCULATE.† *v. a.* To insert; to  
join in or among.

It is an opinion, received by many, that the  
sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals;  
that it ascends through capillary arteries in the  
trunk, into which are insinuated other vessels  
of the bark answering the same use.

Sp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 54.

INOSCULATION.† *n. s.* [from *inosculatē*.]  
Union by conjunction of the extremi-  
ties.

The almost infinite ramifications and inoscu-  
lations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily  
be detected by glasses.

Key.

The grand junction is an *inosculation* of the  
grand trunk. Burke on a Regicide Prince.

INQUEST. *n. s.* [enquete, Fr.; inquisitio,  
Lat.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

When that confusion of face shall be under,  
where that grand *inquest* begins; when an account  
of our opportunities, of our good, and a particu-  
lar of our use or misuse of them, is given in?

Atterbury.

[In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by  
jury, is the most usual trial of all causes,  
both civil and criminal; for in civil  
causes, after proof is made on either  
side, so much as each part thinks good  
for himself, if the doubt be in the fact,  
it is referred to the discretion of twelve  
indifferent men, impanelled by the  
sheriff; and as they bring in their ver-  
dict so judgement passes: for the  
judge saith, the jury finds the fact  
thus; then is the law thus, and so we  
judge.

Cowel.

5. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vast *inquest* that  
the soul must make after science.

South.

To INQUIRE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *inquieret*.]  
To disquiet; to trouble; to disturb.

Conscience confounded the reason, it croaketh  
the will, and enquireth the soul.

Sp. Fisher, Ps. xi. 12.

INQUIET.† *n. s.* [from *inquiet*.]  
Disturbance; annoyance. Obsolete.

How many senile personages, by outrage in  
rich, gaming, and excess of apparel, be en-  
coursed to theft and robbery, and sometime to  
murder; to the inquisition of good men, and  
finally to their own destruction.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 106. b.

INQUIETUDE.† *n. s.* [*inquietudo*, Fr.;  
*inquietudo*, *inquietas*, Lat.] Disturbed  
state; want of quiet; attack on the  
quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and  
observance should he found himself engaged in  
honour to support him at home from any farther  
*inquietude*.

Wotton.

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being  
these takes, and by a cork balanced in water,

Sp. R. 2

\*here it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of iniquity and discontent till it attain the former position. *Watson.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,  
How anxious from the iniquities of night. *Pope, Odyssey.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.]  
To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so inquinates their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINATIO.† *n. s.* [*inquinatio*, Lat.; from *inquinate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are more *inquinations* of experience, and connect it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fully called by some of the ancients *inquinatio*, or incoaction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

An exemption from the stains and *inquinations* of youth. *W. Montague, Des. Eve. P. i. Pref.*

INQUIRABLE.† *adj.* (from *inquire*.) Of which inquiry or request may be made.

There be many more things *inquirable* by you. *Bacon, Charge, &c. p. 19.*

The second thing *inquirable*, is, who it was that brought him forth; and that was *Jehoadah*, the priest. *Turner, Sermon. (1661.) p. 3.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, Fr.; *inquirere*, Lat.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with of before the person asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*  
After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakespeare.*

We will call the dandel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen. xxi. 57.*

Herod — *inquired* of them diligently. *St. Matt. ii. 7.*

They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing. *St. Luke, xxii. 93.*

He sent *Isidore* to king *Darius*, *to inquire* of his welfare. *I Chron. xviii. 10.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the former. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill *to inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgement. *South.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;  
The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Under their grateful shade *Eneas* sat;  
His left young *Pallas* kept, fix'd to his side,  
And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

*Inquire* for one *Saul* of *Tarsus*. *Acts, ix. 11.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state;  
He hears and judges each committed crime,  
*Enquires into* the manner, place, and time. *Dryden, Æn.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

*Cæsar* had his portion from the rest,  
The which he call'd *Cæsarism*, for his hire,  
Now *Cæsarism*, which *Kent* we commonly *inquire*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. It is now more commonly written *enquire*.

INQUIRE.† *adj.* [*inquirens*, Lat.] *Inquiring* into; wishing to know.

*Delia's* eye,  
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone *Inquirers*, curious, *Sheraton, Ecce. P. 2.*

INQUIRER. *n. s.* (from *inquire*.)

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown, Fals. Err.*

What's good does open to the *inquirers* stand,  
And itself offers to the accepting hand. *Dehaim.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glenville, Scipio.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

*Late inquirers* by their glances find,  
That every insect of each different kind,  
In its own egg, cheri'd by the solar rays,  
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. s.* (from *inquire*.)

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from *Corellus* had made *inquiry* for *Simon's* house, and stood before the gate. *Acts, x. 17.*

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in *philosophical inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgement or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called *invention*: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. *Grew, Com. Sacra.*

INQUISITION.† *n. s.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Ps. ix. 12.*

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Eccl. ii. 29.*

With rough severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aids of the late rebels. *Bacon, Hen. VIII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every falling, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lower particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature ways you to. *Bp. Taylor.*

By your good leave,  
These men will be your judges: we must stand  
17

The *inquisition* of their rally  
On our condition. *Southey.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is the part of a discreet and wise person not to leave this *inquisition* only to the physician.

*Faherty, Albion, p. 234.*  
An *inquisition* and collation of several means.  
*Smith on Old Age, p. 37.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowell.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

Now was we upon the subject of tortures, it is impossible to forget that depth of justice, the *inquisition* for *Sancti* it is by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtlety, and inhuman cruelty.

*Trapp, Popery Stated, &c. P. II. § 12.*

INQUISITORIAL.† *adj.* (from *inquire*.)

Busy in inquiry.

By these and other means, no less politic and *inquisitorial*, property has found out the art of making men miserable in spite of their senses. *Sterne, Sermon, xxxvii.*

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitivus*, Lat.]

Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *to*.

My boy at eighteen years began to *inquire* after his brother. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischief, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people after news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive into* the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands.

*Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking eye,  
*Inquisitive* of lights, still longs in vain  
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden, Juv.*

Then what the Gallies arm will do,  
Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entreating the king of Siam with the particulars of Holland, which he was *inquisitive* after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it.

*Locke.*  
The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive after* my name and character. *Addison, Spect.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent. *Brown.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watts on the Mind.*

INQUISITIVELY.† *adv.* (from *inquisitive*.)

With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

If at any time I seem to study you more *inquisitively*, it is for no other end but to know how to present you to God in my prayers, and what to ask of Him for you. *Dennis, Lett. to Sir H. G. Parnell, p. 259.*

INQUISITIVENESS.† *n. s.* (from *inquisitive*.)

Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an unwelcome guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Shakspeare.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as the afford perpetual

matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scope and range in. *South, Serp.*

Previdence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass.

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

**INQUISITOR.** *n. s.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinally. *Beacon, Eist.*  
Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,  
And lends and crimes with his measures bears. *Dryden.*

2. One who is too curious and inquisitive. *Inquisitor* is taken. *Fiddler, Rev. ii. 51.*

3. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

The *inquisitor* in Spain charged all honest women and matrons, that had been solicited by their ghostly fathers unto adultery, to confess the same before them. *Fiske against Allen, (1586), p. 255.*

**INQUISITORIAL.** *adj.* [*from inquisitor*.]  
With the severity of an *inquisitor*. See **INQUISITORIOUS**.

Liberal and *inquisitorial* abuse. *Archd. Blackburne.*

**INQUISITORIOUS.** *adj.* [*from inquisitor*.]  
With the prying severity of an *inquisitor*. We now say *inquisitorial*.

Under whose *inquisitorial* and tyrannical duncery, no free and splendid wit can flourish. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gen. B. 2.*

To **INRA**'T. *v. a.* [*in* and *ra*il.] To inclose within rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and universal again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fan'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,  
An *inra*'d column rears its lofty head;  
Here to seven streets seven diall count the day,  
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

**INROAD.** *n. s.* [*in* and *road*.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*  
They make in Italy. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Beacon.*

By proof we feel  
Our power sufficient to disturb his heaven,  
And with perpetual swords to alarm,  
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton, P. L.*  
The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;  
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

**INSAFETY.** *n. s.* [*in* and *safety*.] Want of safety; hazard; insecurity.

Apprehending the *insafety* and danger of an intermarriage with the blood royal. *Newman, Fragm. Regalia.*

**INSALUBRITY.** *n. s.* [*insalubritas*, old Fr.] Unwholesomeness.

To make us more sure of the *insalubrity* of this place. *Gregory, Pastimes, (1655), p. 1.*  
Scarcely shows the cause of the *insalubrity* of a passage between two mountains in Armenia. *Hutton, Hist. E. p. iii. liii.*

**INSAURABLE.** *adj.* [*insaurable*, old French; *insaurabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable. *Cockeram.*

**INSAURABLE.** *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.] 1. Mad.

As most men perceive the faults of others without being aware of their own, so *insane* people easily detect the nonsense of other madmen, without being able to discover, or even to be made sensible of, the incorrect associations of their own ideas. *Hutton on Madness and Melancholy, ch. vii.*

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?  
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,  
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

**INSAURITY.** *n. s.* [*from insane*.] Want of sound mind; madness.

There is a partial *insanity*, and a total *insanity*. *Hale.*

Speak what you know of his sanity or *insanity* of mind. *Conradson Vernon, in the State Trials, (under 1741.)*

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*. *Johnson, Rasselas, ch. 43.*  
Collins, who, while he studied to live, felt no evil but poverty, no sooner lived to study, than his life was assailed by more dreadful calamities, disease, and *insanity*. *Johnson, Life of Collins.*

**INSAURITY.** *adj.* [*in* and *sapor*.] See **SAPOR**. Tasteless; wanting flavour.

However ingrate or *insapoury* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom. *See T. Herbert, Truce, p. 311.*

**INSAURABLE.** *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedily so as not to be satisfied.

The sight is of all the other senses the most comprehensive and *insatiable*. *South, Ser. x. 364.*

**INSAURABLENESS.** *n. s.* [*from insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Both pleasures and profits, if way be given to them, have too much power to debauch the mind, and to work it to a kind of *insatiableness*. *See T. Herbert, Truce, p. 311.*

Some men's hydrophic *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

**INSAURABLY.** *adv.* [*from insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* curious, and therefore no impression, no argument or miracle, could reach them. *South.*

**INSAURABLE.** *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child  
Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Vain war with heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Too oft his pride,  
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst  
Of other rights, our quiet dispos'd. *Philips.*

**INSAURABLY.** *adv.* [*from insatiate*.] So greedily as not to be satisfied.

He (Mahomet) was so *insatiately* libidinous, that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law. *See T. Herbert, Truce, p. 321.*

**INSAURABLY.** *n. s.* [*in* and *satiety*.] Insatiableness; an elegant word.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently *insatiableness* by a cause thereof: "When goods increase, they are increased that eat them." *Granger on Eccles. (1621), p. 123.*

**INSAURABLY.** *n. s.* [*in* and *satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state. A word not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature to

consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Beacon, N. Hist.*

**INSAURABLE.** *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled. *Cockeram.*

Enemies to all dignity, whose hatred is *insaturable*, whose malice is cankered, whose indignation is implacable against this actled and prosperous estate of the church. *Tucker, Fable of the Church, (1604), p. 114.*

**INSAURABLE.** *n. s.* [*inscience*, French.] Ignorance; unskillfulness; want of knowledge. *Cockeram and Colgrave.*

To **INSAURABLE.** *v. a.* See To **INSAURABLE.**

I would wish you to retire, and *insavour* yourself in your study. *Beacon and El. Woman, Hater.*

To **INSAURABLE.** *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscribe*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with or than in.

In all you visit to Rome, or else  
To foreign princes, ego & vos me  
Was still *inscribed*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Conatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

We weeping loves! the stream with myrles hide,  
And with your golden dates, now useless grown,  
*Inscribed* a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindaric verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.  
Notes to *Creech's Manilius.*

**INSCRIBER.** *n. s.* [*from To inscribe*.] One who inscribes.

I should then hope to be taught from such learning and knowledge what all those elementary characters, and final diagrams, mean to express, which *inscriber* has provided by, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* invention. *Journal on Autop, p. 48.*

**INSCRIPTION.** *n. s.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscription*, Lat.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This *inscription* of praise in time to come,  
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Justerius by the same title lost our expectation, whereby we resped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. [In law.] An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

**INSCRIPTIVE.\*** *adj.* [*inscriptus*, Lat.] Bearing inscription.

*Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.*

**TO INSCRIBE.\*** *v. a.* [*from scrib.*] To write on a scroll.

Your answer had not been *inscribed*.

**INSCRUTABILITY.\*** *n. s.* [*from inscrutabile*.] Incapability of being discovered, or traced out.

His theological conceptions were always, I confess, to me, who yet affect some insight into the human character, one of the *inscrutabilities* of mystery.

*Wakfield, Mem. p. 130.*

**INSCRUTABLE.\*** *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat.; *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jet unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,

As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakespeare.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy.

*Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable* / his equity  
Twins with his power. *Sundays.*

Henceforth they have recourse as unto the oracle of fate, the great determination of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body.

*Brouss.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men.

*Astbury.*

**INSCRUTABLY.\*** *adv.* [*from inscrutable*.] So as not to be traced out.

**TO INSCRUP.\*** *v. a.* [*insculp*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakespeare* uses it in the sense of to carve in relief, Mr. Douce observes; and might have caught the word from the casket story in the *Gesta Romanorum*, where it is rightly used.

The third vessel was made of lead, and thereupon was *insculp* this poetry. *Friend, of Gen. Rom.*

A coin that bears the figure of an angel  
Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp*'d upon.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

**INSCRIPTION.\*** *n. s.* [*inscriptus*, Lat.] Inscription. Not in use.

What is it to have  
A fastidious, false, *inscription* on a tomb,  
And in men's hearts reproach?

*Townsend, Revenger's Tragedy.*

**INSCULP.\*** *v. a.* [*from in and sculp*.] Anything engraved.

Timon is dead,

Entombed upon the very hem o' th' sea;  
And on the grave-stone this *insculp*ture, which  
With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculp*tures were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left.

*Brown.*

**TO INSEAM.\*** *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam*'d remain'd the scar.

*Pope.*

**TO INSEARCH.\*** *v. n.* [*from search*.] To make inquiry.

*Huot.*

Now let us *insearc*, what friendship or amitie  
Is in *T. Elzev*, *Gen. fol. 116. h.*

**INSECT.\*** *n. s.* [*insecta*, Lat.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst enter none.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd  
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;  
And some with whom compar'd, your insect tribes  
Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

**INSECTOR.\*** *n. s.* [*from insector*, Lat.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

**INSECTED.\*** *adj.* [*from insect*; Lat. *dict.*]

*Insected*, cut. See *Locke's* explanation of *insect*. Having the nature of an insect.

We can hardly endure the sight of that small *insected* animal, [the bee.] *Hawell, Let. ii. 6.*

**INSECTILE.\*** *adj.* [*from insect*.] Having the nature of insects.

*Insectile*, animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

**INSECTILE.\*** *n. s.* An insect.

Entire insects of any greatness, and in any posture, [may] be inclosed therein.

*Watson to Sir E. Bacon, (1653.) Rem. p. 465.*  
The ant, and silk-worm, and many such *insectile*s.

*Smith on Old Age, p. 264.*

**INSECTOLOGER.\*** *n. s.* [*insect and loger*.] One who studies or describes insects.

A word, I believe, unauthorised.

The insect itself is, according to modern insectologists, of the ichneumonoid kind.

*Bertram, Physico-Theol.*

**INSECURE.\*** *adj.* [*in and secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself.

*Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations?

*Hurd.*

**INSECURELY.\*** *adv.* [*from insecure*.] Without certainty.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense, in which the word should always be understood at courts, that it is *insecurely*.

*Ld. Chesterfield.*

**INSECURITY.\*** *n. s.* [*in and security*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may easily be perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure.

*Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate mortality of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as stricture and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment.

*Hammond.*

**INSECUTION.\*** *n. s.* [*insecutio*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel  
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel.

With the extreme hairs of his tail.

*Chapman, Riad.*

**TO INSEMINATE.\*** *v. a.* [*inseminare*, Lat.] To sow.

*Cockeram.*

**INSEMINATION.\*** *n. s.* [*insemination*, Fr.; *inseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

**INSENATE.\*** *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insenato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobes; ye obdurate, *insenate* creatures.

*Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,  
As their own ruin on themselves 'invites,

*Insenate* left, or to sense reprobate.

And with blindness internal struck. *Milton, S. A.*

**TO INSENSE.\*** *v. a.* [*in and sense*.] To instruct; to inform. To lay open a business to any one, is to *insense* him. *Wibraham, Cheshire Gloss.* To infuse sense into the mind of a person; to make to understand. *Craven Dial. and Grose.*

**INSENSIBILITY.\*** *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, French; *from insensible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

*Insensibility* of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next occupies.

*Gleiville.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dullness of corporeal sense.

**INSENABLE.\*** *adj.* [*insensible*, Fr.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? Is that which a Wedgwood Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it insensible then? yes, to the dead; but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it.

*Shakespeare.*

Two small and almost insensible particles were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*.

*Newton, Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,

And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporeal.

They fall away,

And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

1. I thought  
I then was passing to my former state  
*insensible*, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton, P. L.*

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness.

*Watson, Rom. Hist.*

4. Void of emotion or affection. With of and to; which may apply also to the preceding sense.

You grow *insensible* to the convenience of riches, the delights of honour and praise.

*Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love.

*Dryden.*

Old men are not so *insensible* of beauty, as it may be, you young ladies think.

*Dryden, Lett. (ed. Malone), p. 75.*

5. Void of sense or meaning.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Hale, H. P. C. P. ii. ch. 24.*

**INSENSELESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

Those, that art the great physician in heaven,  
first cure our souls to mortals.

*By. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 51.*

Such mollifying considerations may serve to allay any swellings and risings, which an *insensibleness* of our present hopes may possibly occasion.

*Sprenger, Richness of Pain, (trans. 1660), p. 40.* The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction.

*Ray.*

**INSENIBLY.\*** *adv.* [*from insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem,  
*insensibly* three different motions moves.

*Milton, P. L.*

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect.

*Addison on Italy.*

## 2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,  
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath  
wrought

*Milton, P. L.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will in-  
sensibly prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers, Ser-  
mon.*

Inseparably came on her side. *Swift.*

## 3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEN'TIENT.\* *adj.* [in and sentiens, Lat.]  
Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensations of our  
minds, and the qualities and attributes of an insen-  
tient inert substance. *Reid.*

INSEPARABLE LITY.\* *n. s.* [from insepar-  
INSEPARABLENESS.\* *able.* The quality  
of being such as cannot be severed or  
divided.

Jonas stood upon a point of law of the insepa-  
rability of the prerogative from the person of the  
king. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, an. 1681.*

The parts of pure space are immovable, which  
follows from their inseparability, motion being no-  
thing but change of distance between any two  
things; but this cannot be between parts that are  
inseparable. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE *adj.* [inseparable, Fr.; in-  
separabilis, Lat.] Not to be disjoined;  
united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and  
inseparable conjunction of counsel with kings, and  
the wise and politic use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade,  
Inseparable, must with me along;  
For death from sin no power can separate. *Milton, P. L.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and  
remain ever since inseparable to it. *South.*  
No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be  
cured of, with a desire equal to that pain, and is  
separable from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are inseparable one from  
the other, so that the continuity cannot be sepa-  
rated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,  
Inseparable now the truth and lie;  
And this or that unmix'd no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [from inseparable.]  
With indissoluble union.

Drawing of metals is, when the baser metal is  
so incorporated with the more rich as it cannot be  
separated; as if silver should be inseparably incor-  
porated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,  
Inseparably thine. *Milton, P. L.*  
Readiness of mind seems inseparably en-  
laced to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned  
period matter had existed eternally, inseparably en-  
dued with this principle of attraction; and yet had  
never attracted nor convened before, during that  
infinitesimal duration. *Bentley.*

INSEPARATE.\* *adj.* [in and separate.]  
INSEPARATED.\* Not separate; united.

A debility of the limbs, and spots upon the skin,  
to this distemper being inseparable symptoms; it  
is evident the word must be derived from thence.  
*Leipz. Nat. Hist. of Læscavice, &c. (1700) p. 51.*

INSEPARATELY. *adv.* [from inseparate.]  
So as not to be separated.

Here saith Cyril declareth the dignity of  
Christ's flesh being inseparably united to his divinity.

*Alip. Cramer, Def. of the Sacram. fol. 96. b.*  
That ye live inseparably, according to God's  
ordinance. *Hemlock, On the State of Matrimony.*

To INSERT. *v. a.* [inserer, Fr.; inserto, in-  
sertum, Lat.] To place in or amongst  
other things.

Those words were very weakly inserted, where  
they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will insert  
it at length in one of my papers.

It is the editor's interest to insert what the au-  
thor's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poetry and oratory omit things not essential, and  
insert little beautiful digressions, in order to place  
every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSERTION. *n. s.* [insertion, Fr.; insertio,  
Lat.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or  
amongst other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour  
under is too tedious an interruption, by the insertion  
of records in their narration. *Falcon on the Classics.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the  
guts, is either a circumsolution or insertion of one  
part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such insertions, before  
he describes the event. *Brown.*

To INSE.T. *v. u* a. [in and set.] To im-  
plant; to infix.

That sorrow that is *in* and *set* in the throat  
groveth the thought. *Chaucer, Boeth. II. pr. 3.*

To INSE.RVE. *v. a.* [insertivo, Lat.] To be  
of use to an end.

INSE.VIENT. *adj.* [insertivus, Lat.] Con-  
ducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no  
part in vain, where there is no digestion to be  
made, makes not any parts *insertive* to that  
intention. *Brown.*

INSHAD.\* *part. adj.* [in and shade.]  
Marked with different gradations  
of colours.

Ailly white inshaded with the rose. *W. Browne.*

To INSH'LL. *v. a.* [in and shell.] To  
hide in a shell. Not used.

Audius, bearing of our Marcian's banishment,  
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,  
Which were inshel'd when Marcian stood for  
Rome, *Shaksp. Coriol.*

And durst not once peep out. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

To INSH'LER.\* *v. a.* [from shelter.] To  
place under shelter.

If that the Turkish fleet  
Be not inshel'd e' and embay'd, they are drown'd. *Shaksp. Othello.*

To INSH'P. *v. a.* [in and ship.] To  
shut in a ship; to stow; to embark.

Not now used. We say simply to ship.  
See them safely brought to Dover; where,  
inshipp'd, *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shaksp.*

These fierce men  
Rent hair and yell, and carried her by force  
Into their ship. —

When she was thus inshipp'd, and woefully  
Had cast her eyes about, —

She spies a woman sitting with a child,  
*Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.*

To INSHR'NE. *v. a.* [in and shrine.] To  
enclose in a shrine or precious case. It  
is written equally *enshrine*.

Warlike and martial Teibot, Burgundy  
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

INSH'IDE. *n. s.* [in and side.] Interior  
part; part within. Opposed to the  
surface or outside.

Look'd he o' the inside of the paper?  
He did unseen them. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Show the inside of your purse to the outside of  
his hand, and no more ado. *Shaksp. Wit. Tale.*  
Here are the outside of the one, the inside of  
the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *U. Roderigo.*

As for the inside of their nose, none but them-  
selves were concerned in it. *Addison, Guardian.*

To INSH'IDATE.\* *v. a.* [insidiar, Latin].  
To lie in ambush for.

One brother insidiates the life of another; the  
husband hath killed his wife; the wife slain her  
husband. *Hogwood's Hist. of Angels, (1685) p. 94.*

A huntsman with his bow and arrow did use  
to insidiate the wild beasts of the wilderness, and  
shoot them from the coverts and thickets. *Ibid. p. 96.*

Death — insidiates all things. *Epi. on Waver the Antiquary.*

INSID'IDATE.† *n. s.* [Lat.] One who lies  
in wait.

Kings are most exposed to dangers — having  
usually many envious ill-willers, many dissatisfied  
ministers, many both open enemies, and close  
insidiators. *Burrows, Sermon. 10.*

INSID'IDIOUS. *adj.* [insidiar, French;  
insidiarius, Latin.] Sly; circumventive;  
diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our  
haltings, let a sense of their insidious vigilance  
excite us to behave ourselves, that they may find  
a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity  
regarding the passions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their course,  
And dart on distant coasts, or some sharp rock,  
Or shal insidiar, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSID'IDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from insidiar.] In  
a sly and treacherous manner; with  
malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Phœbeas  
the Lacedæmonian, insidiariously and in violation  
of league. *Bacon.*

Simoon and Levi spoke not only falsely but  
insidiariously, say hypocritically, abusing their pro-  
phets and their religion, for the effecting their  
cruel designs. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSID'IDOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from insidiar.]  
State or quality of being insidious.

He hath told of the serpent, none of its lurking  
insidiarities. *Burrows, Works, I. 46.*

INSIGHT. *n. s.* [insicht, Dutch. This word  
had formerly the accent on the last  
syllable.] Introspection; deep view;  
knowledge of the interior parts;  
thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may  
be her insight justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straghtway sent with careful diligence  
To fetch a leech, the leech had great insight  
In that disease of mighty conscience.

And well could cure the same; his name was  
Patience. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Now will be the right season of forming them  
to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught  
with an universal insight into things.

*Milton on Education.*

The use of a little insight in those parts  
of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business,  
is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great insight into the  
contrivance and wisdom of Providence, and suggests  
innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spenser.*

Due consideration, and a deeper insight into  
things, would soon have made them sensible of  
their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNIA.\* *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] The  
Spanish have long used *insignias* in the  
same sense. Distinguishing marks of  
office or honour.



People not very well grounded in the principles of public morality find a set of maxims in office ready made for them, which they assume as naturally, and inevitably, as any of the maxims or instruments of the situation.

*Burke, On a Late State of the Nation*, (1769). They are also decorated with the blue ribbon of the French Order of the Holy Ghost, and the insignia of the Burgundian Golden Fleece.

*Sutcliffe, Trav. through Spain*, L. 39.

**INSIGNIFICANCE.** *n. s.* [*insignificance*, *INSIGNIFICANCY.* French; from *insignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificances* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glanville*.

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had been, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificance* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of Providence. *Addison, Guardian*.

My annals are in mouldy millets wrought, With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth*.

**INSIGNIFICANT.** *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification. Till you can weight and gravity explain, Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore*.

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Colman, Scops*.

Colman robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South*.

All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson*.

Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, insinuated against a king. *Arbutnot*.

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: stypticks are often *insignificant*. *Arbutnot*.

**INSIGNIFICANTLY.** *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning. Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hall*.

2. Without importance or effect.

**INSIGNIFICATIVE.\*** *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.] Not betokening by an external sign.

The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative*: for they show their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues. *Philosophy, Lett. up. Physiognomy*, (1751), p. 230.

**INSINCERE.** *adj.* [*insincerus*, Latin, *in* and *sincere*.]

1. Not what one appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: of persons.

2. Not sound; corrupted: of things. Ah, why, Penelope, this causeless fear? To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*? Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme, The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Page*.

**INSINCERELY.\*** *adv.* [from *insincere*.] Unfaithfully; without sincerity.

Dealing in the case so *insincerely* and calumniously. *Montagu, App. to Cat.*, p. 26.

This the remarker very *insincerely* passes over. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Rel. Prof.*

**INSINCERITY.** *n. s.* [from *insincere*.] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity. If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*. *Brown, on the Odyssey*.

TO **INSINCERE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *sincere*.] To strengthen; to confirm. A word not used to this action.

All members of our cause, That are *insincere* to this action. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

**INSINUANT.** *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour. Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, however prove very plausible, insinuating, and fortunate men. *Wotton*.

TO **INSINUATE.** *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.]

1. To introduce any thing gently. The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward*.

2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hobbes*.

At the tide of Rheo he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*.

3. To attract; to draw; to win. Dame Helen Branch, by whose godly and virtuous life virgins are *insinuated* to virtue, wives to faithfulness, and widows to Christian contemplation. *Biod.*, as cataloged, by J. P. 416. (1594).

4. To hint; to impart indirectly. And all the feigns bare pursue Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Buffy*.

5. To instil; to infuse gently. All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgement. *Lodge*.

TO **INSINUATE.** *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. I love no colours; and without all colour Of base insinuating flattery, I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shakspeare*.

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. Fustianian missions *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*.

3. I know not whether Milton does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Close the serpent sly *Insinuating*, of his fatal guile Gave proof unheeded. *Milton, P. L.*

**INSINUATION.** *n. s.* [*insinuation*, Latin, *insinuation*, Fr. from *insinuate*.]

1. Introduction of any thing. See the first sense of the verb. With a soft insinuation mix'd With earth's large mass. *Crusoe, on the Spring Poema*, p. 106.

2. The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon*.

He had a natural insinuation and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon*.

**INSINUATIVE.\*** *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections. Any popular or *insinuating* carriage of himself. *Brown, Obs. on a Label*, in 1597.

Crafty, *insinuating*, plausible men can abroad and palliate their revengeful purposes under pretences of love. *Rp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 27.

It is a strange *insinuating* power which example and custom have upon us. *Gen. of the Tongue*.

**INSINUATOR.** *n. s.* [*insinuator*, Latin.] The person or thing which insinuates. From whence, but these *insinulators*, come our causeless passions? *Deffe, Pref. to Rob. Crusoe*.

**INSINUID.** *adj.* [*insinuid*, French, *insinuid*, Lat.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust. Some earthy yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being *insinuidous* or *insinuid*. *Boyle*.

Our fathers much admird their sauces sweet, And often call'd for sugar with their meat; *Insinuid* taste, old French, to them that Paris knew, Where rouscoule, shallot, and the rank gurgick grew. *King, Cookery*.

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insinuid*. *Flucy on the Humours*.

She lays some useful life aside, To tinge the chyle's *insinuid* tide. *Prior*.

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy. The gods have made your noble mind for me, And her *insinuid* soul for Potem; A heavy lump of earth without desire, A heap of ashes that o'erslays your fire. *Dryden, Cæsar*.

Some short excursions of a brokenow He made indeed, but flat *insinuid* staid. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

**INSINUIDITY.\*** *n. s.* [*insinuidité*, Fr. from *insinuidness*, *insinuid*.]

1. Want of taste; unsavouriness. *Shakspeare*.

2. Want of life or spirit. Spiritless prayers with so much *insinuidness*, vain repetitions, vulgar flattery. *Rp. Crusoe, Hierarchy*, (1653), p. 16.

Dryden's line, *insinuid* strongly through the insinuidity of Tate's. The exaltedness of some minds, or rather as I shrewdly suspect their *insinuidity* and want of feeling or observation, may make them insensible to these light things. *Grey, Lett. to West*.

**INSINUIDLY.\*** *adv.* [from *insinuid*.]

1. Without taste. 2. Dully; without spirit. One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to ally sports, and trifle away all their time *insinuidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Lodge*.

If he talk *insinuidly*, and impertinently, we have no esteem or reverence for such a person. *Goodman, Wind. Rev. Conf. P. I.*

There are very many matches in our country, wherein the parties live so *insinuidly*, or so vacuously, that I am afraid to venture from their example. *Goodman, Rev. Conf. P. 68*.

**INSINUENCE.** *n. s.* [*insinuation*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

TO **INSINUATE.** *v. n.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.]

1. To stand or rest upon. The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insinuate* upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray*.

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in; to persevere.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,  
As our conditions shall insist upon.  
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains.

Shakespeare.  
All other things do constantly obey the law imposed on them, *insist* in the course defined to them.

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Which were no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto insisted on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her.

Decay of Chr. Piety.  
INSISTENT. *adj.* [*insistens*, Lat.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the substruction [must] be at least double to the *insistent* wall.

Watson on Architecture.  
INSISTENCY. *n. s.* [*in* and *sisto*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use he makes of him? The docility of an elephant, and the insistency of a camel for travelling in deserts.

Gray.  
INSISTION. *n. s.* [*insistio*, Latin.] The insertion or infragment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or insition.

Ray.  
INSISTURE. *n. s.* [*from insist*.] This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the centre,  
Observe degree, priority, and place,

Institute, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office and custom, in all line of order. Shakespeare.

TO INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *sna're*.]  
1. To entrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider,  
Whose deadly web ensnareth thee about? *Shaks.*  
By long experience Dury may no doubt  
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;  
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;  
He fish!—because the man attempts to write.

Fenton.  
2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, is the weightiest cause belonging to this present controversy, hath insnared the judgements both of sundry good and of some well-learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded.

That the hypocrite reigns not, lest the people be insnared. Job, 22:17, 30.

3. To ensnare is more frequent.  
INSNARE. *n. s.* [*from insnare*.] One that ensnares.

TO INSNA'RL\* *v. a.* [*from snarl*. See TO SNARL.] To entangle.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.  
INSOBRIETY. *n. s.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with all profaneness towards God, and insobriety towards himself, yet if he can but answer, that he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores.

Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 121.  
INSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere insociable  
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.

Shakespeare.

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row [must] be merely of stone,—closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are insuciable.

Watson on Architecture.  
TO INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insolato*, Lat.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION.† *n. s.* [*insolation*, Fr. from *insolate*.]

1. Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for insolation, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors.

Baron.  
If it have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction.

Brown, Vulg. Err.  
2. [In medicine.] The influence of a scorching sun on the brain.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of insolation, or what the French call *coup de soleil*. An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head.

Butte on Madness.

INSOLENCE.† *n. s.* [*insolence*, French; *INSOLENCY*.] *insolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the insolency of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained.

Spenser on Ireland.  
Such a nature,  
Tickled with good success, disdaineth the shadow  
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder  
His insolence can brook to be commanded

Under Continous. Shakespeare.  
The troubles of ambition, and the insolencies of traitors, and the violences of rebels.

My Taylor, Scrm. (1653), p. 19.  
Flown with insolence and wine. Milton, P. L.

Public judgements are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the insolency of sinners, and shows their proud waves.

Watson.  
The steady tyrant man,  
Who with the thoughtless insolence of power,  
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. Thomson.

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Herod from using any endeavours to remove one of such insolence and power.

Brown.  
TO INSOLENCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, insulted and assaulted.

King Charles.  
INSOLENT.† *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.]

1. Unaccustomed. This is the primary sense of the word, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson and our other lexicographers.

If one chance to derive noise from the Latine, which is *insolent* to their ears,—they forthwith make a jest of it.

Pettis, *Interest* (Guesard's Civil Conversation, [1866].)  
2. Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself had made us insolent masters.

Atterbury.  
INSOLENTLY.† *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

She,—by a king and conqueror made so great,  
Into her own self-praise must insolently break.

Dryden, *Polioth*, S. 2.

Not unlearnedly mad, or insolently wedded unto their own wills. Montague, *App. to Cæs.* p. 8.

What I must disprove,  
He insolently talk'd to me of love. Dryden.

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,  
Not sepates, insolently loud,  
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,  
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree.

Trappin.  
Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very insolently, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war.

Addison.  
INSOLITUDY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *solidity*.] Want of solidity; weakness.

A demonstration of the insolidity of this exception against Mr. Mele.

Morr, *Myst.* of God, (1660), p. 301.  
INSOLVABLE.† *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. *in* and *solvable*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spent a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinities, indivisibles, and incommensurables, wherein there appear some insoluble difficulties.

Watts on the Mind.

2. That cannot be paid.

3. Not to be loosed.

To guard with bands  
Insoluble these gifts. Pope, *Odyss.*

INSOLUBLE.† *adj.* [*insoluble*, Fr. *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts insoluble, and extreme despair.

Hosier.  
2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Sundry many men grow in any part of a human body; for where any thing insoluble sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it.

Arbuthnot on Diet.  
INSOLVENCY.† *n. s.* [*from insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts. An act of insolventcy is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

Even the dear delight  
Of sculpture, paint, intaglios, beads, and coins,  
Thy boundless rapaciousness! I shall connect  
With filth and beggary, nor disdain to link  
With black insolency. Sherrington, *Economy*, P. II.

INSOLVENT.† *adj.* [*in* and *solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By publick declaration he proclaimed himself insolvent of those vast sums he had taken upon credit.

Hawell.  
A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accused for so many brave fellows, and finding him insolvent, compounded the matter by taking his life.

Addison.  
An insolvent is a man that cannot pay his debts.

Watts.  
Insolvent tenet of incurable's space. Smart.

INSOMUCH.† *conj.* [*in so much*.]

1. So that; to such a degree that.

It hath even been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and in force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, insomuch that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language.

Spenser.  
To make ground fertile, whet erect; insomuch as the countries about Ætna have amended made them, for the mischief the eruptions do.

Simoniades was an excellent poet, insomuch that he made his fortune by it.

Lucan, *Nat. Hist.*  
L'Étrange.

They made the ground urison about their seat,  
 insinuated that the slave did not lie flat upon it, but  
 took a free passage underneath. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. This word is growing obsolete.

**TO INSPECT.† v. a.** [*inspectio, inspectum, Latin.*] To look into by way of examination.

Return, ye days, when endless pleasure  
 I found in reading, or in leisure!  
 When calm around the common room  
 I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume;  
 Rode for a stomach; and inspected  
 At annual botlings, corks selected!

*Watson, Progr. of Discontent.*

**INSPECT.\* n. s.** [from the verb.] Nice or close examination. Not in use.

Not so the man of philosophic eye  
 And inspect sage; the waving brightness he  
 Curious surveys. *Thomson, Autumn.*

**INSPECTION. n. s.** [*inspectio, Fr. inspectio, Latin.*]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with inspection deep,  
 Consider every creature. *Milton, P. L.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive; to the inspection of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have into before the object, and in the second sense may admit over; but authors confound them. We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own inspection. *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and inspection over us. *Atterbury.*

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

**INSPECTOR. n. s.** [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.  
 With their new light our bold inspectors press,  
 Like Clums, to show their father's nakedness. *Denham.*

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wise inspector or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

**INSPEISED.\* part. adj.** [*inspeier, Fr. insperatus, Lat.*] Sprinkled or cast upon.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**INSPESSION.† n. s.** [*inspersio, Latin.*]

A sprinkling upon.  
 We stain the heart with so many blot and vicious inspersions. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon (1631), p. 95.*

Some light inspersions of truth to make them appetitious, passable, and toothsome.  
*Brief Description of Fanatics (1660), p. 17.*  
**INSPERXIMUS.\* n. s.** [Latin.] The first word of ancient charters confirming a grant already made by a former king or benefactor, and of letters patent; an exemplification: It implies, We have inspected it.

This word is specified, by the names of "strata" and "magna via," in the *inspergimus* charter of Henry the Third to Tarrant abbey in Dorsetshire. *Watson, Hist. of Kidlington, p. 66.*

**TO INSPIRE.† v. a.** [*in and sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere.

I will inspire her  
 In regions high and starry *Dryden on his Mistress.*

Not rubies of the rock such red inspire'd.  
*Sedley, Lament. ch. 4.*

Where those immortal shapes  
 Of bright aerial spirits live inspire'd,  
 In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton, Comm.*

**INSPIRABLE. adj.** [from *inspire.*] That may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To those inspirable hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Horrey.*

**INSPIRATION. n. s.** [from *inspire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.  
 —How can she then call us by our names,  
 Unless it be by inspiration? *Shaksp. Com. of Err.*  
 Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good inspirations. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

We to his high inspiration owe,  
 That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late success  
 Doth even inspiration, and not guess. *Johnson.*  
 Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles inspired. *Watts.*

**TO INSPIRE.† v. n.** [*inspiro, Latin; in-spirer, French.*]

1. To draw in the breath; opposed to expire.

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stop'd, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

2. To blow, as a gentle wind does.

Her yellow locks, crisped like golden wyre,  
 About her shoulders were loosely shair'd,  
 And when the winds enmett them did inspire,  
 They wav'd like a penon wyle dispair'd. *Spenser, F. Q. II. iii. 30.*

**TO INSPIRE. v. a.**

1. To breathe into.

Ye zine, descend and sing,  
 The breathing instruments inspire. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that inspired  
 Into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Hud. xv. 11.*

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;  
 But dawning day now comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakspere.*

To the heart inspir'd  
 Vernal delight. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor the inspire'd  
 Castellan springs. *Milton, P. L.*  
 Erast, thy poet's mind inspire,  
 And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden, En.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to inspire them with sentiments of virtue. *Add.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smokes the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced

to inspire and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of inspiring and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His balisb breath (inspiring as he glides;  
 Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

**INSPIRE.\* n. s.** [from *inspire.*] One that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and inspirer of mankind, be all honour. *Derham.*

**TO INSPIRE.† v. a.** [*in and spirare.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to inspire and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. *Deray of Chr. Prty.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, inspires the sluggish, and inflames even the desert worshipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is inspired by love of empire and ambition. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

Let joy or ease, let affliction content,  
 And the gay conscience of a life well spent,  
 Calm every thought, inspire every grace,  
 Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

**TO INSPIRATE. v. a.** [*in and spiratus, Lat.*] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth inspirate the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Jussieu.*

This oil, rather inspirated by evaporation, turns into bahn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INSPIRATE.\* adj.** [from the verb.] Thick.

The gum or inspissate juice of a plant. *Greenhalgh, Art of Embalm. p. 255.*

**INSPISSATION. n. s.** [from *inspissate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the inspissation of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallise by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INSTABILITY. n. s.** [*instabilitas, Lat.; instabilis, Fr.*] From *instabilis, Lat.*] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison, Freethought.*

**INSTABLE.† adj.** [*instable, old French; instabilis, Lat.*] Inconstant; changing.

See UNSTABLE.

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**INSTABLE.† adj.** [*instable, old French; instabilis, Lat.*] Inconstant; changing.

See UNSTABLE.

In this instable and uncertain age, you have with that steadiness of mind and clearness of judgement stuck to the truth and purity of the protestant religion, as discerning the vast difference between it and popery. *Moor, Epit. of Sec. Ch. Ded. to Ld. Roberts (1669).*

**INSTABLENESS.\* n. s.** [from *instable.*] Fickleness; mutability.

There cannot be two more pregnant instances of the lubricity and instableness of mankind, than the decay of these two ancient nations. *Hewitt, Lett. ii. 57.*

The very faculty of reason (as we find it so true by late experience) is subject to the same instableness. *Hewitt, Lett. iv. 13.*

**TO INSTALL. v. a.** [*installar, Fr.; in and stall.*] To advance to any rank or

office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,  
That wisdom was the saint of shepherds light,  
And is installed now in heaven's light. *Spenser.*  
Cranmer is return'd with welcome,  
*Instal'd* archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*  
The king chose him master of the horse, after  
this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Watson.*

**INSTALLATION.** *n. s.* [*installation*, Fr.;  
from *install*.] The act of giving visible  
possession of a rank or office, by placing  
in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate  
for his installation. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**INSTALLMENT.** *† n. s.* [from *install*.]

For the *installment* of this noble duke  
It is not easy  
To make lord William Hastings of our mind  
For the *installment* of this noble duke  
In the seat royal? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
Would I could ride  
These fine invincible fiddlers to play to me  
At my *installment*. *Bonum, and Fl. Prophetaus.*  
The time of his *installment* into his priesthood.  
*Hammend, Works, iv. 396.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.  
Search Windsor-castle, e'er  
The several chairs of order look you scour;  
Each fair *installment*, cost and several crest  
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shelley.*

**INSTANCE.** *n. s.* [*instance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.  
Christian men should much better frame their  
selves to those heavenly precedents, which our Lord  
and Saviour with so great *instance* gave us con-  
cerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have  
the ancient counsils renewed. *Hooker.*  
2. Motive; influence; pressing argument.  
Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour,  
that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come  
to her with any direction in my hand, my desires  
had *instance* and argument to commend them-  
selves. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*  
The *instance* that second marriage moves,  
Are base respects of theft, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.  
The *instance* of a cause is said to be that ju-  
dicial process which is made from the contestation  
of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence  
in the cause, or till the end of three years.  
*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. Example; document.  
Yet doth this accident  
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,  
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shelley.*  
In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol  
is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fire, which  
sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace;  
sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently  
as soon as it is out of the furnace; which is a  
noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*  
We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after  
their prisons had been hung open, have chosen  
rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake  
their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success  
of a revolution.

The greatest mints are sometimes made  
the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*  
Suppose the earth should be removed nearer  
to the sun, and resolve for *instance* in the orbit  
of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat.  
*Bentley.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain  
a difficulty; and this end is best answered by  
such *instances* as are familiar and common.

*Baker on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.

These seen as if, in the time of Edward the  
First, they were drawn up into the form of a law  
in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no  
other than what natural reason has enjoin'd to  
recommend, even in the most severe and difficult  
instances of duty. *Rogers.*

A soul surpris'd in each hard *instance* try'd  
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*  
If Eusebia had lived as free from sin as it  
is possible for human nature, it is because she  
is always watching and guarding against all *instances*  
of pride. *Law, Serious Call.*

TO **INSTANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how  
little he is to be trusted, I shall instance in two  
of those which he makes the loudest clamour.  
*Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have  
excell'd the ancients; and I would *instance* in  
Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter  
age. *Dryden, Jen.*

**INSTANCED.** *part. adj.* [from *instance*.]  
Given in proof, or as an example.

That worthy divine did not heedfully observe  
the great difference betwixt these *instanced* degrees.  
*Sp. Hall, Cycles of Conscience, D. 4. C. 5.*

**INSTANT.** *adj.* [*instant*, Fr.; *instant*,  
Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; car-  
necent.  
And they were *instant* with loud voices, re-  
quiring that he might be crucified. *St. Luke, xxiii. 23.*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; con-  
tinuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom. xii. 12.*

2. Immediate; without any time inter-  
vening; present.  
Your useful counsel to our business,  
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*  
The *instant* stroke of death denudeth to-day,  
Remov'd far off. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt we;  
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;  
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*  
3. Quick; making no delay.  
*Instant* without disturb they took alarm.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Grief'd that a visitant so long should pass  
Uomer'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;  
*Instant* he flew with hospitable haste,  
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*  
**INSTANT.** *n. s.* [*instant*, Fr.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration  
wherein we perceive no succession.

*Locke.*  
There is scarce an *instant* between their flourish-  
ing and their not being.

Her nimble body yet in time must move,  
And not in *instants* through all places stir;  
But she is swift and far, beneath, above,  
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in  
one single point of the line; therefore all but that  
one point is either future or past, and no other  
parts are co-existent or contemporary with it.  
*Bentley, Serm.*

2. A particular time.  
I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night,  
appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber  
window. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial lan-  
guage for a day of the present or cur-  
rent month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to  
erect a lion's head. *Addison, Guardian.*  
**INSTANTANEITY.** *n. s.* [from *instantane-  
ous*.] Unpromediated production.  
[They] have no sort of claim to be called *verses*,  
beside their *instantaneity*. *Shenstone.*

**INSTANTANEOUS.** *adj.* [*instantaneous*, Lat.]  
Done in an instant; acting at once  
without any perceptible succession;  
acting with the utmost speed; done  
with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the  
deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous*  
actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet, Theory.*

The rapid radiation *instantaneous* strikes  
Th' illum'd mountain. *Thomson.*

**INSTANTANEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *instantane-  
ous*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came  
to my thoughts, they being reason to conclude  
that those came from the clouds, or were *instan-  
taneously* generated. *Darham.*

**INSTANTANEOUSLY.** *adj.* [*instantaneous*, Lat.]  
Our elder word for *instantaneous*.

Reaching forth itself largely in very quick and  
*instantaneous* motions to all those things which are  
capable of it [light]. *Sp. Hall, Rem. p. 43.*

**INSTANTLY.** *adv.* [*instantly*, Lat.]

1. With urgent importunity.  
They brought him *instantly* saying that he  
was worthy for whom he should do this. *St. Luke, vii. 4.*

Our twelve tribes *instantly* serving God day  
and night. *Acts, xxi. 7.*

2. Immediately; without any perceptible  
intervention of time.

In a great while, the sense and affects of any  
one part of the body *instantly* make a transmutation  
throughout the whole body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton, P. L.*

As several winds arise,  
Just so their natures alter *instantly*. *Mary, Virg.*  
**TO INSTANT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.  
This kind of conquest does only *instat* the victor  
in these rights, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.*

Had this glittering monster been born to thy  
poverty, he could not have been so bad: nor, per-  
haps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same gran-  
deurs, would it thou have been better. *South.*

The first of them being eminently holy and  
good to God, should deserve a blessing to posterity  
on that account, and prevail at last to have them also  
accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God.  
*Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.  
For his possessions,  
Although by confiscation they are ours,  
We do *instat* and widow you withal. *Shelley.*

**TO INSTAURATE.** *v. a.* [*instaur*,  
Lat.; *instaur*, Fr.] To reform; to  
repair; to supply with improvement.

It is far more easy to overthrow the positive  
assertions of others, than to *instaurate* better in their  
rooms. *Instaur* on *Ape*, (1666), p. 266.

**INSTAURATION.** *† n. s.* [*instauratio*, Fr.;  
*instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; repar-  
ation; renewal.

They took *instauratio* of what was deficient for  
institution. *Balden on Dryden's Polyol. S. 11.*  
Comprehending an *instauratio* of S. Edward's  
Laws, as they were amended by the Conqueror.  
*Phil. S. 17.*

**INSTEAD.** *prep.* [a word formed by  
the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of. Always with  
*of*.

They, *insult* of fruits,  
Chew'd bitter *insult*, Milton, *P. L.*  
Vary the form of speech, and intend of the  
word church, make it a question in politics, whether  
the monument be in danger. Swift.

## 2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wise man is *insult* of  
a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in  
those times, no such thing was believed. Tilton.  
INSTEAD.† *adv.* In the place; in the room. Used without of, it ceases to be  
a preposition, and becomes an adverb.

He in *derision* sets

Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise  
Quite out their native language, and instead  
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown.  
Milton, *P. L.*

To INSTEP. v. a. [in and step.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.  
Suffolk first died, and York, all lagg'd over,  
Comes to him where in gore he lay *instep'd*.  
Shakespeare.

## 2. Lying under water.

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,  
Traitors *instep'd* to clog the gullies' keel.  
Shakespeare, *Othello*.

INSTEP. n. s. [in and step.] The upper part  
of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very  
thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather  
thongs. *Archaolus on Cons.*  
To INSTIGATE.† v. a. [instigo, Lat. *instiguer*,  
Fr. from the Greek *εἰς*, or *εἰς*, to prick, to goad.] To urge to ill;  
to provoke or incite to a crime.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his  
master, this being murder in the stranger as principal,  
of course the servant is accessory only to the  
crime of murder, though he would have been  
guilty, as principal, of petty treason. Blackstone.

INSTIGATION. n. s. [instigation, Fr. from  
*instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encourage-  
ment; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we  
Commune with you of this? But rather follow  
Our fearful *instigation*. Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious  
malecontents that bare principal strokes amongst  
them. Bacon.

Shall any man that wilfully procures the cut-  
ting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an inno-  
cent? As if the lives that were taken away by  
his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his  
account. L'Estrange.

We have an abridgement of all the baseness  
and villainy that both the corruption of nature  
and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of  
men to. South.

INSTIGATOR. n. s. [instigateur, Fr. from  
*instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

This was of blood is enough to drown in eternal  
misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its  
effusion. King Charles.

Either the eagerness of acquiring or the revenge  
of missing dignities, have been the great *instiga-  
tions* of ecclesiastical furies. Dec. of Chr. Pety.  
To INSTILL. v. a. [instillo, Lat. *instillare*,  
Fr.]

## 1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.  
Milton, *P. L.*

2. Insinuate any thing imperceptibly into  
the mind; to infuse.

Such assemblies be had indeed for religion's  
sake, harmful nevertheless they may easily prove,  
as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn  
of heretics, and such as privily will swoon ad-  
venture to *instill* their poison into men's minds.  
Hooker.

He had a further design to *instill* and insinuate  
good instruction, by contributing to men's hap-  
piness in this present life. Calany.

Those heathens did in a particular manner  
*instill* the principle into their children of loving  
their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days.  
Swift.

INSTALLATION.† n. s. [installatio, Lat.  
from *instill*.]

## 1. The act of pouring in by drops.

Colgrace.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the  
mind.

They imbibit the cup of life by insensible  
*installations*. Johnson, *Rambler*.

INSTILLER. n. s. [from *instill*.] One  
who insinuates any thing imperceptibly  
into the mind.

Never was there such a juggle as was played  
in my mind, nor so artful an *instiller* of *locus*  
principles as my tutor. Skelton, *Deum Revelat*, Dial. viii.

INSTALLMENT. n. s. [from *instill*.] Any  
thing installed.

The leperous *installment*. Shakespeare.

To INSTIMATE.† v. a. [instimulo, Lat.]

To incite; to provoke. Cockram.

INSTINCT.† *adj.* [instinct, Fr. *instinctus*,  
Latin.] Moved; animated.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound  
The chariot of paternal deity,  
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel un-  
drawn,  
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convey'd;  
By four clerubic shapes. Milton, *P. L.*

Coffin-house wits, *instinct* by me, can correct  
an author's style, and display his minutest errors,  
without understanding a syllable of his manner or  
his language! Swift, *Battle of the Books*.

INSTINCT. n. s. [instinct, Fr. *instinctus*,  
Lat.] This word had its accent  
formerly on the last syllable. Desire or  
aversion acting in the mind without the  
intervention of reason or deliberation;  
the power determining the will of  
brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death,  
And have *instinct* of love and loyalty.  
Makes due this forward in his banishment.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules;  
but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the  
true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a  
coward on *instinct*; I shall think the better of  
myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant  
lion, and thee for a true prince. Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,  
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,  
To have guided me aright. Milton, *S. A.*

Nature first painted out my Portius to me,  
And easily taught me by her secret force  
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;  
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.  
Addison.

The philosopher avers,  
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* thine thine.  
*Instinct* and reason how shall we divide? Prior.  
Reason serves where *instinct* comes a volunteer. Pope.

To INSTINCT.† v. a. [instinctus, Lat.] To  
impress as an animating power. This,  
neither musical nor proper, was per-  
haps introduced by Bentley, Dr. John-  
son says; but it was in use long before  
Bentley's time.

God would never have *instinct* the appetite  
of pleasure, and the faculties of enjoying it, so  
strongly in man, if He had not meant that in  
deceasy he should make use of them.

Filtham, *Rca. of the Use of Pleasure*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be  
improved and *instinct* through the whole, which  
the defilement of so many parts by bad printer  
and a worse editor could not hinder from shining  
forth. Bentley, *Prof. to Milton*.

INSTINCTION. n. s. [instinctus, Lat.] In-  
stinct. This word preceded *instinct*.  
Obsolete.

This natural *instinct* of creatures.

Sir T. Elyot, *Gov. fol.* 149.

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Act-  
ing without the application of choice or  
reason; rising in the mind without ap-  
parent cause.

Rais'd

By quick *instinctive* motion up I sprung,  
At wither'd endeavouring. Milton, *P. L.*  
It will be natural that Ulysses' mind should  
forebode; and it appears that the *instinctive* pre-  
sage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.  
Brome on the *Odyssey*.

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive*.]  
By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rat

*Instinctively* had quit it. Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

To INSTITUTE.† v. n. [institutio, *insti-  
tutum*, Lat. *institor*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to  
enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed  
by creatures; and therefore, according to the  
manner of laws, the institution thereof is de-  
scribed as being established by solemn injunction.  
Hooker.

Here let us breathe, and happily *institute*  
A course of learning and ingenious studies.

Shakespeare.

To the production of the effect they are de-  
termined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and  
imprinted on them by invisible *idom*.

Hale, *Orig. of Manhood*.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by  
God himself. Temple.

To *institute* a court and a country party without  
materials would be a very new system in politics.  
Swift.

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by  
instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge  
would insensibly *insinuate* itself.

Decay of Chr. Pety.

3. To invest with the spiritual part of a  
benefice. See the fifth sense of IN-  
STITUITION.

No bishop shall *institute* any to a benefice, who  
hath been ordained by any other bishop, except  
he first show unto him his letters of ordination.  
Const. and Can. Eccl. 59.

INSTITUTE.† n. s. [institute, Fr. *institutum*,  
Lat.]

## 1. Established law; settled order.

Such is the subject of the *institute*,  
And universal body of the law. Marlowe, *Treg. of Dr. Faustus*.

This law, though custom now directs the course,  
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force  
Unconquered though *disinstruct*. Dryden.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.  
Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,  
To make the Stoic *institute* thy own. Dryden, *Peru*.

INSTITUTION.† n. s. [institution, Fr. *insti-  
tutio*, Lat.]

## 1. Act of establishing.

## 2. Establishment; settlement.

The institution of God's Law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Moses.*  
It became him by whom all things are, and to be the way of salvation to all, that the institution and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Moses.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, in what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or institutions of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

## 3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the institution. *Temple.*  
The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of institution, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*  
The law and institution, founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

## 4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and institution in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
It is a necessary piece of prudence in the institution of our children, to train them up to something in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age. *L'Estrange.*  
His learning was not the effect of precept or institution. *Bentley.*

5. The act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice. See *COLLATION*, and *INDUCTION*.  
No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by institution or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, &c. except he be licensed either by the archbishop, or the bishop of the diocese where he is to be placed. *Const. and Canons Eccl. 36.*

**INSTITUTIONAL.\*** *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental. This is the word of modern times, instead of *institutionary*.

**INSTITUTIONARY.** *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.  
That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politics, amongst the institutional cares of youth. *Brown.*

**INSTITUTIVE.\*** *adj.* [from *institute*.] Able to establish.  
These words seem *institution*, or collative of power. *Barnes, on the Pope's Supremacy.*

**INSTITUTEUR.** *n. s.* [instituteur, Fr. institutor, Lat.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.  
It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the institutions of the civil minds of the men to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.  
The two great aims which every instructor of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

**INSTITUTIST.** *n. s.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.  
Green gall the institution would persuade us to be an effect of an over-bro stomach. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**TO INSTITUTE.** *v. a.* [in and stop.] To close up; to stop.  
With boiling pitch another near at hand  
The seams intraps. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

**TO INSTRUCT.\*** *v. a.* participate preterit. *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Lat. *instruere*, instruct, Fr.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.  
Warned, instructed, and snatched. *Sp. Fisher, P. p. 2.*

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might instruct thee. *Deut. iv. 36.*  
Thou God dost instruct him to discern, and doth lead him. *Isa. xxviii. 26.*

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, instructed about the song, because he was skillful. *I Chron. xv. 22.*  
Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being instructed out of the law. *Rom. ii. 18.*

One man being instructed in the suit for both. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 226.*  
Instruct me, for thou knowest. *Milton, P. L.*  
Who ever by consulting at thy shrine  
Return'd the wiser, or the more instruct  
To fly or follow what concern'd him most? *Milton, P. R.*

2. It has commonly in before the thing taught.  
They that were instructed in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. *I Chron. xiv. 7.*  
These are the things wherein Solomon was instructed for building of the house of God. *2 Chr. iii. 3.*

3. To model; to form. Little in use.  
They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and instructed the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe, Purgon.*

**INSTRUCTOR.** *n. s.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. This is often written *INSTRUCTOR*.  
Though you have ten thousand instructors in Chert. *I Cor. iv. 15.*  
After the flood arts to Chalda fell,  
The father of the faithful there did dwell,  
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Dromm.*

O thou, who future things canst represent  
As present, heavenly instructor! *Milton, P. L.*  
Poets, the first instructors of mankind,  
Brought all things to their native proper use. *Bacon, Novum.*

They see how they are leaset on every side, not only with temptations, but instructors to vice. *Locke.*  
Several instructors were disposed among all these helpless people. *Addison.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our instructors. *Rogers.*

**INSTRUCTIBLE.\*** *adj.* [from *instruct*.] Able to instruct.  
A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is instructible for wisdom and goodness. *Bacon, Submission to the Honour of Lords.*

**INSTRUCTION.** *n. s.* [instructio, Fr. from *instruct*.] The act of teaching; information.  
It lies on you to speak,  
Not by your own instruction, nor by any matter  
Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakespeare.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discoveries they have left behind them for our instruction. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.  
Will ye not receive instruction to hearken to receive my words. *Jer. xxv.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,  
In ev'ry stream a sweet instruction flows;  
But some untoucht o'erbores the whisp'ring rill,  
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.  
See this dispatch! with all the haste thou can'st; Anon I'll give thee more instruction. *Shakespeare.*

**INSTRUCTIVE.** *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instructivus*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.  
With a variety of instructive expressions by speech men alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be instructive, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison.*

**INSTRUCTIVELY.\*** *adv.* [from *instructive*.] So as to teach; by instruction.  
Designing instructively to exemplify the duty and nature of charity. *Barnes, Works, i. 265.*  
Egle made him sing both merrily and instructively. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mort. Scrib.*

**INSTRUCTIVENESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *instructive*.] Power of instructing.  
The benefit, and the instructiveness of history, and of the lives of worthy persons, is no less universally than deservingly acknowledged to be very great. *Situation of Paradise, &c. (1688.) p. 30.*  
The prequant instructiveness of the scripture. *Boyle, Style of Hol. Script. p. 130.*

**INSTRUCTOR.\*** See *INSTRUCTOR*.

**INSTRUCTRESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *instructor*.] A female instructor.  
Knowledge also as a perfect instructor and mistress. *Sir T. Elphinst. Gov. fol. 146. b.*  
To be taught the sweet instructress tell,  
How life in nobility use may find.  
How well for freedom be resign'd. *Alcibiades.*

Perhaps, in the revolutions of the world, Iona may be sometimes again the instructress of the western regions. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

**INSTRUMENT.** *n. s.* [instrument, Fr.; *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.  
If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Nom. xxv. 16.*  
What artificial frame, what instrument,  
Did one superior genius e'er invent;  
Which to the muscles is prefer'd? *Blackmore.*  
Box is useful for turners and instrument makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.  
His that striketh an instrument with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Holder.*

She taketh most delight  
In music, instruments and poetry. *Shakespeare.*  
In solitary groves he makes his moan,  
Nor, mid' it in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,  
But sighs when songs and instruments be heard. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.  
He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an instrument of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobit.*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.  
If, surely, you my father do suspect,  
An instrument of this your calling back,  
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

5. That by means whereof something is done.  
The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing; but that it were intended the mind should enjoy the body. *Seneca.*  
All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as instruments towards a higher end. *Decay of Chr. Party.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the instruments of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper instrument of it, and the usefulness way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

We scarcely know what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her instruments to frame themselves. *Sidney.*

All the instruments which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the instrument; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The bold are but th' instruments of the wise. They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTAL, *adj.* [instrumental, Fr.; instrumentum, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organic.

All second and instrumental causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuous, and dead. *Bede, Hist.*

Priest, which is instrumental to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Hp. Taylor, Rule of Living Help.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and instrumental duty. *Smalridge.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul, but the instrumental I know not, nor what inevitable bands and fetters unite them together. *Bacon.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves instrumental towards the restoration. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must show some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hosier.*

On hands, While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk, With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonious number join'd, their songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Sweet voices, mix'd with instrumental sounds, Accord the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTALITY, *n. s.* [from instrumental.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the instrumentality of the spirits. *Hale, Orig. of Manind.*

INSTRUMENTALLY, *adv.* [from instrumental.]

1. In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Men's well-being here in this life is but instrumentally good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Dugby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of

holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and instrumentally by his word, in the heart or soul of a man. *South.*

2. With instruments of music.

The earlier fathers of the church—condemned musical devotion when instrumentally accompanied. *Mason on Church Music, p. 27.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS, *n. s.* [from instrumental.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The instrumentality of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure property. *Hammond.*

To INSTYLE, *v. a.* [in and style.] To denominate; to call.

Gladsness shall clothe the earth; we will instyle The face of things an universal smile. *Croskank, Poem, p. 101.*

INSUAVITY, *n. s.* [insuavitas, Lat.] Unpleasantness.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, importunities, insuavities, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish sea. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 215.*

INSUBJECTION, *n. s.* [in and subjection.] State of disobedience to government.

INSUBORDINATION, *n. s.* [in and subordination.] State of disorder.

INSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* [in and substantial.] Not real; unsubstantial.

Like the baseless fabric of this vision, The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve; And, like this insubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a rack behind. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

INSUCCATION, *n. s.* [insuccatus, Lat.] Soaking. Not in use.

As concerning the medicating and insuccation of seeds, I am no great favourer of it. *Evelyn, B. i. ch. t. § 5.*

INSUFFERABLE, *adj.* [in and sufferable.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Eyes that confound him born for king away, So fierce, they flash'd insufferable day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribbles, who daily pester the world with their insufferable stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY, *adv.* [from insufferable.] To a degree beyond endurance.

These heavenly slaps Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze, Insufferably bright. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also insufferably proud. *South.*

INSUFFICIENCY, *n. s.* [insufficiency, Fr.; insufficiency, in and sufficient.] Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or insufficiency, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, stands in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hosier.*

The insufficiency of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there does not need unto that end. *Hosier.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *W. B. D.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and insufficiency, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wittins.*

Consider the plea made use of to this purpose, and show the insufficiency and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFICIENT, *adj.* [insufficient, Fr.; in and sufficient.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and insufficient. *Spencer on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependent creatures, insufficient to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Fading kills by the bad state, not by the insufficient quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* [from insufficient.] With want of proper ability; not skillfully.

INSUFFLATION, *n. s.* [in and sufflo, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Insufflation, that is, blowing upon. *Fulv., Retract., sc. (1580), p. 168.*

Imposition of hands is a custom of persons in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine institution which is christ used. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine insufflation upon Adam with that of Christ (St. John, xi. 22), upon the Apostles, tells us that 'twas the same Son of God by whom God gave the insufflation, then infused together with the soul, but now into the soul.

*Hp. Vulg. Works, lib. ii. 1125.*

INSUITABLE, *adj.* [in and suitable.] Not suitable.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him insuitable to the Divine nature. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester, p. 75.*

INSULAR, *adj.* [insularis, Fr.; insularis, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an island. Insularity only is exemplified by Dr. Johnson; but insular was in use as soon, or perhaps sooner, than insularity. Cotgrave translates the French word into insular.

Druids, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other insular advantages. *Hovell.*

Such is the system of insular subordination, which, having little variety, cannot afford much delight in the view. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

INSULAR, *n. s.* [insularis, n. s. Lat.] An islander.

It is much to be lamented, that our insulars, who act and think so much for themselves, should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or dot sooner than other people, who, by virtue of elastic air, wandering, and light food, preserved their faculties to extreme old age. *Hp. Berkeley, Sermon, § 109.*

To INSULATE, *v. a.* [from insula, Lat.] To make an island.

The Eden here forms two branches, and insulates the ground. *Pennant, Tour.*

**INSULATED.**† *adj.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side; not connected. An administration, composed of insulated individuals. *Burke on the Pres. Discontents*, (1770). Prudence would dictate this in the case of separate insulated men. *Burke on the Fr. Revol.*

**INSULTE.**† *adj.* [*insultus*, old Fr.; *insultus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy; stupid.

An *insult* and *grill* affection.

*Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus.*  
Rabbinical scholasticism, not well attending — gave us this *insult* rule out of their Talnuds.

*Ibid.*

**INSULTUITY.** \* *n. s.* [*insultuatus*, Lat.; *from insult*.] Stupidity. *Cockeram.*

**INSULTU.** \* *n. s.* [*insultus*, Lat.; *insult*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable; the sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says, citing Dryden.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,  
But after ten from nuptial rices refrain.

*Dryden, Virg.*

Terrible balls of flame bursting forth near the foundations with frequent insults, and burning divers times the workmen, rendered the place inaccessible.

*Watts, Gen. Prof. to his P. on the N. Test.* p. xxviii.

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief.

*Somerv.*

Take the sentence seriously, because *insults* are an *insult* on the unfortunate.

*Brown on the Odyssey.*

**TO INSULT.** *v. a.* [*insulter*, Fr.; *insultu*, Latin.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was gluted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.

*Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately  
To strike at the up on his misconstruction;  
When he conjunct, and flatter'd his displeasure,  
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,  
And put upon him such a deal of man,  
That worb'd him.

*Keats, L. Lear.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,  
And makes small outlets into open air.

*Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,  
*Insulting* o'er the toil they underwent,  
Yet still they find a future task remain,  
To turn the soil.

*Dryden, Virg.*

**TO INSULT.** \* *v. n.* To behave with insolent triumph.

There shall the spectator see some *insulting* with joy, others fretting with melancholy.

*B. Jonson, Discourses.*

Too many *insult* in this just punishment, who have deserved none. *Sp. Med. Occas. Med.* § 92.

**INSULTATION.** \* *n. s.* [old Fr. *insultation*; *from insult*.] Insulting or injurious treatment.

Continual care checks the spirit; continual labour checks the body, and continual *insultation* both.

*Foltham, Res. i. 18.*

Hard and scant diet, iron, *insultations*, scars, and extension of ill usage of all kinds.

*Hall, Rem. p. 128.*

The perfidiousness of friends, the fraud of flatterers, and the impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people.

*Sp. Prædictus, Euclid. p. 165.*

**INSULTER.**† *n. s.* [*from insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Paying what ransom the *insulter* will.

*Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.*

A despised martyr *insulting* over his *insulters*, wearing his tormentors.

*Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 553.*

Ev'n man, the merciles *insulter* man,  
Man, who rejoices in our set's weakness,  
Shall pity thee.

*Rome, Jane Shore.*

**INSULTING.** \* *n. s.* [*from insult*.] An act or speech of contempt or insolence.

Graveless reproaches, and scornful *insultings* over him in his afflictions.

*Barrow, Works. i. 294.*

**INSULTINGLY.** *adv.* [*from insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

*Insultingly*, he made your love his boast,  
Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

*Dryden.*

**TO INSUME.** \* *v. a.* [*insumo*, Lat.] To take in.

In drawing the roots, be as *insuming* as possible of the fibres, which are as it were the enlivening veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.

*Evelyn's Earth.*

**INSUPERABILITY.** *n. s.* [*from insuperable*.]

The quality of being invincible.

**INSUPERABLE.**† *adj.* [*insuperable*, old Fr. *insuperabilis*, Lat.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.

*Digby on Politics.*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience.

*Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,  
But never pass th' *insuperable* line.

*Pope.*

**INSUPERABLENESS.** *n. s.* [*from insuperable*.]

Invincibility; impossibility to be surmounted.

**INSUPERABLY.** *adv.* [*from insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it.

*Grew, Mus.*

**INSUPPORTABLE.**† *adj.* [*insupportable*, Fr. in and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness of persons that bear.

*South.*

The boser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence.

*L'Estrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man; we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being.

*Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be a most pestilential and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring will not do their business.

*Brinkley.*

**INSUPPORTABLENESS.** *n. s.* [*from insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then tell she is so painful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procur'd his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering.

*Sidney.*

**INSUPPORTABLY.** *adv.* [*from insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But sayest he who stood aloof,  
When *insupportably* his foot advanced,  
In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,  
Spurn'd them to death by troops.

*Milton, S. A.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long.

*Dryden.*

**INSUPPRESSIBLE.** \* *adj.* [*in and suppressible*.] Not to be concealed or suppressed.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though liberto suppressed, yet, when once known, is *insuppressible*; a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten. *Young, Cinq. on Orig. Composition.*

**INSUPPRESSIVE.** \* *adj.* [*in and suppressive*.]

Not to be kept under; not to be suppressed.

Do not stain

The even virtue of our enterprise,  
Nor the *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

An *insuppressive* spring will raise him up. In spite of fortune's load. *Young, Night Th. 7.*

**INSURABLE.**† *adj.* [*from To insure*.] Capable of being insured, that is, of being exempted from hazard, or entitled to certain advantages, by paying a certain sum; as, the goods are *insurable*; the life of the person is *insurable*.

**INSURANCE.** \* *n. s.* [*from insure*.] Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum; a method of providing for a sum which might be lost on the death of a person, or of securing to the heir a certain sum at the person's decease. See **INSURANCE**.

**INSURANCER.** \* *n. s.* One who promises a kind of security. See **INSURANCE**.

The far fam'd sculptor, and the laurel'd bard,  
Those *insurancers* of domestic flame,  
Supply their little feeble aids in vain.

*Blair, The Grave.*

**TO INSURE.** \* See **TO ENSURE**.

**INSURER.** \* See **ENSURER**.

**INSURGENT.** \* *n. s.* [*insurgens*, Lat.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country.

(On the part of his imperial majesty, the *insurgents* were not treated with lenity.)

*Guthrie, Netherlands.*

**INSURMOUNTABLE.**† *adj.* [*insurmountable*, Fr. in and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, still I can make simplicity and variety the same.

*Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*.

*Watts.*

**INSURMOUNTABLY.**† *adv.* [*from insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

**INSURRECTION.**† *n. s.* [*insurrectio*, Lat. *from insurgo*, to rise against.

The old French language has *insurrection*, not in this sense, but in that of *lifting up, elevation*.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing.

And the first motion, all the interim is like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:

The genius and the mortal instruments are then in council; and the state of man, like to a little kingdom, suffers then

The nature of an insurrection.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrections* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.

*Earn.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon them that fear the Lord.

*Isa. xvi. 70.*

*Insurrections* of blue people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*



The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt.

**INSURRECTIONARY.\*** *adj.* [*from insurrection*.] Suitable to an insurrection.

Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be mingled, and equalised, and blended into one common rubbish; and well sifted, and lividated, to crystallise into true democratic explosive *insurrectionary* mire.

Barker, *lett. to a Noble Lord*.

**INSUSCEPTIBLE.\*** *adj.* [*in and susceptible*.] Not susceptible; not capable.

I find in the howls of your last much harsh and stiff matter from Scotland, and I believe *insusceptible* of any further concession, unless it be with much time, "quod concipit omnia."

Watson, *lett. edit.* (1638.) *Rem.* p. 274.

**INSURURATION.\*** *n. s.* [*insurur*, Lat.] The act of whispering into something.

The other party insururates their Roman principles by whispers and private insururations.

Laguna Laguna, &c. (1623.) *Prof.* A. 4. b.

**INTACTIBLE.\*** *adj.* [*in and tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch.

*Dict.*

**INTAGLIATED.\*** *adj.* [*intagliato*, Ital. *from intaglio*.] Engraved; stamped on.

In the arable grounds towards Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of *antelope*, or stary-stone, very beautiful, deeply intagliated or engraved like a seal, and striated from the prominent protagonal edges above, to a centre in the bottom.

Watson, *Hist. of Kidlington*, p. 25.

**INTAGLIO. n. s.** [*Italian*.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Jurena describes on antique *intaglio* and medals.

Addison on Italy.

**INTAKE.\*** See **ENTAIL**.

**INTAKE.\* n. s.** An inclosure, taken in from a common or waste. Craven Dialect, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary.

**INTANGIBLE.\*** *adj.* [*in and tangible*.] Not to be touched.

Being extremely solid, as well as invisible, [a feigned portable castle,] a man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every wall and pillar, unless it were also *intangible*, as some of the Peripatetics affirm!

To *INTANGIBLE*, *Duce*, of a *New World*, P. ii. p. 148.

To *INTANGIBLE*. See **TO ENTANGLE**, and its derivatives.

**INTASTABLE.\*** *adj.* [*in and taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Gen.*

**INTEGER. n. s.** [*Latin*.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit.

**INTEGRAL.\*** *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Lat.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together.

Bacon, *Nov. Hist.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst noises, and have no teaching.

Holder.

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

**INTEGRAL. n. s.** The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various members of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body.

Hale.

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature.

Hale.

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart.

Watts.

**INTEGRALITY.\*** *n. s.* [*integralité*, French; *from integral*.] Wholeness; completeness.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

Such as in their *integrality* support nature.

Whitaker, *Blood of the Grape*.

**INTEGRALLY.\*** *adv.* [*from integral*.]

Wholly; completely.

They are *integrally*, or in their parts, helpful or hurtful.

Whitaker, *Blood of the Grape*.

**INTEGRANT.\*** *adj.* [*integrans*, Lat.]

Contributing to make up a whole.

Not compounded like bodies of *integrant* parts.

L. Addison, *State of the Jews*, (1675.) p. 18.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted.

**TO INTEGRATE.\*** *v. a.* [*integrare*, *integratus*, Lat.] To form one whole; to contain all the parts of.

Two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man.

South, *Serm.* vol. 14.

All the several branches of it are required to *integrate* or make up the Gospel spirit.

Hammond, *Works*, iv. 591.

All the particular doctrines which *integrate* Christianity.

Chillingworth, *Rel. Prof.* ch. 2. § 159.

**INTEGRATION.\*** *n. s.* [*integratio*, Latin.]

The act of making whole; the act of restoring.

Cockeram.

**INTEGRITY. n. s.** [*intégrité*, Fr.; *integratus*, *from integrare*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Macbeth, *this noble passion*.

Child of *integrity*, bath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding.

Swift.

This libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices.

Bragg.

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*.

Hale.

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action.

Hale.

**INTEGUMENT.\*** *n. s.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelopes another.

I make no question but all kinds of wits and capacities may be found under all tinctures and *integuments*.

Watson on Education, *Rem.* p. 79.

He could no more live without his *integument* than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body.

Addison.

**INTELLECT.\*** *n. s.* [*intellectus*, Fr.; *intellectus*, Lat.] The most pure part of the

soul, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, impassible, and incorruptible, is named in Latin *intellectus*; whereunto I can find no proper English but *understanding*. For *intelligence*, which cometh of *intelligentia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by *understanding*, called *intellectus*.—Wherefore I will use this word *understanding* for *intellectus*, untill some other more proper English word may be found and brought in custom.

Sir Tho. Elyot, *Gov.* edit. 1580. fol. 201.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,

All intellect, all sense.

Milton, *P. L.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with sin and time.

Smith.

**INTELLECTION. n. s.** [*intellection*, Fr. *from intellectus*, Lat.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction.

Glanville, *Scopis*.

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but the mind and will, which produces *intellection* and sense.

Bentley, *Serm.*

**INTELLECTIVE.\*** *adj.* [*intellectivus*, Fr. *from intellectus*.]

1. Having power to understand.

Because the *intellective* soul is not of necessity serving to any other faculty or power, therefore is she as lady, mistress, and queen, over all the other powers, faculties, or virtues of the soul.

Plat., *First of Civil Life*, (1683.) p. 96.

To the section of bodies, we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom for the lodging of the *intellective* faculties.

Watson on Education, *Rem.* p. 81.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*.

Glanville.

2. To be perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, (and those be such as are most obvious to the sense,) they present their young unwarlike scholars with the most *intellective* abstractions of logic and metaphysics.

Milton on Education.

**INTELLECTUAL.\*** *adj.* [*intellectualis*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls; if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be used in the only offices of religion.

Rp. Taylor.

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logic is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers.

Watts.

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,  
Beneath a bow for sorrow made,  
The melancholy Cowley lay.

Cowley.

A train of phantoms, with low order rose,  
And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose.

Page.

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker.

Hobbes.

Who would lose,  
Though full of pain, this intellect being,  
These thoughts that wander through eternity,  
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,  
In the wide womb of uncreated night,  
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton, P. L.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, Cudworth names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.

Her husband—  
Whose higher intellect more I shun. *Milton, P. L.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed intellect, is dangerously influential.

*Glennville, Scoria.*

I have not consulted the repute of my intellect in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning presences. *Glennville.*

INTELLECTUALIST. *n. s.* [from *intellectual*]. One who over-rates the human understanding.

Upon these intellectualists, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. I.*

INTELLECTUALITY. *n. s.* [from *intellectual*]. The state of intellectual power.

Senses signifies little in this place, he being no better than a compositely able, i. e. he made a certain plastic or spermatic nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be of the highest principle in the universe.

*Hallywell, Melanor. (1681), p. 84.*

INTELLIGENCE. *† n. s.* [intelligence, INTELLIGENCY. *†* French; *intelligence*, Latin. "Intelligence, which cometh of *intelligencia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by understanding, called *intellectus*. Also intelligence is now used for an elegant word, where there [are] mutual treaties or appointments, either by letters or messages, special concerning warres, or like other great affairs, between princes or noble men." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. ed. 1580, fol. 201.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the Catholics so much foresight as to provide that true intelligence might pass between them of what was done.

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive intelligence from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages  
Be well secured, that no intelligence  
May pass between the prince and them. *Deukam, Spagy.*

Those tales have been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Beronius set up his intelligence office at Coos. *Brutality.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factional followers are worst to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they

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range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill intelligence that we see between great persons.

He fired rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure Intelligence of heaven! *Milton, P. L.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created intelligences. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the intelligences, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Sitting, fleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty intelligence. *Editor.*

Statue, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the intelligence of the sun circumvented him in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,  
They think to be chief praise of poetry;  
And thereby wanting due intelligences,  
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *n. s.* [from *intelligence*].

One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent intelligencers, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heaven?

To us, thy 'imagin'd voice of heav'n' itself;  
The vaper operer and intelligencer  
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,  
And our dull workings. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best intelligencers to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of intelligencers; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes.

They have new-gatherers and intelligencers, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTELLIGENCING. *adj.* [from *intelligence*].

Conveying information; giving notice of private or distant transactions.

A mankind wick! Hence with her, out o' door:  
A most intelligencing bawd! *Shapin, Wm. Tale.*

He [an spy] is a cunning hunter, uncoupling his intelligencing bounds under hedges, in thickets, and corn-fields, who follow the chase to city-suburbs. *Overbury, Charact. sign. I. 8.*

I'll have your ears called for intelligencing of the pillage. *Bosom, and Ft. Sorrowful Lady.*

The address—gave cause of suspicion to the Earl of Richmond's intelligencing friends, that the king had a purpose to marry the lady Elizabeth. *Duck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 127.*

That sad intelligencing tyrant, that mischiefs the world with his mines of Ophir. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [intelligent, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skillful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more intelligent, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all, honesty. *Bacon.*

He of times,  
Intelligent, the harsh byperborean ice  
Sits on the equal winters; when our suns  
Cleanse the child's soil, he backwards wings his way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and intelligent architect throughout all this stupendous fabric. *Woodward.*

2. It has of before the thing.

Intelligent of seasons, they set forth  
Their airy caravans. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Giving information.

Which are to France the spies and speculations  
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligence*].

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure  
Intelligent substances require,  
As doth your rational. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,  
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd  
With act intelligent. *Milton, P. L.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *intelligible*].

1. Possibility to be understood.

This while it added to intelligibility, would take from palmody its tedious drawl, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity. *Mason on Ch. Music, p. 228.*

2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in intelligibility. *Glennville.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [intelligible, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and intelligible account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be misaimed, when it is scarce intelligible. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, intelligible to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intelligible*].

Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety of intelligibility of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*].

So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, intelligibly told,  
Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Recommen.*

To write of metals and minerals intelligibly, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

INTEMPERATE. *† adj.* [intemperatus,

INTEMPERATED. *† Lat.* Undefined; unpolluted.

The ensive and intemperate conciters of virtues. *Pythagoras Scire. (1684), Pr. A. vij. b.*

The primities of their intempered youth. *Annot. on Glennville, &c. 1682, p. 369.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intemperate*].

State of being undefined.

They shall ever keep the sincerity and intemperateness of the fountain, when they are desired. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Parnes, p. 281.*

INTEMPERAMENT. *n. s.* [in and temperament.] Bad constitution.

Sons depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacreative humours. *Harvey.*

INTEMPERANCE. *n. s.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperancy*, *intemperantia*, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation; commonly excess in meat or drink.

*Boundless intemperance  
In nature is a tyranny.* *Shakespeare, Macb.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to intemperance and all kind of incontinency. *Hobbes.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;

By fire, flood, famine, by intemperance move  
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know  
What misery the intemperance of Ew  
Shall bring on men. *Milton, P. L.*

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and intemperance, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Excessive addition to any appetite or affection.

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more intemperate than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Gravel.*  
Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; perjure but the covetous man not to defile his money, the intemperate man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more intemperate in your blood  
Than those pompous'd animals, *Shakespeare,*  
That rage in savage sensuality.  
Use not thy mouth to intemperate swearing;  
for therein is the word of sin. *Leviticus, xiii. 13.*

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean; as, an intemperate climate; we have intemperate weather.

TO INTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To disorder; to put any thing out of its just or convenient state.

The fifth age is virile, and the media between young and old age; yet doth it not so participate of either, as to affect or intemperate it; as it beginneth at thirty-five, so it extendeth to forty-nine. *Walsley, Disc. of the Groups, p. 52.*

INTEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.  
How grossly do many of us contemn the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living intemperately or unjustly. *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.  
Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately right? Whereas no religion is true that is not passable as well as pure. *Sprat.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather.

INTEMPERATE. *n. s.* [*intemperate*, Fr. from *intemperate*.] Excess of some quality. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

INTEMPESTIVE. *adj.* [*intempestif*, French; *intempestivus*, Latin.] Un-

reasonable; untimely; not suitable to time or occasion. This word was formerly much in use; it is now perhaps obsolete.

Many diseases accompany, as *incubus*, apoplexy, frequent wakings, and terrible dreams; intempestive laughing, weeping, sighing.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 180.*  
Being aged and diseased—he married a widow of London. A chief favourite at that time, hearing of this intempestive marriage, took advantage thereof, [and] caused it to be told to the queen. *Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 114.*

Intempestive baseness gets nothing.

*Hales, Ren. p. 143.*

INTEMPESTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intempestive*.]

Unsuitable to time or occasion.

They [inducement pastors] still aggravate sin, blunder out God's judgments without respect, intempestively rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an irreparable offence.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 698.*

INTEMPESTIVITY. *n. s.* [from *intempestive*.]

Unsuitableness to time or occasion.

Our moral books tell us of a vice, which they call *tempestive intemperancy*; an indiscretion, by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions.

*Hale, Sermon, at Eton, p. 4.*

Courtesies, not acknowledged, are suspected that they were either guilty of *intempestive* and unseasonableness, or else of want of worth and glory.

*Gayton on D. Quix. p. 157.*

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [in and tenable.] In-

defensible; as, an intemperate opinion; an intemperate fortress. See also *INTE-*

*NIBLE.*

His lordship's [Bolingbroke's] proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, "That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the *incompleteness* of the Gospel." To expose the futility of his maxim, I shall first of all show, that it was not ignorance which gave the Gospel its early credit; which is a presumption, at least, that knowledge hath not since hurt it. — From [the] presumptions I proceed to a direct proof, that as the infant growth of the Gospel was not retarded by that flourishing state of knowledge which saw it in its birth, so the revived knowledge of the same later age did greatly support the established principles of Revelation, by illustrating its principal truths. Since the more careful cultivation of natural and moral science; Philosophy, History, and Antiquity, have all contributed to spread a new light over the evidences of it. *Warburton, Sermon, xiii.*

TO INTEMPER. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,  
With sharp *intempering* so rude him smote,  
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To enforce; to make intense; to attract.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, connected in cause or intent the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was out of this opinion.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intempered* or retained.

This *intempering* is essential to matter, because it neither can be *intempered* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter.

*Clyene.*  
Magnesium may be *intempered* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron.

*Newton, Opt.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Moorer.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon, Hist. F. II.*

The king prayed them to have patience till a little smoke, that was raised in his country, was over; alighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon, Hist. F. II.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Sydney.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon, Hist. F. II.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it. *id. id.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! *intend* at home, While here shall be our home, what best may ease The present misery. *Milton, P. L.*

Their beauty they, and our loves suspend;  
Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion the lad of his wisdom was such as made him esteem greater of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so, as also could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The body would not have delivered a soul into the gods, which held arms as legs, as instruments of doing, but that it was intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn  
As deeply to effect what we *intend*,  
As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epodes; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

INTEPENDANT. *n. s.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicritus, his *intendant* general of marines, have both left relations of the Indies. *Ambrosius.*

INTENDER. *n. s.* [from *intend*.] One who has intention to do a thing.

*Sherwood.*

They that do me good and know not of it, are causes of our benefit, though I do not owe them my thanks; and I will rather bless them as instruments, than condemn them as not *intenders*.

*Fetham, Rev. i. 32.*

TO INTENDER. See TO INTENDER.

INTENDIMENT. *n. s.* [*intendement*, Fr. *intendimentum*, Italian.]

1. Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenser.

Be thought heretofore dismay'd,  
Till well you wote, by grave *intendiment*,  
What woman, and wherefore, doth me upbraid. *Spenser, F. Q. l. xii. 31.*

2. Understanding; skill.

For she of herth had great *intendiment*. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 32.*

3. Consideration; thought.

He that is of reason's skill bereft,  
And wants the staff of wisdom him to stay,  
Is like a ship in midst of tempest left,  
Whom when helm or rudder he doth sway,  
Full speed and down'dale is that ship's erect;  
So is the man that wants *intendiment*. *Spenser, Tears of the Muses.*

**INTENDMENT.** *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might say him from his *intendment*, or break up with disgrace well as shall run into. *Shakespeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *I. Extrange.*

**TO INTER-NERATE.** *† n. s.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To nuke tender; to soften.

*Inter-nate* that heart, that sets so light The transient love that ever yet was seen. *Daniel, Sonnet 10. (1394.)*

This acknowledgement of your singular love I was never once fit to pay you than at the present, being *inter-nated* in all my inward feelings and affections by new sickness. *Wotton, Rem. 354.*

So have I seen the little pearls of a stream swell through the bottom of a bank, and *inter-nate* the stubborn pavement, till it had made it fit for the impression of a child's foot. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon (1651.) p. 304.*

Autumn vigour gives,

Equal, *inter-nating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

**INTER-NERATION.** *† n. s.* [*from inter-nate*.] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures, the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inter-nation* of the parts.

The stuffs died blue, are without any previous *inter-nation* quickly tinged. *Bp. Petty, in Spence's Hist. R. S. p. 289.*

**INTER-NIBLE.** *† adj.* [*in* and *tensile*.] That cannot hold. Not in use. The original word in Shakespeare was *intennible*: perhaps *intenable* was the word intended.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope; Yet, in this capacious and *intennible*, I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

**INTENSE.** *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation prosecuted with so intense and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unblended, or *intense*, The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Beaumont.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Heroisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity

The one *intense*, the other still remiss, Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove Tedious alike. *Milton, P. L.*

**INTER-NELY.** *† adv.* [*from intense*.]

1. To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly.

If an Englishman considers our world, how intensely it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

2. To persons young, and that look intensely, if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro. *Spenser on Vulg. Proph. p. 103.*

**INTER-NESSE.** *† n. s.* [*from intense*.]

1. The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less in proportion to the greater or lesser *interness* of heat. *Woodward.*

The quantity of life is to be estimated not merely from its duration, but also from the *interness* of living. *B. Berkeley, Siris, i. 109.*

2. Vehemence; ardency. The *interness* of the Hebrew [words] meant some *interness* in the act. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr. p. 185.*

Our Saviour, as man, had an angel from heaven to wait upon him, and strengthen him in his deep distress; he was in agony; and prayed with the utmost ardency and *interness*. *Blackwell, Sacra. Class. ii. 279.*

3. Great attention; earnestness.

Some may affirm this, who do not take the trouble to reflect on the state of their mind while sleeping, because of their *interness* on their waking thoughts and business, or otherwise. *Barton on the Soul, ii. 117.*

Our religion has been severely injured, and strenuously defended, by men who have ascended the summit of human knowledge by the vigour of their genius, and the *interness* of their application. *Professor Walter, Sermon. p. 38.*

**INTER-NION.** *n. s.* [*intension*, Fr. *intension*, Lat.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise *to rise* and fall with the *intension* to remission of the wind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Help.*

**INTER-NITY.** *n. s.* [*from intense*.] Excess. The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into laudable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt. *Burke.*

**INTENSIVE.** *adj.* [*from intense*.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; which may admit increase of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitting.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Watson.*

**INTER-NIVELY.** *adv.* By increase of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom, but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

**INTER-N.** *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application; formerly with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intense* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with *on*.

When we use but these means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intense* upon God's glory than our own convenience. *Bp. Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intense* upon his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance

Intend, Milton, P. L. Of action eager, and *intense* on thought, The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were you in *intense* upon this so trivial lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many

vanities that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Would they are *intense* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intense* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

**INTER-N.** *n. s.* [*intente*, old French; *from intendo*, Latin.]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intense* and purpose, which was to be there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that recuse him in his *intense* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence; And, if I fail not in my deep *intense*, Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

This fury fit for her *intense* she chose; One who delights in wars. *Dryden, Æn.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, under pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an *intense* to make themselves masters of that island. *Greene.*

Of darkness visible so much be lent, As half to shew, half veil the deep *intense*. *Foyle, Dunciad.*

2. To all *intense*. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *intense* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miserable to all *intense* and purposes. *I. Extrange.*

**INTER-N.** *n. s.* [*intention*, Fr. *intension*, Lat.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

*Intention* is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any end, considers it on every side, and will not be let off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain; it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did counter o'er my exterior with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South.*

2. Design; purpose.

I wish others the same *intention*, and greatest successes. *Temple.*

Most part of chronological discourses proceed from laws of the flowers; in which case the principal *intention* is to rectify the tone of the solid parts. *Arbutnot on Atticisms.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently named *intension*. The operations of agents admit of *intension* and *remission*; but *intension* is not capable of such variation. *Locke*.

**INTENTIONAL**, *adj.* [*intentional*, French, from *intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and intentional service. *Hagery*.

**INTENTIONALLY**, *adv.* [from *intentional*.] 1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposefully. *Hale*.

2. In will, if not in action. Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope*.

**INTENTIVE**, *† adj.* [*ententive*, French; from *intent*. Formerly applied to persons, like *attentive*. "Fulgence, an *ententive* doctor." Fox's Acts, &c. Exam. of W. Thorpe.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduces much to have the sense *intensive* and erect. *Bacon, Nov. Hist.*

The naked relation, at least the *intensive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INTENTIVELY**, *adv.* [from *intensive*.] With application; closely.

Let us wait reverently and *intently* upon this Behest of God, that when the angel shall descend and move the water, our souls may be healed. *Rp. Hall, Contemp. B. 4.*

**INTENTIVELY**, *n. s.* [from *intensive*.] State of being intensive; diligent employment or application.

The spirit of man, in our peregrination through this life, ought as little to trust flesh and blood, in point of counsel, for all *intents* upon the progression therein, as a traveller to be advised by his host, whether he should march on, or stay and loiter in his house. *W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. II. p. 224.*

**INTENTLY**, *adv.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury*.

The Chian medal seems him with a volume open, and reading *intently*. *Pope*.

**INTENTNESS**, *n. s.* [from *intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

When after such a course, either of extreme solicitude or *intention* upon business or the like, or of giddy and freedom of conversation on the other, the frame of a man's spirit comes to be loose and unfixed, and took off from its usual guard; then let him know that the evil hour is preparing for him, and be for that. *South, Sermon vi. 252.*

He is more disengaged from his *intensions* on affairs. *Swift*.

**TO INTERE**, *v. a.* [*interer*, French.] 1. To cover under; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect  
A tomb, wherein his corpse shall be *inter'd*. *Shakespeare*.

The evil that men do lives after them;  
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shakespeare*.  
His body shall be royally *inter'd*.  
And the last funeral pomp adorns his hearse. *Dryden*.

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison on Italy*.

## 2. To cover with earth.

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pass. *Martineau*.

**INTERACT**, *n. s.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *act*.] A dramatic phrase, meaning the time, between the acts of the drama, during which the representation is suspended, and which is now usually filled up by the music of the orchestra. See **INTERMEAN**.

It is only the *interacts* of other amusements. *Ed. Chatterfield*.

**INTERAMIAN**, *adj.* [*inter* and *amnis*, a river, Latin.] Situated among rivers.

The passing of a river could not be reckoned an extraordinary occurrence, especially when the person spoken of lived in an *interamian* country; and, in a part of it, which was close bounded by two streams, the Tigris and the Euphrates. *Bryant, Anal. Ess. Mythol. iii. 420.*

**INTERBASTION**, *n. s.* [*interbaster*, Fr. to quit between. Cotgrave. See the third sense also of **TO BASTE**.] Patchwork. Not in use.

A metaphor, taken from *interbasting*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together. *Smith on Old Ages (1696), p. 184.*

**INTERCALAR**, *† adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. **INTERCALARY**.] [*intercalaris*, Lat.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

Towards the latter end of February, is the bisextile or *intercalary* day. *Haller on Time*.  
The *intercalary* days, according to the method of the Egyptians, were never accounted any part of the month or year, but only an appendix to them. *Whiston on the Chron. Pr. ch. 5. § 36.*

**TO INTERCALATE**, *† v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Latin.] To insert an extraordinary day.

The day is *intercalated*. *Johnson, in F. Biometrical*.

**INTERCALATION**, *n. s.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadruple, or six superannuations. *Brown*.

**TO INTERCEDE**, *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To pass between.

He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale, Orig. of Mandarins*.

Those superfluous reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton*.

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *with* if only one part be named, and *between* if both be named.

Thou the glad Son  
Presenting, thou to *intercede* began. *Mills, P. L.*  
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his father in behalf of all true penitents. *Caldemy*.

I may restore myself into the good grace of my fair critics, and your lordship may *intercede* with them on my promise of amendment. *Dryden*.  
Origin denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stillingfleet*.

**INTERCEDER**, *n. s.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

**INTERCEDING**, *n. s.* [from *intercede*.] Intercession.

Besides these offerings, and *intercedings*, there was something more required of the priest; and that is, blessing. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

**TO INTERCEPT**, *v. a.* [*interceptor*, Fr. *interceptus*, Lat.]

1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garriisons about him, which, whenever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Smyth on Ireland*.

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?  
— O, the that might have *intercepted* thee,  
By strangling thee. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
I then in London, keeper of the king,  
Must'rd' his soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,  
Murder'd towards St. Albans to *intercept* the queen. *Shakespeare*.

Your *intercepted* packets  
You will see the paper. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the progress. It is used of the thing or person passing.

Though they cannot answer my distress,  
Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes;  
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakespeare*.

Behind the hole I fastened to the postboard,  
With pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept*  
some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton, Opticks*.

3. It is used of the act of passing. Since death's near, and runs with its too force,  
We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden*.

4. It is used of that to which the passage is directed.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,  
Thick as the college of the bees in May,  
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,  
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryden*.

Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,  
While storms vindictive intercept the shore. *Pope*.

**INTERCEPTER**, *n. s.* [from *intercept*.] One who stands in the way; an opponent.

That defence thou hast, betake thee to it:  
Of what nature the wrongs are thou hast done him, I  
I know not; but thy *interceptor*, full of daylight,  
bloody as the hunter, attacks thee at the orchard end. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

**INTERCEPTION**, *n. s.* [*interception*, French; *interceptio*, Latin, from *intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the night, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Wotton on Architecture*.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *intercession* of breath. *Brown.*

**INTERCESSION.** *n. s.* [*intercession*, Fr.; *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the intercession of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Stillingfleet.*

Cao you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the paled intercession of such a decay'd dotard as you seem to be. *Shelley.*  
He maketh intercession to God against Israel. *Rom. xi. 2.*

He bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors. *Isa. liii. 12.*

Pray not thus for this people, neither make intercession to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer. vii. 16.*

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and intercessions, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*  
Your intercession now is needless grown;  
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

To **INTERCESSIONATE**, \* *v. a.* [from *intercession*.] To entreat. Not in use. *Cockerm.*

They never ceased extensively to intercessionate God for his recovery. *Nash, Terror of the Night, (1594.)*

**INTERCESSORY**, \* *adj.* [from *intercessor*, Lat.] Interceding.

The Lord's Prayer has an intercessory petition for our enemies. *Early on Modern Fancism, (1790.) p. 39.*

**INTERCESSOR.** *n. s.* [from *intercessor*, Fr.; *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heavens! thither thine eyesight bend;  
Thy looks, sighs, tears, for intercessors send. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,  
Patron or intercessor, none appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our intercessor, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory error. *South.*

To **INTERCH'IN**, *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.]  
To chain; to link together.

Two bonoms interchain'd with an oath;  
So then two bonoms, and a single thread. *Shaksp.*

To **INTERCHANGE**, *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange. They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having interchanged their cures, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Stedley.*

I shall interchange  
My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shaks.*

2. To succeed alternately. His faithful friend and brother Euruchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some interchanging changes of fortune, they legat of a just war, the best child peace. *Stedley.*

**INTERCH'ANGE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an interchange or trade with Elena. *Hood.*

2. Alternate succession. With what delights could I have walk'd the round,

If I could joy to sight, sweet interchange  
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains! *Milton, P. L.*

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the interchanges of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Hobbes.*

Remorse and interchanges would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Mutual donation and reception. Let Diomedes bear him,  
And bring us Cressid higher. Good Diomedes,  
Furnish us fairly for this encounter, though not personal, have been royally attended with interchange of gifts. *Shakspere.*

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgement, could any thing be expected but a continual interchange of kindnesses? *South.*

**INTERCHANGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually. So many tinctious, interchangeable warrants, and counterwarrants, running through the lands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon, Off. of Alms.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four interchangeable seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Hobbes.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the interchangeable providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

**INTERCHANGEABLENESS.** \* *n. s.* [from *interchangeable*.]

1. Exchange. Nothing but its interchangeableness with cash can restore the credit of paper. *Huskinson on Currency, p. 144.*

2. Alternate succession. Continued with as much courage as interchangeable success. *Fidler, Holy War, p. 128.*

**INTERCHANGEABLY.** *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. In those two things the east and west churches did interchangeably both confront the Jews and converse with them. *Hobbes.*

This in myself I boldly will defend,  
And interchangeably hurl down my gage  
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakspere, Rich. II.*

These articles were signed by our prelatarians, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done interchangeably; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift.*

**INTERCHANGEMENT.** *n. s.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love. Confess'd by mutual joinder of your hands, Attended by the holy close of lips, Strengthen'd by interchanging of your veils. *Shakspere.*

**INTERCIPIENT.** *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

**INTERCIPIENT.** *n. s.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commensal expellents, but not with much stringency, unless as interceptors upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wierman.*

**INTERCIPTION.** \* *n. s.* [*intercizio*, Latin.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their intercession, not abscission, or consummation desolation. *Brown.*

Some sudden interceptions of the light of the sun. *Spenser on Prod. p. 255.*

In a larger and better sense, after those interceptions, the thirne of David was continued. *Poem on the Croed, Art. 6.*

To **INTERCLUDE**, \* *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Hobbes.*

Laying siege against their cities, intercepting their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places or nations. *Pococke on Hues, p. 53.*

**INTERCLUSION.** \* *n. s.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception. *Cockerm.*

**INTERCOLUMNATION.** \* *n. s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The space between the pillars.

The distance of intercolumination may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Watson.*

The new pillars are nearly equal in bulk to the old ones; and the intercolumination remains much the same. *Lowth, Life of Wycliffe, § 6.*

To **INTERCOMME**, \* *v. n.* [*inter* and *come*.] To interpose; to interfere.

They must give me leave to state with what affection and resolution, notwithstanding the pope's intercommencing to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereignty. *Proceedings against Garnet, (1606.) Rr. b.*

To **INTERCOMMUNION.** \* *v. n.* [*inter* and *communio*.]

1. To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forbore in communion, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the rosic juice of the body, and intercommunion with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To use commons promiscuously.

Beasts of several signing parties do promiscuously intercommunion together, "per cause de vicinage." *Blount, Anc. Ten. p. 145.*

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually intercommunion with one another. *Blackstone.*

**INTERCOMMUNITY.** \* *n. s.* [*inter* and *communio*.]

1. A mutual communication or community.

Probably it is from this era, that we are to date that remarkable intercommunity and exchange of each other's compositions, which we discover to have taken place at some early period between the French and English ministers.

*Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Eng. Minstrels, § 4.*  
It admits of no tolerance, no intercommunity of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion. *Lowth to Warburton, p. 13.*

## 2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and intercommunion; there being no room for any other disputes but whose god was most powerful. Such was the root and foundation of this sociability of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by our modern Infidels; the effect of their absurdities, as they were religious; and of their imperfections, as they were societies.

*Warburton, All. of Civ. and Soc. (1st ed.)*, p. 139.  
**INTERCOSTAL**, *adj.* [*intercostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although it remains respiring the intercostal muscles may concur.

*Boyle*.  
 By the assistance of the inward intercostal muscles, in deep respirations, we take large gulps of air.

**INTERCOURSE**, *n. s.* [*entre-cours*, Fr.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet intercourse  
 Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,  
 To brute deny'd, and are of love the food.

*Milton, P. L.*  
 2. Communication: followed by with.  
 The choice of the place requires many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an intercourse with England.

*Bacon*.  
 What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an intercourse with the Supreme Mind? *Atterbury*.

**INTERCURRO**, *v. n.* [*intercurro*, Lat.]  
 To intervene; to come in the mean time; to happen.

So that there intervene no sin in the acting thereof.

*Sheldon, 2. Quin. ix. 9.*  
 When the notice of parties intervenes, I do believe, although I am a simple man and a stoner, that there is no kind of enchantment. *Id. iv. 10.*

**INTERCURRENCE**, *n. s.* [*from intercurrere*, Lat.]

1. Passage between.

Consider what fluidity sulphure is capable of, without the intercurrent of a liquor. *Boyle*.

2. Intervention; occurrence.

To be sagacious in such intercurrents is not superstition, but wary and pious discretion; and to condemn such hints were to be deaf to the speaking hand of God. *Brown, Chr. Min. i. 29.*

**INTERCURRENT**, *adj.* [*intercurrents*, Lat.]

1. Running between.  
 If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle intercurrent matter, these active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle*.

2. Occurring; intervening.

Making fair representations of intercurrent passages between them. *Brown, Works, i. 295.*

Those household cares, and other intercurrent troubles which his condition then brought with it.

*Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.*  
**INTERCUTANEOUS**, *adj.* [*from Latin intercutaneous*.] Within the skin.

Especially if it be protruded by the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain intercurrent worm which accelerates its decay.

*Evelyn, ii. 3. § 15.*  
**INTERDEAL**, *n. s.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffic; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welsh and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and

interdeal with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
**INTERDICT**, *v. a.* [*interdire*, *interdict*, Fr. *interdicere*, Lat.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

He—longed not after the interdicted fruit, as Adam did.  
*Shakespeare, Fort. of the Faith, (1565), fol. 160.*

Alone I pass'd, through ways  
 That brought me on a sudden to the tree  
 Of interdicted knowledge. *Milton, P. L.*

By magic fence'd, by spells encompass'd round,  
 No mortal touch'd this interdicted ground. *Tickell*.

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Asylife*.

**INTERDICT**, *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers.  
*Bacon*.  
 These are not fruits forbidden, no interdict  
 Defends the touching of these viands pure;  
 Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil.

*Milton, P. L.*  
 Had he liv'd to see her happy change,  
 He would have cancell'd that harsh interdict,  
 And join'd our hands himself.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian*  
 2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton*.

**INTERDICTION**, *n. s.* [*interdiction*, French, *interdictio*, Lat. *from interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounce'd  
 The rigid interdiction, which resounds  
 'Till dreadful in mine ear. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Curses: from the papal interdiction. An improper use of the word.

The true issue of thy throne,  
 By his own interdiction stands accus'd.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

**INTERDICTIVE**, *adj.* [*from interdict*.]  
 Having power to prohibit.

A timely separation from the flock by that interdictive sentence;—lest his conversation, prohibited, or unbarred, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep.

*Milton, Annals, Rem. Defence*.  
**INTERDICTORY**, *adj.* [*from interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Annworth*.

**INTERESS**, *n. s.* [*Italian, interessare*.] Interest; concern; right or title to. Not now in use.

But wote thou this, thou heavenly Tisane,  
 That's not the worth of any living wight  
 May challenge sought in heaven's interest.

*Spenser, F. G. vii. li. 53.*  
 I thought, says his majesty, [K. Charles I.] I might happily have satisfied all this.

*Id. Hajly's Masq. p. 141.*  
**TO INTERESS**, *v. a.* [*interessare*, French.]

To concern; to affect; to give share in; to connect with.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be interested in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hand. *Hosker*.

Now, our joy,  
 Although the last, not least; to whose young love  
 The vines of France, and milk of Burgundy,  
 Strive to be interest'd. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be interested in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden, JEn. Deic.*

**TO INTEREST**, *v. a.* [*interest*, Latin, *it concerns*.] To concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in.

Scipio, renouncing the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to interest themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden*.

This was a goddess who used to interest herself in marriages. *Addison on Medals*.

**TO INTEREST**, *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections; as, this is an interesting story.

**INTEREST**, *n. s.* [*interest*, Lat.; *interd*, Fr.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great interest of others, as well as ourselves.

*Hommond*.  
 Divisions hinder the common interest and public good. *Temple*.

There is no man but God hath put some things into his possession, to be used for the common good and interest. *Calamy*.

2. Influence over others.

They who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their interest.

Exert, great God, thy interest in the sky;  
 Gain each kind power, each guardian deity,  
 That, conquer'd by the publick voice,  
 They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior*.

3. Share; part in any thing; participation; as, this is a matter in which we have interest.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and interest of each therein. *Watts*.

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever interest or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift*.  
 When interest calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope*.

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take interest? — No, not take interest; not, as you would say, Directly, interest. *Shakespeare*.

It is a sad life, we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying interest of old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot*.

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed  
 You shall have your desires with interest. *Shakespeare*.

**INTERESTED**, *adj.* [*from interest*.] Having regard to private profit.

All successors did not discourage that ambitious and interested people. *Arbuthnot on Coma*.

**TO INTERFERE**, *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferre*, Lat. to strike. Our old lexicography defines it simply, "to knock the legs together." Cockran. Hence the phrase "an interfering horse." Sherwood. Dr. Johnson notices this sense of the word in a citation from the Farrier's dictionary.

Of its application to general use his examples are from Swift and Smalridge. It had been employed at least half a century before they wrote, but with an interpretation accompanying it, as if the use of it was then new. "It is a wonder to see how they interfere [interfere] and strike one on another, in the point of worshipping of images." Dr. Westfield's Sermons, 4to. 1646. p. 62.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to interfere with party disputes in the state. *Swift*.

## 2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Snodgrass, Sermon.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

**INTERFERENCE.** \* n. s. [from *To interfere*.] Interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual. *Burke.*

**INTERFERING.** \* n. s. [from *To interfere*.] Clashing; contradiction; opposition.

A Being who can have no competition, or *interfering* of interests, with his creatures and his subjects. *By. Butler, Analogy.*

**INTERFLUENT.** adj. [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any *terrene* or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

**TO INTERFOLiate.** \* v. a. [*inter* and *foliate*.] To interleave.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy. *De Witt, Lett. dat. 1696.*

**INTERFOLIOUS.** adj. [*interfolius*, Latin.] Shining between.

**INTERFUSION.** adj. [*interfusio*, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*, Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton, P. L.*

**INTERJACENCY.** n. s. [from *interjacent*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of lying between. England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Holc.*

## 2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shores, and every *interjacency* irrogulates. *Drayton.*

**INTERJACENT.** adj. [*interjacent*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Ralegh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton, Opticks.*

**TO INTERJECT.** \* v. a. [*interjicer*, Fr.; *interjunctus*, Lat.] To put between; to throw in; to insert.

I did visit the said ambassador immediately at my return from the king, and saluted him as by express commandment; *interjecting* some words of mine own gladness.

*Watson, Lett. dat. 1619. Rem. p. 282.* This phrase was *interjected*, when the hearer was not quite so well pleased as the speaker.

*Jordan, Note on Romeo and Juliet.*

**TO INTERJECT.** \* v. n. To come between; to interpose.

He — with his own hand saw Sir Charles Brandon standard-bearer, thinking to have made the next blow as fatal to the city; but, the confluence of soldiers *interjecting*, rescued him.

*See C. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 61.*

**INTERJECTION.** n. s. [*interjection*, Fr.; *interjection*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion; such as are in English, *O!* *alas!* *ah!* *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing caught a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which makes the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

**INTERIM.** n. s. [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time.

I have your *interim* shall support, By his dear absence. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

One young happened to be foraging for his own good, and in this *interim*, comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estr.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tuller.*

**TO INTERJOIN.** v. a. [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermure.

So felicitous food, Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep.

To take the one the other, by some chance, Some trick not worth so *egg*, shall grow dear friends. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**INTERIOUR.**† adj. [*interior*, Lat.; *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

Aiming, belike, at your *interieur* lustred, That in your outward case shows itself. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Make but an *interieur* survey of your good selves! *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The groover parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interior* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

**INTERIOUR.** \* n. s. That which is within; the inner part.

The fool multitude, that choose by show, Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach, Which prize not to the *interieur*. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

**INTERIOURLY.** \* adv. [from *interiour*.] Internally; inwardly.

The divine virtue sustains, and *interiourly* nourisheth, all things. *Dunne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 205.*

To see ourselves *interiourly*, we are fain to borrow other men's eyes; wherein true friends are good informers, and consumers no bad friends. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ill. 15.*

**INTERKNOWLEDGE.** n. s. [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

**TO INTERLACE.** v. a. [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hoadley.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the quick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

**INTERLAPSE.** n. s. [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events.

These drugs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

**TO INTERLARD.** v. a. [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between. *Jests* should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Cares.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the deification of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale, Laws of England.*

4. Philips has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

**TO INTERLAVE.** v. a. [*inter* and *laver*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

**TO INTERLINE.**† v. a. [*inter* and *line*.] 1. To write in alternate lines.

For such contracted rows, A crooked wrinkle *interlines* my brow. *Martine, Lud's Dominion.*

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther.

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raising out of words contained in such instruments. *De Witt, Paragon.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write, Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

**INTERLINEAR.** \* adj. [*interlinearis*, Lat.] *INTERLINEAR.*† Inserted between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines.

The author of the *interlinear* gloss would not have crossed all the Fathers.

*By. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 29.*

Cristopher Plannin, by printing of his curious *interlinear* Bible in Antwerp, through the unreasonable exactions of the king's officers, sunk and almost ruined his estate.

*Fuller, Holy State, p. 186.*

Lettering books, and *interlinear* translations. *Milton, Apol. for Smect. § 11.*

**INTERLINEARY.** \* n. s. A book having insertions between the lines of it.

The infinite helps of *interlinear* gloss, breviaries, synopses, and other *interlinear* gear.

*Milton, Areopagitica.*

In the *interlinear* we have "villitium ejus," *ber vilisimo* or baseness. *Pococke on Hæmo, p. 62.*

**INTERLINEATION.** n. s. [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

**INTERLINING.** \* n. s. [from *interline*.] Correction, alteration, or explanation made by writing between the lines.

He call'd it an old will, and forg'd a new; Made wealthy at the small expense of signing. With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*.

*Dryden, Juv.*

The two papers found in his [K. Charles the Second's] strong box concerning religion, and afterwards published by his brother, looked like study and reasoning. Tension told me, he saw the original in Pepy's hand, to whom King James trusted them for some time. They were inter-



lined in several places. And the *interlinings* seemed to be writ in a different hand than in which the papers were writ.

Burnet, *Hist. of his own Time*.

To **INTERLIN'K.** v. a. [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it initiates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained.

**INTERLOCUTION.\*** n. s. [*interlocutio*, Fr.; *inter* and *locutio*, Lat.] An interplacering; an interposition.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocution* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.

D. of Buckingham, *Rehearsal*.

**INTERLOCUTION.\*** n. s. [*interlocutio*, Fr.; *interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the palms they arrouse not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side.

Hooker.

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shews slowness.

Bacon, *Ess. of Dignities*.

Constriving this method—by way of dialogue or *interlocution* betwixt everie tragedie.

Nicols, *Mir. for Mag. Pref.* (1610.)

One shall learn besides there not to interrupt no in the relation of his tale, or to feed it with odd *interlocutions*.

Hawell, *Instruct. for Trav.* p. 193.

A speech broken off by *interlocutions*, and instilled by parts, penetrates deeper than which it continued.

Patricot in *Powers*, xlii. 11.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; in an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*.

Aldrich, *Paragon*.

**INTERLOCUTOR.\*** n. s. [*interlocutor*, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Six persons, who were all, save one, *interlocutors* in the dialogue.

Harrington, *Metamorph. of Ajax*, (1596.)

The *interlocutors* in that dialogue make it their business to cast care.

Gregory, *Notes on Script.* p. 168.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates, and one Minos an Athenian, his acquaintance.

Bevilacqua, *Disser. on Phalaris*.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another.

Bryce.

**INTERLOCUTOR.\*** adj. [*interlocutore*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raieth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety?

Hooker.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred.

Videtur, *Serm.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

That henceforward no inhibition be granted by occasion of any *interlocutory* decree,—except under the form aforesaid.

Conat, and Canonis *Ecclesiast.* 97.

The chancellor's decree is either *interlocutory* or final.

Blackstone.

To **INTERLOPE.** v. n. [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share.

Taylor.

**INTERLOPER.\*** n. s. [*from interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

Some *interlopers* may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Consc.* D. I. C. 5.

The king—resolved not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the *interloper* of his destined spoils.

Milnes, *Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's.

L'Estrange.

To **INTERLU'CATE.\*** v. a. [*interluco*, Lat.] To cut away boughs, where they obstruct light; to thin the branches of a wood. Not in use.

Cockram.

**INTERLU'CATION.\*** n. s. [*interluatio*, Lat.] Thinning of a wood, or letting in light between, by cutting away boughs.

Evelyn, and Chambers.

**INTERLU'CENT.** adj. [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

Dict.

**INTERLU'DE.** n. s. [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something paid at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revells, and *interludes*.

Bacon, *Adv. to Filib.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.

Dryden.

**INTERLU'DER.\*** n. s. [*from interlude*.] A performer in an interlude. Not in use.

It's not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders*?

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*.

**INTERLU'ENCY.** n. s. [*interluco*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. Hald. *Orig. of Mankind*.

**INTERLU'NAIR.\*** adj. [*interlunaire*, Fr. *interlunary*.] Cotgrave; *inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions.

Brown.

The sun to me is dark, And silent as the moon, When she deserts the night, I lid in her vacant *interlunar* cave.

Milnes, *S. A.*

**INTERMAR'RIAGE.** n. s. [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino.

Addition on Italy.

To **INTERMAR'RY.** v. n. [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*.

Swift.

**INTERMEAN.\*** n. s. [*inter* and *mean*.] Something done in the mean time; interact. See **INTERACT**. At the close of each of the acts of Ben Jonson's *Staple of News* is an *intermean*, not indeed of music, but of interlocutory discourse. Obsolete.

To **INTERMEDDLE.** v. n. [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholics.

Bacon.

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm.

Haywood.

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business.

Clovenord.

To **INTERMEDDLE.\*** v. a. [*entremettre*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermeddled*, Dr. Johnson says; which is not the case; for other good writers, as well as Spenser, (from whom Dr. Johnson cites a solitary example of *intermeddled*), employ the word.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*;—as the love of Brimstone, the overthrow of Marsail, the misery of Florimel, &c.

Spenser, *Let. Pref.* to his *Fairy Queen*.

To *intermeddle* reticulous with society, so as one may give sweetness to his words, and both to us!

Bp. Hall, *Heaven was Earth*.

Some keep precisely the order of the book, others *intermeddle* psalms in metre.

Maddox, *Vind. of the Ch. of Eng. against Noel*, (1759), p. 155.

**INTERMEDDLE.\*** n. s. [*from intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to governments and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*.

L'Estrange.

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct their majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reason that these officers *intermeddled* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust.

Swift.

Shall strangers, saucy *intermeddlers*, say, Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish?

A. Philips.

**INTERMEDDLY.\*** n. s. [*from intermeddle*.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermeddly* of the columella.

Dierham.

**INTERMEDIAL.** adj. [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervention.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites.

Bp. Taylor.

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it.

Evelyn's *Kalendar*.

**INTERMEDDLE.\*** adj. [*intermeddled*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several intermediate

bigness, to make sensations of the several intermediate colours.

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an intermediate nature as fat and phlegm.

These general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called intermediate.

To INTERMEDIATE. \* v. n. [from the adjective.] To intervene; to interpose.

The tyranny of his [the sun's] fierce beams reigning here uncontrolled by those intermediate accidents, which conspire to the felicity of other regions. *See H. Sherr, in Ld. Holford's Misc.* p. 11.

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from intermediate.] By way of intervention.

To INTERMEDIATE. \* v. n. [from intermediate.] To intermeddle. Obsolete.

To — boldly interfere.

With holy things. *Marston, Savage of Vill.* (1598.)  
To INTERMEDIATE. \* v. n. [from intermediate.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use. Dr. Johnson has corrupted the passage of Spenser, in which *intermeddle* occurs, to suit his purpose here. Spenser's word is not *intermeddle*. See the verb active INTERMEDIATE.

The life of this wretched world is always intermeddled with much bitterness. *See Fisher's P.*  
INTERMEDIATE. \* v. n. [from intermediate.] Burial; sepulture.

Here in England the interments of the dead were anciently far out of all towns or cities.

*Wotton, Fencer.* Mon.

In the noble church of the Grey Friars in London, — four queens, besides upwards of six hundred persons of quality, were buried. These interments imported considerable sums of money into the mendicant societies.

*Farlow, Hist. E. P. i.* 294.

To INTERMEDIATE. \* v. n. [from intermediate.] To mention among other things; to include; to comprehend.

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place, wherein we do not find him intermeddled.

*Harbottle Grinslade, Speech in the H. of Com. against Ap. Laud.*

INTERMIGRATION. \* n. s. [from *intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of intermigrations.

open towards the object, suffering it to look up but *intermingle*.

*W. Montague, Ess. P. ii. (1634), p. 113.*

**TO INTERMIX. v. a. [inter and mix.]**  
To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions the *intermixed* with tears, affirming that she would depart from him.

*Hayward.*

**Reveal**

To Adam what shall come in future days,  
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*  
My covenant in the woman's seed renew'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*  
With myrtle, and wild to redress tilt noon.

*Milton, P. L.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet.

*Dryden.*

**TO INTERMIX. v. n. To be mingled together.**

**INTERMIXTURE. n. s. [inter and mixtura, Lat.]**

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury, leave persons much unassured whether the substances they produce be truly the hypothetical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed.

*Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

**INTERMUNDANE. [inter and mundus, Lat.]**

Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which, though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing.

*Locke.*

**INTERMURAL. adj. [inter, muralis, murus, Lat.]** Lying between walls.

*Ainsworth.*

**INTERMUTUAL. adj. [inter and mutual.]**

Mutual; interchanged. Inter before mutual is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,  
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,  
This never to reveal, nor to forsake  
So good a cause.

*Daniel, Civil War.*

**[INTER. adj. [interne, Fr. internus, Lat.]]**

Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shows that her riches are *intern* and domestic.

*Hewitt.*

**INTERNAL. adj. [internus, Lat.]**

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,  
*Internal* man, is but proportion meet.

*Milton, P. L.*

Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace.

*Milton, E. A.*

Had comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them.

*L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules.

*Locke.*

2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil.

*Rogers.*

**INTERNALLY. adv. [from internal.]**

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ.

*Bp. Taylor.*

**INTERNECINE. adj. [internecinus, Lat.]**

Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for their faith made *internecine* war. *Hubbards, l. 1.*

**INTERSECCION. n. s. [intersecion, Fr. intersecion, Lat.]** Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propensity of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *intersecions*.

*Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

**INTERSECTION. n. s. [intersecio, Lat.]** To knit together.] Connexion. Not in use.

So admirable an *intersection*, that even the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them.

*W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. p. 54.*

**INTERNUNCIO. n. s. [internuncius, Lat.]**

Messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery.

*Milton, Animals. Rem. Def.*

**TO INTERPEAL. v. a. [interpeller, Fr. interpello, Lat.]** To interrupt a person speaking or doing any thing. See *TO INTERRUPT*.

Here one of us began to *interpel*  
Old Memon: Therion, that young ladkin bright,  
He pray'd 'd this aged sire to reveal  
What way, &c. *More, Life of the Son, iii. st. 31.*

**TO INTERPEL. v. a. [interpeller, Fr. interpello, Lat.]** To interrupt.

Hope hath her end, and Faith hath her reward!  
This being thus, why should my tongue or pen  
Presume to *interpel* that wisdom, when  
Nothing can more adorn it than the seat  
That she is in, or make it more complete?

*B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

No more now, for I am *interpelled* by many business.

*Hewitt, Lett. l. vi. 1.*

**INTERPELLATION. n. s. [interpellation, Fr. interpellation, Lat.]**

1. An interruption.

If so I chance to break that golden mist  
You spin, by rude *interpellation*.

*More, Life of the Son, ii. st. 44.*

That they should not be troublesome to the synod by any *interpellative* interpellations.

*Hales, Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, p. 24.*

2. An earnest address; intercession.

Neither this, nor the preceding sense, is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

One that hath lived innocently, or made joy in heaven at his timely and effectual repentance, and in whose behalf the Holy Jesus hath interceded prosperously, and for whose interest the Spirit makes *interpellations* with groans and sighs unutterable.

*Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 4. ch. 2.*

3. A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial interpellation is sufficient.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**TO INTERPLEDE. v. a. [inter and pledge.]**

To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all districts of various courts and war,  
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.

*Darwinian, Gondibert, l. 5.*

**TO INTERPOINT. v. a. [inter and point.]**

To distinguish by signs between words and sentences.

Her heart commands, her words should pass out first.  
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.

*Daniel, Civ. Wars, li. 82.*

**TO INTERPOLATE. v. a. [interpoler, Fr. interpole, Lat.]**

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

How strangely *Legatus* is mangled and interpolated, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Lat.

*Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 115.*

They were *interpolated* and corrupted.

*However, View of Adu. (1671), p. 419.*

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose.

*Page.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued, and uninterrupted, as that motion of the first movable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted.

*Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration.

*Hale.*

**INTERPOLATION. n. s. [interpolation, Fr. from interpolate.]** Something added or put into the original matter.

Though they (the epistles of Ignatius) have been lately abused by unworthy persons with their constant interpolations, yet have we to this day found among us some remains of the monuments of that eminent and glorious martyr.

*Hanner, View of Antiq. p. 490.*

It is besides very much enlarged with divers *interpolations*.

*Prof. to Knatchbull's Annot. on the New Test. Cumber. (1693).*

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*.

*Cromwell to Page.*

The learned have shown, that *interpolations* have happened to other books; but these insertions by other hands have never been considered as invalidating the authority of those books.

*Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible, (6th edit.) p. 73.*

**INTERPOLATEUR. n. s. [Latin; interpolateur, Fr.]** One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered.

*Swift.*

Shall we suppose, that Chaucer followed a more complete copy of the Filostrato than that we have at present, or one enlarged by some officious *interpolator*? *Warren, Hist. K. Fr. vol. ii. Add.*

**TO INTERPOLISH. v. a. [inter and polish.]**

To polish between.

All this will not fade, though it be cunningly *interpolished* by some second hand with crooks and emendations.

*Milton, Rest. of Ch. Gen. B. 1.*

**INTERPOLAL. n. s. [from interpolate.]**

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice.

*Burth.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be embled by crusted globes, whose influential exactions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the brightening element.

*Glanville, Scipio.*

**TO INTERPOSU. v. a. [interponu, Lat. interposer, Fr.]**

1. To place between; to make intervention.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do.

*Bacon.*

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do interrupt thee  
Betwixt thy eyes and night? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Death ready stands to interrupt his dart.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Human frailty will too often interrupt itself  
Among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind occasionally interrupted his hand, and rescued miserable men out of the gross stupidity and sensuality wherein he was plunged. *Woodward.*

TO INTERRUPT. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, interrupt Eleutherus, this objection may be made indeed against any hypothesis. *Dryden.*

INTERPOSE. \* *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
INTERPOSAL. Not in use.

Such frequent breakings out in the body politic are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein; which without the wise interposition of state-physicians, preface ruin to the whole. *Locke, Essay, Prod. p. 115.*

INTERPOSE. *VER. † n. s.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but till I come again,

No bed shall ever be guilty of my stay;

No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
I must stand first champion for myself  
Against all *interposers*.

*Heaven, and Fl. Laws of Condy.*

2. An intervening agency; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. s.* [from *interposition*, *Fr.*; *interpositio*, *Lat.* from *interpose*.]

1. Interventive agency.

There ever was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was never necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool

*Interposition*, as a summer's cloud. *Milton, P. L.*

INTERPOSURE. \* *n. s.* [from *interpose*.]

The act of interposing.

They would be detestable prisoners here below by the chains of their unhappy natures, were there not some extraordinary *interposures* for their rescue. *Glennville, Pre-crit. p. 139.*

Many peridious and voluptuous violators both of civil and religious duties lie secured from acts of retaliation, by the *interposures* of the injured parties' piety and conscience.

*W. Mountague, Div. Ess. P. ii. p. 50.*

TO INTERPRET. *v. a.* [from *interpret*, *Fr.*; *interpretor*, *Latin*.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solu-

tion; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,  
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd  
Beyond self-explanation. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

You should be wiser.  
And yet your boards forbid me to *interpret*  
That you are so. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Plenioth told them his dream; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Gen. xli. 8. Dan. v. 12.*

Hear his signs, thou mute!  
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me  
*Interpret* for him. *Milton, P. L.*

INTERPRETABLE. *† adj.* [from *interpret*.]  
Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable; these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes.

It accommodates the sense, and renders that place *interpretable*.

*Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr. p. 271.*

INTERPRETATION. *n. s.* [from *interpret*, *Fr.*; *interpretatio*, *Latin*; from *interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's.

Which, by its *interpretation* of full time,

May show like all yourself. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Look how we can, or sad or merry,

*Interpretation* will misquote our looks. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, clearly, I hope, constrains no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *† adj.* [from *interpret*.]

1. Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolically were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation; expositive.

Comparing the other phrases that he uses equivalent to this, and *interpretative* of meaning. *Burton on the Creed.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world. *Ray on the Creed.*

INTERPRETER. *n. s.* [from *interpret*, *Fr.*; *interpreter*, *Lat.*]

1. An explainer; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,  
By sick interpreters, or weak ones is,  
Not ours, or not allowed; what words, as oft,  
Hiding a grosser quality, is cry'd up  
For our best act. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,  
With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Shelburne.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPUNCTION. *† n. s.* [from *interpunctio*, *Fr.*; *interpungo*, *Lat.*] Pointing between words or sentences.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions*, or commas; death is but the period or full point. *Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 499.*

INTERREGNUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

To whom comes a vacancy;  
Thousand weary passions then possess'd  
The *interregnum* of my breast?  
Bless me from such an anxiety!

*Conley, Rollad of the Chronicle.*

He would show the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of time. *Swift.*

INTERREGN. *† n. s.* [from *interregne*, *Fr.*; *interregnum*, *Latin*.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interregne* or suspension of time. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Comparing that confused anxiety with this *interregne*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.*

INTERREUR. \* *n. s.* [from *interreure*, *Fr.*; from *inter*.] A burier.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

TO INTERROGATE. *† v. a.* [from *interrogare*, *Lat.*; *interrogare*, *Fr.*] To examine; to question.

The "catechumen," who were to be baptized, were *interrogated*, by the priest, whether they did believe in the resurrection of the dead, and the life to come.

*Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr. p. 312.*

TO INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.

His proof will be restored by *interrogating*. Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGATE. \* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Question put; inquiry.

Referring the things to come to the following *interrogate*. *By. Hist. Cases of Consc. D. s. C. 10.*

The *interrogants* of the king, and the answers which were given him.

*Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 169.*

INTERROGATION. *n. s.* [from *interrogare*, *Fr.*; *interrogatio*, *Lat.*]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them. Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Gen. of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short.

3. A note that marks a question; thus: as, Does Job serve God for nothing?

*S v 2*

**INTERROGATIVE.** *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr.; *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

St. Peter hath said, that the baptism, which saveth us, is not (as legal purifications were) a cleansing of the flesh from outward impurities, but an *interrogative* trial of a good conscience towards God. *Hooker, Ecci. Pol. v. § 63.*

**INTERROGATIVE.** *n. s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

**INTERROGATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

Read it *interrogatively*, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans, as if it be read assertively, for Caluarine and the Jesuits.

*Bp. Beldi, Lett. p. 403.*  
**INTERROGATOR.** *† n. s.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

‘Stipulatio’ was a conception of words whereby he, that was asked, did answer, that he would say or do the thing which he was asked; and took its name from the *interrogator*, as the worthier person. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr. p. 311.*

**INTERROGATORY.** *n. s.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in caputious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Not time, nor place,  
Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*  
What earthly name to *interrogatories*  
Can task the free breath of a sacred king? *Shakespeare.*

The examination was summed up with one question. Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frightened out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

**INTERROGATORY.** *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an *interrogatory* sentence.

**TO INTERRUPT.** *v. a.* [*interrompre*, French; *interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage duth rend  
Like interrupted water, and o’erbear  
What they are used to bear. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army; there being neither too much to interrupt his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly interrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interruption.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither interrupt men in the midst of their talk. *Eccles. xi. 8.*

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

**INTERRUPT.** *adj.* [from the verb; *interrupte*, old French.]

1. Containing a chasm.  
See thou what rage  
Transports our adversary, whom so bounds, —  
Not yet the main abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Broken; irregular.  
Menacing, ghastly looks; broken pace; interrupt, precipitate, half turns. *Barton, Anst. of Med. p. 612.*

**INTERRUPTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or

imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been uniform. *Huyghens on Colours.*

**INTERRUPTER.** *† n. s.* [from *interrupt*.] One who interrupts.

Proud Saturnine, interrupter of the good  
That noble-minded Titus means to thee!

The great disturbers of those passions, and interrupters of the courses of those lusts, which had so bewitched their hearts. *South, Serms. iv. 325.*

**INTERRUPTION.** *n. s.* [*interruption*, French; *interruption*, Lat.]

1. Interruption; breach of continuity.  
Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea. *Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

2. Interruption; interruption.  
You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.  
Bloody England into England gone,  
O’erlooking interruption, spite of France. *Shakespeare.*

4. Interruption.  
This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without reading or interruption in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the interruptions of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison, Spect.*

**INTERSCAPULAR.** *adj.* [*inter et scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

**TO INTERSCIND.** *v. a.* [*inter et scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

*Dict.*  
**TO INTERSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*inter et scribo*, Lat.] To write between.

**INTERSECAN.** *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

**TO INTERSECT.** *† v. a.* [*intersecare*, Lat.] Our word was pronounced uncouth and unusual, in 1656, by Heylin.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of promeness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel intersects at right angles the axis of the earth.

Excited by a vigorous locomotion, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and intersect the horizontal circumference. *Brown, Vulc. Err.*

**TO INTERSECT.** *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where those lines intersect. *Werners, Surgery.*

**INTERSECTION.** *n. s.* [*intersectio*, Latin; from *intersecare*.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any intersection or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Watson, Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface, and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones. *Beattie.*

**TO INTERSECT.** *v. a.* [*intersecere*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *intersect* a short speculation, the depth of the net is determined in Flay to be fifteen furlongs. *Brevicorn.*

**INTERSECTIUM.** *n. s.* [from *intersecare*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *intersections* were clear explanations of the apostle’s old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hemmund.*

**INTERSPACE.** *n. s.* [*inter et space*.] Interventive space.

This was his practice, to gather up more at the interspaces of leisure, than others do at their study.

Hick’s Life of Ap. Williams. (1695.) p. 97.

**TO INTERPERSE.** *v. a.* [*interpersare*, Lat.] To scatter here and there amongst other things.

The possibility of a body’s moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interpersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor’s intention to insert what the author’s judgement had rejected; and care is taken to *interperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Buff.*

**INTERPERSIUM.** *n. s.* [from *interpersare*.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interpersation* of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

**INTERPELLAR.** *adj.* [*inter et stella*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

**INTERSTITICE.** *n. s.* [*interstitium*, Lat. *interstitium*, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.  
The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadth of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave narrow *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Arbutnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.  
I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe, Perjury.*

**INTERSTICATIVE.** *adj.* [*intersticus*, Lat.] Distinguishing.

Whether the notes of parenthesis be used; and what care is taken of the *intersticative* points; *Wallis, Lett. to Dr. Smith, Aubrey’s Anecd. i. 78.*

**INTERSTITIAL.** *adj.* [from *interstices*.] Containing interstices.

In old papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becomes more transparent. *Brown.*

**TO INTERTALK.** *v. n.* [*inter et talk*.] To exchange conversation.

Amongst the myrtles as I walk’d,  
Love and my sighs thus intercal’d.

*Cowley’s Poems, p. 141.*  
**TO INTERTANGLE.** *v. a.* [*inter et tangle*.] To knit together; to intertwist.

Their needs,  
The one of the other, may be said to water  
Their intertangled roots of love.

*Brown, and Fl. Two Nob. Emman.*  
**INTERTEXTURE.** *† n. s.* [*intertexto*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

There is a *variety* of *interference* of theological and philosophical nature. *Merr. Cong. Coll.* (1658.) p. 104.

There is an *interference* of prosperity and adversity in the fortunes of virtuous men, [which] tends more to their improvement, than a more regular and constant providence would do. *Goodman, West. Ec. Conf.* P. ii.

**TO INTERWEAVE.** *v. a.* [inter and twine, *TO INTERWINE*, or *twist*.] To unite by twisting one in another.

There [is] our secret thoughts unseen,  
Like nets we weave and interweave,  
Wherein we catch each other's mind.

*Crowe, Poems*, p. 59.

Under some concourse of shades,  
Whose branching arms thick interweave might shield,  
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.

*Milton, P. R.*

A wall of hewn stone, wrought on the outside  
With various knots of serpents interweave.

*Townsend, Cong. of Mason*, ill. 13.

**INTERVAL.** *n. s.* [intervalle, *Fr.* interval-  
lum, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle, let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one interval of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton, Optics*.

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the intervals between every war being so short. *Swift*.

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper. Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat which it rag'd, yet his intervals of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury*.

**INTERVEINED.** *part. adj.* [inter and veined.] Intersected as with veins.

From his side two rivers flow'd,  
The one winding, the other straight, and left be-  
tween,  
Fair champaign, with low rivers intervene'd.

*Milton, P. R.*

**TO INTERVEINE.** *v. n.* [interveire, Lat. interveire, *Fr.*]

1. To come between things or persons. I cannot omit some things which intervened at the meeting. *Watson, Rem.* p. 317.

Venus intervenes attended by Cupid. *Watson, Hist. E. P.* il. 233.

2. To make intervals. While so near each other thus all day

Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near,  
Like *intervals*, and *silence*? *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cross unexpectedly. Eaten the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can intervene, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Dry. Tristram*.

**INTERVEINE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use. They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandeur, both valiant on the parts which they essayed. *Watson, Hist. D. of Buckingham*.

**INTERVENIENT.** *adj.* [interveniens, Lat. interveniens, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *interventions* in the rise of eight, in tones, two bemols or half notes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Many arts were used to discuss new effusion; all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *interveniens*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Watson*.

**INTERVENTION.** *n. s.* [intervention, *Fr.* inter-  
ventio, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons. Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the intervention of any foreign power. *Temple*. God will judge the world in righteousness by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Milton*.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequences. In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the intervention of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *J. Edwards*.

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed. Sound is shut out by the intervention of that

lar membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Haller*.

**INTERVENIR.** *v. n.* [interveire, French.] Interposition; state of being placed between.

This crown hath now had five weak princes, without intervention of any one active. *Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, (1650.) p. 227.

**TO INTERVERT.** *v. a.* [invertio, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course. The duke intervened the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Exuperius for the books five hundred pounds. *Watson*.

2. To turn to another use. The elder apprentice interverted five pounds of his master's money. *Life of Firmin*, (1698.) p. 8.

**INTERVIEW.** *n. s.* [entrevue, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love show ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt. *Hodder*.

His fears were such, that the interview betwixt England and France might through their animosity, breed him some prejudice. *Shelton, Hen. VIII.*

Such happy interview and fair event  
Of love and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flowers,  
And charming symphonies attend'd the heart  
Of Adam. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO INTERVOLVE.** *v. a.* [intervolve, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere  
Of planets, and of fix'd, is all her wheels  
Reasoning nature; mass intricate,  
Eccentric, intervene'd, yet regular,  
Then meet, when most irregular they seem.

*Milton, P. L.*

**TO INTERWEAVE.** *v. a.* [interweave, *Fr.* inter-  
weave, *part. pass.* interweoven, *interweave*,  
or *interweaved*.] [inter and weave.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Come on, come on; and, where you go,  
So intervene the curious knot,  
As we're the observer scarce may know  
Which lines are Pleasure's, and which not.

*B. Jonson, Masque*.

Prayer — is of a soft and sociable nature, and it can incorporate and sink into our business like water into ashes, and serve to increase the bulk of them: it can mix and interweave itself with all our cares, without any hindrance unto them; nay, it is a great strength and improvement unto them. *Hales, Rem.* p. 141.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank  
With ivy encompas'd, and interweave  
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus*.

At last,  
Words intervene with sighs found out their way. *Milton, P. L.*

Then laid him down  
Under the hospitable covert hough  
Of trees thick interweave. *Milton, P. R.*

None  
Can say here nature starts and art begins;  
But mixt like the elements, and born like twins.  
So intervene'd, so like, so much the same;  
None this mere nature, that mere art can name.

*Dedham*.

The proud theatres disclose the scene,  
Which intervenes Britons seem to raise,  
And show the triumph which their shame dis-  
plays. *Dryden*.

He so intervenes truth with probable fiction,  
That he ports a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden*.

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands,  
That were covered with fruits and flowers, and  
interweave with a thousand little shining sea  
that ran among them. *Adison*.

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mixt and  
interweave with one another, as to look like a natural  
wilderness. *Spectator*.

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent  
creatures, without implanting in their natures  
a most ardent desire, *interveniens* in the substance  
of their spiritual natures, of being re-united with  
himself. *Chrysostom, Phil. Principles*.

I do not altogether disapprove the *interveniens*  
texts of Scripture under the style of your ser-  
mon. *Swift*.

**INTERWEAVING.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
Intertexture.

What interweavings or interworkings can knit  
the minister and the magistrate in their several  
functions? *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. V.*

**TO INTERWISH.** *v. a.* [inter and wish.]  
To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamsters' gall,  
What tyrants and what subjects interwish, —  
Fall on that man! *Doune, Poems*, p. 54.

**INTERWORKING.** *n. s.* [inter and work.]  
Act of working together. Not in use.

But see Milton's employment of it under  
interweaving.

**INTERWEAVE.** *part. adj.* [inter and  
weave.] Woven in a wreath.

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heavenly ray  
Of the first flame, and interweaved by  
Inform my soul, &c. *Lowell, Luc. Puck*, p. 67.

**INTERWEAVE.** *v. a.* [interweave, Latin.]  
Disqualified to make a will.

A person eccommunicated is rendered infirmous  
and incapable both actively and passively.

**INTERSTATE.** *n. s.* [from interstate.] Want  
of a will.

**INTERSTATE.** *adj.* [interstat, *Fr.* interstatu,  
Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without  
a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?  
— Windy successors to their client woes,  
Ally attorneys of intestine joys,  
Poor breathing ornaments of misery.

Present punishment pursue his name  
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock ran,  
He hears into the bath; whence want of breath.  
Repletions, sopor, intestine death. *Dryd. Juc.*

**INTESTINAL**, *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot*.

**INTESTINE**, *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and intestine contents to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our dispersed passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and flitting imaginations to molest us. *Duppa*.

*Intestine* was no more our passions' wage, Ere giddy factions bear away their rage. *Pope*.

2. Contained in the body.

*Intestine* stone, and ulcer, colick pangs, And moon-struck madness. *Milton, P. L.*

A wooden jack, which had almost lost, by disuse, the art to roast, A sudden alteration feels, Increases'd by new intestine wheels. *Swift*.

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of Shakspeare: perhaps for *mortal* and *intestine* should be read *mortal* *intestines*.

Since the mortal and intestine jars 'Twixt 'th' seditious countrymen and us, It hath in solemn synods been decreed, 'T admit no traffic to our adverse towns. *Shakspeare*.

But God, or nature, while they thus contend, To these intestine discords put an end. *Dryden, Ovid*.

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire, A dreadful series of intestine wars, Inglorious triumphs, and dishonour'd scars. *Pope*.

**INTESTINE**, *n. s.* [*intestinus*, Lat. *intestine*, Fr. The word is of no great age in our language. Bishop Reynolds, in his Treatise on the Passions, 1650, uses the Latin *intestina* for *intestines*, chap. 16.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.

To **INTHIRST**, *v. a.* [*in* and *thirst*.] To make thirsty.

Using our pleasure, as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard wine, whereby he is inflamed and *intihirsted* the more. *Jp. Hall, Christian Meditation, § 8*.

To **INTHRA'L**, *v. a.* [*in* and *thral*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *intihra'l'd*, he seems a knight, And will not any way dishonour me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *intihra'l'd*. *Balguy*.

Authors to themselves in all Both who they judge, and what they choose: for so I form'd them free, and free they must remain Till they *enthrall* themselves. *Milton, P. L.*

She soothes, but never can *intihra'l* my mind: Why may not peace and love for apace be join'd? *Prior*.

**INTHRA'LEMENT**, *n. s.* [*from inthral*.] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim His people from *intihralements*, they return With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land. *Milton, P. L.*

To **INTHRO'NE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne: commonly *enthrone*.

One, chief in gracious dignity *intihro'n'd*, Shines *er* of the rest. *Thomson, Summer*.

To **INTHRO'NIZE**, *v. a.* [*intihronizer*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] To enthrone. *Bullock*.

**INTHRO'NIZATION**, *n. s.* [*intihronization*, Fr.] State of being enthroned.

Adrian the fourth, called before his *intihronization*, Nicholas Breakspere, *Wcever, Funer. Mon.* The future fortunes of the church, from its humble cradle to the *intihronization* in glory, are foretold to St. John. *Warburton, Sermon, 22*.

To **INTICE**, *v.* See To **ENTICE**, and its derivatives.

**INTIMACY**, *n. s.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers*.

**INTIMATE**, *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Innest; inward; intestine.

That what I mention'd was of God, I knew From intimate impulse. *Milton, S. A.*

Fear being so intimate to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson*.

2. Near; not kept at a distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the Mount, received his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an intimate and immediate admission. *South*.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetic bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscommon*.

**INTIMATE**, *n. s.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Ger. of the Tempter*.

To **INTIMATE**, *v. a.* [*from* the noun.] To partake of mutually; to share together as friends. *Obsolete*.

Each conspiring gain, each covetous desire, Each other's griefs with *scale* affectionate. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. lib. 12*.

To **INTIMATE**, *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Lat.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Hagley*.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke*.

'Tis the Divinity that stirs within us: 'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter, And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison, Cato*.

**INTIMATELY**, *adv.* [*from intimate*.]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us and more intimately united with us. *Addison, Spectator*.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

**INTIMATE**, *n. s.* [*intimation*, Fr.; from *intimare*.] Hint obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South*.

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstration of certainty. *Woodward*.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on medals. *Addison*.

**INTIME**, *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies*.

To **INTIMIDATE**, *v. a.* [*intimidare*, Fr.; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe, Which nothing can *intimidate*, or bribe; Time is the judge. *Young*.

Guilt, once harbour'd in the conscious breast, *Intimidates* the brave, degrades the great. *Irene*.

**INTIMIDATION**, *n. s.* [*intimidation*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] Act of intimidating.

**INTIRE**, *n. s.* [*intiger*, Lat.; *entire*, Fr. better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politic societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hobbes*.

**INTIRENESS**, *n. s.* [*from intire*; better *entireness*.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same: You this *intireness* better may fulfill, Who have the pattern with you still. *Dennis*.

To **INTIT'LE**, *v. a.* [*intituler*, old Fr.] To give a title or discriminative name; now usually written *entitle*; formerly not so. *U. Intituled*. To *intitle* one's name on a book. *Barret's Alv. 1580*.

See To **ENTIT'LE**.

**INTRO**, *prep.* [*Sax. into*; *in* and *to*.] This word was formerly often used for *unto*, and was not laid aside in Shakspeare's time.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: opposed to *out of*.

Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the side it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature? *Watson*.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put into them a living soul. *Locke*.

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look into letters already opened or drop is held an ungenerous act. *Page.*

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative. They have deominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like puts into great words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire. *Bacon.*

A man must sin himself into a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate, When the mad people rise against the state, To look them into duty; and command An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden, Persius.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and feel himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be fired into complacency by the force of audacious application. *South.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy.* It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought into one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their adepts, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Abernethy.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Bentley.*

A man may whore and drink himself into atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it. *Bentley.*

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [intolerabilis, Lat.; intolerable, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be the state of our mind? *South.* It will be never so, our load will be as intolerable as it is unmanageable. *Bp. Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprise, Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes; Eyes that confirm'd him born for king's array. *Dryden.*

So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing; the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Peram's top th' Almighty rode, Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broom.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from intolerable.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [from intolerable.] To a degree beyond endurance. She is intolerably cruel, And shrewd, and forward. *Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*

This Waddington complains of as intolerably insulding. *Jenkins, Hist. Ethn. of America, p. 58.* He [Rome] has added some lines, intolerably flowery and unnatural. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

INTOLERANCE. *n. s.* [intolerance, Fr.] Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others.

And you, my lord, is it you of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of intolerance of opinions? *Louth, Lett. to Warburton, p. 65.*

These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of intolerance, no very violent exertions of despotism. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [intolerant, Fr.] 1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not favourable to toleration. Why, then, am I branded as an intolerant resister. *Louth, Lett. to Warburton, p. 65.*

INTOLERANT. *n. s.* One who is not favourable to toleration. You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an intolerant and a persecutor. *Louth, Lett. to Warburton, p. 65.*

INTOLERANT. *part. adj.* [in and tolerate.] Not endured; denied toleration. I would have all intolerance intolerated in its turn. *Ed. Chesterfield.*

INTOLERATION. *n. s.* [in and toleration.] Want of toleration. This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from that narrow mob-spirit of intolerance in religious, and inhospitality in civil matters, which all wise governments should oppose. *Ed. Chesterfield.*

INTOLIMB. *v. a.* [in and tomb.] To incline in a funeral monument, to bury.

What countenance had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom, notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd? *Hooker.*

Is't his night's predominance or the day's shew, That darkness does the face of earth intomb? *Shakespeare.*

Mighty heroes' more majestic shades, And youths intomb'd before their fathers' eyes. *Dryden.*

INTONATE. *v. a.* [intono, Lat.] 1. To thunder. 2. To sing together; to sing loudly.

As after a partial, though great and adorable accomplishment of the divine economy, our Saviour once, upon a famous well-known hour, pronounced veritas, "It is finished;" so, then, the great, veritas, shall be intimated by the general voice of the whole host of heaven. *Horris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, (1798), p. 262.*

INTONATION. *n. s.* [intonation, Fr.; from intonate.] 1. The act of thundering. 2. Chant; the act of singing together.

Whether poetry or prose were in question, one slow and uniform intonation, consisting of notes of equal or nearly equal length, was exclusively adopted. *Mason on Church Music, p. 28.*

These were all sung, not merely in simple intonation or chant, but in this mode of figurate descent. *Mason, on Church Music, p. 30.*

INTONATE. *v. a.* [from intono, or rather from tone; intonner, Fr.] To make a slow protracted noise. So wretches such wind-pipe, as intones an air Harmonic twang. *Pope, Dunciad.*

INTORTUO. *v. a.* [intortuo, Lat.] To twist; to wrench; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intorted and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With reverend hand the king presents the gold, Which round the intorted benches glides the gold. *Pope.*

INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [in and tox-

icum, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicates; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affection. *Bacon.*

As with new wine intoxicated both, They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel Divinity within them breeding wings, Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

My early mistime, now my ancient morn, That strong Circine liquor cease to infuse, Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Dehken.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equalled, if not exceeded, by what of intemperate raptures? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Inebriated. Our inward eyes be nothing bright, While in this muddy world incarcera They lie, and with blind passions be intoricate. *Mere, Sleep of the Soul, li. 10.*

Deep verd' in books, and shallow in himself, Crude or intoricate, collecting toys. *Milton, P. L.*

INTOXICATION. *n. s.* [from intoxicare.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can we proceed, but from that besetting intoxication which verbal magic brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRACTABILITY. *n. s.* [from intractable.] Ungovernableness. The wrong-headedness, the intractability of those, with whom it has to do. *Palley, View of the Ene of the Chr. Rel. v. li. P. 1. c. 2.*

INTRACTABLE. *adj.* [intractabilis, Lat.] Intractable, Fr.] 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most intractable tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious. By what means urants, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, together. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

INTRACTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from intractable.] Obstinacy; perverseness. I dare say that their doctrine of predestination is the root of partitioned kinds, and partition the root of all rebellious and disobedient intractableness in parliament. *Dr. Brooke, Lett. in 1630, Ward's Gresh. Prof. p. 25.*

INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [from intractable.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

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He lived not far from Westminster-abbey, with-  
in hearing of the choir, which perhaps did not a  
little contribute to his insuperable *intensity*.  
*Political Death of Tom W. Hig. Exp. P. 1.* (1710.) p. 3.  
**INTRINSICENT.\*** *adj.* [in and transient.]  
That passeth not away.

An unchangeable, an *intrinseque*, indefeasible  
priesthood. *Killingbeck, Sermon. p. 93.*

**INTRINSITIVE.†** *adj.* [intransitive,  
Lat.] In grammar, a verb *intrinseque*  
is that which signifies an action, not  
conceived as having an effect upon any  
object; as, *curo, I run.*

*Clarke's Latin Grammar.*  
The occasion of such difference is from a  
question of grammar, whether the verb be in  
signification *transitive* or *transitive*.

*Pococke on Horat. p. 47.*  
**INTRINSITIVELY.\*** *adv.* [from *intrin-*  
*sitive*.] According to the nature of an  
intransitive verb.

Yet again it (the verb) is manifestly, in the  
same form, used *intrinseque*.

The difference between verbs absolutely neuter,  
and *intrinseque* active, is not always clear.  
*Luttrell, Eng. Gram.*

**INTRINSIVABLE.\*** *adj.* [in and trans-  
muted.] Unchangeable to any other  
substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do  
affirm quicksilver to be *intrinseque*, and there-  
fore call it *liquor eternus*. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO INTRIP.\*** See **TO ENTRIP.**

**TO INTRICATE.†** *v. a.* [in and treasure.]  
To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times decreed;  
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,  
With a near aim, of the main chance of things  
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds  
And weak beginnings he *intricate*.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
So he [the jeweller] *intricate* privies' cabinets,  
As thy wealth will their visited libraries.

*Chapman on B. Jonson's Sejanus.*  
**TO INTREAT.\*** See **TO ENTREAT**, and  
its derivatives.

**INTRETFUL.\*** *adj.* [from *intreat*.] Full  
of entreaty.

Humble prayers and *intreatful* tears.  
*Spenser, F. Q. v. 3. 6.*

**TO INTRENCH.†** *v. n.* [in and trencher,  
Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut  
off part of what belongs to another:  
with *on*.

"Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench* on  
God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's  
consciences." *King Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud begun,  
Warm'd by my beams, and crept into man's life,  
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,  
*Intrench* on love, my great prerogative?

*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*  
We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any con-  
version, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

**TO INTRENCH.†** *v. a.*  
1. To break with hollows.

It was this very sword *intrenched* it.  
*Shakespeare, All's Well.*  
Those who care not whose living faces they  
*intrench* with their petulant styles.

*Be Jonson, Dedic. of the Fox.*  
His face  
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care  
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fortify with a trench; as, the allies  
were *intrenched* in their camp.

The English, in the suburbs close *intrench'd*.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. 1.*

**INTRINCHANT.\*** *adj.* [This word, which is,  
I believe, found only in Shakespeare, is  
thus explained: The *intrinchant* air  
means the air which suddenly en-  
croaches and closes upon the space left  
by any body which had passed through  
it. Hammer. I believe Shakespeare  
intended rather to express the idea of  
indivisibility or invulnerableness, and  
derived *intrinchant*, from its privative,  
and *trencher*, to cut; *intrinchant* is  
indeed properly not cutting, rather than  
not to be cut; but this is not the only  
instance in which Shakespeare confounds  
words of active and passive signifi-  
cation.] Not to be divided; not to be  
wounded; indivisible.

As easy may't thou the *intrinchant* air  
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**INTRINCHMENT. n. s.** [from *intrin-*  
*ch*.] Fortification with a trench.

**INTREPID.\*** *adj.* [intrepid, French, in-  
trepid, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold;  
brave.

*Argyle*  
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat  
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field.  
*Thomson.*

**INTREPIDITY. n. s.** [intrepidité, French.]  
Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the in-  
trépidity of these dissolute mortals, who durst  
venture to walk upon my body, without trembling.  
*Suiff, Gulliver, Trav.*

**INTREPIDLY.\*** *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fear-  
lessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches  
forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is  
new. *Page.*

**INTRICABLE.\*** *adj.* [from *intricate*.] En-  
tangling; ensnaring.

They shall remain captive, and entangled in the  
amorous *intricable* net. *Sheldon, D. Quaint. lib. 7.*

**INTRICACY. n. s.** [from *intricate*.] State  
of being entangled; perplexity; involu-  
tion; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is  
much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that  
fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies, by  
the many adventures in his voyage, and the sub-  
tlety of his behaviour. *Adams.*

**INTRICATE.†** *adj.* [entrate, old Fr.  
interven; *intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled;  
perplexed; involved; complicated; ob-  
scure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a  
number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark,  
and *intricate*.

His title was fit to convey the most *intricate*  
business to the understanding with the utmost  
clearness. *Adams.*

**TO INTRICATE.†** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
To perplex; to darken. Not  
proper, not in use, Dr. Johnson says,  
citing only Camden. Few words have  
been more in use, or can boast better  
authority.

Alterations of surnames have so *intricate*, or  
rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that  
it will be no little hard labour to deduce them.  
*Camden.*

However the matter may be *intricate* by pass-  
ing through many, perhaps unknown, hands.

*Ap. Holl. Causes of Grease. D. 1. C. 6.*  
Manifest, *intricate* and distracted divisions  
amongst men touching Free Will.

*Montaigne, App. to Cons. p. 76.*  
Thus shall your mystery reduce me both to the  
freedom of my thoughts, and of my life; otherwise  
so *intricate* that I know not how to unfold it.

*Sir H. Wotton in the King, (1628), Rem. p. 564.*

The more I strive to unwind  
Myself from this memento, I the more  
Thou art an *intricate*.

*Heywood & Browne's Com. of Lancashire Witches.*  
That will be to *intricate* the business.

*L. C. Just. Pemberton, Trial of Ld. Grey, (1682.)*

**INTRICATELY.\*** *adv.* [from *intricate*.]  
With involution of one in another; with  
perplexity.

It is too *intricately* involved for me so much as  
to guess at any particular. *Watson, Rem. p. 457.*

The mortal steel past by, leaving his breast  
Untouch'd, and in his coat of skins did rest,  
Inside, to which, I know not how, 'twas wore  
So *intricately*, that Millilo strove  
In vain to pull it out.

That variety of factions, into which we are so  
*intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse.  
*Suiff.*

**INTRICATENESS. n. s.** [from *intricate*.]  
Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see  
no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

**INTRICATE.\*** *n. s.* [in *intricate*, Fr.]  
An entanglement; snare; labyrinth;  
maze; involution. Not in use. *Colgrave.*

**INTRIGUE.†** *n. s.* [intrigue, Fr. Dr.  
Johnson.—Serenius and Lye both de-  
cline it from the Goth. *triggo*, an  
agreement, a compact. Icelandic, *trigd*;  
Ital. *trigua*; low Lat. *trigua*; Germ.  
*trenga*; old English, *treague*. Others  
think that it comes from the Latin *intricare*,  
to perplex; whence the old  
French substantive *intrigue*, which after-  
wards became *intrigue*. "On dit *intrigue*,  
et non pas *intrigue*." Richlet,  
Dict. Franç. 1685. Serenius, however,  
says, that the original good meaning of  
the northern word passed into an evil  
one. Yet we certainly use *intrigue* in  
the sense of *to intricate*, though it has  
hitherto been unnoticed. See the verb  
active **TO INTRIGUE**. The word is of no  
great age in our language; and ap-  
peared first perhaps in the form of  
*intrigoe*. "He knew so well the *intrigues*  
of those times." Bp. Gauden, Anti Baul-  
Berith, 1661, p. 278.

1. A plot; a private transaction in which  
many parties are engaged: usually an  
affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of men,  
Those his huge thoughts, and those his vast desires.  
*Flamman.*

A young fellow long made love, with  
artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow.

*Adams, Guardian.*  
The hero of a comedy is represented victorious  
in all his *intrigues*.

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,  
And marriage grown a money league. *Suiff.*

2. Intrigacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves  
cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues*

of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem.

*Page.*

To **INTRIGUE**† v. n. [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

The *intriguing* and determined genius of Cromwell was forced to bow down to it.

*Brend, Ess. on Political Associations*, p. 127.

To **INTRIGUE**† v. a. [*intrico*, Lat. from the noun.] To perplex; to render intricate.

Great discourses were apt to *intrigue* affairs, dispute the prince's resolutions, and stir up the people. *L. Addison, B. Berkeley, Pref.* (1671.) How dull it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of his lives, and entangle ye in a labyrinth of knavish tricks and collusions.

*Scott, Christian Life*, l. 4.

**INTRIGUER**† n. s. [*intriguer*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pump of my sin, and convey their thoughts to one another.

*Addison.*

That club of *intriguers* who assemble at the Feuillans, and whose cabinet meets at Madame Sall's, and makes and directs all the ministers, is the real executive government of France.

*Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs*, (1791.)

**INTRIGUINGLY** adv. [from *intrigue*.] With *intrigue*; with secret plotting.

**INTRINSECAL**† adj. [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, Fr. This word is now generally written *intrinsic*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

There are sins of a contagious nature, apt to diffuse their venom to others; as there are other some, whose evil is *intrinsecal* to the owner.

*By. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

These measures the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find to their own hearts against them.

*Zitelson.*

The near and *intrinsecal* and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself.

*Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, — who dissuaded him from marriage.

*Watson.*

Sir Pulk Greville was a man in appearance intrinsecal with him, or at least addicted to his melancholy hours.

*Watson.*

Far off to us, to the near; yes, *intrinsecal*.

*By. Hall, Contradict. B. 4.*

**INTRINSECALLY** adv. [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A life is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil.

*South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable.

*Frior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*.

*Watson.*

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If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again; nor still be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by so immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it.

*Bentley.*

**INTRINSICATE**† adj. [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Shakspeare. Ben Jonson uses it, evidently, in ridicule, or contempt.

Such smiling regues as these, Like rats, off his the holy cords in twain,

Two *intrinsecate* t'wulsooms. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*

Of life at once untie. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There are certainly punctuations, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

**INTRINSICK** adj. [*intrinsecus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

*Intrinsic* goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsec*; this, his current value.

*Greene.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis tried, The more shall its *intrinsec* worth proclaim.

*Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsec* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder.

*Rogers.*

To **INTRODUCE** v. a. [*introducere*, Lat.; *introduire*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of idiosyncrasy.

*Lodge.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause.

*Brown.*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whosoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors.

*Lodge on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it.

*Lange's Trial.*

**INTRODUCER** n. s. [*introducere*, French, from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Watson.* It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess had been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle.

*Smith.*

**INTRODUCTION**† n. s. [*introduction*, Fr.; *introduction*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit

Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes

The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state,

Sufficient *introduction* to inform

Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.

*Milton, P. R.*

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence.

*Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

**INTRODUCTIVE** adj. [*introducitivus*, French, from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logic; that great instrumental *introducative* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

**INTRODUCTOR**† n. s. [*introducitur*, Fr.] One who introduces another to a person or place.

No formality was necessary in addressing Madam Pruce, and therefore Leviusius went next morning without any *introducer*.

*Johnson, Rambler*, No. 162.

**INTRODUCTORY** adj. [from *introducitur*, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introducitory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book.

*Boyle.*

**INTROGRESSION** n. s. [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

**INTROIT**† n. s. [*introitus*, old Fr.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions, Dr. Johnson says, which is not accurate. "In the first Common Prayer Book of K. Edward VI. before every collect, epistle, and gospel, there is a palm printed, which contains something prophetic of the evangelical history used upon each Sunday and holiday, or in some way or other proper to the day; which, from its being sung or said, whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called *introitus*, or *introit*." Wheatly on the Com. Pr. Ch. v. § vii.

When the exhortation is ended, there shall be song for the *introit* to the communion this psalm.

*Form of Orderings for Priests*, (1549), D. iii.

**INTROMISSION**† n. s. [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

If sent by caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species of forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd.

*Pomach on Diving.*

All the reason that I could ever bear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away.

*South.*

2. Admission.

The very fine yielding *Earth* gives admission: So gentle *Venus* to *Mercurius* darts Descend, and feeds an easy *intromission*.

*Merc. Song of the Soul*, ill. iii. 48.

It is worthy inquiry, whether the *intromission* of venial sins, without, which no man lives, does

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hinder the fruit of the indulgence; for if it does, all the cost is lost.]

*Sp. Taylor, Discourse from Papyrus, ii. § 4.*

3. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intrusions* with such an estate.

**TO INTROMIT.** *v. a.* [*intromitti*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

This bird [the ibis] has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill *intromitted* into the anus, to inject salt water, as with a syringe, into his own bowels.

*Greenhall, Art of Embalming, p. 292.*

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

*It intrmits more cases and scruples than it can resolve. Sp. Taylor, Disc. from Papyrus, ii. § 2.*  
Glam in the window intrmits light without cold to those in the room.

*Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intrmit* or transmit other sorts.

*Newton, Opticks.*

**TO INTROMIT.** *v. n.* To intermeddle with the effects of another. See **INTROMISSION**.

They took her a prisoner,—possessed themselves of her mint, *intrmitted* with her gold and silver, and put the crown upon the head of her son.

*Swart, Hist. of Scotland, l. 318.*

**INTRORECEPTION.** *n. s.* [*intro* and *receptio*, Lat.] The act of admitting into or within.

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts, as species to the eye by *introreception*, had we but come to the least taste and relish of it; what would we not do to recompense, and answer, and entertain that love!

*Hammond, Works, iv. 564.*

**TO INTROSPECT.** *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

**INTROSPECTION.** *n. s.* [*from introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The actions of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man.

*Hale, Orig. of Mind.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination.

*Dryden.*

**TO INTROSUME.** *v. a.* [*intro* and *sumo*, Lat.] To suck in.

How they elect, then *intromine* their proper food.

*Berkeley, iv. § 21.*

**INTROSUSCEPTION.** *n. s.* [*intro*, Lat. and *susception*.] The act of taking in.

The parts of the body are either animate or inanimate; either such as participate of the life of the whole, and are nourished by the *intromusception* of enlived aliment, &c.

*Smith on Old Age, p. 160.*

**INTROSUSIENT.** *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in.

Secure any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *intromusient* nations, either by commerce or conquest.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**INTROVERSION.** *n. s.* [*intro*, Lat. and *versio*.] The act of introverting.

A man of science who discovered it not by a *intromission* of his faculties.

*Sp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, ii. 34. ed. 1732.*

**TO INTROVERT.** *v. a.* [*intro* and *verto*, Lat.] To turn inwards.

His awkward gait, his *intromitted* toes,

Best knees, round shoulders, *intromitted*, *Turnp.* *B. 4.*

**TO INTROUDE.** *v. n.* [*introduere*, Lat.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy will wants grace,  
And manners, to intrude where I am grac'd.

*Shakspeare.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that might so enter, as not to intrude, it is to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence.

*South.*

2. It is followed by an before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship

*Intrudes* on your repose, and comes thus late

To greet you with the tidings of success.

Some thoughts rise and *introduce* upon us, while

we shun them; others fly from us, when we would

hold them.

*Watts.*

3. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: sometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *introducing* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind.

*Col. ii. 18.*

**TO INTROUDE.** *v. a.*

1. To force without right or welcome; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *introduce one's self* into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into.

*Pope.*

2. To force in; to cast in.

If it [a clause] should be *introduced* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts.

*Greenhall, Art of Embalming, p. 273.*

**INTRODER.** *n. s.* [*from intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unnecessarily *intruder* as thou art!

Go, leave *intruder*! oversteering slave!

Betow thy fawning smiles on equal mates.

*Shakspeare.*

They were but *intruders* upon the powers, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lauds were the rightful inheritance of that young lady.

*Dorset on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn

To know your basket, and your bread thief?

*Dryden.*

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with.

*Leeds.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

**INTROUSION.** *n. s.* [*intrusion*, Fr.; *intrusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been justified off by the *intromission* of poetical fictions.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intromission* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection.

*Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasonable *intromission*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open.

*Shakspeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill.

With *intromission*.

*Milton, P. L.*

How's this, my son? why this *intromission*?

Were not my orders that I should be private?

*Addison, Cato.*

I may close, after so long an *intromission* upon your meditations.

*Hale, Prep. for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intromission* and impertinency.

*Wotton.*  
**INTRUSIVE.** *adj.* [*from intrusio*.] Intruding upon; entering without welcome.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day,

And lay the meddling senses all aside.

*Thomson, Winter.*

**TO INTRUST.** *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value; as, we *intrust* another with something; or we *intrust* something to another.

His majesty had a solicitor care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted* with the knowledge of it.

*Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;

*Intrust* thy fortune to the pow'r above.

*Dryden, Jun.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword to Rome's defence, intrusted to our care?

*Addison, Cato.*

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his confidant.

*Arbutnot.*

**INTUITION.** *n. s.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing; used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him.

*Cot. of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called *intuitive* or *self-evident*.

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is insensible.

*Glaucon.*

*Intuscoram* was then almost as quick as *intuition*.

*Smith.*

He their single virtues did survey,  
By *intuition* in his own large breast.

*Dryden.*

**INTUITIVE.** *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitiv*, Fr.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge.

*Locke.*

Lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstract notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, are sometimes seen existent in one person.

*Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come.

*Hosier.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial notions, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgement, concerning the amiable bounty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work.

*Hosier.*

The soul receives

Discursive or *intuitive*.

*Milton, P. L.*

**INTUITIVELY**, *adv.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are his? *Hood.*

God Almighty, who sees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps. *Dexter on Learning.*

**INTUME**, *scency*. n. s. [*intumescere*, Fr. *intumescere*, Lat.] Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the torrid parts at the bottom, as they are more hardy or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their intumescences. *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

**INTUMULATED**, *adj.* [*intumulus*, Lat.] Unburied. *Cockeram.*

His joy intumulated in the grave.

**INTURGESCE**, n. s. [*in* and *turgesco*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the vein, but inturgescences caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Hroven, Vulg. Err.*

**INTUSE**, n. s. [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise.

The flesh therein she supplied and drest stripes; To abate all spasm and stoke the swelling bruise; And, after having searcht the intuse deeper, She with her scarf did bind the wound. *Spenner, F. Q.*

**TO INTWINE**, v. a. [*in* and *twine*.] To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet intwined with a truth, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hood.*

**2. To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.**

The vest and wild divine, Which wandring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine. *Dryden.*

**TO INVADE**, *†* v. a. [*invado*, Latin.]

**1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance.**

He will invade them with his troops. *Hyndal, iii. 16.*

Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knollys.*

With dangerous expedition they invade Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton, P. L.*

They race in times to come Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome; Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall bear 'n invade, Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden, Æn.*

Encouraged with success, he invades the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wise command Divide the waters from the land, If daring ships, and men profane, Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

**2. To attack; to assail; to assault.**

There shall be sedition among men, and invading one another; they shall not regard their kings. *† Estius.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee; But where the greater malady is fix'd, The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**3. To violate by the first act of hostility to attack, not defend.**

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made; And virtue may repel, though not invade. *Dryden.*

**4. [A Latism.] To go into. Obsolete.**

That some his sea-mare made And nam'd it Albion; but later day Finding it fit ports for fisher's trade, Gan more the same frequent and farther to invade. *Spenner, F. Q. iii. v. 6.*

All things thence do their first being fetch, And borrow matter, whereof they are made; Which, when as forme and feature it does ketch, Becomes a body, and doth then invade The state of life out of the grisly shade. *Spenner, F. Q. iii. vi. 37.*

**INVADE**, n. s. [*from invado*, Lat.]

**1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.**

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as invader, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety In sharp contest of battle found no aid Against invaders. *Milton, P. L.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to enburn and consume the sacrificial invaders. *Deacy of Chr. Party.*

Were he lost, the naked empire Would be a prey expos'd to all invaders. *South.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of invaders. *Desham, Suppl.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand; Nor dread the bold invader's hand. *Prior.*

Even and judgement with strong fancy join; To call the fair invader in; My darling favourite inclination, too, All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

**2. An assailant.**

**3. Encroacher; intruder.**

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders. *Hammond.*

**INVALESCENCE**, n. s. [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

**INVALEUDINARY**, *adj.* [*in* and *valetudinary*.] Wanting health; infirm.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most invaleudinary and infirm? *Papery between the Commons, for Review of the Livings, (1661), p. 127.*

**INVALID**, *adj.* [*invalidus*, French; *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge, Admitting motion in the heavens, to shew Invalid, that which thee to doubt is mo'd. *Milton, P. L.*

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of our servitude and a monument of our folly, if this principle were true: the thirty-four confirmations would have been only so many repetitions of their stupidity, so many new links in the chain, and so many inviolations of their right. *Burke, Speech on Liberty, (1771.)*

**INVALID**, n. s. [*Fr. Invalid*.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What leggor in the invalids, With lameness broke, with blindness smitten, Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

**INVALIDITY**, n. s. [*in* and *validity*; *invaliditas*, Fr.]

**1. Weakness; want of cogency.**

**2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.**

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or inability, should want. *Temple.*

**INVALUABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terror would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and invaluable privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

**INVALUABLE**, *adv.* [*from invaluable*.] Inestimably.

That invaluable precious blood of the Son of God. *Sp. Edif. Works, ii. 257.*

**INVARIABLY**, *adv.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat. *invariabilis*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine those alterations by some known and invariable signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars.

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and invariable, but different, according to men's different combinations and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

**INVARIABLY**, *adv.* [*from invariabilis*.] Immutability; constancy.

From the dignity of their intellect arises the invariableness of their wills.

*H. Montague, Diss. Ep. ii. (1654), p. 82.* These nominatives — emphatically represent and express the everlasting veracity and invariableness of God. *Blackwell, Sac. Class. i. 102.*

**INVARIABLY**, *adv.* [*from invariabilis*.] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course invariably by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

**INVARIED**, *adv.* [*in* and *variatus*, Latin.] Not varying.

Change of the particles, or the least invaried words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs. *Blackwell, Sac. Class. i. 136.*

**INVASION**, n. s. [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

**1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.**

We made an invasion upon the Cheretians. *1 Sam. 132.*

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every invasion that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South.*

The nations of the Assyrian shore Shall hear the dreadful rumour from afar, Of arm'd invasion, and embrace the war. *Dryden, Æn.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time (ill now, for one little length of time, it shews at what distance this invasion was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

## 2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemic to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons.

**INVA'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* war abroad, when like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country.

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* hands, Lessen their people, and extend their lands; By gasing nations hated and they'd.

Lords of the deserts that their swords had made.

**INVECTIVE.** *n. s.* [*invecito*, Latin.] Reproachful accusation; railing; invective.

Many men with Luther have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate invective against King Henry the 8th.

**INVECTIVE.** *n. s.* [*invecitve*, Fr. *invecitiva*, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glowing speech do so entangle them, are in kind not a little troubled, when they bear so bitter *invecitves* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoofful for the exercise of Christian duty.

If we take satire, in the general signification of the word, for an *invecitve*, 'tis almost as old as verse.

So deep'st rate thine, all hopeless of their lives, Breathes out *invecitves* 'gainst the officers.

Cast off respect, he fell to bitter *invecitves* against the French king.

2. It is used with *against*.

So deep'st rate thine, all hopeless of their lives, Breathes out *invecitves* 'gainst the officers.

3. Less properly with *at*.

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invecitves* we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones.

**INVECTIVE.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invecitive* muse Have four and twenty letters to abuse.

**INVECTIVELY.** *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invecitively* he pierceth through The body of the country, city, court,

Yes, and of this our life; revealing that we Are mere usurpers, tyrants.

**TO INVEIGH.** *v. a.* [*invecho*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach; with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age.

His *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining secondaries to retail their lies.

**INVEIGHMENT.** *n. s.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railing.

Ill-temper'd and extravagant *inveighs* against Papists, made by men whose persons wanting authority as much as their speeches do reason, do nothing else but set an edge upon our adversaries' sword; whilst the light behaviour, and bad example of the *inveigher's* life infuseth courage to their hearts, and addeth strength unto their arms.

One of these *inveighers* against mercy, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face.

**TO INVEIGLE.** *† v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. *Minshew*; *avogliar*, or *enavogliar*, Fr. Skinner and Junius; *wiegeln*, Germ. from the Goth, *wagian*, to excite, to move. Serenius.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Therses, royal richly dight, That only was to *inveigle* weaker sight.

Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill, Too false and strong far earthly goal or might.

Achilles hath *inveigled* his foot from him.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spoli, To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense Of them that pass unwitting by the way.

Both right able To *inveigle* and draw in the rabble.

Those drops of pretences, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions.

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking.

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old.

**INVEIGLEMENT.** *n. s.* [from *To inveigle*.] Allurement; seduction.

The *inveiglements* of the world and the frailty of his own nature.

**INVEIGLER.** *n. s.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Persons lewd there were, Whose counsel'd oft my son's embracing vice;

As still is seen, in Court *inveiglers* are.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*.

**INVEILED.** *\* part. adj.* [from *in* and *veil*.] Covered, as with a veil.

Her eyes *inveild* with sorrow's clouds Scarce see the light;

Disdain hath wrapt her in the shroud Of lousht night.

**INVENDO.** *\* See* INVENUDO. It is sometimes corruptly written *invenudo*.

**TO INVENOM.** *\* See* TO ENVENOM.

**TO INVENT.** *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr.; *invenio*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excoigate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more so the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself.

By their count, which lovers' books invent, The sphere of Cupid forty years contains.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none She could devise, and thousand ways *invent* To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment.

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of mirth.

We may *invent* With what more forcible we may offend Our enemies.

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a third liquor is prepared for the transaction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race, Whn Nature's ills my intricacies trace, By manag'd fire and late *invented* cure.

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,

When want had set an edge upon their mind, Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,

And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. Cresset.

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water.

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me.

Here is a strange figure *invented* against the plain sense of the words.

3. To feign; to make by the imagination. I would *invent* as bitter searching terms, With full as many signs of deadly hate, As I can fac'd Envy in her loushtome cave.

Heracles's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first drawings of philosophy.

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used. For oft he wonders what them makes so glad; Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*, Or Cybele's frantic rites have made them mad.

**INVENTER.** *n. s.* [from *inventer*, French.] 1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich.

2. A forger.

**INVENTIVE.** *\* adj.* [*invent* and *full*.] Full of invention.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventive* only in oppression.

**INVENTIBLE.** *\* adj.* [from *invent*.] Discoverable; capable of being found out.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible*.

**INVENTION.** *n. s.* [*invention*, Fr.; *inventio*, Lat.]

1. Excoigation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would accend The brightest heavens of *invention*!

By improving what was writ before, *Invention* labours less, but judgement more.

*Invention* is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warred by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre; Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire.

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgement, of Homer is *invention*.

2. Discovery. Nature hath provided several glands to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pairs of canals to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivares*.

3. Forgery; fiction. We hear our bloody cousins, not confining Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers With strange *invention*.

If thou can't accuse  
Do it without invention suddenly.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial inventions.  
The invention all admit of; and each how he  
To be the inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd  
Once found, which yet unfound most would have  
thought  
Impossible.  
*Milton, P. L.*

INVENTIVE. *adj.* [inventif; Fr. from invent.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.  
Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes and roundest tongues in all matters.  
*Acham, Schoolmaster.*

That *inventive* head  
Her fatal image from the temple drew,  
The sleeping guards of the castle saw.  
*Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,  
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.  
*Raleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,  
No nature, but immortal, can impart.  
*Denham.*

INVENTOR. *n. s.* [inventor, Lat.]

1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventer*.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships; your Monk that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of guano.  
*Bacon.*

Sensuous they appear  
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,  
Unmindful of their maker.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Who are those positions charged upon us as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue?  
*Aubrey.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this optop, purposes mistook,  
Fall's to the *inventor* hands.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

INVENTORIALY. *adv.* [from inventory, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetic of memory.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

INVENTORIUM. *n. s.* [inventarium, Fr.; inventarium, Lat.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,  
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,  
The several parcels of his plate.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularise their abundance; our sufferings is a gain to them.  
*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Who'er looks,  
For themselves dare not go, o'er *Chenopodium* books,  
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*.  
*Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other.  
*Green, Mus.*

In Peria the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to tom half a dozen women into the bargain.  
*Addison, Spect.*

To INVENTORY. *v. a.* [inventorier, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and atom lab'ell'd.  
*Shakespeare.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods.  
*Gos. of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *f. n. s.* [inventrice, from inventor.] A female that invents.

Poverty hath been the *inventress* of all good crafts.  
*Remedy for Seditious*, (1536.) F. II. b.  
The arts, with all their residue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were defied.  
*Burnet.*

Cecilia came,  
*Inventress* of the vocal frame:  
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.  
*Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [inverse, Fr.; inversus, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an inverse duplicate proportion of the distance.  
*Gorth.*

INVERSION. *n. s.* [inversion, Fr.; inversio, Lat.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it.  
*Brown.*

To just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed amongst the lords and commons.  
*Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT. *v. a.* [inverto, Lat.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I bumbly woo?  
And some proud prince, like wild Numidia born,  
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn!  
*Walker.*

Ask not the cause why winter spring,  
So long delays her flowers to bear,  
And winter storms invert the year.  
*Dryden.*

Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and invert signs and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light.  
*Hutton.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;  
By demonstration Ned can show it:  
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule  
Prove every fool to be a poet.  
*Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to pervert. Instead of this convert or *invert* is now commonly used.

Seymour charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies.  
*Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from inverted.] In contrary or reversed order.

Let the divine part be upward, and the region of base below; otherwise, 'tis but to live *invertedly*, and with thy head upon the heels of thy antipodes.  
*Brown, Chr. Mor. vi. 14.*

Placing the forehead of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landscape of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye.  
*Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To INVESTIT. *v. a.* [investir, Fr.; investio, Lat.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has in or with before the thing superinduced or conferred.

How long a day never! Thou make that day in the grave, yet there is no day between that and the resurrection. Then we shall all be *invested*, re-appeared, in our own bodies.  
*Denham, Dred.* (1625.) p. 358.

Thus with sackcloth I *invest* my woe.  
*Sandys, Job, p. 26.*

Thou with a mantle didst *invest*  
The rising world of waters.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;  
*Invest* them with thy loveliest smiles, put on  
Thy choicest looks.  
*Denham, Sophy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses.  
*Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth.  
*Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority.  
*Aubrey.*

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Honour most,  
Not accompanied, invest him only;  
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine  
On all deceivers.  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engrow'd  
The canker'd beams of rotten achieved gold;  
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*  
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.  
*Shakespeare, Some great potentate,*

Or of the thrones above; such majesty  
*Invests* him coming.  
*Milton, P. L.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *invests* a right of government.  
*Bacon.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions; as, the enemy *invested* the town.

6. To put on.

As for plain, that so fair a crew,  
As has cannot be seen from east to west,  
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.  
*Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 18.*

INVESTIENT. *adj.* [investiens, Lat.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plumes or moulds to this sand, which, where consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell.  
*Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from investigate.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them.  
*Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatest whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known.  
*Hooker.*

To INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [investigo, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

*Investigate* the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation.  
*Haller on Spect.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations.  
*Chryne, Phil. Princ.*

**INVESTIGATION.** *n. s.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Lat. The word is of no great age either in the French or our own language. Rousseau considers himself as the introducer of it into French use. The original meaning of *investigatio* is the searching out by the tracks of the feet, *in* and *vestigia*; a phrase of hunting.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the investigation of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetic or analytic.

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought  
*Investigation* calm, whose silent powers  
Consume the world, Thomson, Summer.

2. Examination.  
Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a stranger land, but a diligent investigation of my own territories. Pope to Swift.

**INVESTIGATIVE.** *adj.* [from *investigate*.] Curious and deliberate in making inquiry.

When money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and *investigative*.

*Never, Assoc. of the Eng. Lang.*

**INVESTIGATOR.** *n. s.* [*investigator*, Lat.] One who diligently searches out.

This occult piece of history—I leave to the curiosity and conjectures of some more laborious investigator. Walton, *Hist. E. P.* iii. 47.

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the investiture of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. Raleigh, *Essays*.

2. The act of giving possession.  
His redemption is sealed in heaven, and shall in due time be manifested to thee *investitive* with the eternal glory and happiness which God hath prepared for all his. *Ep. Hall, Rom.* p. 139.

**INVESTIVE.** *adj.* [from *invest*.] Encircling; enclosing.  
The horrid fire, all mercies, did choke  
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke.

*Mr. For Mag. p. 829.*

**INVESTMENT.** *n. s.* [*in* and *vestment*.] Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,  
Not that they do which their investments show.

You my lord archbishop,  
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,  
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutur'd,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,  
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?

*Shakespeare.*

**INVESTMENT.** *n. s.* [*investiture*, Lat.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *investment* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. Addison.

**INVESTIGATE.** *adj.* [*investigatus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long established.  
The custom of Christians was then, and therefore had a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who pre-

sumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *investigate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could show some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary. Hooker.

It is an *investitive* and received opinion, that cathartics, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and evacuate it. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *investitive* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect.

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *investitive* disease. Dryden.

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *investitive*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. Swift.

**TO INVESTERATE.** *v. a.* [*investiter*, Fr. *investere*, Lat.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and interwoven into men's minds.

Let not abjects lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *invested* habit. Beatty.

**INVERTATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *invertate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *invertateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. Evelyn.

Neither the *invertateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. Locke.

**INVERTATION.** *n. s.* [*invertatio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

**INVIDIOUS.** *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve.

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, there are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. Swift.

**INVIDIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *invidiosus*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. Swift.

**INVIDIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *invidiosus*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

Pythagoras was the first, who shated of the *invidiousness* of the name, and from *envy* brought it down to *philosophy*, from a master to a lover of wisdom. South, *serm.* 8. 245.

The offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity. Johnson, *Journ. Western Islands*.

**INVIOLABILITY.** *n. s.* [*invigilance*, old Fr. *in* and *vigilancy*.] Sleepiness; laziness; want of vigilance.

**TO INVIGORATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather inform and debilitate. Brown.

Discloses well the earth's all-seeing womb,  
*Invigorating* tender seeds. Phillips.

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them. Addison.

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightness and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. Spectator.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. Archbishop.

**INVIGORATION.** *n. s.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. Norris.

**TO INVIGOUR.** *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To invigorate; to animate; to encourage.

This favours which *invigoured* learning, and nourished men of desert and worth.

*Waterman, Appl. for Term.* (1655, p. 5.)

**INVILLAGED.** *part. adj.* [from *in* and *village*.] Turned into a village. Not in use.

There on a goodly plain (by time *throwne downe*)  
Lies buried in his dust some ancient towne;

Who now no more survives, there's only silence,  
In his waste ruins what his state has been.

*Broune, Jrid. Part. i. 2.*

**INVINCIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *invincible*.] The quality of being invincible.

Thus a happy victory may be gained over *invincibility* itself.

*Invincible, form. an Prov without covering.*

**INVINCIBLE.** *adj.* [*Invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Lat.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I should have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. Shakspeare.

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. Audley.

The spirit remains *invincible*. Milton.

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgement. Locke.

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual delirium. Boswell.

**INVINCIBleness.** *n. s.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

The *invincibleness* of their ignorance. Hammond, *Works*, i. 303.

**INVINCIBLY.** *adv.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause; And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done. Lecker.

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impelled, to apply them to their benefit. Deacy of Patey.

**INVIOIABILITY.** *n. s.* [*invioiabilitas*, Fr. from *invincible*.] State or quality of being inviolable.

Having excluded all probability of the event of a systematic abuse of royal power, or a dangerous exorbitance of prerogative, our constitution exempts her kings from the degrading necessity of being accountable to the subject: She invests them with the high attributes of political impotence; she declares, that wrong, in his public capacity, a king of Great Britain cannot do; and thus

unites the most perfect security of the subject's liberty with the most absolute inalienability of the sacred person of the sovereign.

*Dn. Horsey, Sermon, 30 Jan. 1799.*  
**INVOLABLE.** *adj.* [*involuta*, Fr. *involubilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account  
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep  
This place *invulnerable*, and these from harm.

*Milton, P. L.*

In vain did Nature's wise command  
Divide the waters from the land,  
If daring ships, and men profane,  
Invade the *invulnerable* main;  
The eternal fences overlap.  
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*  
Ye lamps of heaven, be said, and lifted high  
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!  
*Invulnerable* powers! ador'd with dread,  
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden, Dn.*

This hitherto, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *invulnerable*. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love inalienable, and tie them in a league of *invulnerable* amity.  
See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,  
As if they vow'd some league *invulnerable*. *Shaksp.*

3. Insuperable of hurt or wound.

The *invulnerable* saints  
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd entwine.

*Milton, P. L.*

**INVULNERABLE.** \* *n. s.* [*from invulnerable*.]

State or quality of being invulnerable.

*Sharnwood.*

**INVULNERABLY.** † *adv.* [*from invulnerable*.] Without breach; without failure.

Saint Austen saith, that the apostles *invulnerably* kept the said vow.

*Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554.)* Cc. ii. b.  
More accurately you have none; you have drawn them all into a scarer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *invulnerably* yours. *Dryden.*

The true profession of Christianity *invulnerably* engages all its followers to do good to all men.

*Sym.*

**INVULNERATE.** *adj.* [*involuta*, Fr. *involutus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolliuted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *invulnerable*.  
*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

But let *invulnerable* truth be always dear  
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer.

*Denham.*

If the past  
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds  
Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I  
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *invulnerable*.  
I beg thy pardon. *Denham, Dryden.*

My love your claim *invulnerable* secures;  
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours.  
In all the changes of his doubtful state,  
His truth, like Heav'n's was kept *invulnerable*.

*Dryden.*

**INVULNERATED.** \* *adj.* [*involutus*, Lat.] Unprofaned; unpolliuted.

A most *invulnerable* shrine.

*Dryden, Barons' Wars, iv. 68.*  
The safe principles we have hitherto endeavoured to preserve *invulnerable*.

*See H. Shreve, in Let. Holford's Miscell. p. 41.*  
**INVULSUS.** *adj.* [*invulsus*, Lat.] Impassable; unbroken.

If nothing can open lower,  
And virtue *invulsus* ways can prove,  
What may not be confute to do,  
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

**INVULSUS.** \* *n. s.* [*from invulsus*.] State of being invulsus; impassableness.

Which is called—*invulsus* and empiness;—where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.

*Dr. Ward, Tr. of More's Pref. to his Philos. Works, (1710.)*

**INVULSIVITY.** \* *n. s.* [*in* and *virility*.] Absence of manhood; departure from manly character.

It savours of effeminacy and womanish *invulsivity*.

*Pygmalion's Union of Love-Locks, (1628.)* p. 48.

**TO INVISCATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.

The cucumber's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and entangleth those insects. *Brown.*

**TO INVISCERATE.** \* *v. a.* [*inviscero*, Lat.] To breed; to nourish.

Intercasting this disposition in our hearts—to love one another.

*W. Mounigue, Dec. Ess. P. I. (1648.)* p. 367.

**INVISIBILITY.** \* *n. s.* [*invisibilis*, Fr. *invisible*, Lat.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibility to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their invisibility. *Bay.*

**INVISIBLE.** *adj.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisible*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisible* that hurt me so;  
And some *invisible*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*

Borne with the *invisible* and creeping wind,  
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea.

*Shakspere.*

'Tis wonderful  
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them  
To lightly unlearn'd, labourer taught. *Shaksp.*

In these thy lowest works. *Milton, P. L.*  
He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen.

It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*

**INVISIBLY.** *adv.* [*from invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,  
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*

**INVITATION.** \* *n. s.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitation*, Lat.]

1. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. That other answer'd with a lovely look,  
And soon the gracious invitation took. *Dryden.*

2. Allurement.

She gives the leer of *invitation*.  
*Shakspere, Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

**INVITATORY.** † *adj.* [*from invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

In the Latin services it (the 95th) is called the *invitatory psalm*; it being always sung with a strong and loud voice, to listen those people into the church, who were in the cemetery, or churchyard, or any other adjacent parts, waiting for the beginning of prayers.

*Wheatley on the Com. Prayer, ill. p. 8.*  
**INVITATORY.** \* *n. s.* Formerly an hymn of invitation to prayer.

Response, *invitatory*, and such like things as did break the continual course of the reading of the Scripture.

*Concerning the Service of the Church, Com. Prayer.*  
**TO INVITE.** *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat. *inviter*, Fr.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself.

He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Mt. P. L.*  
When such company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coin. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might tempt some other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou such  
Created, or such place lost here to dwell,  
As may not oft invite, though spirits of heav'n,  
To visit thee. *Aldrich, P. L.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Essay of Chr. Piety.*

Sturdy groves, that easy shew *invite*,  
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night.

*Dryden, Virg.*

**TO INVITE.** *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All *invites* invite

**INVITEMENT.** \* *n. s.* [*from invite*.] Act of inviting; invitation.

He never makes a general *invitement*, but against the publishing of a new suit; many then you shall have more drawn to his lodging than come to the launching of some three ships.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

**INVITER.** *n.* [*from invite*.] One who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters* and encouragers most fancied.

*King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge, Sermon.*  
Wines and cakes the tables glare,  
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face.

*Pope, Ode.*

**INVITING.** \* *n. s.* [*from invite*.] Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.  
*Shakspere, Twelfth Night.*

**INVITINGLY.** *adv.* [*from inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done.

*Essay of Chr. Piety, p. 165.*

**INVITINGNESS.** \* *n. s.* [*from inviting*.] Power or quality of inviting.

Elegant flows of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*.

*Dr. Taylor, Arct. Handmaid, p. 165.*

**TO INVUMBATE.** *v. a.* [*invumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict.*

**INVUNCT.** \* *adj.* [*invinctus*, Lat.] Anointed.

**INVUNCTIO.** \* *n. s.* [*invungo*, *invinctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing.

Irrigation, *invinctio*, oshorments, prescribed for the head. *Durion, Anat. of Med. p. 406.*

The wise Author of Nature hath placed on the rump two glands, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liquid, fit for the invaction of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

**INVUNDANT.** \* *adj.* [*invundans*, Lat.] Overflowing.



A torrent, in the summer temperate and shallow, but in the spring and winter inundant and raging.

*Hogwood's Hier. of Angels*, (1635.) p. 531.

Days, and nights, and hours,  
Thy voice, hydroptic Fancy, calls aloud  
For costly draughts inundant how of joy.

*Steuart's, Econ.* p. 1.

To INUNDATE,\* v. a. [inundo, Lat.]  
This word has been reprobated as one of the affected introductions of modern writers into our language. This is not the case; for we find inundated used in the sense of overwhelmed, nearly two centuries since, in the vocabulary of Cockerham.] To overflow a place with water; to overwhelm.

INUNDATION. n. s. [inundation, Fr. inundatio, Lat.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. Inundation, says Cowley, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,

That she should give her sorrow so much way:

And in his wisdom lates our marriage.

To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakespeare.*

The same inundation was not past forty feet in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All foundations of the deep.

Broke up, shall leave the ocean to surp

Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise.

Above the highest hills. *Milton, P. L.*

This inundation upon the Egyptians happened when it is winter unto the Ethiopians.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Your care about your banks leaves a fear

Of threatening floods, and inundations near.

*Dryden.*

No swelling inundation hides the grounds,

But crystal currents glide within their bounds.

*Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that inundation of the Irish, were utterly wasted.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

INUNDERSTANDING,\* adj. [in understanding.] Wanting the faculties of the mind; void of understanding.

Many of the beasts of the field, divers of the plants of the earth, are of a more durable constitution, and outlive the sons of men. And can we think that such material and mortal, that such understanding souls should by God and Nature be furnished with bodies of so long continuance, and that our spirits should be joined unto flesh so subject to corruption, so suddenly dissolvable, were it not that they lived but once, and so enjoyed that life for a longer season, and then went soul and body to the same destruction, never to be restored to the same subsistence?

*Flaccus, on the Creed, Act. 11.*

To INVOCATE,† v. a. [invoco, Lat.]

To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!

Be't fearful, that I invoke thy ghosts,

To hear the lamentations of poor Anne? *Shakspeare.*

The church of Rome, in her public and allowed offices, prays to dead men and women, who are, or whom they suppose to be, beatified; and these they invoke as preservers.

*Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 9.*

If I dream be thy God.

Go to his temple, invoke his aid

With solemnest devotion. *Milton, S. A.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,

Till vermin or the draft of servile food

Consume me, and oft innocent death

Hasten the welcome end of all my pains.

*Milton, S. A.*

INVOCATION. n. s. [invocation, Fr. invocatio, Lat.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God?

And that for an other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion an acceptable duty, which devout invocation of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hobbes.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My invocation is

Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name.

*Shakespeare.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of invocation in half a line. *Warr.*

I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation. *Hemell.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities.

*Addison on Italy.*

INVOICE. n. s. [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyer*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOLVE, v. a. [invoco, Latin; *involvere*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invoke.

The power I will invoke dwells in her eyes. *Sedney.*

One peculiar nation to select

From all the rest, of whom to be invol'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

The skilful bard,

Striking the Thracian harp, invokes Apollo,

To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

To INVOLVE,† v. a. [involvere, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

The floods my soul involv'd below,

The swallowing deeps being'd me round.

*Samjays, Sacred Songs, p. 20.*

Leave a sing'd bottom all involv'd in

With stench and smoke. *Milton, P. L.*

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they elude the world by involving it in darkness.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

In a cloud involv'd, he takes his flight,

Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction. *Milton.*

To ENTWIST; to join.

He knows his end with mine involv'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gathering number, as it moves along

Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may involve the person which we should not hate at all.

*One death involves*

Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from diffusing it, it only serves the more to involve us in difficulties.

*Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's

TURNING.

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some involv'd their realty feels. *Milton, P. L.*

Syllingism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or involved discourses.

*Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell mingle and involve.

*Milton, P. L.*

8. In mathematics, to multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

INVOLUNTARILY,† adv. [from involuntary.]

Not by choice; not spontaneously.

They are not the work of the soul itself, but involuntarily obtruded upon it.

*A. Baxter on the Soul, li. 188.*

INVOLVEDNESS,\* n. s. [from involved.]

State of being involved.

The involvement of all men in the guilt of swearing. *Bosley against Cauter. Svo. p. 13.*

INVOLUNTARINESS,\* n. s. [from involuntary.] Want of choice or will.

There is not an absolute involuntariness in this engagement, but a mixed one.

*Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 6.*

INVOLUNTARY. adj. [in and voluntarius, Latin. involontaire, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gathering number, as it moves along, involves a vast involuntary throng.

Who gently dawn, and struggling less and less, Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called involuntary.

*Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!

Steels down my cheek th' involuntary tear? *Pope.*

INVOLUTION,† n. s. [involution, old Fr. involutio, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.

Leave never an angle or involution in it.

*Hammond, Works, li. 302.*

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions. *Glanville, Scypia.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are rises of the involution or membranous covering called the silly-hew, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth; and is therefore preserved with great care, not only as medical in diseases, but effectual in success, concerning the infant's orders; which is surely no more than continued supererogation.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INURBANITY,\* n. s. [in and urbanity.]

Want of courteousness; rudeness; unkindness.

An answer to pope Urban his inurbanity.

*Bp. Hall, Works, li. 503.*

Discouraging such idle stilt to the maids and widows, as his own servile inurbanity forbears not to put into the Apostol's mouth.

*Milton, Colerston.*

To INURGE,† v. a. [in and urge.]

1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently with before the thing practised, now to.

That it may no painful work endure, It to strong labour can itself enure.

*Spenser, Faerie Tale.*

England was a peacable kingdom, and but lately enured to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Because they so proudly insist, we must a little raise their ears with hearing, how others whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us.

*Hobbes.*

If there might be added true art and learning,  
there would be as much difference, in maturity of  
judgement, between *me* *thereof* *insured*, and  
that which now men are, at between them that  
are now, and innocents. *Hooker*.

The forward hand, *insur'd* to wounds, makes  
way  
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.

Then cruel, by their sport to blood *insur'd*  
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts *exp'd*.  
*Milton, P. R.*

To *insure* *Milton, P. L.*  
Our prompt obedience.  
They, who had been most *insured* to business,  
had not in their lives ever undergone so great  
fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon*.  
We may *insure* ourselves by custom to bear  
the extremities of weather; without injury.  
*Addison, Guardian*.

## 2. To commit. Obsolete.

He can that ladie strongly to appeale  
Of many lascivious crimes by her *insured*.  
*Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 89.*

To *insure*\* v. n. To come into use or  
power; to have effect.

The decree of deprivation doth not *insure*, till a  
judicial sentence passeth further on us.  
*Bp. of Norwich, Lett. in 1690, Life of Kettlewell, App. p. 1v.*

INSUREMENT. n. s. [from *insure*.] Practice;  
habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by long continuance a  
secret appetite, and as I may term it, an habitual  
inclination to the site it held before; then how  
much more may we hope, through the very same  
means, education being nothing else but a constant  
plight and *insurement*, to induce by custom  
good habits into a reasonable creature!  
*Wotton, Surv. of Education.*

To *insure* v. a. [in and *insure*.] To in-  
tomb; to bury.

The sepulchre  
Wherein we saw thee quietly *insured*,  
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws  
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.  
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *insured*,  
And by his loyal daughters truly *insured*.  
*Dryden*.

INSURAT'ION.\* n. s. [*insuratus*, Latin.]  
State of being unused; want of use.

The manner of the life he had not vanished by  
insurature. *Pope, Sat. Ep. vii. c. 22.*

INSUR'ION. n. s. [*insurio*, Latin.] The act  
of burning.

INUTILE. adj. [*inutile*, French, *inutilis*,  
Latin.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold in a compendious and  
*inutile* speculation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INUTILITY.\* n. s. [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*,  
Latin.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

INSUTTERABLE.\* adj. [in and *utterable*.]  
Not to be uttered; inexpressible.

All prodigious things,  
Abominable, *insuttable*, and worse  
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fow conceiv'd.

The planets — they invoked with secret or  
insuttable invocations. *Patrick on Gen. xii. 8.*

INVULNERABLE. adj. [*invulnerabilis*,  
Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Latin.] Not to be  
wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent  
Against thy *invulnerable* cheeks of brass.  
*Shakespeare*.

Nor vainly hope  
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,  
That mortal diet none can resist. *Milton, P. L.*

Venus, though by Pallas taught,  
By no sensible thought,  
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,  
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift*.

INVULNERABLENESS. n. s. [from *invul-  
nerable*.] State of being invulnerable.

We wrestle not only against flesh and blood,  
but against principalities, against powers, against  
the rulers of the darkness of this world, against  
spiritual wickedness in high places; which words  
must be most dangerous unto us. 1. For their  
wariness that grapple with us. 2. For their  
*invulnerableness*, they being spirits; whereas we are  
flesh and blood. *Bp. Pringle, Euch. (1656), p. 92.*

To *inwallow*, v. a. [in and *wall*.] To in-  
close or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the  
garrison, would be so augmented as they would  
be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly.  
*Spenser on Ireland*.

INWARD. } adv. [insepch, Saxon.]  
INWARDS. }  
1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more  
*inwards*, nourish more than the outward flesh.

The medicines which go to these magical cun-  
trivances are so strong, that if they were used *inwards*  
they would kill; and therefore they were used po-  
tently, though *outwards*. *Bacon*.

2. With inflexion or incurvature; concavely.

He stretched out his arm in sign of peace, with  
his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden*.

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; look-  
ing outward we speak and prevail. *Hooker*.

Celestial light  
Shine *inwards*, and the soul through his  
pow'rs  
Irradiate. *Milton, P. L.*

INWARD. adj.

1. Internal; placed not on the outside;  
but within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,  
And waste his inward gall with deep despatch.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

To each *inward* part  
It shoots invisibly. *Milton, P. L.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to  
the shaking down this scaffolding of the body,  
may discover the *inward* structure more plainly.  
*Pope*.

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles thy flattery I receive'd;  
But bent and *inward* to myself again  
Perplex'd, these matters I reveal'd, in vain. *Prior*.

3. Intimate; domestick; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself  
all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can  
there not be great abuses lurk in so *inward* and  
absolute a privilege. *Spenser on Ireland*.

All my *inward* friends abhorred me.  
*Job, xix. 19.*

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
An outward honour for an inward toil;  
And for empty imaginations,  
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp.*

INWARD.† n. s. [Sax. *inseppe*, the  
bowels.]

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels.  
Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid  
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd  
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd.  
*Milton, P. L.*

They esteem them most profitable, because of  
the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*.  
*Morimer*.

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little  
used.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was  
the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing.  
*Shakspere*.

INWARDLY.† adj. [Sax. *inseppe*; from  
*inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the  
church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker*.

I blessed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakspere*.

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he  
mournd,  
In pomp triumphant to the tow' return'd;  
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden, Kn. Tale*.

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Denodich, like cover'd firs,  
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shaks*.

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and  
*inwardly*. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS.† n. s. [from *inward*.]

1. Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardness* and love  
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakspere*.

His nephew is fallen into some trouble, by  
reason of his familiarity and *inwardness* with Sir  
R. Cotton.

*Bourchier to Alg. Usher, (1698), Lett. p. 415.*

2. Internal state. Not noticed by Dr.  
Johnson.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*  
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence  
Of consanguine matter. *Merc, Song of the Soul, i. 8.*

To *inweave* v. a. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*,  
part. pass. *inwoven*, *inwove*, or  
*inweaved*. [in and *wave*.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it  
forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,  
*inwoven* with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser*.

Down they cast  
Their crowns, *inwoven* with amaranth and gold.

And o'er soft falls of purple grass unfold  
Rich tap'try, suffic'd with *inwoven* gold.  
*Pope, Odyssey*.

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof  
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milt. P. L.*

INWHEEL.\* v. a. [in and *wheel*.] To  
surround; to encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!  
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!

Abundance be your friend! and holy Charity  
Be ever at your hand to crown ye glorious!  
*Bacon, and Fl. Pilgrim*.

INWIT.\* n. s. [Saxon, *inwit*, *conscientia*.]  
Mind; understanding. Obsolete. Wic-  
liffe and Chaucer use it.

To *inwood* v. a. [in and *wood*.] To hide  
in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as  
the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney*.

To *inwrap* v. a. [in and *wrap*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift  
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,  
Inwrept in foul smog. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thus, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,  
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we  
May in your through-shine front our hearts'  
thoughts see. *Donne*.

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty  
or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolved: if it be made not unswayed, but plainly and perspicuously.

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap* or *unrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Lat. to ravish or transport.

This pearl she gave me, I do feel't and see't; And though 'tis wonder that *enrap* me thus, Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

For if such holy song Enwrap our fancy long, Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

To INWRAP. *ATH. V. a.* [in and *tenetate*.]

To surround as with a wreath. Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton, P. L.*

Not less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*

INWRUGHT. *adj.* [in and *wrought*.]

Adorned with work. Next Camus, reverend *in*, went footing slow, His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge. *Inwrought* with figures dim, and on the edge Like to that sanguine flower, *inwrought* with woe. *Milton, Lycidas.*

JOB.† *n. s.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology. Dr. Johnson. — *Κόπος* (*kopos*) in Greek signifies labour; and in our ordinary word *job*, a piece of work, we again trace it under a different form. Whiter, Etym. Magn. p. 276.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work; in some places a piece of labour undertaken at a stated price.

2. A low man, lucrative, busy affair.

He was ood with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the job is over. *Arbutnot.*

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb, Save when they lose a question or a job. *Pope.*

Such patents as these were granted with a view of being a job, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument. (*Aieb*, Germ. a stroke, from *hauen*, to strike. Wachter, and Serenius.)

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

An ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocks and turkeys have *jobbing* their backs. *Tamr.*

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Mason.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town, And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S TEARS. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

JOBBER.† *n. s.* [from *job*.]

1. A man who buys and sells stock in the publick funds. See STOCKJOBBER.

So cast it in the southern seas, And view it through a *jobber's* glass; Put on what spectacles you please; Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who engages in a low lucrative affair.

An absolute discouragement to all sorts of *jobbers*, gamblers, fortune-hunters and stock-jobbers. *Hidrop, Lett. on the Commandments*, p. 20.

3. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNOWT.† *n. s.* [most probably from *jobber*, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, hnd, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; block-head.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernowt*, Right garnet's head; the rest without all soul. *Morton, Scourge of Villains*, (1599) li. 6.

Dull-pated *jobbernowt*. *Morton, Scourge*, §c. li. 7.

And like the world, men's *jobbernowts* Turn round upon their ears the poles. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. *n. s.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race. These were the wise ancients, who bespied up greater honour on *Pindar's jockies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juggle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE. *adj.* [*jocans*, Lat.] Merry; wagish; given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCOSELY. *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Wagishly; in jest; in game.

Spenser imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Bryant.*

JOCOSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *jocose*.] Wag-

JOCOSITY. } gery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown, Fug. Arr.*

JOCOSERIOUS.† *adj.* [*jocus*, Latin, and *serious*.] Partaking of mirth and serious-

ness. Laugh aloud with them that laugh; Or drink a *jocoserious* cup With souls who've took their freedom up. *Green's Poem of the Spleen.*

JO'ULAR.† *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocose*; wagish; not serious: used both of men and things.

My name is Joppish, Intelligence to the sphere of Jupiter, An *ajocular* spirit. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

These *jocular* slanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Gos. of the Tongue.*

The satire is a dramatick poem; the style is partly serious and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

Good Velham, don't be *jocular*. *Addison.*

JOCULARITY. *n. s.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of those of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, — and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocular*ity. *Brown, Fug. Arr.*

JOCULARLY.† *adv.* [from *jocular*.] In a *jocose* way.

Scarcely abusing the silly women. *By. Livingston, Miscellaneous*, p. 98.

Com. said Dr. Johnson compared to Principal Robertson, let us see what was once a church. *Howell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

JO'CLATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat. *joculator*.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel; a kind of strolling player.

In the thirteenth century a horse was exhibited by the *joculators*, which danced upon a rope. *Bratt, Sports and Pastimes of England.*

JO'CLATORY.† *adj.* [Lat. *joculatorius*.] Droll; merrily spoken. *Cockeram.*

JO'CUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; lively; lively.

There's comfort yet, then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*

No *jocund* health, that Dreamer drinks to-day, But the great canon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*

They on their mirth and dance Intest, with *jocund* music charm his ear. *Milton, P. L.*

Alexis shoud'n his fellow swains, Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUNDITY.† *n. s.* [from *jocund*.] Gaiety; mirth. See JUCUNDITY. *Hulot.*

JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is raised *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South.*

JO'CUNDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *jocund*.] State of being *jocund*. *Sherwood.*

To JOG.† *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Gotli. *shaka*, to shake; or Icel. *jacka*, to move continually.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me, and cries, Do you see Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Dryden.*

The seaman's needle, which is *jogged* and troubled, never leaves moving till it find the north point again. *By. Reynolds in the Postum*, ch. 17.

And said, he *jogged* of his good stead nigher. This deed'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras.*

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till frustration *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumbers, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses, who was laid Fast by my side. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way. My man be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakespeare.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove That he could never die, while he could move; So long his destiny, never to rot, While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot. *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

2. To travel idly and levally.

*Jag* on, *jag* on, the foot-path way, And idly hunt the willow. *L'Estrange.*

A merry heart goes all the day, Your sad tires is a mile-a. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Away they trotted together; but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spied a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tripping, never thriving. And murdering plays, which they miscall *reviving*. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a *jog* was giving himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and

whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *l'Étrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into *Lewin's* hands, which *Lewis* as silly put into *John's* pocket, with a pinch or a jab in warn him what he was about. *Arctand.*

A letter when I am inditing,  
Comes Cupid and gives me a jog,  
And I fill all the paper with writing  
Of nothing but sweet Mally Mog. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least jog or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville, Scipius.*

JO'GGER. *n. s.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They with their fellow jiggers of the plough. *Dryden.*

JO'GGING. *n. s.* [from *jog*.] The act of shaking. *Sherrwood.*

Like the jugging of young trees, they but more fully confirm and settle the rule they seem to shake. *Spenser on Vulg. Prop. p. 42.*

There is no weariness like that which rises from doubting, from the perpetual jugging of an unused reason. *South, Sermon, viii. 411.*

To JO'GGLE.† *v. n.* [from *jog*. See To JOG.] To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains joggling, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. a.* To push.

A foolish desire I had to joggle thee into preferment. *Bacon, and Fl. The Captain.*

JOHN. *n.* A word often used in contempt; as a country John. See the etymology of JACK.

JOHN-A-NOKES. *n.* A fictitious name, made use of in law proceedings; and, as well as that of John-a-stiles, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers.

Pr'ythee, stay a while;

Looks, you comes John-a-noker, and John-a-stile;  
They're naughty but slow-pac'd, dilatory pleas,  
Denure demourers! *Merton, Scourge of Vill. (1599.) ii. 7.*

The humble petition of John-a-noker and John-a-stiles sheweth, that your petitioners have had causes depending in Westminster Hall above five hundred years! *Spectator, No. 577.*

JO'INAPPLE. *n. s.*

A johnapple is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent; they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

JOHN-A-STILES. *n.* See JOHN-A-NOKES.

JOHN DORY. *n.* See DORE.

To JOIN.† *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—*Jungo*, Lat. from *jugo*, with *n* inserted; and that from the Gr. *ζυγόν*, which properly signifies to fasten to the yoke, and generally to join; *ζυγόν*, a yoke. *V. Morin, Gr. and Fr. Etym. Dict.*]

1. To add one to another in contiguity.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field. *Isa. lviii.*  
Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek.*  
The wall was joined together unto the bulf. *Neh. iv. 6.*

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and joining together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,  
Whom not our oracles, nor heaven, nor fate,  
Nor frequent prodigies permit to join  
With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase to join battle, in which, battle seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean fight, as, *committere prælum*.

When they joined battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Sam. iv. 2.*

They should with resolute minds endure, until they might join battle with their enemies. *A. Nott.*

5. To associate.

Go near and join thyself to this chariot. *Acts, viii. 29.*

Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial. *Isaiah, xiv. 20.*

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame, join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tasteful voice with numbers join,  
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly joined together in the same mind. *1 Cor. i. 10.*

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own interest, Sir, where'er you lead,  
We jointly vow to join no other head. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Jesus's house joined hard to the synagogue. *Acts, xviii. 7.*

2. To close; to clasp.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies join not in a hot day. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,  
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles join'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and join in affinity with the people? *Ezek. ix. 14.*

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they join unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Ezekiel, i. 10.*

Let us make peace with him, before he join with Alexander against us. *1 Mac. x. 4.*

Even you yourself  
Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*

Any other may join with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

JO'INDER.† *n. s.* [from *join*.]

1. Conjunction; joining. Not used.

A contract of eternal bond of love,  
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In law.] Joining.

Upon either a general or a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it [the plea] to be sufficient, which is called a joinder in demurrer. *Blackstone.*

JO'INER. *n. s.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and joiners. *Bacon, Minors.*

It is counted good workmanship in a joiner to bear his hand curiously even.

*Moore, Mech. Exercices.*

JO'INERY.† *n. s.* [from *joinder*.]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any level, that they shall seem one intire piece. *Mozon.*

He put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed.

*Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

JO'INING. *n. s.* [from *join*.]

1. Hinge; joint.

David prepared iron in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates, and for the joinings. *1 Chron. xxiii. 3.*

2. Juncture.

As a nail sticketh fast between joinings of the stones, so doth sin stick close between buying and selling. *Ecclesi. xlvii. 2.*

JOINT. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat.; *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies, and asthma, and joint racking rheums.

I felt the same pain in the same joint. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such joints that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and unpurged as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. [In joinery; jointe, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners' language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed. *Mozon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a joint of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. Out of JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was out of joint. *Gen. xxxii. 25.*

My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of joint. *Herbert.*

7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disordered; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is out of joint, oh cursed sight!

Thy ever I was born to set it right. *Shakespeare, JOINT. adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,  
Than a joint borchen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*

Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but it is the joint property of the country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession, as we say, jointheirs or coheirs, jointheirresses or coheirresses.

The sure and man did strive,  
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Donne.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride in aid;  
Man walk'd with beast joint tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in consort.

On your joint vigour now,  
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton, P. L.*

In a war carried on by the joint force of so many nations, France could send troops. *Addis.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed together* for motion, and furnished with several muscles.

*Ray on the Creation.*

## 2. To form many parts into one.

Against the steel he threw

His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,  
Pierced through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood.

*Dryden.*

## 3. To join together in confederacy. Not used.

The times

Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Caesar.

*Shakespeare.*

## 4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He joints the neck; and with a stroke so strong  
The helm flies off; and bears the head along.

*Dryden.*

## JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commures.

Three cubits high

The *jointed* herbage shoots.

*Philips.*

## JO'INTER. *n. s.* [from *joint*.] A sort of plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its solo perfectly strait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot.

*Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

## JO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]

### 1. Together, not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sedley.*  
Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work: the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church.

*Hobbes.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due.

*Addison.*

### 2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands to show  
How strangely high colours may be raised,  
Where piety and valour *jointly* go.

*Dryden.*

## JO'INTRESS. *n. s.* [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,

The Imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,  
We're taken now to *joint*.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

## JOINTSTOOL. *n. s.* [from *joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg.

*Shakespeare.*

Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*.

*Smith.*

He used to lay chains and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling.

*Arbuthnot.*

## JO'INTURE. *n. s.* [old French *jointures*; "tenure que l'on possède conjointement avec quelqu'un," Lacombe.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

The *jointure* that your king must make,  
Which with her dowry shall be counterpoise'd.

*Shakespeare.*

The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1540, and, many years since, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the Earls of Desmond since then.

*Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

There's a civil question us'd of late,  
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*

What's property? You see it alter,  
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,  
Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir.

*Page.*

## To JO'INTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To endow with a jointure.

If thou, my dear, thyself should'st prize,  
Alas, what value would suffice?

The Spaniard could not do't, though he

Should to both ladies *jointure* three.

*Cowley.*

The generous youth, more anxious grown

For public liberty than for his own,

Makes some *jointure* d' antiquated crime!

*S. Jennis, Mod. Fine Gentlemen.*

## JO'INTURES. *n. s.* [from *jointure*.] A wife upon whom an estate is settled, to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

This seems to be a word now wanted. It is nearly one hundred and fifty years old in the following example.

He (Butler, the poet), married a good *jointure*, the poet of *Morgan*, by which means he lived comfortably. *Aubrey, Anecd. ch. ii. 262.*

## JOIST. *n. s.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or joists, because of the brittleness.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The kettle to the top was his *joist*.

And three staves fasten'd to a *joist*.

*Swift.*

## To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

## JOKE. *v. a.* [from *ioic*, Saxon; *jocus*, Lat.]

A jest; something not serious.

A link towns to towns with avenues of oak,

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*!

Insolent death shall level all.

Why should public mockery in print,

A merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than public persecutions?

*Watts on the Mind.*

## To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joining* talk,

Of ashes, leather, oatmeal, bran, and chalk.

*Gay.*

## JO'KER. *n. s.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a *dryer*, buffoon, or jack-pudding.

*Dennis.*

## JO'KING. *n. s.* [from *joke*.] Utterance of a joke.

*Joking* decides great things,

Stronger and better oft than earnest can.

*Milton, Troad. of Horace.*

## JO'KINGLY. *adj.* [from *joking*.] In a jesting, merry way.

## JOLE. *v. a.* [*guelde*, Fr.; *ciol*, Saxon.]

Dr. Johnson.—Our word is evidently Saxon, either *ciol* or *ceole*, or *geag*. It has been accordingly written by some writers *chaule* or *choule*, and *groude*. See CHOUTLE; and Junius in the second sense, before us. "*Joll* or *hede*, caput."

Prompt. Parv.]

## 1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole*.

Follow! say, I'll go with thee *cheek by jole*.

*Shakespeare.*

A swollen and inflamed face, beset with goodly choulders.

*Janus, Sin Sigm. (1635): p. 38.*

And by him in another hely.

Afflicted Ralpho, *cheek by jole*.

*Hudibras.*

Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*,

father.

*Dryden.*

A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go *cheek by jole* with him.

*Culter on Pride.*

## 2. The head of a fish.

You shall receive by this carrier a great wicker hamper, with two *groudes* of sturgeon, six barrels of pickled oysters, &c. *Brewst. Lett. i. v. 15.*

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate,  
The doctor call'd it, declares all help too late:  
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!  
Is there no hope? alas! I then bring the *jole*.

*Page.*

Red speckled trout, the salmon's silver *jole*.

The *jointed* lobster, and unusually *sole*.

*Gay, Trivia.*

## To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *jole*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

Howe'er our hearts are sever'd in religion,  
Their hands are both one: they may *joll* horns together, like any deer, the horns. *Shakespeare.*

The tortues ever beat the easiness of the frogs,  
till they saw them *joll'd* to pieces and devour'd for want of a lucker. *L'Estrange.*

## JO'LLY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.]

1. Gaily; with elevation of spirit.

[He] now on cockshoe gallops *jolly*.

*Morison, Scourge of Vill. (1589): i. 3.*

2. In a disposition to merriment.

The goodly emperor *jolly* inclin'd.

Is to the welcome brass wond'rou kind.

*Dryden, Pers.*

## JO'LLIMENT. *n. s.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. Obsolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none.

See *good*, because, and thousand ways invent

To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*.

*Spenser, F. G.*

## JO'LLINESS. *n. s.* [old French, *jolieté*;

JO'LLITY. *f. m.* from *jolly*.] Sherwood, in his old dictionary, gives *jolliness*.

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it.

*Silvery.*

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*.

*Spenser.*

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be

Wedded, with Theseus, all in *jollity*.

It tush also every thought into *jollity* and mirth.

*1 Esdr. iii. 20.*

He grudges not our moderate and reasonable *jollities*.

*Bp. Hall, Recn. p. 69.*

The brazen throat of war had cens'd it to roar;

All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game.

To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milt. P. L.*

Good men are never so surprised as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtake and caught as when the table is made the snare.

*South.*

With branches we the fuses adorn, and waste

In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last.

*Dryden, En.*

My heart was filled with melancholy to see

several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity*.

*Addison, Spect.*

3. Handsomeness; beauty. See the third sense of JOLLY.

When nature is in her chiefest *jollity*, she mirth

fowers the whole universe with a world of delicious flowers.

*Parthenia Sacra. (1658): p. 31.*

## JO'LLY. *adj.* [*joli*, Fr.; *jovialis*, Lat.]

Formerly *jolly*; and sometimes *jolly*, as by Gower; and afterwards *jolly*:

"Is not your doctrine a *jolly* and holson doctrine?"

Stanleyton Fort. of the Faith, 1565. fol. 57.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen, come  
Our lusty English. *Shakespeare, K. John.*  
O nightingale!  
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,  
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious day. *Milton, Sonnet.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly*,  
Nought so sad as melancholy.

Even ghosts had learn'd to grieve;  
But free from punishment, as free from sin,  
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryden, Jun.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,  
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*  
A shepherd now along the plain he roams,  
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it  
may contain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white  
and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand  
only with stench and foetor. *South.*

3. Handsome; well-favoured. *Cotgrave.*

Full *jolly* knight he seem'd, and faire did sit.

*Spenker, F. Q.*

- JOLLY-BOAT.\*** A term for a ship's small boat; probably a corruption of *jolle*, Swedish, a yawl.

- TO JOLT v. n.** [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps from the Swedish *hjäl*, a wheel; from which *Serenius* derives *jula*, to totter.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waltz you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift.*

- TO JOLT v. n.** To shake one as a carriage does.

Is it not very unhappy that *Lysander* must be attacked and applauded in a wood, and *Corinna* *jolted* and commended in a stage-coach? *Taylor, S. P. S.*

- JOLT. n. s.** [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

**JO'LTER.\*** n. s. [from *jolt*.] That which shakes or jolts. *Cotgrave, and Skene.*

- JO'LTHEAD.\*** n. s. [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson.—Probably from *jole*, the head; a contemptuous reduction.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolt-head*, thou canst not read. *Shakespeare.*

Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolt-head*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Green.*

- JO'NIQUE.\*** adj. [Fr. *Ionique*; from *Ionis* in Greece.]

1. Belonging to one of the orders of architecture.

There is an *Ionick* pillar in the Santa Maria Trastevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the volute. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Denoting an airy kind of music.

Go to their tune; the one delights in the *Ionique*, the other altogether in the *Lyrique*.

*Hewitt, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 73.*

3. Belonging to the dialect of the Ionians. In St. Mark the argument is taken away from the verb; *phos vespertinus pro vespertinus*; which is frequent in the *Ionie* and poetical Dialect. *Blackwall, Soc. Class. li. 56.*

4. Denoting the first of the ancient sect of philosophers; of which the founder was Thales.

**JOQU'LLÉ. n. s.** [*joquille*, Fr.] A species of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,  
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,  
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *joquilles* of potent fragrance. *Thomson, Spring.*

- JORDEN.\*** n. s. [*yon*, Sax. stercus, and *ben*, receptaculum. Dr. Johnson from *Skinner*. So *Serenius*; *gor*, So. Goth. excrementum, and *den*, cavea. Both denoting a receptacle of filth. It is sometimes written *jordan*. Chaucer uses it; "thynne urynalis, and thy *jordenes*;" *Pardoner's* Prologue; where Mr. Tyrwhitt notices the mention of the word by Walsingham; "dum oile, quas *jordanes* vocamus." A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we look in your chimney; and your chamberly boys look like a *leach*. *Shakespeare.*

This *China jorden* let the chief o'ercome  
Replenish not ingloriously at home. *Pope, Dunciad.*

The copper-pot can boil milk; best porridge, hold small beer, or in case of necessity, serve as for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

- JO'RUM.\*** n. s. A colloquial term in several parts of England for a bowl or drinking-vessel with liquor in it; hence the burden of a song, "Push about the *jorum*."

- JO'SEPH.\*** n. s. A riding-coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts. A word formerly much in use; but now, as well as the dress itself, rarely found, or mentioned.

- JOSEPH'S FLOWERS. n. s.** A plant.

*Ainsworth.*

- TO JO'STLE. v. a.** [*jouster*, Fr.] To joust; to rush against.

- JOT.\*** n. s. [*jota*, Gothic; *tota*, Saxon; *iota*, Greek; *jod*, Heb. See also *IOA*.] A point; a title; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,  
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,  
To pluck it out with pinners fiery hot,  
That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Spenker, F. Q.*

Do Eroa, send his treasure after, do it;  
Detain no jot, I charge thee. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Let me not stay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakespeare.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;  
Forbear it therefore; give your cause to *Hæu's*. *Shakespeare.*

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;  
The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakespeare.*

I argue not  
Against Heaven's hand, or will; nor hate one *jot*  
Of heart or hope; but still bear up, and steer  
Right onwards. *Milton, Sonnet.*

You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as best me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Lache.*

The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

- TO JOT.\*** v. a. [from the noun.] To set down; to make a memorandum of. Modern.

- JO'TA.\*** n. s. [*ioa*, Sax.; *iota*, Fr. See *JOT*.] A title.

It is no less than a direct affront to our Creator and Governor, in a branch of that law, that he values as a transcript of his own holiness, and enforces by the penalty of eternal death threatened to the transgressors of the least iota of it. *Barnes, vol. I. S. 10.*

Nor have all the self-reflections or abstractions of the most exalted minds, from any combinations or alterations of ideas, been able, amidst their other prodigious discoveries, to add a single iota to one of these. *Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 115.*

- JO'TTING.\*** n. s. [from *To jot*.] A memorandum; as, cursory *jottings*. Of very recent usage. The Scotch also employ this word. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

- JO'VIAL.\*** adj. [*jovialis*, Lat.; *jovial*, French; which *Cotgrave* renders '*jo*-vial, sanguine, born under the planet *Jupiter*;' and he describes a *jovialis* as "one that is naturally, and by complexion, pleasant or sanguine." A learned etymologist of modern times considers the word, in its secondary sense, as connected with *jubilo*, meaning to make a noise of loud and unrestrained merriment. "From the accidental similarity of *jovial*, loudly *joyous*, to *jovial*, relating to *Jupiter*, a confusion has arisen; and our ancient poets, as well as their commentators, appear to have imagined, that *jovial*, in the sense of merry, was deduced from *jovial*, as a quality belonging to *Jove*." *Whiter's Etymol. Magn. p. 219.* *Skinner* agrees with *Cotgrave*.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown, Vul. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry; cheerful.

The heavens always *jovial*,  
Look'd on them lovely. *Spenker, F. Q. li. xii. 51.*  
My lord, sleep o'er your rugged looks;  
Be bright and *jovial* among your guests. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, so be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a jovial nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest jovial or bacchanical. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the *jovial* that charm'd the sprightly crowd,  
And made the *jovial* table laugh no loud,  
To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

**JO'VIALIST.** \* n. s. [from *jovial*.] One who lives jovially. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give this word. See the etymology of *JOVIAL*.  
What talk we to these *jovialists*? It is liberty, with them, for a man to speak what he thinks, to take what he likes, to do what he lists.

*Sp. Hall, Rem. p. 21.*  
The *jovialists* of the world drink wine in bowls.

**JO'VIALITY.** \* adv. [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.

Though his table be *jovially* furnished.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 235.*  
Fare *jovially*, and clap your hands.

**JO'VIALITY.** \* n. s. [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment.

They are not become true penitents. — Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; — lying but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship; — thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue.  
*Henry, Serms. (1658), p. 32.*  
**JO'VIALTY.** \* n. s. [from *jovial*.] Merriment; festivity.

The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other *jovialty*. *J. S. Herbert, Trans. p. 308.*  
The night, — he had purposed to spend in *jovialty*, whilst others slept.

*Gregory, Potham. (1650), p. 245.*

To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of; that they should themselves shortly become the feast of worms and serpents, could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicacies, and disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*.

*Barrow, Works, vol. iii. S. 14.*

**JO'VIANCE.** n. s. [*rejoissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsolete.

Collis, my dear, when shall it please thee sing, As thou wert wont, songs of some *joviance*?

Thy muse too long slumbered in sorrowing,  
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernment.

*Spenser.*

**TO JOUNCE.** \* v. a. To shake; to jolt; as, a *jouncing* trot, i. e. a hard rough trot. Norfolk Dial. Grose. Hence a *jounce*, in the same part of England, is a jolt or shake. Probably from the old French *jancer*, "to stir a horse in the stable till he sweat withal." Cotgrave.

**TO JOUP.** \* To shake up; to dash. See *TO JAUP*. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

**JO'URNAL.** adj. [*Journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now gain the golden Ptochus for to steep  
His fery face in billows of the west,  
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,  
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Ere twice  
The sun has made his *journal* greeting to  
The under generation, you shall find  
Your safety manifested.

*Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*  
Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom

Is breach of all. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

**JO'URNAL.** n. s. [*journal*, Fr.; *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate.

*Hayward on Edw. VI.*

Time has destroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilar.

*Arbutnot on China.*

2. Any paper published daily.

**JO'URNALIST.** \* n. s. [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

The reader will be surprised to find the above-mentioned *journalist* taking so much care of a life, that was filled with such inconsiderable affairs.

*Addison, Spect. No. 318.*  
**TO JO'URNALIZE.** \* v. a. [from *journal*.]

To enter in an account of daily transactions.

He kept his *journal* very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize*? *Johnson.*

**JO'URNEY.** n. s. [*journée*, Fr.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep,  
Where'to the rather shall this day's hard *journey*  
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Scarcely the sun  
Hath finish'd half his *journey*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Travel by land; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy,  
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journeys*, or of the way that led to it.

He for the promise'd *journey* bids prepare  
The smooth hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope, Odyssey.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while.

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,  
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journeys* run,  
Through every distant climate own,  
That in fair Albion thou hast seen.

The greatest price the brightest crown. *Prior.*

**TO JO'URNEY.** v. n. [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem  
Are *journeying* to salute the emperor. *Shakespeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers, s. 29.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still  
My love descend, and *journey* down the hill;  
Not parting after growing beauties, so  
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go.

*Donne.*

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your Lordship's discourses had need content my ears very well, to make them interest my eyes to keep open.

Over the tent a cloud  
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,  
Save when they *journey*. *Milton, P. L.*

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground.

*Warren, Surgery.*

**JO'URNEMAN.** n. s. [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute it be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year.

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journeymen* under me to furnish the rest of the nation.

*Addison.*

See Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands: we must starve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon.

*Arbutnot, John Bull.*

**JO'URNERY.** n. s. [*journée*, Fr. and work.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee sit, where he  
Might cut out *journeymen* for thee?

And set these a task with subordination,  
To stick up sale and sequestration. *Hudibras.*

Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeymen* to her neighbours. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

**JOUST.** \* n. s. [*joust*, Fr. *jost*, impetus; ant. Fland. *Serenius*.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*. Dr. Johnson. — Spenser writes it *giust*, following the Italian *giostra*. Lat. *justa*.

And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.*

Bases, and unsteal trappings, gorgeous knights  
At *joust* and tournament. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO JOUST.** \* v. n. [*joster*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

So forth they went and both together *giusted*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All who since  
*Joustal* in Asprament or Mantaban. *Milton, P. L.*

**JOUL.** \* See *Jole*.

**JO'WLER.** \* n. s. [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from *jowl*, as *jole*, the head, is sometimes written; hounds having usually large heads.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him dig his feeble legs about,  
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him still  
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.

*Dryden.*

**JO'WTER.** n. s. [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call *jouters*. *Corru.*

**JOY.** \* n. s. [*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Menage deduces the word from the Latin *gaudium*; Morin from the Greek *io* *io*, i. e. Lat. *io*, a cry of joy. The abbreviation of *gaus* for *gaudium*, however exists.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation; delight. Dr. Johnson here cites the definition of Locke: "*Joy* is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good." It is thus minutely distinguished by one of our old learned divines. "He doth not say, 'with food and joy,' Acts. xiv. 17. For *joy*, properly taken, hath its seat in the mind and spirit of man; nor is it there placed without the spirit of God; whereas the *gladness*, whereof the apostle there speaks, may harbour in the inferior or affective part. This difference, which we now observe, between *joy* and *gladness* in our English, the Greek writers curiously observe between *io* *io* and *χαρά*; so do the Latins between *letitia* and *gaudium*." Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 511.

There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy* could not be itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness.

*Shakespeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation.

*2 Entry.*

The lightness passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only glides the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul.

## 2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with joy resound;  
And hymen, id hymen rung around.

*Dryden.*

## 3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Balamio, and my gentle lady,  
I wish you all the joy that you can wish.  
Come, love and health to all!  
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:  
I drink of the general joy of the whole table.  
Alonzo smiling came,  
Attended with a train of all her race,  
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;  
But now, no longer foes, they gave me joy  
Of my new conquest.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,  
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,  
Came glittering like a star, and took her place:  
Her heavenly form beheld, all wish'd her joy;  
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ.

The said Mrs. Flambeau had not been to see  
the lady Towndy, and wish her joy, since her marriage  
with Sir Ralph.

*Tatler, No. 269.*

## 4. A term of fondness.

Now our joy,  
Although the last, not least; —  
What can you say?

*Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

To Joy. v. n. [from the noun.] To rejoice;  
to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I joy when glad occasion fits,  
And mark it much like to a comedy;  
Soon after, when my joy to sorrow fits,  
I will make my woe a tragedy.  
I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd  
Where our right valiant father is become.

*Dryden.*

He will joy over thee with singing.

*Zeph. iii. 17.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God  
of my salvation.

*Rish. iii. 18.*

Exceedingly the more joyful be for the joy of  
Thou, because his spirit was refreshed by you.

*2 Cor. vii. 13.*

They laugh, we weep; they joy while we lament.

*Psalm.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he  
joys the more; and no man imparteth his griefs,  
but he grieveth the less.

*Bacon, Ess.*

Well then, my soul, joy in the midst of pain;  
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall come from above  
With greater triumph yet return again,  
And conquer his own justice with his love.

*Watson.*

What he gives in thee, this paradise,  
And thy fair Eve.

*Milton, P. L.*

Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,  
Joy'd that from pleasure's slavery they are free.

*Denham.*

## 1. To Joy. v. a.

## To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know  
To joy the friend; or grapple with the foe.

*Prior.*

## 2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Palerma, meaning to delight her  
eyes and joy her brother with the conversation of  
her beloved sister.

*Sidney.*

My soul was joy'd in vain;  
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main.

*Pope.*

For [Joie de, French.] To enjoy; to have  
happy possession of.

Let us hence,  
And let her joy her raven-colour'd love.

*Tasso, Andron.*

I might have liv'd, and joy'd immortal bliss,  
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.

*Milton, P. L.*

Th' usurper joy'd not long  
His ill-got crown.

*Dryden, Span. Fr.*

JO'YANCE. n. s. [joint, old French.]  
Gaiety; festivity. Obsolete.

With joyance bring her, and with jollity. *Spenar.*  
His gladfulness and kindly joyance. *Spenar.*

JO'YFUL. adj. [joy and full.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.  
They blazed the king, and went unto their tents  
joyful and glad of heart. *1 Kings, viii. 66.*  
My soul shall be joyful in my God. *Is. lxi. 10.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the cause of  
joy.  
Six brave companions from each ship we lost:  
We sail outspread we fly th' unequal strife,  
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.

*Pope, Odys.*

JO'YFULLY. adv. [from joyful.] With joy;  
gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,  
Then joyfully, my noble lord of Bedford,  
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,  
Or sooner understood the sign to fly  
With such alacrity they bore away,  
As if to praise them all the states stood by.

*Dryden.*

The good Christian considers pains only as ne-  
cessary passages to a glorious immortality; that,  
through this dark scene of fancied horror, sees a  
crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings pre-  
pared for him, joyfully receives his summons, as he  
has long impatiently expected it.

*Water.*

JO'YFULNESS. n. s. [from joyful.] Glad-  
ness; joy.

Thou wert not the Lord thy God with joy-  
fulness, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance  
of all things.

*Deut. xlviii. 47.*

JO'YLESS. adj. [from joy.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.  
A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;  
For I am she, and altogether joyless.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

With downcast eyes the joyless victor sat,  
Revolving in his alter'd soul  
The various turns of chance below:  
And now and then a sigh he stole,  
And tears began to flow.

*Dryden, Alce. Faust.*

2. It has sometimes before the object.  
With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;  
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;  
Forakes his food, and pining for the last,  
Is joyless of the grove, and spurns the growing  
gram.

*Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleasure.

A jocular, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:  
Here is the babe, an loathsome as a toad.

*Titus, Andron.*

Here love his golden shafts employ; here lights  
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;  
Reigns here, and revels; not in the thought smiles  
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, unpleas'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any  
others could so invade this inclosure, as to  
take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very  
joyless possession.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,  
That youth, and health, and war are joyless to him.

*Adrian.*

JO'YLESSLY. adv. [from joyless.] Without  
receiving pleasure; without giving plea-  
sure.

JO'YLESSNESS. n. s. [from joyless.] State  
of being joyless.

Is the joy of heaven no perfecter in itself, but  
that it excites the scorn of this life to give it a  
taste? Is that joy, and that glory, but a compa-

rsive glory, and a comparative joy? not such in  
itself, but such in comparison of the joylessness and  
the insignificance of this world? I know, my  
God, it is far, far otherwise.

*Dante, Divot. (1625.) p. 426.*

JO'YOUS. adj. [old French, joyous; modern,  
joyeux.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.  
Most joyous man, on whom the shining sun  
Did bestow his face, myself I did esteem,  
And that my father friend did no less joyous deem.

*Spenar, F. Q.*

In this your joyous city, whose antiquity is of  
ancient days?

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs  
Whisper'd it.

*Milton, P. L.*

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,  
And breathe, by nature stung, renew their love.

*Dryden.*

Fast by her flowery bank the toots of Arcas  
Favourites of Heaven, with happy care protect  
Their feeble charge, and joyous drink her wave.

*Prior.*

## 2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of joyous prime,  
Thence led her forth, about of jocosus prime.

*Spenar, F. Q.*

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of  
joy.

Round our death-bed every friend should run,  
And joyous of our conquest early won;  
While the malicious world with envious tears  
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.

*Dryden.*

JO'YOUSLY. adv. [from joyous.] With  
joy; with gladness. *Huolto, and Barrett.*

They were of the senate and people joyously re-  
ceived.

*Sir T. Blyot, Gen. fol. 151.*

JO'YOUSNESS. n. s. [from joyous.] State  
of being joyous.

IPACACUANHA. n. s. [An Indian plant.]  
Ipacacuanha is a small irregularly  
contorted root, rough, dense, and firm.

One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the  
surface, and of a paler grey when  
broken, brought from Peru: the other  
sort is a small root, resembling the  
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown  
on the outside, and white when broken,  
brought from the Brazils. The grey  
ought to be preferred, because the  
brown is apt to operate more roughly.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

The violent operation of ipacacuanha lies in its  
resin, but the saline extract is a gentle purge and  
diuretic by the stimulus of its salts.

*By. Berkeley, Sires, § 84.*

IP'OCRA. n. s. [See HIPPOCRAS. Where  
Dr. Johnson follows the opinions of many  
in explaining it a medicated wine, quasi  
vinum Hippocratis. Morin thinks it more  
probably derived from the Gr. *ios* and  
*ipocras*, a mixture, and to have no con-  
nection with the name of Hippocrates.

But Mr. Tyrrwhitt says, that "ipocras,  
wine mixed with spices and other ingre-  
dients, was so named, because strained  
through a woollen cloth, called the sieve  
of Hippocrates." Spiced wine.

Its drinketh ipocras, &c. *Caesars, Morch. Tit.*  
Drugs of ipocras out of a great bowl.  
*Sir J. Flett, Overy, on Ambros. (1656.) p. 11.*

IRASCIBILITY. n. s. [from irascible.]  
Propensity or disposition to anger.

The irascibility of this class of tyrants is generally  
exercised upon petty provocations.

*Johnson, Rambler, No. 112.*



**IRASCIBLE**, *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascibile*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart, and the conspicuous distractions the crisis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of irascible passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbutnot on ailments.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our irascible faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

**IRASCIBLENESS**, \* *n. s.* [from *irascible*.] State of being angry. *Scott.*

**IRE**, † *n. s.* [*ira*, Latin; *ippe*, Saxon; *ire*, old French:]

"My good father, tell me this;

"What thing is *ire*? Sonne, it is

That in our English *wrath* is hote."

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.]

Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;

Fain would be free, but dreading parents' ire. *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers' graves,

And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,

It could not slake mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long

Perpleth'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton, P. L.*

The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light

On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;

Me! me! only just object of his ire. *Milton, P. L.*

For this the avenging Power employs his darts,

And empties all his quiver in our hearts;

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,

Till the fair slave be render'd to his ire. *Dryden.*

**IRREFUL**, *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *irreful* band Orleans, that drew blood

From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd." *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

By many hands your father was subdued;

But only slaughter'd by the *irreful* arm

Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *irreful* quiver. *Fletcher.*

Is he not *irreful*, and replenish'd with wrath

and displeasure?

*Hemlock, Scen. II. against Adultery.*

In midst of all the dense confusion sat,

And glodown discontent and fall debate,

And madness laughing in his *irreful* mood. *Dryden.*

**IRREFULLY**, † *adv.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

(He) *irrefully* usag'd would needs to open arms. *Dryden, Polyd. B. 4.*

**IRENARCH**, \* *n. s.* [*irenarque*, French; *ἱρεναρχος*, Greek; from *ἱρεν*, peace, and *ἀρχη*, a ruler.] An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve public tranquillity.

**IRENICAL**, \* *adj.* [*ἱρενικός*, Gr.] Pacific; desirous of peace.

How meek his temper was, his many *irenic*

traits do show. *Prof. to Sp. Hall's Rem. (1660), sign. b.*

**IRIS**, \* *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beside the solitary inn, which God shew'd unto

Noah, there is another luxury, whose efficient is

the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I

measured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'

and the breadth of the red yellow, and green in

the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same

colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton, Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

*Iris* all bues, roses, and jessamine. *Milton, P. L.*

**IRISH**, \* *n. s.*

1. Natives of Ireland. [*Erin*.]

All the customs of the *Irish*, which I have often

noted and compared, would minister occasion of

a most ample discourse of the original of them,

and the antiquity of that people, which in truth

I think to be more ancient than most that I

know in this end of the world. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was from the time when he (Scott) first

began to patronize the *Irish*, that they may date

their riches and prosperity. *Johnson, Life of Swift.*

2. The Irish language.

There are many compositions of letters in *Irish*,

which have not the same force in English.

*Richardson on the Irish Language, (1712).*

3. A game of elder times.

The inconstancy of *Irish* fully represents the

changeableness of humane occurrences, since it

ever stands so tickle that one malignant throw can

quite ruin a never so well built game. *Hall, Hen. Facies, (1646).*

4. Linen so called, being made in Ireland.

**IRISH**, † *adj.* Denoting what belongs to

Ireland, what is produced or made in

Ireland.

The *Irish* will be better drawn to the English,

than the English to the *Irish* government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

My coaches, beds, and window-curtains are of

*Irish* stuff. *Gauvain, No. 49.*

**IRISHMEN**, \* *n. s.* [from *Irish*.] Mode of

speaking used by the *Irish*.

"I will be there as soon as you." I will, instead

of I shall, is a Scotchism. *Douce.* And an

*Irishism* too. *Reed, Note on Shaksp. Com. of Err.*

**IRISHRY**, \* *n. s.* [from *Irish*.] The people

of Ireland. See ENGLISHRY.

I know that among the *Irishry* it was not yet

clean taken away. *Dryden, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606), p. 157.*

To **IRK**, † *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Icelandic.

*Dr. Johnson.* — *yrk*, to urge on, Goth.

Serenius. — But *Irish* rightly supposes it

to be the Saxon *peope*, or *rype*, pain,

torture, anxiety.] This word is used

only impersonally, it *irks* me; *miki pana*

*ent*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of

it. Thus the authors of the Accidence

say, *tudet, it irketh*. *Dr. Johnson.* —

Certainly it is commonly used impersonally,

but the following example is

an exception.

But when these petting poets in their rimes

Shall taunt, or jest, or paint our wicked works,

And cause the people know and curse our crimes,

This ugly fault no tyrant lines but *irks*. *Mir. for Mag. p. 456.*

It irks me to hear one thing to often. *Holnet.*

Come, shall we go and kill our venison?

And yet it *irks* me, the poor despised poor!

Should in their own confines, with forked heads,

Have their round haunches gor'd? *Shakespeare.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**IRKSOME**, † *adj.* [from *irk*.]

1. Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toil-

some; tiresome; unpleasant.

I know she is an *irksome* bawling scold. *Shakespeare.*

Since that thou can't talk of love so well,

Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,

I will endure. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron:

as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing

iron. In this sense it has a plural.

Where he may likeliest find

Trace to his restless thoughts, and entertain

The *irksome* hours, till his great chief return. *Milton, P. L.*

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight

He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There is nothing so *irksome* as general dis-

courses, especially when they turn chiefly upon

words. *Addison, Spect.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very

*irksome* to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

2. Weary; tired. Not now in use.

The people then embracing titles new,

*Irksome* of present, and longing for change,

Assented soon, because they love to range. *Mir. for Mag. p. 352.*

**IRKSOMELY**, † *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.

Our doctrine forces not dispute and unwilling-

ness irksomely to keep in. *Milton, Dict. and Errour of Divorce, l. 15.*

Neither *irksomely* hating, nor fondly loving

himself. *Barrow, Works, l. 4.*

**IRKSOMENESS**, \* *n. s.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

As Castile describes it, the beginning, middle,

end of love, is sought else but sorrow, vexation,

torture, *irksomeness*. *Burton, Disc. of Med. p. 531.*

Thus was he driven to shift and change his de-

sire from one thing to another, finding solid con-

tent in never a one of them; but, after some small

experiences, great *irksomeness* in them all. *Fletcher, Atholm. p. 209.*

The *irksomeness* of that truth, which they

brought, was so unpleasant to them, that every

where they call it a burden. *Milton, Rem. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

**IRON**, † *n. s.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; *iern*, Erse;

*iarrun*, Irish; *ipn*, ipen, Sax. *iern*, Sax.

*iern*, Icelandic. *iern*, earn, Goth. "ab

*iberia* sic dictum." *Serenius*.]

1. A metal found in most parts of the

world. Its specific gravity is 778,

water being 100; so that it is not a

heavy metal, though there are many

lighter. It is one of the few metals

which are magnetic. It is employed

in medicine, though of much less im-

portance than several other metals.

*Journ. of Arts and Sciences, No. 20.*

p. 286. But its several uses are far

more important than those of any other

of the metal. It is one of the hardest of

the metals, yet malleable, and most so as it

approaches nearest, when heated, to

fusion.

Not *irksome* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,

Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare.*

If he smile him with an instrument of iron, so

that he die, he is a murderer. *Nam. text. 16.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas

of a lunatic, and to be drawn is a part of that

of iron. *Locke.*

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour,

are several thin plates, placed parallel to each

other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of iron slag in

various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Iron stones lie in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

I treated of making iron work, and steel work. *Miron.*

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron:

as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing

iron. In this sense it has a plural.

*Irons* of a dolt, doublets that hangmen would  
Bury with those that were worn, these base slaves,  
Ere yet the light be done, pack up.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,  
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:  
Put in their hands thy bruising iron of wrath,  
That they may crush down with a heavy fall  
The usurping helmets of our adversaries.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
Can't thou fall his skin with barbed iron, or  
his head with fish-spears? *Shakespeare, Jak. III. 7.*  
For this your locks in paper dance bound!  
For this with tort'ring iron wreath'd around?

*Pope.*  
3. Chain; shackle; manacle; as, he was  
put in iron.

The iron entered into his soul.  
*Psalms, Comm. Prayer.*  
His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in  
iron. *Psalms, cv. 19.*

**IRON**† *adj.* [open, Saxon adjective.]

1. Made of iron.  
In iron walls they decia'd me not secure.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight  
Unto my cell. *Shakespeare, Hen. and Jul.*  
Some are of an iron rod, shining, and polite;  
others cut polite, but as if powdered with iron  
dust. *Woodward.*

Falcons and weasels do a great deal of injury  
to warrens: the way of taking them is in  
iron traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.  
A piece of stone of a dark iron grey colour,  
but in some parts of a ferruginous colour.

*Woodward on Fauns.*  
Some of them are of an iron rod, and very  
bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; stern; severe; rigid; miserable;  
calamitous; as, the iron age, for an age  
of hardship and wickedness. These  
ideas may be found more or less in all  
the following examples.

Pouring forth their blood in brutish wise,  
That any iron eyes, to see it, would agrieve.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
No man so iron hearted but the loadstone of  
each love may draw him.

*Wallat, Life of Christ, (1615.) C. 8. b.*  
These iron hearted soldiers are no cold.

*Hausen, and Fl. Laws of Candy.*  
Three rigorous virgins, waiting still behind,  
Assist the throne of the iron scepter'd king.

*Cruikshank, Scap. & Heroide.*  
But O sad virgin, that thy power  
Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing  
Such notes as, warbled to the lyre,  
Drew iron tears from Pluto's cheeks,  
And made hell groat what love did seek.

*Milton, II. Pens.*  
In all my iron years of wars and dangers,  
From blooming youth to decaying age,  
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour.

*Rome.*  
Jove crush the nations with an iron rod,  
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God.

*Pope, Ode on St. Simeon.*  
4. Indissoluble; unbroken.  
Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,  
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought  
To exalt his surfet by irrogious sleep,  
Imprudent: him death's iron sleep oppress'd.

*Philips.*  
5. Hard; impenetrable.  
I will converse with iron-wiz'd fools,  
And unresponsive boys: none are for me,  
That look into me with consid'rate eyes.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
To **IRON**. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To smoothen with an iron.  
2. To shackle with irons.

*Vol. II.*

**IRONED**. \* *adj.* [from iron.] Armed;  
dressed in iron. (*ferratus*.) *Hulot.*  
**IRONHEARTED**. \* *adj.* Hardhearted. See  
the third sense of the adjective IRON.

**IRONICAL**.† *adj.* [ironique, Fr. from irony.]  
Expressing one thing and meaning ano-  
ther; speaking by contraries.

Hence the philosopher, out of a serious  
meditation of man's lives, fell a weeping; and  
with continual tears bewailed their misery, mad-  
ness, and folly. Democritus on the other side  
burst out a laughing, their whole life to him  
seem'd so ridiculous; and he was so far carried  
with this ironical passion, that the citizens of Ab-  
dera took him to be mad.

*Barton, Anal. of Med. To the Reader.*  
The whole court shall take itself absurd  
By its ironical confederacy.

*B. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels.*  
In this fallacy may be comprised all ironical  
mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted sig-  
nifications. *Brown.*

I take all your ironical civilities to a literal  
sense, and shall expect them to be literally per-  
formed. *Swift.*

**IRONICALLY**. *adv.* [from ironical.] By the  
use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Del-  
phos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he  
would turn from himself ironically, saying, There  
could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, in  
himself, that he was not wise, and knew it; and  
others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, ironically grave,  
Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

**IRONICK**. \* *adj.* [ironique, French.] Speak-  
ing by contraries; ironical.

Most Socratically! *B. B. Johnson, New Tan.*  
Or, if you will, ironically! *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 11.*

**IRONIST**. \* *n. s.* [from irony.] One who  
speaks by contraries.

A poet, or orator, — would have no more to  
do but to send to the ironist for his sarcasms.

*Arbutnot and Pope, Mort. Scind.*  
Secrets took the cause of ironist from the con-  
tinued hammer, and ridicule, which runs through  
his moral discourses. *Hurd.*

**IRONMONGER**. *n. s.* [iron and monger.] A  
dealer in iron.

**IRONMOLD**. \* *n. s.* [iron and mould.] A  
mark or spot on linen, occasioned by  
the rust of iron.

Fine linen, being once stained with black ink,  
though it be washed never so, will retain an iron-  
mould ever after.

*Junius, Sin Sigmant. (1635.) p. 378.*  
We have seen armies, the ironmould that stained  
our religion, and eat out order and laws.

*Spencer, Righteous Ruler, (1660.) p. 57.*  
**IRONWOOD**. *n. s.* A kind of wood ex-  
tremely hard, and so ponderous as to  
sink in water. It grows in America.

*Robinson Crusoe.*  
**IRONWORT**. *n. s.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A plant.

*Miller.*  
**IRONY**. *adj.* [from iron.] Made of iron;  
partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of  
their fate but imaginary; it is not strange if the  
irony chains have more solidity than the contem-  
plative. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated  
with virriolick salts, dissolve the body of one ma-  
nual, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposits  
in lieu of the iron particles carrying off, coppery  
particles. *Woodward on Fauns.*

**IRONY**.† *n. s.* [*ironie*, French; *alpevia*,  
Gr. from *iron*, a dissembler.] A mode  
of speech in which the meaning is con-  
trary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.* Irony is a word of great  
age in our language, though Dr. John-  
son has cited it only from Swift.

He speaks it by an ironic or skorne.  
*By, Gardiner on the Sacrament, 1551. fol. 82.*

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion,  
should not be dead in irony, or explain their meaning  
by contraries. *Swift.*

**IRONUS**. \* *adj.* [*ireux*, French.] Angry;  
passionate. Obsolete.

It is great harm, and certes great piece,  
To set an iron man in high degree.  
*Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

This Naman Sires,  
So fell, and so irous. *Shelton, Poems, p. 174.*

**IRRADIANCE**.† *n. s.* [*irradiance*, French;  
*IRRADIANCY*, *irradio*, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon  
any object.

The principal affliction is its translucency; the  
irradiance and sparkling, found in many gems,  
is not discoverable in this. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Beams of light emitted.  
Love out the heavenly Spited? Or do they mix  
Irradiance, virtual, or immediate touch.

*Milton, p. L.*  
To **IRRADIATE**.† v. a. [*irradio*, Lat.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to  
brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bo-  
dies do not hinder the eye from judging light to  
have an equal ptenary diffusion through the whole  
place, he is obliged to be careful not to difficulty  
to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where  
mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace;  
such an one irradiates and puts a circle of glory  
about the head of him upon whom it descends.

*South, Sermon, li. 574.*  
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illu-  
minate; to illuminate.

Reason — unmixed and contemporized with the  
soul, and not only extrinsically irradiating it.  
*Ep. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 17.*

*Celestial Light.*  
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers  
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mist from thence  
Purge and dispense. *Milton, P. L.*

God — is lodged in our very essence, and is as  
a soul within the soul, to irradiate its understand-  
ing, rectify its will, purify its passions, and enlighten  
all the powers of man. *Spectator, No. 571.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence,  
irradiate, and put those more simple parts of mat-  
ter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.  
No weeping orphan saw his father's store  
Our shines irradiate, or loblaze the floor. *Pope.*

To **IRRADIATE**. v. n. To shine upon.

Day was the state of the hemisphere, on which  
light irradiated; and night was the state of the  
opposite hemisphere, on which rested the shadow  
projected by the body of the earth.

*Sp. Heron, Lett. on Fidelity, L. 10.*  
**IRRADIATE**. \* *part. adj.* Decorated with  
shining ornaments.

The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with  
eyes  
Of sapphire bright, irradiate each with gold.

*Macon, Eng. Gard. B. 4.*

**IRRADIATION**. *n. s.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from  
*irradiate*.]

## 1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the irradiation of it, there is no point but light is found.

*Lightly on Rodica.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by irradiation, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but having a transmutation is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

## 2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation.

*Hale.*

IRRATIONAL. *adj.* [irrationalis, Lat.]

## 1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discursive faculty.

Thus began

Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first, Daughter of sin, among the irrational  
Death introduced.

*Hilton, P. L.*

He hath eaten, and lives,  
And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns;

*Irrational till then. Milton, P. L.*

## 2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so irrational an application.

*Murray on Conspuans.*

I shall quietly submit not wishing so irrational a thing as that every body should be deceived.

*Pope.*

IRRATIONALITY. *n. s.* [from irrational.]

Want of reason.

Who is it here that dreams to the frivolousness and irrationality of our dreams?

*A. Baxter on the Road, (1737.) p. 167.*

IRRATIONALLY. *adv.* [from irrational.]

Without reason; absurdly.

The orthodox Jew, that he might more easily avoid the truth of the second, hath most irrationally denied the first. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 3.*

He had foolishly and irrationally bartered away eternity for a trifle. *South, Sermon. viii. 151.*

IRRECLAIMABLE. *adj.* [in and reclaimable.]

Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

When length of days made virtuous habits heretical and unmovable, inveterate and irreclaimable.

*Brown, Chr. Moral. iii. 1.*

If we may judge by proportion, the angels in heaven, who rejoice at the conversion of one sinner, do also mourn and lament for the irreclaimable wickedness of so many millions as are in the world.

*Norris on the Heavens, p. 44.*

As for obstinate, irreclaimable, professed enemies, we must expect their calamities will continue.

*Atchick, Preacher.*

IRRECLAIMABLY. *adv.* [from irreclaimable.]

So as not to be reclaimed.

Thus we see the irreclaimably wicked lodged in a place and condition very wretched and calamitous.

*Chandler, Pre-est. p. 135.*

IRRECONCILABLE. *adj.* [irreconcilable, Fr. in and reconcilable.]

This word was formerly irreconcilable; like the old French also, *irreconcilable*. "They are irreconcilable to their princes." *Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, 1618. p. 102.* "Irreconcilable contradictions." *Bp. Morton, Discharge of Five Imputations, &c. 1633. p. 98.*

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

## Wage eternal war,

*Irreconcilable to our grand foe. Milton, P. L.*  
A weak unequal faction may irritate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and irreconcilable by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis.

*Temple.*

There are no factions, though irreconcilable to one another, that are not united in their affection to you.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Not to be made consistent; it has with or to.

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were irreconcilable to the rules of honesty and decency.

*Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross irreconcilable absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing further in support of the one, or in disproof of the other.

*Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation or attraction is irreconcilable with the Atheist's own doctrine of a chaos.

*Bentley.*

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and irreconcilable to any system of science.

*Bentley.*

IRRECONCILABLENESS. *n. s.* [from irreconcilable.]

Impossibility to be reconciled. What must it be to live in this disagreement with every thing, this irreconcilable and opposition, to the order and government of nature?

*Ld. Shaftesbury.*

IRRECONCILABLY. *adv.* [from irreconcilable.]

In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

The five great points controverted between the two families — so irreconcilably.

*Sir T. Herbert, Truce. p. 123.*

Often times you shall see husband and wife irreconcilably divided.

*South, Sermon. vi. 118.*

TO IRRECONCILE. *v. a.* [in and reconcile.]

To prevent being reconciled to. As the object calls for our devotion, — so it must needs irreconcile us to sin.

*Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, iii. 15.*

They first laboured to find some defect in his election, and then to irreconcile those towards him, who they found had any esteem or kindness for him.

*Ld. Charendon, Life. l. 75.*

IRRECONCILED. *adj.* [in and reconciled.]

Not atoned.

A servant dies in many irreconciled loquities.

*Shakespeare.*

An irreconciled petitioner in God's Court of Requests, is like (as you see): to find no audience.

*Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 40.*

IRRECONCILEMENT. *n. s.* [in and reconciliation.]

Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

Such an irreconcilable between God and Man.

*Wake, Reason on Texts of Script. p. 85.*

IRRECONCILIATION. *n. s.* [in and reconciliation.]

Want of reconciliation.

How irreconcilable with our brethren would all our addresses to God, we need be lessened no further than from our Saviour's own mouth.

*Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 71.*

IRRECORDABLE. *adj.* [in and recordable.]

Not to be recorded.

*Cockerm.*

IRRECOVERABLE. *adj.* [in and recoverable.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is irrecoverable: the moment, just fled by us, it is impossible to recall.

*Rogers.*

## 2. Not to be remedied.

The irrecoverable loss of so many livings of principal value.

*Holzer.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to require.

*Tillot.*

IRRECOVERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from irrecoverable.]

State of being beyond recovery, or repair.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is irrecoverableness.

*Donne, Devot. p. 13.*

The irrecoverableness of your fall — from the highest pitch of happiness to the lowest state of misery.

*Archbishop, deacy, Alarum, p. 64.*

IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [from irrecoverable.]

Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of noon;

Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse;

Without all hope of day!

*Milton, S. A.*

The credit of the philosopher is irrecoverably lost by the last breach with the bankers.

*Temple.*

IRRECOVERABLE. *adj.* [irrecoverable, Fr.; irrecoverabilis, Lat.]

Irrecoverable. Not now in use.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [from irrecoverable.]

Irrecoverably; without hope of recovery.

*Bullock.*

IRRECOVERED. *adj.* [in and recovered.]

Not to be cured.

Striking his soul with irrecovered wound.

*(1598.)*

IRREDUCIBLE. *adj.* [in and reducible.]

Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corporeity of air to be irreducible into water.

*Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABILITY. *n. s.* [from irrefragable.]

Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. *adj.* [irrefragable, old French; irrefragabilis, Lat.]

Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

What a marvellous concurrence is here of strong and irrefragable convictions!

*Bp. Hall, Compend. B. 4.*

The clear and irrefragable demonstrations of truth.

He is irrefragable in his honour, he will be a hog still.

*Burton, Annot. of Mtd. to the Reader.*

Strong and irrefragable the evidences of Christianity must be: they who resisted them would resist every thing.

*Atterbury, Sermon.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an irrefragable reason for working by slow degrees.

*Swift.*

IRREFRAGABLENESS. *n. s.* [from irrefragable.]

Force above confutation.

The plainness and irrefragableness of this truth is an affection between those terms that no power in heaven and earth can abolish.

*Annals on Glencoe, &c. (1682.) p. 256.*

IRREFRAGABLY. *adv.* [from irrefragable.]

With force above confutation.

It follows irrefragably from all this.

*Bp. Hall, Rem. 244.*

God's making the world, irrefragably proves, that he governs it too.

*South, Sermon. ii. 247.*

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and irrefragably proves.

*Atterbury.*

IRREFUTABLY. *adv.* [irrefutabilis, Latin.]

Not to be overthrown by argument.

Hear that irrefutable discourse of Cardinal Caietan.

*Bp. Hall, Mon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 12.*

The more they are examined, the more irregular they will be found.

Mare, *Conj.* Cab. p. 183.

**IRREGULAR.** *adj.* [*irregulier*, French; *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.  
The amorous youth  
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,  
Howe'er irregular his fire. *Prior.*
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.  
This motion seems eccentric and irregular,  
yet not well to be resisted or quitted.  
*King Charles.*

*Regular*

Then most, when most irregular they seem.

*Milton, P. L.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and irregular, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth.

*Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for vicious.

**IRREGULAR.** *n. s.* One not following a settled rule. See **REGULAR**, *n. s.*

The secular prebendaries of Waltham were first turned out, to give way to their irregulars.

*Bp. Hall, Hist. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 314.*

**IRREGULARITY.** *n. s.* [*irregularité*, French, from *irregular*.]

1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order.

This irregularity of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much irregularity and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.

*Addison on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.  
Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his irregularities.

*Rogers.*

**IRREGULARLY.** *adv.* [from *irregular*.]

Without observation of rule or method.

*Phaeton.*

By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,  
From East to West irregularly hurld,

First set on fire himself, and then the world.

*Dryden, Junr.*

Your's is a soul irregularly great,  
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat.

*Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so irregularly bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom.

*Lodge.*

To **IRREGULARLY.** *v. a.* [in and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.

In fluctuations are but motions subterfuge, which winds, shelves, and every interjectory irregularitates.

*Brown.*

**IRRELATIVE.** *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things to their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and irrelative seminalities.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**IRRELATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *irrelative*.]

Unconnectedly.  
The sacred leaves and portions of Scripture do irrelatively, and in themselves, sufficiently betray and evidence their own heavenly extraction.

*Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 74.*

**IRRELEVANCY.** *n. s.* State of being irrelevant. See **IRRELEVANT**.

**IRRELEVANT.** *adj.* [in and *relevant*.] Not applicable; not to the purpose. A modern word. I think it occurs in the letters of Junius.

**IRRELEVANTLY.** *adv.* [from *irrelevant*.] Without being to the purpose.

**IRRELEVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *relievabile*.] Not admitting relief.

Grass as we must admit the case to be, it is irrelevant. *Hogewar, Juridic. Arguments, p. 14.*

**IRRELIGION.** *n. s.* [*irreligion*, Fr. in and *religion*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated.

*Dryden.*

We behold every instance of profaneness and *irreligion* not only committed, but defended and gloried in.

*Rogers.*

**IRRELIGIOUS.** *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. in and *religieux*.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.  
The issue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,  
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,  
Not hears them talking of religion then,  
And vowing of their souls to every saint.

*Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*.

*South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Whereas that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think.

*Hosker.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse?

*Swift.*

**IRRELIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *irreligious*.] With impiety; with *irreligion*.

Dar'st thou *irreligiously* despise,  
And thus profane, these sacred liberties?

*Dryden, Bar. Wars, vi. 68.*

**IRREMEABLE.** *adj.* [*irremuable*, Fr. *Cottave*; *irremobilis*, Lat. Admitting no return.

*Cockeram.*

The country of the dead is *irremovable*, that they cannot return.

*Sandford, Transl. of Corn. Agrippa, (1569),*

sign. P. p.

The better charm'd, the chief without delay  
Pam'd on, and took th' *irremovable* way. *Dryden.*

**IRREMEDIAL.** *adj.* [*irremediabile*, Fr. in and *remediabile*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cut upon them.

*Hobbes.*

A steady hand, in military affairs, is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable*.

*Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it tend to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend.

*Lodge.*

**IRREMEDIALNESS.** *n. s.* [from *irremediable*.] State of being *irremediable*.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is *irremedialness*, *irremediableness*; but, O my God, Job did not charge thee foolishly in his temporal afflictions, nor may I in my spiritual.

*Denne, Devot. (1625), p. 13.*

**IRREMEDIABLY.** *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these attendants are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God.

*Bp. Taylor, Worthly Communicant.*

**IRREMISSEBLE.** *adj.* [in and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissibile*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

To synne agaynst knowledge, is agaynst the Holy Ghost, and *irremissible*.

*Bate on the Revel. P. I. (1580), K. 5.*

They (indirect pastors) still aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgments without respect, insensitively rail at and pronounce them damned. In all societies, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an *irremissible* offence.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 698.*

Uariy is totally forbidden by their law; for Mahomed hath made it an *irremissible* sin.

*L. Addison, W. Burh. p. 177.*

**IRREMISSEBLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *irremissible*.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

That dreadful sentence of the *irremissibleness* of that sin unto death. *Bp. Hall, Contempt. B. 3.*

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**IRREMISSEBLY.** *adv.* [from *irremissible*.] So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

**IRREMISSEVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

*He is irremissible.*

Revol'd for flight. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Establishing any *irremissible* assurance in Thee. *Donne, Devot. p. 89.*

**IRREMOVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *remov*.] Void of honour. We now say, *unremovenced*. Spenser writes it *irremovenced*, from the Fr. *renomacé*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,  
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame  
To slugs in sloth, and sensual delights.

And end their days with *irremovenced* shame.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**IRRENUMERABLE.** *adj.* [in and *numerable*.] Not to be rewarded.

*Cockeram.*

**IRREPARABILITY.** *n. s.* [from *irreparable*.] State of being irreparable.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment.

*Sterne.*

**IRREPARABLY.** *adv.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

*Irreparable* is the loss, and *Patience* says it is not past her cure.

*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Tell'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton, P. L.*  
It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know.

*Addison.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity.

**IRREPARABLY.** *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*.

*Boyle.*

The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her.

*Deacy of Chr. Pety.*

**IRREPABLE.** *adj.* [in and *repaid*.] Not to be repaid.

**IRREPABLELY.** *adv.* So as not to be repaid.

Economication and censure are *irrepably* transacted by them, among whom it is hard to find two wise men.

*Bp. Gauden's Hierarchy. (1656), p. 130.*

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**IRREPENTANCE.\*** *n. s.* [in and repentance.]  
Want of repentance.

To absolve them so far as ministerial power can extend, "qui non possunt obsecrare" by unbelief or *irrepentance*.

*Montague, App. to Cass. (1625), p. 316.*

**IRREFLEXIBLE** *adj.* [in and replexy.]  
Not to be redeemed. A law term.

**IRREPREENHIBLE†** *adj.* [irreprehensible, Fr. *irreprehensibilit*, Latin.]  
Exempt from blame.

That ye may be found perfect and irreprehensible at the latter day.

*Form of the Ordering of Bishops, 1549, K. i. b. h.*  
I had been better late to have joined the two irreprehensible churches together, Smyrna and Philadelphia, against whom there is no blame.

*More on the Seven Churches, p. 173.*

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or irreprehensible.

*By. Patrick, Ann. to the Trustees, &c. p. 126.*

**IRREPREENHIBLY†** *adv.* [from irreprehensible.] Without blame. *Sherwood.*

**IRREPRESENTABLE** *adj.* [in and represent.]  
Not to be figured by any representation.

God's irrerepresentable nature doth hold against making images of God.

*Stillingfleet.*

**IRREPRESSIBLE\*** *adj.* [in and repressible.]  
Not to be kept under; not to be repressed.

**IRREPROACHABLE†** *adj.* [irreproachable, Fr. *Cotgrave*; in and reproachable.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, irreproachable, nay, exemplary life.

*Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as irreproachable a young family as their parents have done.

*Pope.*

**IRREPROACHBLY†** *adv.* [from irreproachable.] Without blame; without reproach.

From this time, says the monk, the bear lived irreproachably, and observed, to his dying day, the orders that the saint had given him.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

**IRREPROVABLE†** *adj.* [irreprovable, Fr. *Cotgrave*; in and reprovable.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

That what's defied's to be irreprovable.

*More, Song of the Soul, l. ii. 36.*

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been irreprovable.

*Atterbury, Chronol. of Luther.*

**IRREPROVABLY†** *adv.* [from irreprovable.] Beyond reproach.

To live chastely, irreprovably, and in word and deed to shew themselves worthy of such a dignity.

*Wever.*

**IRREPTIOUS\*** *adj.* [irreptus, Lat.]  
Crept in; privately introduced.

The first [text] he illustrates, *Ex. i. i.* where all condemn me as *irreptitious*, &c.

*Dr. Curdell, Lett. in 1673. Nichols's Lett. An. iv. 695.*

**IRRESISTENCE\* n. s.** [in and resistance.]  
Want of inclination to make resistance; gentleness under sufferings and insults.

The second is in the instances of passive courage, or endurance of sufferings, patience under affronts and injuries, humility, irresistance, placability.

*Paley, View of the Evid. of Christ, P. 2. ch. 2.*

**IRRESISTIBILITY\* n. s.** [from irresistible.]  
Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be ascribed to gratitude.

*Hammond.*

In respect of the infinity and irresistibility of which active power, we must acknowledge Him Almighty.

*Poerson on the Creed, Art. i.*

**IRRESISTIBLE** *adj.* [irresistible, Fr. in and resistible.] Superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, induced with irresistible power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unsuppressible confession with reason.

*Hobbes.*

In mighty quadrate join'd

Of union irresistible.

*Milton, P. L.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and irresistible power.

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and irresistible, as in creation.

*Rogers.*

**IRRESISTIBLENESS\* n. s.** [from irresistible.] Power above opposition.

Whether this irresistibility be out of a consequent disposition. *By. Hall, Mer. p. 282.*

Such was the irresistibility of the king's spirit, that like a torrent it would bear down any thing which stood between him and his desires.

*Fuller, Holy War, p. 259.*

**IRRESISTIBLY** *adv.* [from irresistible.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God irresistibly sways all manner of events on earth.

*Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are irresistibly led into the same inclinations and aversions with them.

*Rogers.*

**IRRESISTLESS** *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.]  
Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose irresistible flame strikes every dumb, and keeps sedition tame,

They can to gazing multitude give law,

Convert the factious, and the rebel awe.

*Granville.*

**IRRESOLUBLE†** *adj.* [in and resolvable, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

The second [case] is in the irrevocable condition of our souls, after a known sin committed; whereas the burdened conscience, not being able to give count unto itself, seeks for aid to the sacred hand of God's penitentiary here on earth; and there may find it. *By. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. S. c. 9.*

In factitious sad ammoniac the common and unwise sabbath are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming winds they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels irrevocable by fire alone.

*Boyle.*

**IRRESOLUBLENESS\* n. s.** [from irrevocable.] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercitanus has this confession of the irresolubleness of diamonds.

*Dryden.*

**IRRESOLVEDLY** *adv.* [in and resolved.]  
Without settled determination.

Dierns of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so irresolutely concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies.

*Dryden.*

**IRRESOLUTELY** *adv.* [irresolute, Fr. in and resolute.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil w'd, he would outgo His father, by as much as a performance Does an irrevocable purpose.

*Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Him after long debate, irresolute

Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose

Fit wove'st, fittest imp of fraud, in whom

To enter.

*Milton, P. L.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but irresolute men.

*Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, inspell'd on either side, Takes ev'ry best, but cannot long abide; Irresolute on which she should rely.

At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die.

*Dryden.*

**IRRESOLUTELY** *adv.* [from irresolute.]  
Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

**IRRESOLUTENESS\* n. s.** [from irresolute.]  
Want of determination; want of firmness of mind.

**IRRESOLUTION\* n. s.** [irresolution, Fr. in and resolution.] Want of firmness of mind.

It bath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men; and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or due to irresolution.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.

*Addison.*

**IRRESPECTIVE†** *adj.* [in and respective.]

1. Having no regard to any circumstances. Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular irrelative election, think it safe to run into all miseries.

*Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute irrelative will of God.

*Baigen.*

2. Disrespectful. Not in use.

In irreverend and irrelative behaviour towards myself and some of mine.

*Sir C. Cornwallis, (1608.) Suppl. to Colaba, p. 101.*

**IRRESPECTIVELY** *adv.* [from irrelative.]  
Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and irrelative.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**IRRESPONSIBILITY\* n. s.** [from irresponsible.] Want of responsibility.

**IRRESPONSIBLY\*** *adv.* [in and irresponsible.] Not capable of being answered for.

That no unbridled tyrant or potentate, but to his sorrow, for the future may presume such high and irrevocable licence over mankind, to harass and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pygmies.

*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

**IRRETRACTIVE\*** *adj.* [in and retentive.]  
Not retentive.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and irrelative.

*Shaksp. Desm. Revolved, Dial. 4.*

**IRRETRIEVABLE†** *adj.* [in and retrieve.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

The effects of vice in the present world are often extreme misery, irrevocable ruin, and even death.

*Butler, Analogy of Religion.*

For a year and a day her fate is not irrelative; but, during that term of probation, they (the nuns) are so assiduously cured, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract.

*Drummond, Trans. p. 76.*

**IRRETRIEVABLY** *adv.* [from irrelative.]  
Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all irrevocably lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected.

*Woodward.*

**IRRETRURNABLE\*** *adj.* [in and returnable.]  
Not to return.

*Woodward.*

Forth irreverent flesh the spoken word,  
Be it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bowd.

*Mr. For Mag.*, p. 420.

**IRREVERENCE**, *n. s.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it.

*Decoy of Chr. Piety*.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit.

*Pope*.

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon as the oracles of the law.

*Clarendon*.

**IRREVEREND**, *adj.* [*in* and *reverend*.] Disrespectful. Not now in use.

In *irreverend* and disrespectful behaviour towards myself and some of mine.

*Sir C. Cornwallis*, (1608), *Suppl. to Calaneo*, p. 101. The bread of the sacrament, being dedicated to a holy and peculiar service, is thereby secured from that *irreverent* and profane handling, that common bread is exposed unto.

*Smyser, Righteous Ruler*, (1660), p. 19.

**IRREVERENT**, *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. in *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear exclude that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not smother of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand.

*Hooder*.

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious.

*Raleigh*.

Witness the *irreverent* son Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame Done to his father, heard his heavy curse, Servant of servants, on his vicious race.

*Milton, P. L.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* usual name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue.

*Ray*.

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verse, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them.

*Dryden*.

**IRREVERENTLY**, *adv.* [*from irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

**IRREVERIBLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *revere*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

It is *irreversible*, it cannot be revoked.

*Smith, Sermon*, vii. 329.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before me and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced.

*Rogers*.

**IRREVERSIBLENESS**, *n. s.* [*from irreversible*.] State of being irreversible.

A precedent of the *irreversible*ness of oaths. *Stokous, Hist. of the B. B. S. Ch.* 2.

**IRREVERSIBLY**, *adv.* [*from irreversible*.] Without change.

The rule of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned the great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solidians have stumbled, and fallen irretrievably, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.

*Hammond on Fundamentals*.

**IRREVOCABLE**, *n. s.* [*from irrevocable*.] Impossibility of recall.

**IRREVOCABLE**, *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick.  
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,  
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine.

*Shakespeare*.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,  
Which I have past upon thee *Ship*, *As you like it*.  
That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters.

*Bacon, Essays*.

The second, both for piety renown'd  
And pious deeds, a promise shall receive  
*Irrevocable*, that his regal throne  
For ever shall endure.

*Milton, P. L.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,  
War shall the country waste and change the state.

*Dryden*.

The other victor flame a moment stood,  
Then fell, and lifeless left 't extinguish'd wood;  
For ever lost, the *irrevocable* light  
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night.

*Dryden*.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,  
And each *irrevocable* word is fate.

*Pope*.

**IRREVOCABLENESS**, *n. s.* [*from irrevocable*.] The state of being irrevocable.

*Ash*.

**IRREVOCABLY**, *adv.* [*from irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If six were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished.

*Boyle*.

**IRREVOLUBLE**, *adj.* [*Lat. irrevolubilis*.] That has no revolution.

Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity.

*Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

To **IRRIGATE**, *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

*Cockerham*.  
It hath certain glandules — which by their viscous moisture do *irrigate*, and as it were oil, the pipe; that it takes off the burinness that otherwise would be found, and adds much sweetness and pleasantness to the music.

*Smith on Old Age*, p. 142.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, does continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supply all the members.

*Ray on the Creation*.

They keep a bulky charger near their lips,  
Which with, in often interrupted sleep,  
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*  
Their dry fur'd tongues.

*A. Phillips*.

**IRRIGATE**, *v. n.* [*from irrigate*.] 1. The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*.

*Bacon*.

Fomentations, *irrigations*, — prescribed for the head.

*Barton, Anat. of Med.* p. 406. I would it may also flow in spiritual blessings; and doubt not but that, by the *irrigation* rather than inundation of this flood, they shall encrease in them.

*Harrington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 309.

2. State of being watered.

In April, and the spring time, his lordship [*lord Bacon*] would, also it rained, take his coach (open, to receive the benefit of *irrigation*, which he was wont to say, was very wholesome, because of the mire in the air.

*Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 255.

That every of us fructify in some proportion answerable to our *irrigation*.

*Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

**IRRIGUOUS**, *adj.* [*from irrigate*.] 1. Watery; watered.

The flowery lap  
Of some *irriguous* valley spread her store.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Dewy; moist. Phillips seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sopor*.

Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought  
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep;  
Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress.

*Philips*.

**IRRIGATION**, *n. s.* [*irrigation*, old French; *irrigio*, Lat.] The act of laughing at another; the act of mocking.

They are printed deeper than can be blotted out with all their artificial and forced *irrigations*.

*Beck, Eliphas*.

*Fatherly, Athene*, (1623), p. 126. By way of sarcasm and *irrigation*.

*Gregory, Doctr. of the Glor. Trin.* p. 6. Ham, by his indignant and unseasonal *irrigation*, and exposing of his father, incurs his cure.

*Woodward*.

**IRRITABILITY**, *n. s.* [*irritabilité*, Fr. from *irritable*.] State or quality of being irritable.

**IRRITABLE**, *adj.* [*irritabilis*, Lat.] 1. Easily provoked.

The wise will determine from the gravity of the case; the *irritable*, from their sensibility to oppression.

*Burke*.

2. That may be agitated.

**IRRITANT**, *adj.* [*irritans*, Lat. from *irritus*, void. See *TO IRRITATE*, to render void.] Rendering void. The same fœrenskenn term is used in Scotland.

The states elected Henry duke of Anjou for their king, with this clause *irritans*; that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no obediency.

*Hayward, Anac. to Dolman*, (1608), ch. 5.

To **IRRITATE**, *v. a.* [*irrito*, Lat.; *irriter*, Fr.] Thus we formerly had to *irritate*, following the French word so closely. See *Cotgrave*, and also *Sherwood*. Some consider the root of this word to be the Latin *ira*, anger. Morin agrees with Vossius, that it comes from the Greek *ἰσθῆς*, which has the same meaning as *irritate*; adding that the Latin *irrito* was also written in conformity to the Greek word, with only one *r*.

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The owl, speaking to the freshbreds in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, and was thought to be the more ready to *irritate* his cholerical disposition.

*Clarendon*.

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to velleitate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritate*th them.

*Bacon*.

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritate*th the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather.

*Bacon*.

By shot of clouds, or roasting war  
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,  
They furious spring.

*Thomson, Summer*.

**IRRITATE**, *part. adj.* Heightened.

When they are collected, the heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth worse.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **IRRITATE**, *v. s.* [*low Lat. irritare*, to make null, from *irritus*. See *IRRITANT*.] To render null or void.

If any thing should come to pass otherwise than it doth, yet God's foreknowledge could not be irritated by it, for then he did not know that it should come to pass as it doth.

*Ep. Bramhall, Works, p. 727.*

**IRRITATION.** *n. s.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]

1. Provocation; exasperation. *Sherwood.*
2. Stimulation; vellilation.

Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot.*

**IRRITATORY.\*** *adj.* [from *irritate*.] Stimulating.

The other perardventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour. *Hales, Rem. p. 45.*

Nothing hinders wounds from cicatrizing more than concourse of humour to the diseased part, and keeping things *irritatory* about the orifice of the wound. *Hales, Rem. p. 285.*

**IRRUPTION.** *n. s.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Latin.].

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

How doth the water rage with his inundations, irruptions, flinging down towns, cities, villages, villages, besides swamps &c.!

*Burton, Ann. Met. p. 4.*

I refrain, too suddenly,

To utter what will come at last too soon;  
Lest evil tidings, with too rude irruption,  
Misting thy aged ear, should pierce his too deep.

*Milton, S. A.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea.

*Burnet.*

A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholic blood into the heart, puts a stop to its pulsation.

*Harey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Five or six weeks before my lord's fatal irruption into the city. *Wotton, Rem. p. 180.*

The famous wall of China, built against the irruptions of the Tartars, was begun about a hundred years before the Incarnation.

*Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 189.*

Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled.

*Addison on Italy.*

**IRRUPITIVE.\*** *adj.* [*irruptus*, Lat.] Bursting forth; rushing down or in.

Conscious fears his soul affright,  
And storms of wrath and indignation dread  
Seem ready to displace irruption on his head.

*Whitchouse, Ode to Justice, (Poems, 1794.)*

**IS.** [*is*, Saxon; *es*, Celt; *is*, Teut. *ist*, Goth. *est*, Lat. *is*, Gr. See To *Is*.]

1. The third person singular of To be: I am, thou art, he is.

He that is of God, heareth God's words.

*St. John, vii. 47.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Jer. x. 5.*

My thought, whose murmur yet is but fantastical,  
Shakes to my single state of man, that function  
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by *is*.

There's some among you have beheld me fight  
ing. *Shakespeare.*

**ISAGOICAL.\*** *adj.* [Gr. *isagōgikos*, *isē*, into, and *agōgē*, to lead.] Introductory; belonging to an introduction.

I will make further relation

Of this isagogical collation. *Shelton, Poems, p. 169.*

Scaliger was bold to call him *Meredos*; but he repented of it in his censorious imagination.

*Gregory, Posthum. (1650.) p. 247.*

**ISCHIA.** *DICK.* *adj.* [*ischia*, *ischia*, *ischia*, *ischia*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischia*-*adick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatia.

**ISCHURY.** *n. s.* [*ischuria*, *ischuria* and *ischuria*, urine; *ischuria*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

**ISCHURETICK.** *n. s.* [*ischureticque*, French, from *ischuria*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

**ISM.** [*is*, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Sweedish*; *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *foolish*, *foolish*; *man*, *manish*; *rogue*, *roguish*.

**ISCLE.** *n. s.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ice*; *is*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?

— The moon of Rome; cluete as the *icicle*

That's curlied by the frost from purest snow

Hanging on Dian's Temple. *Shakespeare.*

The frosts and snows lay tender body upon

These are not limbs for *icicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

**ISINGLASS.** *n. s.* [from *ice*, or *is*, and *glass*; *ichthyocolla*, Lat.]

*Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe.

From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an increasing diet, as all viscid broths, lardens, ivory, and serous glass.

*Flyger.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by addition, as *isinglass*.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**ISINGLASS Stone.** *n. s.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Moscow, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

**ISLAND.** *n. s.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *calend*, Erse. It is pronounced

*iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. — And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Within a long recess there lies a bay,

An *island* about it from the rolling sea,

And forms a port. *Dryden.*

*Island* of bliss! amid the subject seas.

*Thomson.*

**ISLANDER.** *n. s.* [from *island*. Pronounced *lander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men.

*Camden.*

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*

By you invited, do attend your presence.

*Shakespeare.*

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unobtainable; those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse, with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A race of rugged mariners are there,

Unpolish'd men, and boisterous on their seas;

The native *islanders* abuse their care,

And hateful be that breathes a foreign air.

*Pope, Odys.*

**ISLANDY.\*** *n. s.* [from *island*.] Full of, or belonging to, islands. Not now in use. *Culgrave, and Sherwood.*

**ISLE.** *n. s.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke

In the next royal of this famous *isle*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The dreadful fight

Between a nation and two whales I write:

Sea-*islands* with gore I sing, *islands* no tale,

And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*.

*Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *alée*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or public building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,  
Long sounding stile and intermingled graves,  
Black Melancholy *isles*.

*Pope.*

**ISLET.\*** *n. s.* [*islette*, French, from *isle*; so the old Fr. *insullette*, from *insula*] A little island.

They agreed to convey themselves and their substance into the uttermost bow of the Adriatic gulf, and there possessed certain desolate *islets*, by tradition, about seventy in number.

*Wotton, Rem. p. 251.*

**ISOLATED.\*** *adj.* [*isolé*, French. At first a term of architecture; for *standing by itself*. "The affected, frenchified, and unnecessary word *isolated* is not English, and we trust never will be." British Critic, Oct. 1800. The writer of the preceding remark had forgotten, or knew not, that the word had been then in use nearly half a century. Lord Chesterfield somewhere uses it. It will be sufficient, in proof of my assertion, to cite bishop Warburton; but I fully agree with the writer in considering it

as a most affected word.] Detached; separate.

Short, isolated sentences were the mode in which ancient writers delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct.

Warburton, *Doctrine of Grace*, Pref.

ISOCHRONAL.† *adj.* [isochronē, Gr. *iso*, equal, and *chronos*, time, Gr.] Having equal times.

The isochronal velocities describing the particles of MN. *Ph. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 41.

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *adj.* [isōpērē, *isō*, equal, and *pērē*, time, Gr.] Having equal times. In geometry, isoperimetrical figures are such as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris*.

ISOCELES. *n. s.* [isocelē, Fr. or equiangular triangle.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.

ISSUABLE.† *adj.* [issuē, in law.] So as to bring to issue, or decision.

If a prisoner shall stand as contumacious in contempt, and shall not put in an *issuable* plea, guilty or not guilty of the charge given against him, whereby he may come to a fair trial; that, as by an implicit confession, may be taken "pro confesso."

Nor, of the *Trial of C. Ch. I. Jan. 25, 1618*, p. 4.

Hilary and Trinity terms, from the making up of the issues thereto, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackstone*.

ISSUE. *n. s.* [issue, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death.

*Ps. lxxvii. 30.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a movable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an issue out of this difficulty. *Dugby on Bodies*.

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to justice; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been if that issue of wealth had been stopped? *Singh*.

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,

But to fire issues. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.

If I were ever fearful

To do a thing, where I the issue doubted,

Whereof the execution did cry out

Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear

Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tole*.

But let the issue correspondent prove

To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Falstaff*.

If things were cast upon this issue, that God

would never prevent sin till man deserved it, the

best would sin, and sin for ever. *South*.

The wisest sayings and sentences will be

found the issues of chance, and nothing else but

so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South*.

Our present condition is better for us to the

issue, than that uninterrupted health and security

that the Altheist desires. *Hewitt*.

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argulus alive, under

presence of having him publicly executed after

these wars, of which they hope for a soon and

prosperous issue. *Sidney*.

What issue of my love remains for me!

How wild a passion works within my breast!

With what prodigious flames am I possess'd!

*Dryden*.

Hotter, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an

issue, loses his hero asleep, and this solves the

difficulty. *Brown*.

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech

To greater issues, nor to larger reach,

Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his issue. *Wicman*.

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an issue of blood. *St. Matt. ix. 30.*

8. Progeny; offspring.

Of nation miserable! By chance the truest issue of thy throne,

By his own jurisdiction stands accus'd.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Nor where Abassia kings their issue guard,

Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd

This parallel, under the Æthiopi line

By Nilus' head. *Milton, P. L.*

This peaceful prince, as Heaven decreed,

Was bless'd with no male issue to succeed.

*Dryden, Æn.*

The frequent productions of monsters, in all

the species of animals, and strange issues of human

birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to

consist with this hypothesis. *Locke*.

9. [In law.] Issue hath divers applications

in the common law: sometimes used

for the children begotten between a

man and his wife; sometimes for profits

growing from an amercement, fine, or

experiences of suit; sometime for profits

of lands or tenements; sometime for

that point of matter depending in suit,

whereupon the parties join and put

their cause to the trial of the jury.

Issue is either general or special: ge-

neral issue seemeth to be that whereby

it is referred to the jury to bring in

their verdict, whether the defendant

have done any such thing as the plaintiff

layeth to his charge. The special issue

then must be that, where special matter

being alleged by the defendant for his

defence, both the parties join thereupon

and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it

be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury,

if it be *questio facti*. *Comell*.

To ISSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issere*,

Fr. *issire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters issued out under the threshold

of the house. *Ezek. xlv. 1.*

From the uttermost end of the head branches

there issueth out a gummy juice. *Rodriguez, Hist.*

Waters issu'd from a cave. *Milton, P. L.*

Ere Pallus issu'd from the thunderer's head,

Dulcinea o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope*.

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door

with pistols, that none should issue out, otherwise

you might slip away. *Shakespeare*.

To see that none these issue forth a spy.

*Milton, P. L.*

Haste, arm your Ardennes, issue to the plain;

With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train.

*Dryden*.

At length there issu'd, from the grove behind,

A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden*.

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;

Straight issue through the sides assembling

swarms. *Dryden*.

Full for the port the Ithacians stand,

And furl their sails, and issue on the land.

*Pope, Odyssey*.

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall issue from thee, which

thou shalt beget, shall they take away.

*2 Kings, ix. 18.*

4. To be produced by any fund.

These salaries issued out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood.

*Agdife, Pavegen*.

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes, made with a belly towards the lower end,

and then issuing into a straight conical again.

*Becon*.

To ISSUE. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to

digest the parts or to issue the reins.

*Becon, Nat. Hist.*

The commissioners should issue money out to

no other use. *Temple*.

2. To send out judicially or authori-

tatively. This is the more frequent

sense. It is commonly followed by a

participle, out or forth.

If the council issued out any order against them,

or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair

to their houses, some nobleman published a pro-

testation. *Clarendon*.

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,

A mansion place for a mourning god:

Here he gives audience, issuing out decrees

To rulers, his dependent deities. *Dryden*.

In vain the master issues out commands,

In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;

The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden*.

They constantly wad in court to make a due

return of what they have done, and to receive

such other commands as the judge shall issue

forth. *Agdife, Pavegen*.

ISSUED.† *part. adj.* [from *issue*.] De-

scended.

His only heir

And princess: so worse issued. *Shaks. Temp.*

ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Having no

offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to

Hugh's portion, as dying issueless. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall*.

I have done six

For which the Heaven, taking angry note,

Have left me issueless. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tole*.

ISSUING.† *n. s.* [from *issue*.] The act of

passing or going out.

By some others affected, and interpreted, as

issuings forth, or sallies of soul.

*Willecke, Mann. of the Engl. p. 360.*

ISTHMUS. *n. s.* [isthmus, Lat.] A neck

of land joining the peninsula to the con-

tinent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock,

which joyneth by an isthmus to the land, and is

impreguably fortified. *Sandy, Travels*.

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to

that isthmus between the Euxine and the Caspian

seas. *Brevinsword on Languages*.

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!

Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise

Up betwixt two eternities,

Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;

But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets

again. *Colop*.

Our church of England stands as Corinth

between two seas, and there are some busy in

cutting the isthmus, to let in both at once upon it.

*Sitting fleet*.

Cleanness thinking it more advisable to fortify,

not the isthmus, but the mountains, put his design

in execution. *Creek*.

Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,

A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope*.

IT.† *pronoun*. [het, hit, Saxon; hit, Danish; het, Dutch; hit, Iceland; ita, Gothick. It is supposed by Mr.

H. Tooke to be the past participle of



the Goth. *haitan*, Sax. *hætan*, to name, and so equivalent to the said. But this etymon is doubted by Dr. Jamieson, on this solid ground, "that the analogy is lost, as to the supposed participle, when the *participle* are compared. For it is hit, hȳr, in Sax. is in the M. Goth. *ita*."] *Dr. Jamieson*.

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. For *it*, our ancestors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun; and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the Accidence, a noun adjective is that which cannot stand by himself; but requireth another word to be joined with him to shew his signification.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself. *Sp. Bramhall against Hobbes*.

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low? *Conley*.

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing it is, Thou who master art of it. *Cowley*.

His son, it may be, dreads no harm; But kindly wails his father's coming home.

The time will come, it will, when you shall know *Platman*.

The rage of love. *Dryden*.

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear? Imagine that which you would most desire; And that which I would speak, is it or more? *Dryden*.

A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in its conclusion? *Lectio*.

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric began to melt. *Adisson, Freochlorer*.

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from the intelligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of choice. *Bentley*.

2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

How is it with our general? *Even so*.

As with a man by his own aims impoison'd, And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

3. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pass, That tractable obedience is a slave

To that incensed will. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.* The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful impuption of pleasure. *Swift*.

4. *It* is sometimes expressed by *'t*.

He rallied, and again fell to 't; For catching foe by never foot, He lifted with such might and strength, As would have bur'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras*.

5. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. Mr. Malone notices, with me, a very early example of this usage in the Comedy of Fair Em, written about 1590, which one is led to suppose had caught the eye of Pope. See the last of the examples in the present section.

Let mistress Nice go *seint it*, where she list, And coyly quaint it with dissembling face. *Fair Em*.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh*.

The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden*.

I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Lectio*.

The mole courses it not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Adisson, Spect.*

Whether the charmer sinner it, or wain it, It folly grows romantic. I must paint it. *Pope*.

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or mildly to persons.

Let us after him, Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome: It is a peerless kinsman. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Do, child, go to it grandam, child; Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will Give up him. *Shakespeare, St. John*.

7. *It* is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by? — 'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word. *Macduff* is fled to England. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

City, 'Tis that made thy widows. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope*.

- ITALIAN.\* *n. s.*

1. A native of Italy.

As much is more apt to make proselytes than melancholy, it is observed that the *Italians* have many of them for these late years given very far into the modes and freedoms of the French. *Adisson, Remarks on Italy*.

2. The Italian language.

Speak *Italian*, right or wrong, to every body; and if you do but laugh at yourself first for your bad *Italian*, nobody else will laugh at you for it. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

- ITAL'IAN.\* *adj.* Relating to the manners, customs, language, or persons of Italy.

The Italian proverb says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Adisson on Italy*.

- TO ITAL'IANATE.\* *v. a.* [from *Italian*.]

To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion.

Another chops in with English *italicized*, and applies the Italian phrase to our English speaking. *Wilmot, Art of Rhetorick*, (1558), B. 5.

Our Englishmen *italicized* have more in reverence the Triumphs of Petrarche than the Genesis of *Moyse*. *Archam, Schoolmaster*, (1589).

Our *italicized* munitbanks seek to salve it. *Denn King, Sermon*, 5. Nov. 1608, p. 31.

- TO ITAL'IANIZE.\* *v. n.* [Italianizing, Fr.]

To speak Italian; to play the Italian.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood*.

- TO ITAL'ICISE.\* *v. a.* [from *Italic*.]

To distinguish a word by printing it in the Italic character. See *ITALICK*.

In p. 17. of his pamphlet the doctor has printed, but not *italicized*, another inaccuracy.

*Dr. Parr on Dr. Combe's Statement*, p. 78.

- ITAL'ICK.\* *adj.* Denoting a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish a particular word or sentence; as each word, illustrated in the examples given in this Dictionary, is printed. It is common also to say, substantively, the passage is printed in *Italicks*.

ITCH. *n. s.* [*gitch*, Saxona.]

1. A cutaneous disease, extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Lord and Liberty Creep in the minds and narrows of our youths, That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive, And drown themselves in riot, *itch*, blains. *Shakespeare, Timon*.

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the itch, whereof thou canst not be healed. *Deut. xlvii. 27*.

As if divinity had catch'd The itch, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras*.

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain itch of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Entrance*.

He had still pedgure in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king. *Dryden*.

From servants' company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways. *Lectio*.

At half mankind when generous Manly naves, All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves: When universal human Umbrs pass, All see 'tis vice, and itch of vulgar praise. *Pope*.

TO ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome itching of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wilmot, Surgery*.

My right eye itches; some good luck is near; Perhaps my Amartylls may appear. *Dryden*.

2. To long; to have continual desire.

This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. — Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. *Shakespeare*.

Camiut, you yourself Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm, To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

The itching cure, being an epidemic disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decoy of Ch. Forty*.

All such have still an itching to deride, And find fault to be upon the laughing side. *Pope*.

ITCH'Y. *adj.* [from *itch*.]

1. Infected with the itch.

This man, that is alone a king in his desire, By no proud ignorant lord is barely overrid'd, Nor his false praise affects, who, grossly being given claw'd, Stands like an itchy mayle. *Dryden, Polyd.* S. 15.

2. Having a constant teasing desire.

The hypocritical druskard, and knight-scouting thief, The itchy lecturer, and self-tickling poet. *Dennis, Poems*, p. 218.

ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. s.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to pursue him by stone. *Shakespeare*.

2. A hint; an innuendo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one item more of wine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none.

**To ITERM.\* v. a.** [from the noun.] To make a memorandum of.

*Abg.* I have always taken your part before my lady.

*Fel.* You have so, and I have *iterm'd* it in my memory.

**ITERABLE.\* adj.** [from *To iterate.*] Capable of being repeated.

Others may wonder how the curiosity of elder times, having this opportunity of his [Apollo's] answers, omitted natural questions; or how the old magicians discovered no more philosophy; and, if they had the assistance of spirits, could rest content with the bare assertions of things without the knowledge of their causes; whereby they had made their acts *iterable* by sober hands, and a standing part of philosophy.

*See P. Bacon, Miscell.* p. 178. Which being as often *iterable* as there be place of Scripture explicable, or mistakeable by the enthusiasts, these subtractions and additions may also be infinite.

**ITERANT.\* adj.** [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being further off, they make an *iterant* echo.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**To ITERATE. v. a.** [*itero*, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We come to make the psalms especially familiar unto all; this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we insure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture be doth.

*Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereas the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest.

*Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estate, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility.

*Bacon, Hist. XVII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds: the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound returns immediately upon the original, and so *iterates* it, not but amplifies it.

*Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Asbes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decantations.

*Brown.*

Adam took no thought, Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate* Her former trespass fear'd; the more to soothe Him with her lov'd society.

*Milton, P. L.*

**ITERATION. n. s.** [*iteration*, Fr.; *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth sh'd with *iteration*

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shaksp.*

— My husband!

— My husband!

— What needs this *iteration*, woman?

I say, thy husband.

*Shakspere, Othello.*

*Iterations* are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to *iterate* often the case of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech.

*Bacon, Ess.*

In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is further inspired by the frequent *iteration* and repetition.

*Housman.*

**ITERATIVE.\* adj.** [*iterativus*, French; from *iterate*.] Repeating; redoubling.

*Cotgrave.*

**ITERANT.\* adj.** [*iterant*, Fr.]

1. Travelling.

He [Edgar] usually rode the circuit as a judge *iterant* through all his provinces.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.*

2. Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *iterant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares.

*Adison, Spect.*

**ITERARY.\* n. s.** [*itinerare*, French; *itinerarius*, Latin.] A book of travels.

*Huloet.*

Of what importance Julius Cæsar, Antonine, and the other emperors held these descriptions, in manifest by their very own *itineraries* yet to be seen.

*Gregory, Potham.* p. 359.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom.

*Adison on Italy.*

**ITERARY.\* adj.** [*itinerare*, French; *itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Four mouths I allow for *itinerary* removals.

*Hovell, Abstract.* For. Trans. p. 174.

This *itinerary* preaching.

*Milton.* Means to remove *Hivings* out of the Church.

**To ITERATE.\* v. n.** [*itineror*, *itineratus*, Lat.] To journey.

*Cockram.*

**ITER'LF. pronoun.** [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame

His poster'd self to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

Itself for being there? *Shakspere, Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor.

*Locke.*

**JUB.\* n. s.** [our old word for jug, apparently.] A bottle; a vessel. Not now in use.

*Cockram, and Bullock.*

With him he brought a *jug* of Malvoe,

And eke another full of fine Verage.

*Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

**JUBILANT.\* adj.** [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*.

*Spenser, P. L.*

The tone of sorrow is mournful and plaintive; the notes of joy, exulting and *jubilant*.

*Dr. Horne, Occas. Sermon.* p. 268.

**JUBILATION.\* n. s.** [*jubilatio*, French; *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

Sounding the trumpet of a thankful *jubilatio*.

*Dr. Hall, Works.* ii. 257.

Well therefore may we, the whole world, in consideration of our being under so good a government, be excited to joy and *jubilatio* with the Psalmist.

*Brown, ii. 11.*

Praise and thanksgiving, *jubilations*, and balladings, — are yet as pleasing a work to God as any other.

*South, Sermon.* iii. 425.

**JUBILEE. n. s.** [*jubilæ*, Fr.; *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels uttering joy, heaven rung  
With *jubiles*, and loud harmonies fill'd  
The eternal regions.

*Milton, P. L.*

Joy was their masculine and a severe thing,  
The recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the  
jubile of reason.

*South.*

The town was all a *jubilæ* of feasts.

*Dryden.*

**JUCUNDITY. n. s.** [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves — will have activity enough to excite the earliest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed temper.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**JUDICIAL.\* adj.** [from *Judah*.] Jewish; belonging to Jews.

Pride of every kind, and in every shape, exalting itself whether in judicial pharisaism, or gentile philosophy, against the knowledge of God, shall be made low, and subdu'd to the obedience of Christ.

*By. Horne, Convid.* on St. John the Bapt. § 4.

Of the Pharisees on Isaiah nothing very favourable can be said. Sublime and solemn praise gains little by a change to blank verse; and the paraphrast has devalued his original, by admitting images not Asiatic, at least not *Judaical*.

*Johnson, Life of Fenton.*

**JUDICALLY.\* adv.** [*judicialiter*.] After the Jewish manner.

Celebrating their *Exodus* *judicially*.

*Milton, Of Prelat. Episcopacy.*

**JU'DAISM.\* n. s.** [from *Judah*.] The religion of the Jews.

Nicholas Lira — was born at Lira in Brabant, from whence he had his name, and where he was converted from *Judaism* to Christianity.

*By. Cassin, Canon of Script.* p. 176.

For ought I see, though the Monarchical part of *Judaism* be abolished amongst Christians, the Philosophical part of it never will.

*South, Sermon.* ii. 391.

The alcoran is but a system of the old Arabianism, ill digested and worse put together, with a mixture of some Heathenism and *Judaism*.

*Leahy, Truth of Christianity Demonstr.*

**JUDAS Tree. n. s.** [*siliquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.

*Judas tree* yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**To JU'DAIZE. v. n.** [*judaizer*, Fr.; *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all.

*Scotsay.*

**JU'DAIZER.\* n. s.** [from *To judaize*.] One who conforms to the manners or rites of the Jews.

The *judaizers* maintained their opinions in a direct opposition to the authority that was lodged with the apostles.

*Dr. Burnet, Hist. Sermon.* (1703), p. 34.

**JU'DDOCK.\* n. s.** A small snipe, so called in some places; what by others is termed the jack snipe.

*JUDGE. n. s.* [*juge*, Fr.; *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?

*Gen.* xviii. 25.

A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows is God in his holy habitation.

*Ps.* x. 18.

Thou art judge.

Of all things made, and judgest only right.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that bogg'd it.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
A single voice; and that not past me, but  
By learned approbation of the judges.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
How darest thou pride,  
As in a listed field, to fight thy cause,  
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,  
As knightly rite require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to initiate nature in every circumstance dully; it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign guide of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will sit, *judge himself.* *Shelton.*

A perfect judge will read each piece of wit,  
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To JUDGE, v. n. [*judge, Fr.; judico, Lat.*]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; — the lord judge between thee and me. *Gre. xvi. 5.*

Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron. xix. 6.*

2. To form or give an opinion.

Bestrew me, but I lose her heartily;  
For she is wise, if I can judge aright. *Shakespeare.*

Authors to themselves,  
Both what they judge and what they choose. *Milton, P. L.*

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, or embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to judge of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

How dost God know? Can he judge through the dark cloud? *Jeb. xxi. 13.*

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor. xi. 13.*

How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's judging. *Addison.*

To JUDGE, v. a.

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chace shall judge the strife. *Milton, P. L.*

Then thou, whom form of laws  
Coudenn'd to die, when traitors judge'd thy cause. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a sense seldom found but in the Scriptures.

He shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Ps. xxi. 5.*

Judge not, that ye be not judged. *St. Mat. vii. 1.*

Let no man judge you in meat or drink. *Col. ii. 16.*

JUDGEMENT, n. s. [*judgement, French;* "Sometimes it [the letter *e*] has no other effect than that of softening a preceding *g* as *lodje, judge, JUDGEMENT.*" *Lowth, English Grammar.*]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O judgement! thou art dead to bristling beasts,  
And men have lost their reason. *Shaks. Jud. Cens.*  
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is judgement, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true

or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs.

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgement.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;  
For judgement only doth belong to thee. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave judgement upon him. *2 Kings, xiv. 6.*

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed  
In majesty severe,  
And sit in judgement on my soul,  
O how shall I appear? *Addison, Spect.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgement is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanville, Scyria.*  
We shall make a certain judgement what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet, Theory.*

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgement of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

Judgement, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man; and the rupture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*

'Tis with our judgements as our watches, none Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I see men's judgements are  
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward  
Draw the inward quality after them,  
To suffer all alike. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

When she did think my master lord's her  
She, in my judgement, was as fair as you. *Shaks.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear His knell rung out, his judgement, he was stir'd  
With agony. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgement against him. *Acts, xxi. 15.*

On Adam last this judgement be pronounced.  
*Milton, P. L.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The judgement was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom. v. 16.*

The precepts, promise, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in judgement against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime.

This judgement of the heavens that makes us tremble,  
Touches us not with pity. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgements; it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison, Spect.*

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgement seat. *Acts, xviii. 12.*

Mingles true judgement, and bestraws the state  
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

In judgements between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what his own.

A hold and wise petitioner goes strait to the throne and judgement seat of the monarch. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

11. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut. vii. 12.*

12. The last doom.

The dreadful judgement day  
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

JUDGMENT, n. s. [*from judge.*] One who forms judgement; or passes sentence.

A judge of thoughts and intents of the heart. *Bible, on the Revel. P. 1. (1550), B. 5. b.*

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judges of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill judges of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JUDGESHIP, n. s. [*from judge.*] Office or dignity of a judge.

To pass over the pope's universal pastorship, and judgship in controversy. *Barnes on the Pope's Supremacy.*

JUDICATIVE, adj. [*judico, Lat.*] Having power to judge.

The former is but an act of the judicative faculty. *Hummond, Works, i. 492.*

They address as well to their reasons, make solemn appeals to their judicative faculties. *Lively, Oracle, &c. p. 76.*

JUDICIARY, n. s. [*judico, Lat.*]

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of justice.

Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JUDICIARY, adj. Distributing justice; judicially pronouncing.

The Son of man is that constantly represented as making the great decorative separation, and the last judiciary distinction between man and man. *Peardon on the Creed, Art. 7.*

Hence their vain distinctions of druidical shrines, trophies of royal inauguration, triumphal piles, vespulchres, and judicatory tribunals. *Warren, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 61.*

JUDICATURE, n. s. [*judicature, Fr.; judico, Lat.*]

1. Power of distributing justice.

The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour. *Beacon, Act. to Villiers.*

If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.

In judicatories to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDICIAL, adj. [*judicelle, old Fr. La-combe; judicium, Lat.*]

Practised in the distribution of publick justice.

What government can be without judicial proceedings? and what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those who will cause a judicial harden. *South.*

JUDICIALLY, adv. [*from judicial.*] In the forms of legal justice.

It will behave us to think that we see God will looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgement which he intends hereafter judiciously to declare. *Green.*

JUDICIARY, adj. [*judiciare, Fr.; judicarius, Lat.*] Passing judgement upon any thing.

The consideration of his judiciary astrology.  
*Hakewell on Providence*, p. 161.  
 Regular and judiciary power.

*Parsons on the Creed*, Art. 6.  
 Before weight be laid upon judiciary astrology, the influence of constellations ought to be made out.  
*Dryde*.

JUDICIOUS, *adj.* [judicieux, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skillful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,  
 His noble, wise, judicious, and best known  
 The fits o' th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*  
 Love hath his seat  
 In reason, and is judicious. *Milton, P. L.*  
 To each savour meaning we apply  
 And palate call judicious. *Milton, P. L.*  
 We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages  
 for those discoveries they have left behind them.  
*Locke*.

JUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from judicious.] Skillfully; wisely; with just determination.  
 So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,  
 That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden*  
 Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime  
 genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence.  
*Dryden*.

JUDICIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [from judicious.] State or quality of being judicious.

JUG, *n. s.* [jugg, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'll rail upon the bottom of the house,  
 Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd quart.  
*Shakespeare*.

He fetch'd 'em drink,  
 Fill'd a large jug up to the brim. *Swift*.

To JUG, *v. a.* [perhaps from the noun, or from the sound.] To emit, or pour forth a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds.

She [the nightingale] will jug it forth but cheerfully and sweetly too.  
*Parthenius Socrus*, (1633), p. 140.

To JUG, *v. a.* To call or bring together by a particular sound.

Some have taken, in these times, by a mutual call of one another to jug themselves, like partridges, into small coveys.  
*Rp. Camden, Itinerary*, (1653), p. 392.

To JUGGLE, *v. n.* [jougler, or jongler, Fr.; joculari, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests.  
*Dicly on Bodice*.

2. To practice artifice or imposture.

Be these juggling funds no more believ'd,  
 That palter with us in a double sense.  
*Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

They ne'er or forewarn themselves, nor liad;  
 Diadad'd to stay for friends' consents;  
 Nor jugg'd to avoid settlements. *Hudibras*.

To JUGGLE, *v. a.* To effect by artifice or trick; to deceive.

It's possible the spells of France should juggle  
 Men into such strange mockeries?  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

There was a worse paid in the straw than in there  
 discovered, that juggled the paper into the king's hand.  
*Hosier's Life of Alp. Williams*, (1695), p. 195.

JUGGLE, *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians,  
 and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience.  
*Tillotson*.

JUGGLER, *n. s.* [from juggle.]

1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They say this town is full of cozenage,  
 As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,  
 Drag-working sorcerers that change the mind,  
 Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,  
 And many such like liberties of Julius. *Shakespeare*.  
 I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
 Aristatus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Cæsar, and a notable juggler.

*Smollett, Travels*.  
 Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, do daily delude them.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
 The juggler which another's slight can show,  
 But teaches how the world his own may know.

*Garth*.  
 One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand; but let him grip it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles.

*Addison, Miscellaneous*.  
 What magick makes our money rise,  
 When dropt into the southern main;  
 Or do these jugglers cheat our eyes? *Swift*.

2. A cheat; a tricky fellow.

O me, you juggler, oh, you canker blossom,  
 You thief of love; what have you done by night,  
 And stolen my love's heart from him? *Shakespeare*.

*I sing no harm*  
 To officer, juggler, or justice of peace. *Donne*.

JUGGLING, *n. s.* [from juggle.] Deception; imposture.

All superations being in effect but jugglings.  
*Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 89.

JUGGLINGLY, *adv.* [from juggle.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, *adj.* [jugulum, Lat.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck.  
*Wiseman, Surgery*.

JUICE, *n. s.* [jus, Fr.; juyt, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—To this may be added the Icelandic *juck*, juice; and the Lat. *succus*; and particularly the Celt. *jus*. This old English word is sometimes written *jus* or *jute*; and is pronounced *juice* in some parts.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance; for a juice includes both substance and liquid.  
*Watts, Logic*.  
 Of herbs of all the best juice. *Gower, Conf. Am.*  
 Thy baths shall be the juice of July-flowers.  
*B. Jonson, Fest.*

Unnumber'd fruits,  
 A friendly juice to cool thine's rage contain.  
*Thomson*.

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice is language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense genuine, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone.  
*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

An animal whose juices are wounded can never be nourished; unground juices can never repair the fluids.  
*Aristot.*

To JUICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To moisten.

Some gallants perchance count all conquests dry meat which are not juiced with blood.  
*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 164.

JU'CELESS, *adj.* [from juice.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

My joyous corps shall yield up banish'd breath.  
*True, Hist. of Rom. and Julius*, (1682).

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a juicy green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass.

*More against Atheism*.  
 When Boreas' spirit blusters sore,  
 Beware th' inclement bear's; now let thy hearth,  
 Crackle with juicyest boughs. *Philips*.

JU'ICINESS, *n. s.* [from juice.] Plenty of juice; succulence. *Sherwood*.

JU'ICY, *adj.* [from juice.] Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and juicy substance.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Each plant and juicyest gourd will pluck.  
*Milton, P. L.*

The musk's surprising worth! that, in its youth,  
 Its tender nosegay, loads the spreading boughs  
 With large and juicy offspring. *Philips*.

JUIZE, *n. s.* [Jow Lat. *juisium*, a word occurring in old charters; from *juic*.] Judgement; justice. Obsolete.

See the vengeance of his juize.  
*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.*

JU'JUBA, *n. s.* [zyzphor, Lat.] A plant JU'JUBA, whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Müller*.

Beld, kumel, i. e. civitas vel regio zyzphorum; a city in Africa, so called, as Leo Africanus doth testify, of the abundance of jujubes which do grow there about.

*Beland's Arabian Traveller*, (1615), p. 90.

With her the jujube tree, a milder plant,  
 Which (though offensive thorns she does not want)  
 In peace and mirth alone does pleasure make;  
 Her flow'r is at fests the genial gardens takes;  
 Her wood the vine, that keeps the guests awake.  
*Tate's Conyey*.

To JUKE, *v. n.* [jucker, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Auk, Sa. Goth. avium more reclinare. Serenius.]

1. To perch upon any thing, as birds.

2. Juking, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money; the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went juking and teasing of his head.  
*L'Estrange*.

JU'LAP, *n. s.* [a word of Arabic origin; *julapum*, low Lat.; *julep*, Fr.]

Julep is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy*.

Behold this cordial julep here,  
 That flames and dances in his crystal bowls  
 With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt.

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorifics and cordials expel the venom, and contemporize the best and acrimony by juleps and emulsions.  
*Wierman, Surgery*.

JU'LIAN, *adj.* Denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among us in England till 1752; when the Gregorian was adopted. See GREGORIAN.

The flood came upon the earth anno 1656 of the creation, and 2490 of the Jewish period.

*JULUS. n. s.* [*Julus*, Gr.] Among botanists, the *ulus* denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller*.

*JULY. n. s.* [*Julius*, Lat.; *juillet*, Fr.] We now usually pronounce the word with the accent on the last syllable; but formerly it was on the first as Dr. Johnson has placed it. The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Caesar*; the seventh month from January.

Then came hot July boiling like to fire,

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bonom sun-burnt. *Poetsom*.

*JULY-FLOWER. n. s.* What is commonly called the gillyflower. See *GILLY-FLOWER*.

Thy baths shall be the juice of *July-flowers*, Spirit of roses, and of violets. *B. Jonson, Fas.*

*JUMMART. n. s.* [*Jumart*, Fr.] Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent.

*Locke*.

To *JUMBLE. v. a.* [In Chaucer, *jombre*, from *comber*, Fr. Skinner.] To mix violently and confusedly together. Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed.

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of Scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy Scripture. *Locke*.

Writing is but just like dice, And lucky chance make people wise; And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them, Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior*.

It is not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-fortuned and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter? *Bentley*.

How tragically and comedy embrace, How fierce and quiet got a *jumbled* race. *Duncanson*.

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concurrence of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift*.

To *JUMBLE. v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift*.

*JUMBLE. n. s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been congealed from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville*.

What *jumble* here is made of eclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift*.

*JUMBLEMENT. n. s.* [from *jumble*.] Confused mixture.

Shall we think this noble frame was never made; or that it was made by a casual *jumblement* of atoms? *Hancock*, in *Dryden's Lect. Sermons*, li. 210.

*JUMBLER. n. s.* [from *jumble*.] One who mixes things together confusedly and disorderly. *Sherwood*.

*JUMENT. n. s.* [*jument*, Fr.; *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.

They did as much excel men in dignity, as we do *juments*. *Barton, Anal. of Met.* p. 42. *Juments*, as horses, oxen, and mules, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To *JUMP. v. n.* [*jumpen*, Teut.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakespeare, Winter Tule*. The herd come *jumping* by me, And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on, And take one for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden*.

So have I seen from Severn's brink A flock of geese jump down together, Swim where the bird of Jove would sink, And swimming never wet a feather. Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office. *Swift, Gulliver's Trav.*

2. To leap suddenly.

One *Ferignus* jumped into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to show the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Coffier*. We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*.

3. To jolt.

The noise ——— of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nah. lii. 2.*

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance Of time, fortune, do coherer and *jump*. That I am *Viola*. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night*. In some sort it *jumps* with my humour.

But though they *jump* not on a just account, Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits, And rank me with the barbarous nations. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewell*.

Never did trusty squire with knight, Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right; Their arms and equippage did fit, As well as virtue, parts, and wit. *Huddins*.

This shows how perfectly the rump And commonwealth in nature *jump*; For as a fly that goes to bed, Reins with his tail above his head; So in this mixed state of ours, The rabble are the supreme powers. *Huddins*.

Good wit *jump*, and mine the number of the two. *Mere*. Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine! *Dryden*.

I am happier for finding our judgements *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift*.

To *JUMP. v. a.* To venture on incon siderately; to risk; to hazard.

Here upon this bank and shoal of time, — We'll *jump* the life to come. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*. You that will be less fearful than discreet; ——— that prefer

A noble life before a long, and wish To *jump* a body with a dangerous phizick That's sure of death without it. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

*JUMP. adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting jump that indivisible point or centre wherein all things consist; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker*.

But since to *jump* upon this bloody question, You from the Polish wars, and you from England.

Are here arriv'd. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*. Myself the while to draw the Moor apart, And bring him *jump*, when he may Casio find Soliciting his wife. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

*JUMP. n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke*.

2. A chance; a hazard.

The precept of this scroll: — our fortune lies Upon this *jump*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.* It [elaborate] putteth the patient to a *jump*, or great hazard. *Hildred, Transl. of Pliny's Nat. Hist.* B. 25. ch. 5.

3. [*Jepe*, French] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or lumber stays worn by sickly ladies; a short coat. In Lancashire, a *jump* is a coat. See *Jirpo*. The Scotch *jump* is looked upon as the more military fashion.

*Jepe*, Taylor, *Artif. Handson*, p. 119. Even the bodice of the beggars, without his blue *jump* and silver-laced ruff, loses reputation among the boys and vagabonds. *Gayton on D. Quir.* p. 252.

The weeping canook scar'd into a *jump*, A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleveland*.

*JUMPER. n. s.* [from *jump*.] One that jumps or leaps. *Sherwood*.

The popes are pleased to juggle, as the fellow used to do, who bragged how far he could jump at Rhodes, where he knew no man had seen him. There only my *jumper* can work wonders. *Brewster, Saint and Son.* at *Endley* (1674.) p. 269.

*JUNCATE. n. s.* [*giuncata*, Italian; *juncate*, French; which Cotgrave renders "spoon-meat and of cream, rose-water, and sugar;" and *juncade*, following it, "fresh cheese made of milk that's curdled without any runnet, and served in a frail of green rushes," i. e. the Fr. *jonc*. Here is our cheesecake, and the origin of the word.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

When lads and lasses merry be With possets and with *juncates* fine; Unworse of all the company, I set their cakes and sip their wine. *Old Song of R. Goodfellow, Percy's Rel. A. Poetry*.

With stories told of many a feat, How fair Maids the *juncates* eat. *Milton, L'Al.*

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly banquet pure ivory, All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain The greatest prince. *Spenser*. It may indeed for a few days feed us with some painted *juncates*, and afterwards send us empty away. *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools*, (1643.) p. 55.

3. A fictive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junctet* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See *JUNKET*.

*JUNCOUS. adj.* [*juncous*, Lat.] Full of burlesques.

*JUNCTION. n. s.* [*junction*, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison*.

*JUNCTURE. n. s.* [*junction*, Lat.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodian, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely little, may escape unobserved at the juncture of the dissolatory vessels, though never so carefully luted.

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those girdling junctures.

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or junctures, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional complacency and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy officers to be performed with me.

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that juncture of time, they bid fare-well to all the pleasures of this life.

When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary junctures, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid aside.

- JUNE. *n. s.* [*juin*, Fr. *junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green.

- JUNIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The foals, my juniors by a year,  
Are tormented with suspense and fear,  
Who wisely thought my age a screen,  
When death approach'd to stand between.

According to the nature of men of years, I was rejoicing at the rise of my juniors, and unequal distribution of wealth.

- JUNIOIRITY. *n. s.* [from *junior*.] State of being junior.

*Bullock.*

- JUNIPER. *n. s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree.

A cypress may be made of the common dejection, or of mallows, bay, and juniper berries, with oil of linseed.

- JUNK. *n. s.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China, Dr. Johnson says; and so the example, which he brings from Bacon, serves to shew; but it is also used for a large ship.

America, which have now but junks and canoes, abounded then in tall ships.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

This storm forcing a Malabar junk, a pirate, in view of us; whom our ordinance could not reach.

*St. T. Herbert, Trav. p. 41.*

The ship, or junk, (for so it is called), thus usually goes from Surat to Madras of an enormous great burden; some of them, I believe, fourteen or fifteen hundred tons, or more; but these huge vessels are very ill built.

*Terry, Voyage to the E. Ind. (1655), p. 167.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

- JUNKET. *n. s.* [properly *juncate*. See JUNCATE.]

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no juncats at the feast.

*Shakespeare.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

- TO JUNKET. *v. n.* (from the noun.)

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to junket with your fellow servants at night.

*To feast.*

Job's children junketed and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last.

*South.*

The apostle would have no revelling or junketing.

*South.*

JUNTA. *n. s.* [*junta*, Spanish. Our JUNTO. *n. s.* word was at first *juncto*, from the Lat. *junctus*, united. Dr. Johnson notices only *junto*.]

1. A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

The *juncto* had run to the length of their line; that is, so far as their means would permit them.

*Glanville, Scen. p. 171.*

Would men have open toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who devoted fitness from learning, and grace from morality?

*South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in his destruction.

*Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. A congress of statesmen; a council.

Some principal soldiers, upon account of their merit or experience, were wont to assist at the *juntas*.

The senate (of Venice) consists of a hundred and twenty nobles, one half of whom are ordinary, and the other distinguished by the appellation of the *juni*.

*Drummond, Trav. p. 61.*

- IVORY. *n. s.* [*ivoire*, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exsertus of the elephant, which carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance.

*Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and ivory.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,  
Of polished ivory this, that of transparent burn:

True visions through transparent horns arise,  
Through polished ivory pass deluding lies.

*Dryden, Æn.*

- IVORY. *adj.* Made of ivory.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an ivory key.

*Prætorius on Drawing.*

From their ivory ports the cheralden

*Milton, P. L.*

- JUPITER. *n. s.* One of the planets.

Jupiter revolves round the sun between Mars and Saturn.

*Adams.*

JUPPO. *n. s.* [*juppon*, Fr.] A short close coat. Written also *gippon*, *jippo*, *juppa*, and *jump*. See JIPPO, and JUMP.

Of fusian he wore a *jippo*.

*Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

Some wore a breast plate and a light juppon,  
Their homes cloth'd with rich caparison.

*Dryden.*

Little men in red or blue *juppas*.

*Breault, Soul and Sen. at Endor, p. 578.*

- JURAT. *v. n.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.]

A magistrate in some corporations, Dr. Johnson says; which Cowell tells us is

in the nature of an alderman; as the mayor and *jurats* of Maidstone, &c. So in French, "*jurats* de Bourdeaux." Cotgrave. Originally, however, this word was applied to any person sworn to a particular purpose, *juratus*.

Witnesses and *jurats*, which shall proceed in the trial, do make no lesser oath; but do openly receive the help of God and his saints, and the benefit of his passion, if they say not true, as far forth as they know.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 161. b.*

JURATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire*, French, *jurato*, Lat.] Comprising an oath.

A continuacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution de parando *juris*.

*Porteus.*

JURIDICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Latin, *juridicus*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

All discipline is not legal, that is to say *juridical*, but some is personal, some economical, and some ecclesiastical.

*Milton, Coleridge.*

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First.

*Hale, Com. Law of England.*

JURIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridicus*.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT. *n. s.* [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britannick *breve*.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

JURISDICTION. *n. s.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat. *jurisdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such jurisdiction may sweep through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power You main'd the jurisdiction of all bishops.

*Shakespeare.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction should have the king's arms in their seals of office.

*Hayward.*

This place exempt From Heaven's high jurisdiction.

*Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign jurisdiction over mankind.

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own jurisdiction in person.

*Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISDICTIONAL. *adj.* [from *jurisdiction*.] According to legal authority.

Among them were no appeals, properly so called, or *jurisdictional*, in the church.

*Barron, Works, l. 549.*

JURISDICTIONAL. *adj.* [from *jurisdiction*.] Having jurisdiction.

That jurisdiction power in the church.

*Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

JURISPRUDENCE. *n. s.* [*jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholastic divinity; he gave proof of a lively genius, by many poetical performances.

*Dr. Norton, Ess. on Pope.*

Aristotle himself has said, speaking of the laws of his own country, that *jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of those laws, is the principal, and most perfect branch of ethics. *Blackstone.*

**JURISPRUDENT.** *adj.* [Lat. *jurisprudens*.] Understanding law.

*Puffendorf, a very jurisprudent author.*  
*West in Gray, Lett. del. 1738.*

**JURIST.** *n. s.* [*juriste*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of jurists. *Black.*

**JUROR.** *n. s.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be so deceitful as the verdict.

*Spranger on Ireland.*  
You shall find your lordship judge and juror.  
I am so merciful, I see your end,  
'Tis my undoing. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,  
*Juror, or judge.*  
About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in.  
*Heyward.*

**JURY.** *n. s.* [*jurata*, Lat. *jurée*, Fr.]

*Jury*, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, by the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgement. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as if the escheator make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, impanelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errant, commonly called the great assize, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes: whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and

substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgement passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Covent.*

*The jury, passing on the prisoner's life.*  
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two  
Guiltier than him they try. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*  
How innocent I was,  
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness.

*Shakespeare.*  
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Black.*

**JURYMEN.** *n. s.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impanelled on a *jury*.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,  
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*  
No *jury* was known, upon or off the bench,  
To use the least insinuation, that might affect  
The interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less  
of a whole *jury*. *Swift.*

**JURYMEN.** *n. s.* It seems to be properly *durée* made, *mét de durée*, a *maist* made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a *maist* lost in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost *maist*, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the mizen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harri.*

It has been also thought that the Norman Fr. *jur*, *jura*, a day, might give rise to this word; implying a temporary *maist*, a *maist* for a day.

**JUST.** *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Lat.] The past participle of *jubere*, to command, as Mr. H. Tooke thus speciously contends. "A right and just action is such

as one as is ordered and commanded. A just man is such as he is commanded to be, qui leges juraque servat, who observes and obeys the things laid down and commanded." Divers. of Farley, vol. ii. p. 9. — In reply to the objection, that, according to this doctrine, every thing that is ordered and commanded is right and just, Mr. Tooke not only admits the consequence, but considers it as an identical proposition: It is only affirming, he observes, that what is ordered and commanded is — ordered and commanded! — Dugald Stewart's Philosoph. Essays, p. 165. This however requires an admission, that the nature of the thing itself must depend upon its etymology, or that the obligation of subjection to the commanding or governing power must be conceded. From this dilemma Mr. Tooke endeavours to extricate himself by a distinction "between what is ordered by human authority, and what the laws of our nature teach us to consider as ordered by God." And thus, in the choice of obedience, a man must occasionally disregard what is ordered by one authority. In short, "in the present instance, Mr. Tooke has availed himself of a philological hypothesis to decide, in a few sentences, and, in my opinion, to decide very erroneously, one of the most important questions connected with the theory of morals." Dugald Stewart, p. 166.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage  
Unawfully just, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*  
Men are commonly so just to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

*Just balances, just weights, and a just scale.*  
*Lat. xix.*

3. I know not whether *just* of has any other authority.

*Just* of thy word, in every thought sincere,  
Who knew so wish but what the world might bear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts just, his language pure, and his sense close. *Dryden.*

Embellish'd with good morals and just thought. *Greenhill.*

*Just* precepts thus from great examples giv'd,  
She drew from them what they deriv'd from. *Pope.*

*Just* to the tale, as present at the fray,  
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,  
A certain back encountering on the way,  
Discours'd in terms so just, with looks so sage,  
As e'er could Dennis of the laws of the stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are just and true. *Walsh, Logick.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be just, with God? Job, ix. 2.  
A just man falleth seven times and riseth.  
*Pov. xiv. 16.*  
He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. *St. Luke, xiv. 14.*

- The just the unjust to serve. *Milton, P. L.*  
 6. True; not forged.  
 Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*  
 7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.  
 Me though just right  
 Did first create your leader. *Milton, P. L.*  
 8. Equally retributed.  
 He received a just recompence of reward.  
 Whose damnation is just. *Rom. li. 2.*  
 As Herod kings, spread water o'er thy fields,  
 And a most just and glad increase it yields. *Dennis.*  
 9. Complete without superfluity or defect.  
 He was a comely personage, a little above just stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*  
 10. Regular; orderly.  
 When all  
 The war shall stand ranged in its just array,  
 And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*  
 11. Exactly proportioned.  
 The prince is here at hand: pismeth your lordship  
 To meet his grace, just distance 'tween our armies? *Shakespeare.*  
 12. Full; of full dimensions.  
 His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a just battle. *Kneller, Hist.*  
 Their names alone would make a just volume. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 655.*  
 There is not any other particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a just volume. *Hall, Orig. of Monk.*  
 There seldom appeared a just army in the civil wars. *Duchess of Newcastle.*
- JUST;† adv.**  
 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.  
 The god Pan guided my hand just to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*  
 They go about to make us believe that they are just of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established.  
 There, ev'n just there he stood; and as the spoke,  
 Where least the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*  
 A few understanding him right; just as when  
 Our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*  
 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*  
 2. Merely; barely.  
 It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon just nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*  
 The Nereids went before  
 To smooth the seas; a soft Euxine gale  
 But just inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*  
 Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,  
 That so I neither may be rich nor poor;  
 And having just enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*  
 3. Nearly; almost; tantum non.  
 Being spent with age, and just at the point of death, Demetrius called for leaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*  
 4. Just now. Immediately. *Craven Di-lect.*  
**JUST. n. s. [joute, French.]** Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. *Just* is more proper. See **JOUST**.

- None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*  
 What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs?  
 Among themselves the tourney they divide,  
 In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;  
 Then turn'd their horses' heads, and man to man,  
 And stood to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*
- TO JUST. v. n. [joust, French.]** See **TO JOUST**.  
 1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.  
 2. To push; to drive; to jostle.  
**JUSTICE;† n. s. [Sax. iurice, Sax. Chron. justice, French; justitia, Lat.]**  
 1. The virtue which we give to every man what is his due: opposed to injury or wrong. It is either distributive, belonging to magistrates; or commutative, respecting common transactions between men.  
 O that I were judge, I would do justice. *2 Sam. xii. 4.*  
 The king-becoming graces,  
 As justice, verity, temperance, steadfastness,  
 I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 The nature and office of justice being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of justice, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*  
 2. Equity; agreeableness to right: as, he proved the justice of his claim.  
 3. Vindicative retribution; punishment: opposed to mercy.  
 He executed the justice of the Lord. *Deut. xxxiii. 21.*  
 Let justice overtake us. *Isa. lix. 9.*  
 Examples of justice must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 4. Right; assertion of right.  
 Draw thy sword.  
 That if my speech offend a noble heart,  
 Thy arm may do thee justice. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
 5. [Justiciarius, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement.  
 A lewd officer, a vain justice. *Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.*  
 And thou, Esdras, ordain judges and justices, that they may judge in all Syria. *1 Esdras, viii. 23.*
- 6. JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [Justiciarius de Banco Regis.]** Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Anglie*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowel.*  
 Give that whisper his errand,  
 He'll take my lord chief justice's warrant. *Prior.*
- 7. JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [Justiciarius Communium Placitorum.]** Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciariorum communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and de-

- termine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*
- 8. JUSTICE of the Forest. [Justiciarius Forestæ.]** Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*
- 9. JUSTICES of Assize. [Justicarii ad capiendas Assisas.]** Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes: the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects; for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hindrance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Cowel.*
- 10. JUSTICES in Eyre. [Justicarii itinerantes.]** Are so termed of the French *eyre, iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*
- 11. JUSTICES of Gaol Delivery. [Justicarii ad Gaolas deliverandas.]** Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprize those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Cowel.*
- 12. JUSTICES of Nisi Prius** are all our now-a-days with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day; *nisi prius justicarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*



13. **JU'STICES of Peace.** [*judicarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them? *Concl.*

*The justice.*  
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances,  
And so he plays his part. *Shaksp., As you like it.*  
Thou hast appointed justices of the peace in call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakspere.*

*The justice of peace are of great use:* anciently they were conservators of the peace; they are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

**To JU'STICE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of prescription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath justified himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queens of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be justified by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

**JU'STICABLE.\*** *adj.* [from *justice*.] Liable to account in a court of justice.

Many petty kings of Gaul — were subject to their nobility, and *justiciable* by them. *Hayward, Acum, to Diplom.* (1603), ch. 3.

**JU'STICEMENT, n. s.** [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts.

**JU'STICE,† n. s.** [from *To justice*.] Administrator of justice. An old word, found in the law-books of elder times, viz. "*justiciars of the peace*."

With what fear and astonishment did the repining offenders look upon us unexpected a justice? *Dr. Hall, Contemp.* P. 4.

He was a singular good justice; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Dennis on Ireland.*

Preceding his progenitors, a justice upright. *Warner, Athol's Eng. s. 54.*

He was a good justice. *Harington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 110.*

**JU'STICESHIP, n. s.** [from *justice*.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

**JU'STICABLE, *adj.*** [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

**JU'STICIARY.\*** *n. s.* [*judicarius*, low Lat.]

1. An administrator of justice.  
The civil justiciary, who enquireth the performance of those good duties which the law requires; is so a damnable condition. *Junius, Sin Sigm.* (1639), p. 465.

They [the clergy] were — sometimes sheriffs of counties, and almost constantly the *justiciaries* of the kingdom. [an 1162.] *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* iii. 6.

2. One who boasts the justice of his own action; a self-appointed judge.

The devil is in full force to those that are *justiciars*, trusting in their own works, or to the liberty of their own will.

*Doring on the Ep. to the Hebrews*, (1576), M. R. I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel, and run through, most of the pompous austerities, and fauntings, of many religious orders and splendid *justiciars*. *South, Sermon*, ix. 146.

**JU'STIFIABLE, *adj.*** [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason.

*Just are the ways of God,*  
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton, S. A.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**JU'STIFIABLENESS, n. s.** [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

**JU'STIFIABLY, *adv.*** [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

**JUSTIFICATION, n. s.** [*justification*, French; *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Absolution.  
I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shakspere, R. Lear.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.  
Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness  
To them by faith imported, they may find  
*Justification* towards God, and peace  
Of conscience. *Milton, P. L.*

"Is the consummation of that former set of laws by this latter, or to the words of St. Paul, and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare openness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

**JU'STIFICATIVE.\*** *adj.* [*justificativus*, Fr.] Having power to justify; justifying; making right. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**JU'STIFICATOR, n. s.** [from *justify*.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

**JU'STIFICATORY.\*** *adj.* [from *To justify*.] Vindictory; defensorious. Johnson in V. VINDICATORY.

**JU'STIFIER, n. s.** [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in him. *Rom. vii. 26.*

**To JU'STIFY, v. a.** [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.  
The law hath judg'd thee, Eleazar;  
I cannot justify whom law condemns. *Shaksp.*

They say, behold a man glutinous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is justified of her children. *St. Math. xi. 19.*

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job, xiv. 4.*

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that is justified in judgement. *Ecclesi. xix. 25.*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act or wit of man will ever *justify* them. *Shellock.*

You're neither *justified*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.  
When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falsehood. *Bridney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,  
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milk, P. L.*

My unwilling light the gods inform,  
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Dramas.*

Yet still thy faith shall stand in thy defence,  
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryd.*

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Aitburby.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.  
By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which you could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts, xiii. 39.*

**To JU'STILE, v. n.** [from *just*, *jouster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance  
Puts back leave taking, *justiles* roughly by  
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips  
Of all rejoinder. *Shakspere, Tr. and Cress.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. *Nash, ii. 4.*

Argo pan'd  
Through Boeoporus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton, P. L.*

Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
Time the silent lightning. *Milton, P. L.*

Not one starry spark,  
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Couriers therefore justify for a grant;  
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden, En. Tale.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,  
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear  
His trunk, and caudex jostled in the air,  
My sword by way to victory had shown. *Swift.*

I thought the deen had been too proud  
To *justle* here among the crowd. *Dryden.*

To JU'STILE, v. a. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following; as, out, or off.

Private and single abilities should not *justle out* and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justied off* by their intrusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The early commons shall respect duty,  
And *justle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justied out* of their possession of all libraries. *Holday.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a point. *Cilley.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justied out*, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*

We *justied* one another out, and disrupted the post for a great while. *Addison, Guardian.*

**JU'STLE.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shock; slight encounter.

Every little *justle*,  
Which is but the ninth part of a sound thump. *Hemm, and Ft. Nice Valer.*

All such as have been aggrieved by any ambiguous expression, accidental fault, or unkind repartee. *Twiss, N. 250.*

**JU'STLING.\*** *n. s.* [from *justle*.] Shock; the act of rushing against each other.

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such *jealousies*, and clashings, in nature.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

**JU'STLY**. *adv.* [from *just*.]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. Nothing can *justly* be despised that cannot *justly* be blamed; where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominious scourge, in upon sight:  
Next view the Tarquin kings; the avenging sword  
Of Brutus justly drawn, and Rome restored." *Dryden.*

The goddess, studious of her Grecian's fate,  
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,  
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately. Their artful hands instruct the luste to sound,  
Their feet amidst their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

**JU'STNESS**. *n. s.* [from *just*.]

1. Justness; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* in properly applied to things; and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him,  
whose success useth commonly to be according to  
the *justness* of the cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We may not think the *justness* of each act  
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shaks.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented  
with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of  
a very excellent dramatic poet, when he had any  
dispute with particular persons about the *justness*  
and regularity of his productions. *Addison, Guardian.*

**TO JUT.** *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be  
corrupted from *jct*, perhaps from *shoot*. Dr. Johnson. — Not from *shoot*.  
See *TO JET*.]

1. To push or shoot into prominences; to  
come out beyond the main bulk. Insulting tyranny begins to jut  
Upon the innocent and aweless throne. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very  
moderate, especially the corners of the lower  
orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,  
Projected out a neck and *jutting* to the sea. *Dryden.*  
Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;

In double streams the briny waves glide. *Dryden.*  
It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem,  
and be independent of it. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

2. To run against; to but. *Barret.*  
Oft the ram  
And *jutting* steer drive their entangling horns  
Through the frail meads. *Mason, Eng. Garden, B. 2.*

**TO JUTTY.** *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot  
out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;  
Let it pry through the portage of the head,  
Like the brass cannon, let the brow n'erwhelm it,  
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,  
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

**TO JUTTY.** *v. n.* To jut. See *TO JETTY*.  
**JUTTY.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That part of a building which shoots  
forward beyond the rest. See *JETTEE*.  
No *jutty*, these, buttress, *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. A kind of pier: a mole projected into  
the sea. Maintenance of piers, *jutties*, walls, and  
banks, against the rage of the sea. *Act, 1 Edward VI. c. 14.*

**JUT-WINDOW.** *n. s.* [*jut* and *window*.] A  
window jutting from a building.

I fancied her like the front of her father's hall;  
her eyes were the two *jut windows*, and her mouth  
the great door. *Congreve.*

**JUVENILE.** *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young;  
youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost  
childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and  
*juvenile*; then its strength of years when it is solid;  
and lastly, its old age, when it waxes dry and  
exhaust. *Bacon, Essays.*

**JUVENILITY.** *n. s.* [from *juvenile*.]

1. Youthfulness. The restoration of grey hairs to *juvility*, and  
renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected with-  
out a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner. Customary strains and abstracted *juvilities*  
have made it difficult to commend and speak cre-  
dibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

**JUXTAPOSITION.** *n. s.* [*juxtaposition*,  
French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Ap-  
position; the act of placing together;  
the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference that the parts of solid  
bodies are held together by hooks, since the co-  
herence of these will be of difficult conception;  
and we must either suppose an infinite number of  
them holding together, or at last come to parts  
that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*. *Glanville.*  
By the abduction and *juxtaposition* of parallels,  
universally glanced both from his poetry and prose,  
to ascertain his favourite words. *Warren, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Form.*

The man who first invented the word *aloud*, must  
not only have distinguished, in some measure, the  
relation of superiority from the objects which were  
so related, but he must also have distinguished this  
relation from other relations, such as, from the re-  
lation of inferiority denoted by the word *below*,  
from the relation of *juxtaposition*, expressed by the  
word *beside*, and the like. *A. Smith, Formation of Languages.*

**JVY.** *n. s.* [173, 173, Saxon; *hedera*, Lat.]  
A plant.

It is a parasitic plant, sending forth  
roots or fibres from its branches, by  
which it is fastened to either trees, walls,  
or plants which are near it, and from  
thence receives a great share of its nourishment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool —  
A belt of sam, and my buds,  
With coral clasps and amber studs;  
And if these pleasures may thee move,  
Then live with me and be my love. *Marlowe.*

Direct the clasping ire where to climb.

**I'VYED.** *adj.* [from *ivy*.] Overgrown  
with *ivy*. A favourite epithet of modern  
poets.

Underneath the brow  
Of ivy'd cliffs, through many a winding path,  
Many a low valley, and forsaken lawn,  
I stray'd with my conductor. *W. Richardson.*  
I'll seek some lonely church, or dreary hall,  
Where fancy paints the glimmering taper blue,  
Where lamps hang mouldering on the ivy'd wall,  
And shewed ghosts drink up the midnight dew. *Smollett.*

Repeated objects of his view,  
The gloomy battlements, and ivy'd spires;  
That crown the solitary dome, arise.

*Warren, Pleasures of Melancholy.*

**JY'MOLD.** *adj.* See *GIMMAL*.

## K.

### K

**K**, A letter borrowed by the English  
from the Greek alphabet. It has  
before all the vowels one invariable  
sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*. It is used  
after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock*,  
*clock, crack, brack, brick, stick, pluck, check*,  
which were written anciently with *c*:  
final: as, *clocke, checke, tricke*. It is also  
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in use between a vowel and the silent *e*  
final: as, *clocke, broke, brake, pike, duke*,  
*eke*. It likewise ends a word after a  
diphthong: as, *look, brack, shook, leek*.  
The English [should] never use *c* at the  
end of a word. *K* is silent in the present  
pronunciation before *n*: as, *kniff*,  
*knee, knell*.

**TO KAO'S.** See *TO CAROB*.  
**KAIL.** *n. s.* [*cap*, Saxon; *caul*, old  
Fr.; *kal*, Icel. and Su. Goth. See also  
*COLE*.]

1. A kind of cabbage. It was sold at Aberdeen, that the people loaned  
from Cromwell's soldiers to make shoes and to plant *kail*. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

2. A kind of broth; pottage. A northern term. Grose, Coven. Dial. and Brockett. See KELL.

KA'LENDAR. *n. s.* [now written calendar.] An account of time.  
Let the pernicious hour  
Stand aye accused in the calendar.

To KA'LENDAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] See TO CALENDAR.] To enter in the calendar.

We are generally more apt to calendar saints than sinners' days.  
Hooker, Ecc. Pol. v. 72.  
KA'LENDER. *n. s.* A sort of dervise. See CALENDER.

KA'LI. *n. s.* [An arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word *saltili*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works.  
Bacon.

KA'LLIGRAPHY. *n. s.* Beautiful writing. See CALLIGRAPHY.

My *heliography*, a fair hand,  
Fit for a secretary.  
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

KA'LMIA. *n. s.* An elegant ever green plant, of which one kind has been called, the dwarf laurel, with a *tinus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger. Mason.

KA'LOYER. *n. s.* A monk of the Greek church. See CALOYER. Dr. Shaw calls the Presbyters of the monastery of St. Catherine at Mount Sinai *kalories*, Trav. p. 390. Ricaut writes the word in the same manner. Others write it *calogor*, as Churchhill, Tournefort, &c. The doctor, Mr. Pegge observes, derives the word from *καλός*, a good old man; but Mr. Pegge prefers *καλόγρις*, one who performs good works. See Anon. ix. 93. It is probably from *καλός*, without any adjunct.

The second are habited like Greek *kalories* of that order.

Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 324.

KAM.† *adj.* [Kam, in Erse, is squint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose. *A-schembo*, Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*. Dr. Johnson.—*kamm*, or *camm*, Welsh, crooked. See CAMOUS.] Crooked.

Scin. This is clean *kam*.

Bru. Merely awry.  
The wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kam*.

Caugnive, in F. *Contrepoint*.

All goes topsy turvy; all *kim kam*.

Tranal. of Guernsey de Affluence.

KANGAROO. *n. s.* An animal of South Wales.

The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end: the fore legs of this were only eight inches long, the hind ones two-and-twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo*.

Hawkesworth's Collect. of Voyages.

To KAW.† *v. n.* [from the sound. Dr. Johnson.—Hence the bird's name, *kae*, Teut. *ceo*, Saxon, *cawci*, Welsh; and much the same in several other languages.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws having and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a-gaping; but having nothing in their moults but air, leave them as hungry as before.

KAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,  
With her loud *kaes* her craven-kind doth bring.  
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. Dryden.

KAYLES. *n. s.* pl. [quille, French.]

1. Nipples; kettlepills, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *kaes* they try a harmless chance,  
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance.

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kaes*, or the like idle exercises.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

KA'ZARDY. *adj.* Unlucky; liable to accident. A northern word. Mr. Wilbraham, in his Cheshire Glossary, considers it a corruption of *hazardly*. Ray thus defines *kazardy* cattle, "cattle subject to casualties, hazardous, &c."

To KECK.† *v. n.* [kecken, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—From the Iceland, *keok*, the throat; *keola*, "gula niti." Sorenus. So, in Berkshire, *kecker* is used for the gullet.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at them at the first.

The faction is it not notorious?  
Keck at the memory of glorious.

KE'CKER. *n. s.* The gullet. A provincial term. See the etymology of To KECK.

To KE'CKLE.† *v. a.* [perhaps from *kughlen*, Teut. *rotundare*.] To defend a cable round with rope.

KE'CKSY. *n. s.* [commonly *kez*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. Skinner.] Skinner seems to think *kecksey* or *kez* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing tears  
But hateful docks, rough distles, kecksies, burs,  
Losing both beauty and utility.

Shakespeare, Hen. F.

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kez*.] Resembling a *kez*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires.

To KECK.† *v. a.* [*keghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

1. In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the foresail, or fore-top-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kegging*, and from this use the anchor a *kegger*.

2. To fill with meat. A northern expression; as, "*kegde* thy kite," i. e. fill thy belly. See KITE. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, Grose, and Craven Dialect, &c.

KEGGE.† *adj.* Brisk; lively. A Suffolk KE'DGY. } word. Ray and Moore. *Caigie*, or *caigie*, is a Scottish term also for cheerful, sportive. See Jamieson in V. CAIGIE.

KE'DOER.† *n. s.* [from *kegde*.]

1. A small anchor used in a river. See KEGGE.

2. A fish-man. Yorkshire. In other places, in the general sense of *cadger*. See CADGEE.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cone*, properly

a *kean*, that Cicely bight, had won his heart,  
Cicely, the western lass, that tends the bay.

KE'DBLACK. *n. s.* A weed among corn; charcoal.

KEECH. *n. s.* [*caicchio*, Ital. a barrel.] A solid lump or mass.

I wonder,  
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk  
Take up the rays of the beneficial sun,  
And keep it from the earth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*  
A *keech* of tallow in the bed of an ox or cow rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word in use.

By. Percy, Note on Shakspeare.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*hijeken*, Teut. *inspicere*.] To peep; to look pryngly. Cumberland Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

KEEL.† *n. s.* [*ceole*, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.]

1. The bottom of the ship.

Heer'd up his lightens'd keel, and sunk the sand,  
And steer'd the sacred vessel. Dryden.

Her sharp bill serves for a keel to cut the air before her; her tail she useth as her rudder.

Your cable's burnt, and you must quickly feel  
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your keel.

Swift.

2. A barge or lighter. "The vessels or barges, in which coals are carried from the colliery-staiths to the ships in the Tyne and Wear, are called *keels*. *Keel* is a very ancient name, of Saxon origin, for a ship or vessel, *ceole*, *ceol*, *navis*. On the first arrival of the Saxons in England, they came over in three large ships, styled by them—

selves, as Verstegan informs us, *keeles*.  
Brockett's N. C. Words.

KEELS, the same with *kayles*; to which see.

TO KEEL, † v. a. [celan, Saxon, to cool; "to kele; or kelan, to make cold." Prompt. Parv.] To cool; to render cool. Dr. Johnson has been misled by Sir T. Hanmer in regard to the meaning of this word, which he confines to the kitchen; and has considered it as existing only in Shakspeare. It is one of our oldest words.

I shall learn to the sands

With water on his finger ends,

Thy nose tongue for to kele.

Chaucer, *Can't of Love*.

While greyny Joan doth keel the pot.

Shakspeare, *Love's Lab. Lost*.

TO KEEL, † v. n. To become cold; to lose spirit; to quail. "He *keals*," that is, he is cowardly; his courage cools, Lancashire.

The cote he found, and eke he feleth

The mace; and then his herse teileth,

That there durst be not abide.

Chaucer, *Can't. Am. B. 5*.

KE'ELAGE, \* n. s. [from *keel*.] Duty paid for a ship coming into port.

*Keelage*, whereby he had by custom what he here expressed, "octo denarios, &c." for the keel of every ship that came into his sea-port (of Harlepool) with a boat.

Blount, *Anc. Treasures*, p. 146.

KE'ELER, or KE'ELMAN, \* n. s.

1. One who works in the management of barges or vessels: the old word is *keeler*; the modern, *keelman*. Brockett.

2. A shallow tub. "Ray does not give *keeler* as a local word, but he uses it casually, viz. A swill, a *keeler* to wash in, standing on three feet." Moore's Suffolk Words.

KE'ELFAT, \* n. s. [celan, Saxon, to cool, and *fat* or *fat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquour is let to cool.

TO KE'ELHALE, v. a. [*keel* and *hale*.]

To punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KE'ELING, \* n. s. [of uncertain etymology.] A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. The name given to cod of a large size. Dr. Jamieson.

KE'ELSON, \* n. s. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber.

Harri-

KEEN, † adj. [cene, keene, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch; *daring*; brave; bold; from *kennen*, posse. Wachter.—Goth, *kienn*, callidus, prudens; Su. Goth. *kaenna*, noscere, sentire. Serenius.—Our oldest sense certainly implies that of *strength*; yet in the expression a *keen* man, or a man of keen observation, we mean a sharp, clever, or cunning person.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We say *keen* of an edge; and sharp, either of edge or point.

Come, thick night,

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes.

Shakspeare.

Here is my keen-edge'd sword,

Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side.

Shakspeare.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,

Keen be my salve, and of proof my arms.

Dryden.

A sword keen-edge'd within his right he held,

The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field.

Dryden.

2. Severe; piercing.

The *keen* cold blows through my beaten hide.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal. Feb.*

The winds

Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful

locks

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek

Some better shroud.

Milton, *P. L.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively keen.

Eliz's Voyage.

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man,

So keen and greedily to confound a man.

Shakspeare.

Keen dispatch of real hunger.

Milton, *P. L.*

The sheep were so *keen* upon the *acorns*, that they gobbled up a piece of the skin.

L'Estrange.

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too keen at the sport, and worry their game.

Taylor.

This was a prospect to every inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have so keen an appetite for wealth.

Swift.

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, Amen,

To my *keen* curses.

Shakspeare, *J. John.*

I have known some of these alert officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her.

Swift.

5. Sharp; acute of mind.

TO KEEN, v. a. [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening

flood,

Would I weak shivering linger on the brink.

Thomson.

KE'ENLY, † adv. [from *keen*. Sax. *kenlice*.]

Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS, † n. s. [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the

keenness

Of thy sharp envy.

Shakspeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

Time and calmer considerations—do oft take off the edge and *keenness* of men's spirits against those things, whereof they were sometimes great abhorers; receiving their mortal foetids, and wearing off their popular prejudices.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Hendaun*, p. 134.

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations to the king's disservice.

Clarendon.

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge and *keenness* to the invective.

South.

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

These interposals of forbearance do but whet the appetite to a greater *keenness* of desire.

South, *Serm.*, vi. 436.

5. Acuteness of understanding.

TO KEEP, † v. a. [cepan, kepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch. "In the English language we have two words, which add the idea of *care* or *diligence* to that of holding or possessing. These words are *keep* and *save*, which we perceive are the same words under different forms. On the word *keep* our etymologists supply us with a set of terms belonging to the same element, (C. B. whence the Latin *capiō*, to take hold, to contain, &c.) which may be found in Skinner; cepan, *capere* (per), *kepen*, *coop*.

—*Keft* signifies in Persia and Arabic a coop or cage for birds. Under *coop*, in Junius, we find a Dutch expression, 'kuppe der stad, *kepa* urbis; and *coop* or *coup*, vas, dolium. Hence is derived *coop*, *doliarius*. *Keep* is sometimes used in the sense of *restrain*, *confine*; as, in the phrases, *keep in*, to *keep* a person to any business, &c. The commentators on Shakspeare will supply us with examples, in which *keep* is used in the sense of *care for*; and there is another signification of this word, still preserved in the phraseology of our university, [Cambridge], in which it recurs to a different sense of the element, and has reference to an enclosure for the purpose of rest, *habitation*, &c." White, *Etymolog. Maga.* p. 43.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I kept the field with the death of some, and flight of others.

Shakspeare.

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel.

W. Haggitt.

Keep in memory what I preached unto you.

1 Cor. xii. 2.

This charge I keep till my appointed day Of rendering up.

Milton, *P. L.*

His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.

Milton, *P. L.*

You have not said a child; but you have kept one child, and are likely to do so long.

Temple.

If we would weigh and keep in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should or should not, branch into distinctions.

Locke.

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephany, first king of Hungary, was always kept in the castle of Vicedrude.

Knodice.

She kept the fatal key.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity.

Exod. xxxiv. 7.

I spared it greatly, and have kept me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people.

Isa. lxvi. 2.

4. To preserve in a state of security; to save from danger; to deliver.

The Lord hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years.

Job. xlv. 10.

Whom he would he slew, and whom he would he kept alive.

Den. v. 19.

That thou shouldst keep them from the evil.

St. John, xvii. 15.

We passed by where the duke keeps his gale.

Addison.

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to keep thee.

Gen. xxviii. 15.

*Keep, we beseech, O Lord, thy church with thy perpetual mercy. Collect, 15th Sund. after Trinity.*

6. To restrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that kept him.

*Acts, xviii. 16.*

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that keeps you here with me?

— That I may know what keeps me here with you.

*Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to keep.

*End. xlii. 7.*

Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store.

*Milton, P. L.*

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it.

*Gen. ii. 15.*

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her.

*Cervantes.*

Count it thine

To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat.

*Milton, P. L.*

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will keep this order.

*Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice, my son, Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on: The couriers of themselves will run too fast, Your art must be to moderate their haste.

*Addison, Ovid.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heaven I keep, My wearied eyes were wix'd with fatal sleep.

*Dryden.*

12. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I keep for him far ever.

*Psalm, lxxviii. 28.*

13. To hold in any state.

Ingenious shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure, are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and keep the child in order.

*Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which keep them in ignorance.

*Locke.*

Happy souls! who keep such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind.

*Watts on the Mind.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. It is often followed in this sense by particles: as, down, under, in, off, out.

This wickedness is found by thee: no good deeds of mine have been able to keep it down in thee.

*Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any government should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might wisely have kept under; or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister terror.

*Speencer.*

What old acquaintance! could not all this flesh Keep in a little life! Poor Jack, farewell.

*Shakspeare.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse, And kept the dogs off: night and day applying sovereign force

*Shakspeare.*

Of rusty halberds, that to the dogs were horrible to taste.

*Chapman, Plaut.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear.

*Locke, New Atlantis.*

And those that cannot live from him slunder, Ungratefully shall strive to keep him under.

*Milton, Visc. Es.*

If any ask me what won't satisfy, To make life easy, that I would reply: As much as keeps out hunger, thirst, and cold.

*Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be kept out.

*Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be kept out, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in.

*Locke.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to keep off impudience and solicitation from his superior.

*Addison, Spect.*

And if two boots keep out the weather, What need you have two hides of leather? Prior.

We have it in our power to keep in our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function.

*Chryse.*

15. To continue any state or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and kept silence at my counsel.

*Job, xxix. 21.*

Aurist made no stay, but still kept in his course.

*Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to keep way with the gallees.

*Kneller, Hist.*

The moon that distance keeps till night.

*Milton, P. L.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be kept to a uniformity in motion than these.

*Glanville, Scipius.*

He died in fight:

Fought next my person; as in constant fought: Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow.

*Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, keeps on a very busy family: the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold.

*Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance, With ease I make to keep their distance.

*Swift.*

16. To preserve in any state.

My son, keep the flower of thine age sound.

*Ecclesi. xvi. 19.*

17. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours.

*Pope.*

18. To copy carefully.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face, And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd, Her measures kept, and step by step pursued.

*Dryden.*

19. To observe or solemnize any time.

They will support us well, and find a time To keep it a feast to the Lord.

*End. xii. 14.*

That day was not in silence holy kept.

*Milton, P. L.*

20. To observe; not to violate.

The king should keep his word in loving us; He will support us well, and find a time To punish this offence in other faults.

*Shakspeare.*

Sworn for three years' term to live with me, My fellow scholars; and to keep those statutes That are recorded in this schedule here.

*Shakspeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who keepest covenant and mercy with thy servants.

*1 Kings, viii. 23.*

Lord God of Israel, keep with thy servant that thou promisest him.

*1 Kings, vii. 25.*

They and keep his great command; but pray'd To keep it better than the first he said.

*Dryden.*

My detours do not keep their day, Deny their hands and then refuse to pay.

*Dryden, Jun.*

My wishes are, That Ptolemy may keep his royal word.

*Dryden.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,

*Locke.*

If they insist advantage of my labours, The work of many hands, which eases my keeping.

*Milton, S. A.*

22. To have in the house.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell keep lodgers.

*Shakspeare, Henry. V.*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city.

*Ecclesi. xii. 11.*

Not keeping strictest watch as she was warn'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them kept house by himself.

*Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair, To the pompous palace did resort,

*Dryden.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I prythee, tell me, doth he keep his bed?

*Shakspeare.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot keep counsel.

*Ecclesi. viii. 17.*

Great are thy virtues, doubtless, lest of fruits,

*Milton, P. L.*

If he were wise, he would keep all this to himself.

*Tilston.*

27. To restrain; to with-hold.

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine Did, with the least affection of a welcome,

*Shakspeare.*

Give entertainment to the might of it; Let Heaven for ever keep it from my head.

*Shakspeare.*

Some obscure passages in the inspired volume keep from the knowledge of divine mysteries.

*Baile on Scripture.*

If the god of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to keep them from being religious.

*Tilston.*

There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault they should be kept from, which they may not be convinced of by reasons.

*Locke on Education.*

If a child be constantly kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of forswearing will preserve him.

*Locke.*

If this they may keep them from little faults.

*Locke.*

28. To debar from any place.

I'll fenc'd for Heaven to keep out such a foe.

*Milton, P. L.*

29. To Keep back. To reserve. To with-hold.

Whosoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will keep nothing back from you.

*Jer. xlii. 4.*

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not show their wares but by a dark light, and seem always to keep back somewhat.

*Bacon, Essays.*

30. To Keep back. To with-hold; to restrain.

Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins.

*Ps. xii. 13.*

31. To Keep company. To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heaven doth know, so shall the world perceive, That I have turn'd away my former self,

*Shakspeare, Henry. IV.*

So will I thine that kept me company.

*Shakspeare, Henry. IV.*

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her company?

*Shakspeare, Othello.*

What man's it thou, bride! this company to sit up?

*Donne.*

To sit up, till thou faint would sleep.

*Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee In death forsake, but keep thee company.

*Dryden.*

32. To Keep company with. To have familiar intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immorality, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman *keeping company* with men, without the permission of father or mother. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

33. **To KEEP in.** To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to keep in. *Shakespeare.*

Sphinx, your seal becomes importunate: I've hitherto permitted it to rave, And talk at large; but learn to keep it in. Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addition.*

34. **To KEEP in.** To restrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, keep her in straightly, lest she abuse herself through overmuch liberty. *Eccles. xxiv. 10.*

It will teach them to keep in, and so master their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. **To KEEP off.** To bear to a distance; not to admit.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has kept off some from seeking in him the converse of his discourse. *Locke.*

37. **To KEEP up.** To maintain without abatement.

Lead *keep up* its price, and sold for more years' purchase than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke.*

This restraint of their tongues will keep up in them the respect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*

Albano keeps up its credit still for wine. *Addition.* This dangerous diversion among us keeps up and cherishes with much pains. *Locke, Freeholder.*

The ancients were careful to coin money for due weight and fineness, and keep it up to the standard. *Arbuthnot.*

38. **To KEEP up.** To continue; to hinder from ceasing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to keep up and improve your hopes of heaven. *Spenser, Holy Living.*

In joy, that which keeps up the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, are of no use but to keep up their families, and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Addition.*

During his studies and travels, he kept up a punctual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addition.*

39. **To KEEP under.** To oppress; to subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and kept under by violence; but it will break out at last. *Bolingbroke.*

To live like those, that have their hope in another life, implies, that we keep under our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury.*

**To KEEP-UP.**

1. To care for; to regard. This old expression afterwards was amplified into *take keep*. See the substantive *KEEP*.

The wako-plaints he *keep* I not to say. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.

With all our force we kept aloof to sea, And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope, Odyssey.*

3. To continue in any place or state; to stay.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

What! keep a week away? seven days and nights? *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Eightscore hours? and lovers' absent hours! *O weary reckoning!*

I think, it is our way, If we will keep in favour with the king, To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Thou shalt keep fast by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth, ii. 21.*

The necessity of keeping well with the maritime powers, will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Aeneas hung, And with unequal paces tript along: Creusa kept behind. *Dryden, Æn.*

The golden born in secret plin'd; Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd; But keeping close, his gnawing heart he fed With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden, Homer.*

And while it keeps there, it keeps within our author's limitation. *Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies' and gamblers' company. *Locke on Education.*

There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojans to keep out of reach, are the fatigue. *Pope, Virg. Ep. Ptolemy.*

4. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Dindian me not, although I be not fair; Dost beauty keep which ever sun can burn, Nor storms do turn! *Sidney.*

Grapes will keep in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art, (Serve to all the sky influences.) That dost this habitation where thou keep'st, hourly afflict. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps, To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakespeare.*

Now turn, and view the wonders of the deep; Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's orks do keep: Where all is plough'd, yet still the pasture's green, New ways are found, and yet no paths are seen. *Dr. Jonson, Masques.*

6. To adhere strictly; to live.

Did they keep to one constant dress, they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never are. *Addition, Spect.*

It is so whilst we keep to our rule; but when we forsake that we go astray. *Baker on Learning.*

7. To KEEP on. To go forward.

So cheerfully he took the doom; Nor shrunk, nor wept from death, But, with unaltered pace, kept on. *Dryden.*

8. To KEEP up. To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still kept up, that he might free his country. *Life of Cromwell.*

9. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, sometimes

with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

**KEEP-UP.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The strongest part of the old castles; the donjon, as Grose calls it. See *Dorson*. Dr. Johnson overpasses this primary sense of the word.

The day prefixed being come, he took coach near the keep, a high mount, on which is a tower, built in the middle-tower between the two great courts within the castle; a guard being made all along. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of R. Charles I. p. 105.*

Within whose keep the night vigils were laid: Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Custody; guard; charge; care. From the preceding sense.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all, Which of our tender lambskin takes keep. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Often he used of his keep

A sacrifice to bring. Now with a kid, now with a sheep, The altars hallowing. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Of nothing he takes keep. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into, when they stand in most need of good keep and regard. *Ascham.*

4. Condition; a colloquial expression; as, in good keep.

5. Growing food for sheep, or other live stock. Moore's Suffolk words.

**KEEP-UP.** *n. s.* [from keep.]

1. A defender; a preserver; one who saves from harm.

The Lord himself is thy keeper; the Lord is thy defence upon thy right hand. *Ps. cxxi. 5.*

2. One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the charge or care of another; a guardian.

The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a keeper, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

\*Am I my brother's keeper? *Gen. iv. 9.*

3. One who has prisoners in custody.

The keeper of the prison, call to him. *Shaksp.*

The Lord was with Joseph,—and gave him favour in the sight of the keeper of the prison. *Gen. xlii. 1.*

To now

With horns exalted stands, and seems to lower: A noke charge; her keeper by her side To watch her walks into hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*

A pleasant mixture be prepar'd before, Of wine and water mix'd, with added rose, Of opium; to his keeper this be brought, Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*

4. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter, Some time a keeper here in Windsor forest, Doth all the winter-time, at still of midnight, Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*

The first full buck of all the season's sent, And keeper takes no less to complement. *Dryden.*

5. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hilkiah, keeper of the wardrobe. *8 Kings, xlii. 14.*

**KEEPER of the great seal.** [custos magni sigilli, Lat.] is a lord by his office, and called lord keeper of the great seal of England, and is of the king's privy.

council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This *lord keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

**KE'PERSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.

The goal of the shire is kept at Launceston; this *kepership* is annexed to the constabulary of the castle. *Curcus.*

**KE'PING.** *n. s.* [from *keep*.]

1. Charge; custody.

Let them that suffer according to the will of God, commit the *keeping* of their souls to him to well doing as unto a faithful Creator.

A wise and a good man shall be satisfied from himself; his happiness is in his own *keeping*. *South, Sermon, iv. 360.*

2. Care to preserve; preservation.

If God bestows upon us a blessing, we may be confident, that he looks upon it as worth our *keeping*. *South, Sermon, iv. 402.*

3. Guard.

Therefore henceforth be to your *keeping* well, And ever ready for your foeman fell.

**KE'PSAKE.** *n. s.* [*keep* and *sake*.] A gift in token of remembrance; to be kept for the sake of the giver.

**KEVE.** *n. s.* [Cyff, cyfe, Sax. *dolium*, cadus, a tun or barrel. Somner. Jamieson in V. *KEVE*.] A large vessel to ferment liquors in. Devonshire. Grose. A large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub is sometimes called a *keve*. Jennings's W. Country Words. See also *KIVE*.

**TO KEVE.** *v. a.*

1. To put the wort in a *keve* for some time to ferment. Jennings, W. C. Words.

2. To overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. Cheshire. Ray, and Wilbraham.

**KEG.** *n. s.* [*caque*, French. Mr. Tooke bequeaths our word to be the past participle of the Saxon, *cægan*, observe. He would, of course, disdain to notice the Welsh *ceag*, a basin; or the Su. Goth. *kagge*, the same as our *keg*.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

**KELK.** *n. s.*

1. A blow. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words.

2. Large detached stones. Craven Dial. **TO KELK.** *v. a.* To beat heartily. Brockett's N. C. Words.

**KELL.** *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology; the Welsh *caul*, (probably, however, borrowed from our own *caul*), is the first meaning. Serenius notices also the Icel. *kil*, "saccus, pera, scrotum."] ]

1. The omentum; that which wraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Fleming, Surgery.*

2. A child's caul. See the fourth meaning of *CAUL*. *Barret.*

A silly jealous fellow — seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan,

that used to come to his house, was the father of it, it was so like a friar's caul; and thereupon threatened the friar to kill him.

*Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 617.*

3. The chrysalis of a caterpillar.

*Caterpillars' kells,*

And knotty colowens. *R. Jonson, Sid. Shepherd.*

**KELL.** *n. s.* A sort of pottage. Ainsworth. It is so called in Scotland, being a soup made of shredded greens. Dr. Johnson. I do not find this Scottish soup written otherwise than *kail* or *kale*. The Welsh, however, have *caul* for broth or pottage: our northern counties, *kale-pot*.

**KELP.** *n. s.* A sea-plant; a salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called *kelp*, and urine.

Their rocks showed with *kelp*, a sea-plant, of which the ashes are melted into glass. They burn *kelp* in great quantities, and then send it away in ships, which come regularly to purchase them. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

**KELPY.** *n. s.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; of the origin of which term, Dr. Jamieson says, he can form no idea, unless it be originally the same with Alem. *chalp*, Germ. *kalb*, a calf; *kelpy* being described as a quadruped, and as making a loud bellowing noise; yet at the same time believed to have the form of a horse. He is here noticed, on account of the resemblance of his character to our own demon of the waters, Old Nick, famous for drowning not only men but ships. See *NICK*.

**KELSON.** *n. s.* [more properly *kelsaon*.] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the *kelsaon* to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way. *Balagh.*

**KELTER.** *n. s.* [*keltter*, to gird, Danish: "He is not in *keltter*; that is, he is not ready." Skinner. *Upkitta*, to tuss, to tuck up, Su. Goth. *lhre*. "Upkitta kona, colligatis vestibus mulier, quo paratio officiis obeundis fiat; et hinc verisimile est hoc Angli. *keltter* usurpatione de eo, qui est in promptu." Serenius.] Order; ready or proper state. So, in the north of England, in good *keltter*, that is, in good condition.

If the organs of prayer are out of *keltter*, — how can we pray? *Barnes, Words, l. 71.*

**TO KEM.** *v. a.* [cumban, Saxon; *kam-men*, German; now written, perhaps less properly, to *comb*.] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they, More *kem'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd, More sleek. *B. Jonson.*

Thy head and hair are sleek;

And then thou *kem'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

**KEMBO.** See *KIMBO*.

**KEMELIN.** *n. s.* [*kemelin*, Gr. any household implement.] A brewer's vessel; a tub. Cockeram. In the north of England a *kimlin*.

A kneading trough, or elles a *kemelyn*.

**TO KEN.** *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know; *kennan*, Su. Goth. to instruct, and also to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

The shepherd's swayne you cannot well ken, But it be by his pride, from other men.

*Sperner, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

If thou thinkest it from far,

Among the Pricies, a new-kinded star;

'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

We ken them from afar, the setting sun Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson says. Both in this and in the preceding sense, *ken* is still used in the north of England.

'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gait. *Shelley.*

Now plain I ken whence love his rise began; Sure he was born some bloody brutish son, Hired up in shambles. *Gay, Pastoral.*

**TO KEN.** *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye to or from any object.

Up she gets, out she looks, listens and enquires, bearkens, *ken*; every man afar off is sure he, every stirring in the street!

*Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 515.*

At once, as far as angels ken, he views

The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton, P. L.*

**KEN.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

When from the mountain top Pissino shew'd thee,

Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

It was a hill

Of paradise the highest; from whose top

The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,

Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect, lay. *Milton, P. L.*

He soon

Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand.

*Milton, P. L.*

Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;

No useful compass or meridian known;

Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,

And knew the north but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance.

*Locke.*

**KENDAL-GREEN.** *n. s.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal in Westmoreland; a place long distinguished for dyeing cloths with several bright colours. This sort of stuff is mentioned in a statute of king Richard the Second. See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. iv. p. 40.

Three misbegotten knaves, in *Kendal-green*,

came at my back, and let drive at me.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

Now doth he only scorn his *Kendal-green*,

And his patch'd cockers own despised beene.

*Rp. Hall, Sat. l. v.*

**KEN'MARKED.** *n. s.* [from *ken*, to KEN'SPECKED. } know, to distinguish, add *mark*, and *speck*.] Marked, or branded, so as to be known; blemished. A northern expression. Ray, Grose, and Craven Dial.

**KENNEL.** *n. s.* [*chenin*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — From *chien*, Fr. a dog; *canis*, Latin. And our old word, for a kennel of

hounds, is accordingly *cannel*. See Huloot's Dictionary.]

# 1. A dog for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his kennel. *Sidney*  
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept  
A hell-bound, that doth hunt us all to death.

The soldiers remain within their station, which by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude might be more fitly termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward*

# 2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's timorous deer,  
Maid with a yelping kennel of French curs.

# 3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

[*Kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.] The watercourse of a street.  
A scavenger working in the *cannet*.

*Bp. Hall, Decus. Medii.* § 105.  
The crosses aloud of certain brethren — they overture and lead *the* with the *cannet*.  
*A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* under the year 1554.  
Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers kennels flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers increase. *Heywood*  
He always came in to dirty, as if he had been dragged through the kennel at a boarding-school. *Arbutnot*

**K'ENNEL Coal.\*** See CANAL Coal.

To **K'ENNEL**. *v. n.* [from kennel.] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,  
If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb,  
And *kenneled* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd  
Within, unseen. *Milton, P. L.*  
The dog *kenneled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted under the boughs. *E. Estrenge*

To **K'ENNEL**. *v. a.* To keep in a kennel.  
Tomper, a tall bound, *kenneled* in a covert in France; and knows a rich soil. *Tatler*, No. 62.  
From their slumbers shook, the *kenneled* hounds  
Mix in the music of the day again. *Thomson, Autumn*

**K'ENNING**. *n. s.* [from *ken*.] View. Apparently a sea term.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. *Bacon*  
His ships were past a *kenning* from the shore.

*Trag. of Sidiham and Perseus*, (1599.)

To **K'ER**. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon, *captare*, Lat.] To catch. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett. "To *kep* a ball, is to catch it; to keep it from falling." Ray

**K'ERT**. pret. and part. pass. of *kep*.

**K'ERB**. *n. s.* [ceapan, Sax. to cut; *kerbe*, Germ. notch, indent.] Any edging of strong solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else. Thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb*-stone.

(*Elm*) scarce has any superior for *herbs* of coppers. *Evelyn*, b. i. ch. 4. § 15.

**K'ERCHIEF**. *n. s.* [*coverchief*; Chaucer; *coverre*, to cover, and *chief*, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands. Dr. Johnson. — It should seem, from the following citation, that Chaucer's word was not what Dr. Johnson states it to be, but *coverchief*, "Among Latin and Greek words, by common usage taken for English, as

*sewe*, &c. he mentions *cephe*, whereof cometh Chaucer's *covercepe* in the Roman of the Rose, written and pronounced commonly *kerchief* in the South, and *courchief* in the North." Caius's Counsaile against the Sweate, 1552. fol. 10.]

1. A head dress of a woman.  
I see howe thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire vaillant.

— A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing else. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor*  
O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,

To wear a *kerchief*, *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar*  
The proudost *kerchief* of the court shall rest  
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck. *Hayward*

**K'ERCHIEFED**. *adj.* [from *kerchief*.]  
**K'ERCHIEFT**. Dressed; hooded.

Sickness with his *kerchief* d'head upmound.  
*G. Fletcher, Clod's Vici*, P. 1. st. 12.

Thus, Night, old seeme in thy pale career,  
Till child-suited Morn appear,  
Not trick'd and froun'd as she was wont  
With the Atick boy to launt,  
But *kerchief* in a comely cloud,  
While rocking winds are piping loud.

*Milton, Il Pens.*

**K'ERF**. *n. s.* [ceoppan, Saxon, to cut.] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a *kerf*. *Mazon, Mech. Ex.*

**K'ERMES**. *n. s.* [*hermes*, old Fr. But see **ALKERMES**.]

*Kermes* is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It till lately was understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal part, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill*

**K'ERN**. *n. s.* [Neither Sir James Ware in his remarks on Ireland, nor Dr. Johnson in his notice of this word, offer any etymology. Stanishurst, in his old description of Ireland, has given the following: "*Kerne* (*highyren*) signifieth a *shower of hell*; because they are taken for no better than *rake-hells*, or the *dread's black garrie*." ch. 8. fol. 28. The Irish foot-soldier will not consider himself very highly obliged to master Stanishurst.

Let him console himself, however, first, with honest Fuller's admirable remark on the Irish soldiery, in his account of the Holy War, made not long after that of Stanishurst: "All the cohort of Christendom in this war could have made no music, if the *Irish harp* had been wanting." Hist. of the Holy War, 1639. p. 269. Let him next apply this observation to the warfare of our own times, and then laugh at the fiery etymology ascribed to the name of his predecessors. Kelham, it may be added, notices the Norman Fr. *kernes* as meaning idle persons, vagabonds. Dr. Jamie-

son states the opinion of others, that *kernes* were formerly called *cateranes*; and that the true name is *keathern*, which signifies a company of *keathernach* or soldiers." An Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boot.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up in leavary and villainy, are their *kernes* supplied. *Spenser on Ireland*

Justice had with valour arm'd,  
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels.

If in good plight those Northern *kernes* arrive,  
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips, Briton*

**KERN**. *n. s.* [*guerne*, Teut. "hand-molen." Kilian.]

1. A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone by which corn is ground. It is written likewise *guern*. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

2. A churn. See **CHURN**. "*Kern*-milk," Yorkshire; butter-milk.

3. **KERN Baby**. An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest home; perhaps not yet discontinued in the northern parts of England. A corruption of corn-baby. See **TO KERN**.

To **KERN**. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.  
When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will supply their own turn, whereabout it falleth out that an ill *kernel* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store.

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.  
*Curves, Surv. of Cornwall*

The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grec.*

**K'ERNEL**. *n. s.* [cypnel, a gland, Saxon; *kerne*, Teut. *cernus*, Fr.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue  
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakspeare*

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakspeare, All's well*

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *Merr.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the *g's* small grain, Can clothe a mountain, and o'rhedge a plain. *Denham*

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer, Husbandry*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakspeare, Tempest*

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon, Nov. Hist.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arbutnot*

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh. To **K'ERNEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.



In Staffordshire, and garden-rouncials sown in the fields *kerret* well, and yield a good *kerroon*.

*Mortimer, Hushandry.*

**KE'RNELLY.** † *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels. *Shrewsb.*

**KE'RNELWORT.** *n. s.* [*scrofularia*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To **KE'RNEN**, or **KE'RS'EN**. \* *v. a.* [*keraten*, Teut.] To christen. Common in the north of England. And so *Keremas* for *Christmas*. Westmoreland and Craven Dialects, and Brockett's N. C. words.

**KE'RS'EV.** *n. s.* [*karsage*, Dutch; *carisef*, Fr.] The last syllable, Dr. Jamieson observes, seems borrowed from the coarse cloth called *say*: The origin of the first is quite uncertain. Coarse stuff.

Taffeta phrases, wiken terms precise,  
I do forewent them; and I here protest,  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express  
In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shakespeare.*

His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-lace on the other.

*Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*  
The same wool one man fits it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into kersey or serge. *Hale.*

Thy kersey doublet spreading wide,  
Drew Kicly's eye aside. *Gay.*

To **KERVE.** \* *v. a.* [*ceopan*, Saxon.] To cut; to carve.

In that figure Plinius saw him *kerred*.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 37. b.*  
That she was like to *sterve*  
Through cruel knife, that her deare hart did *kerve*.

*Spenner, F. Q. v. li. 4.*

**KE'NVER** \* *n. s.* [from *kerve*. Norm. Fr. *kerver*. *Kelham*.] A carver.  
No portcullis, nor heron of images.

*Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

**KE'SAR.** \* *n. s.* [*anisar*, Goth. *Cesar*, Lat.] An emperor, Obsolete.

Woldest kings and *kevers* at her feet did them  
prostrate. *Spenner, F. Q. v. li. 39.*

**KE'SLOP.** \* *n. s.* [*kerelb*, *kerelb*, Sax. *coagulum*; *kase*, Germ. *rennet*. *Kase* is cheese, and *laben* is to help, strengthen, or quicken. Brockett's N. C. Words.] The stomach of a calf prepared for food; the substance used in curdling milk. A northern word. Grose, Cumberland Dialect, and Brockett.

**KEST.** † The preter tenso of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.

The rove mark, which she remembered well  
That little infant had, which forth she *kest*.

*Spenner, F. Q. v. li. 15.*

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*.  
*Fairfax.*

**KE'STREL.** \* *n. s.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hammer.*

Kims and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

**KE'STREL.** \* *adj.* Like a kestrel; base. Obsolete.

No thought of honour ever did essay  
His tawny breast, but in his *kestrel* kynd  
A pleasant vein of glory he did fynd.

*Spenner, F. Q. li. ii. 4.*

**KET.** \* *n. s.* [*koett*, Su. Goth. *kæt*, Icel. *caro*; *kæt*, Teut. sordes.] Carriage; any sort of filth. A Norse derivative of horse-filth. It is a northern word in the former general sense. Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

**KETCH.** † *n. s.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship; as a bomb *ketch*. Dr. Johnson gives as an example the passage from Shakespeare, which belongs to *keech*. A *ketch* is a vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons burthen. Formerly perhaps with only one mast, as it should seem in the following example.

We stood in for the channel; about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; judged it to be a *ketch*; but, drawing nearer, found it was a ship in distress, having lost her main and misen masts.

*Randolph's Islands in the Archipel. (1687); p. 105.*

**KE'TTLE.** † *n. s.* [*cecl*, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch; *katila*, Gothick.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;  
Like burnish'd gold the little seethen *shone*.

*Dryden.*

**KE'TTLEDROM.** *n. s.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass, or copper.

As he drains his thoughts of Hecate down,  
The *ketledrum* and trumpet thus bray out  
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**KE'TTLEPINS.** \* Nipineps; skittles. See *KATLE*.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddie boards, tables, trucks, shovel boards, fox and geese, or the like. *Gayton on D. Quir. p. 340.*

**KE'TTY.** \* *adj.* [from *ket*.] Filthy; dirty; worthless; as, a *ketty* cur, a *ketty* fellow. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett.

**KEZ.** \* *n. s.* [See *KUCKSY*.]

1. Hemlock.

2. A dry stalk. The stem of the tassel.

North. As dry as a *kez*. [from the Icel. *quack*, any thing that kindles; fuel.]

I bring with me a book so dry as a *kez*, word of invention, barren of good phrase.

*Shelton, Pref. to Transl. of Don Quixote.*  
Those sharp and sorry shrubs, those dry and senseless *kezes*.

*Sp. Gauden's Hermap. (1653.) p. 230.*

**KEY.** † *n. s.* [*ex*, Sax. from *caggian*, to shut up. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities corresponding to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turning the *key*. *Shakespeare, Much.*

Fortune, that arrant whore,  
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shakespeare, F. Lear.*

The glorious standard lost to heav'n's throne spread,  
With Peter's *keys* enrolled and his crown.

*Fairfax.*

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire  
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*.

That opens the palace of eternity. *Milton, Comus.*  
Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the key of his own breast.

*Swift.*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay,  
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*.

*Dryden.*

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*  
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to it, is no more than a tale of a tub. *F. Exterence.*

These notions, in the writings of the ancient darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Lacke.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

Panels loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Richardson, Pamela.*

5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this *key* is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*

Hippolita, I won'd thee wish my sword,  
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;  
But I will wed thee in another *key*,  
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling.

*Shakespeare.*

But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in the song?

*Shakespeare, Much Ado.*  
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!

Hast thou not crack'd and splitt'd my poor tongue  
In se'n short years, that here my only son  
Knows not my feeble key of unio'd cares?

*Shakespeare.*

6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,  
And lighted all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. [In botany.] The husk containing the seed of an ash.

Ash, elm, oak, poplar, hornbeam, &c. are distinguished by their *keys*, tongues, &c. small, flat, and husky sails including the seeds. *Erstling.*

**KEY-COLD.** \* *adj.* [*key* and *cold*.]

1. Lifeless; formerly a common expression; now perhaps obsolete. A *key*, on account of the coldness of the metal of which it is made, was formerly and even yet is employed to stop a bleeding of the nose.

Such objections as protestants now, &c. *key-cold* christians do make.

*Shelton, Fort. of the Faith. (1565.) fol. 123. b.*  
Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!

Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

I am zealous professors transformed to *key-cold* worldlings. *Bp. Hall, Works, li. 323.*

Her apostolic virtue is departed from her, and hath left her *key-cold*.  
*Milton, Rep. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

2. Cold.

'Twist sleep and wake,  
I do them take,  
And on the *key-cold* floor then throw.

*Old Song of Rob. Goodfellow, Percy's Reliques.*

**KEY-COLDNESS.** \* *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

Want of animation or activity.

The greatest part of your professed virtue we find to consist in a *key-coldness*, and well-nigh mute silence, when the hottest and most pungent arguments approach your mind.

*Unpublished, &c. of Limited Epsic. (1641.) p. 5.*

**KEY-ABLE.** \* *n. s.* [from *key*.] *May* paid for lying at the *key*, or *quay*. *Ainsworth.*

**KEY-HOLE.** \* *n. s.* [*key* and *hole*.] The per-

oration in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the easement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare*.

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tuttler*.

I keep her in one room; I lock it;

The *key*, lock here, is in this pocket;

The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain. *Prior*.

KEYSTONE. *n. s.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chaprels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Mason, Mech. Es.*

KHANE. *n. s.* [A Turkish word.] A sort of house or place of general reception.

Here is a spacious vaulted bazar, and a noble *khane*. — A *khane* is commonly a square court, colonaded in the manner of Covent Garden; built in charity for the reception of strangers, as there are no inns in these countries. *Dressmann, Trav.* p. 219.

KIRE. *n. s.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, Skinner; from *kibue*, Welsh, Minshew.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakespeare*.

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

One boasted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wicman*.

KIBED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes; as, *kibed knees*.

KIBY. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Having kibes; sore with kibes.

He hath often that hath a *kiby* knee. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

To KICK† v. a. [*Knucken*, Germ.; *calco*, Lat.; Dr. Johnson. — *Kukto*, Iceland.

Serenius. Chaucer writes our word *kike*.] To strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South*.

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,  
To see a footman *kick* it that took his pipe. *Pope*.

Another, whose son had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a kicking or a caning. *Swift*.

To KICK. v. n. To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded? 1 Sam. ii. 29.

Yeshurun wased fed and tickled. *Deut. xxxiii. 15*.  
The doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotson*.

KICK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick.

Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden, Juv.*

KICKER.† *n. s.* [from *kick*.]

1. One who strikes with his foot.

2. A winning horse. *Huloet*.

KICKHAW.† *n. s.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, some thing; yet Milton seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshoe*, as if he thought it used in contempt of

dancing. Dr. Johnson. — Milton's word, in the passage cited from the original edition of his Treatise on Education, is *kickshoe*; probably intended for *kickshoe*, agreeably to the pronunciation of the French *choue*, as it had been used by Featley, a little before Milton: + I make bold to set on the board *kickshoes*, and variety of strange fruits. *Dippers Dipt*, 1645. p. 159.

1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.

Not shall we then need the monasteries of Paris to take our youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshoes*. *Milton*.

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little troy *kickshoes*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;  
Creasy was lost by *kickshoes* and soup-magroes. *Freeman*.

KICKY-WICKSEY. *n. s.* [from *kick* and *Wick*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hannmer*.

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,  
That hugs his *kicky-wicksey* here at home,  
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shaks.*

KID. *n. s.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which sight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging.

Spurring the lion ramp'd, and in his paw  
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton, P. L.*

So *kids* and whelps their sires and dams express;  
And so the great I measure'd by the less. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. [From *cidwels*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID† v. n. [from the noun.] To bring forth *kids*. *Colgrave, and Sherwood*.

To KID.† v. a. [*cydan*, Saxon; to declare, to make known; *kil*, Teut. known.] To discover; to sliew; to make known.

The fame, which made might be hid,  
Throughout the loode is none *kid*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6*.

The softness, that now is hid,  
Without censure shall be *kid*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 2172*.

But, ah! unwise and willens Colin Cloute,  
That *kyd* the hidden kinds of many a weede,  
Yet *kyd* not one to cure thy sore heart-roote. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.*

KIDDED.† *adj.* [from the noun.] Fallen as a young *kid*. *Colgrave, and Sherwood*.

KIDDER.† *n. s.*

1. An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth*.

2. A badger, or carrier of goods on horseback. Ray. A travelling vendor of small wares. Moore's Suffolk Words.

KIDDL.† *n. s.* [Norman Fr. *kiden*, *kid*, *kidell*, *low Latin*. The word is in Magna Charta.] A kind of wear in a river, to catch fish. Corruptly called, in some places, *kittle*, or *kettle*.

Fishes love not old *kydles*, as they do the new. *Old Poem in Malone's Thes. Chm.* (1652.) p. 71.

KIDDOV.† *n. s.* The most common English name of the Lomvia, a web-footed bird,

common on our shores, and called in different places the guillemot or guillem, and the sea-hen, and skout. *Chambers*.  
KIDLING.† *n. s.* [from *kid*.] A young *kid*.  
Mountains where the wanton *kidling* dallies. *W. Browne*.

Like *kidlings* blithe and merry. *Gay*.

To KIDNAP† v. a. [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nep*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

This poor child was *kidnapped* by the Jews. *Dressmann, Trav.* (Lett. dat. 1744.) p. 18.

The offence of *kidnapping* (being the stealing away) man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone*.

KIDNAPPER. *n. s.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings; a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange*.

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Speotator*.

KIDNEY.† *n. s.* [Etymology unknown. Dr. Johnson. — There is great probability in Serenius's derivation of our word from the Icel. *quidr*. So. Goth. *qued*, the belly; and *nigh*. Our word might at first be *quidney*.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side; they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth is two, and their thickness two; the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder.

Quincy.  
A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his menacery and *kidneys*. *Wicman, Surgery*.

2. Sort; kind; in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Wicman, Surgery*.

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange*.

KIDNEYBEAN. *n. s.* [*phaeolus*.] So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant.

*Kidneybeans* are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

KIDNEYVETCH. [*anthyllis*.] *n. s.* Plants.

KIDNEWORTH. [*cotyledon*.] *n. s.* Ainsworth.

KIE.† *n. s.* Kine. Our northern word. See also *Kee*, and *Ky*.

KIDDERKIN.† *n. s.* [Dutch, *kindelen*, a baby; "vasculum, dolium; octava pars cadi; quod candem habet rationem ad integrum dolium, quam infantulus ad hominem perfectum." Junius. Skinner accordingly denominates it the *great cask's baby*, "filiosus vasis majoris."]

Bishop Parker, who was Dryden's contemporary, writes our word, nearer to the Dutch, *kinderkin*. A small barrel.

Make in the *kinderkin* a great bug-bale of purpose. *Bacon*.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;  
But sure thou'rt but a *kinderkin* of wit. *Dryden*.  
Many vessels of authority, some *kinderkins*, some hogheads, some tuns.

*By Parker, Rep. of Bechers. Transp. p. 11.*  
To *KILL*, *v. a.* [anciently *quell*; *cpellan*, Saxon; *velen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Da'at thou resolve to kill a friend of mine?  
— Please you, I'd rather kill two enemies. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to kill this whole assembly with hunger. *Exod. xvi. 3.*

There was killing of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Macc. v. 13.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,  
To fright the animals, and to kill them up  
In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shaks.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have  
killed for my sheaves? *1 Sam. xrv. 11.*

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would  
kill those that use them; and therefore they work  
potently, though outwards. *Bacon*.

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or balm of drink, so they be such  
things as will not be bought. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal  
acids, as appears by killing it with nitre.

*Floyer on the Humours.*  
*KILLER*, *n. s.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was  
in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father  
and him the killer of his only son. *Sidney*.

With thou for the old lion hunt, or fill  
His hungry whelps? and for the killer kill,  
When couch'd in dreadful den? *Sandys*.

So rude a time,  
Where love was held so capital a crime,  
That a crown'd head could no compassion find,  
But died, because the killer had been kind. *Waller*.

*KILLER*, *n. s.* [This seems a corruption of coal and loss, a flame, as soot is thereby produced.]

As earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and  
doubtless had its name from below, by which came,  
in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of  
chimneys is called. *Woodward*.

*KILN*, *n. s.* [Latin, Saxon.] A stove; a  
fabric formed for admitting heat, in  
order to dry or burn things contained  
in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney. — There they  
always use to discharge their birding pieces; creep  
into the *kiln* hole. *Shaks. M. Wives of Windsor*.

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying  
upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a bushel  
in eight of malt. *Bacon*.

Physicians chase lime which is newly drawn out  
of the *kiln*, and not slacked. *Maron, Mech. Et.*

To *KILNDRY*, *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To  
dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer, Hubsandry*.

*KILT*, *†* Used by Spenser for *killed*; not  
in the phrase of the Irish, for merely  
*hurt*, or *wounded*, but *deprived of life*.

It is also thus used in the Westmoreland  
and Lancashire dialects.

But what art thou, that tell'st of nephews kill?  
*Spenser, F. Q. l. v. 196.*

A horse, please you honour, that this man here  
sold me at the fair of Gurishannon, last Shrove  
fare — lay down three times with myself, and kill  
me! *Castle Rackrent*, p. 306.

This word frequently occurs in the preceding  
pages, where it means not *killed*, but much hurt.

In Ireland, not only cowards, but the brave, die  
many times before their death! *Ibid. Gloss.*

To *KILT*, *v. a.* [*kilte-op*, Dan. Brockett.]  
To tuck up; to tuck up the clothes: as,  
she *kilts* her gown. Craven Dialect, and  
Brockett's N. C. Words.

*KIMBO*, *†* *adj.* [*aschembo*, Italian. Dr.  
Johnson. — See *KAM*. Serenius  
considers the Icel. *kime*, *kimpell*, *ansa*, the  
handle of a pool or jug, as likely to have  
suggested our word; and, in our old  
lexicography, the word is *kembol*, which  
Sherwood renders, in the following  
phrase, conformably to this etymon,  
"with arms set on *kembol*, les bras  
courbez en *anse*." Others write our word  
*kembol*.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbles* handle seen with bear-foot cars'd,  
And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

He observed them edging towards one another  
to whisper; so that John was forced to sit with his  
arms a *kimbol*, to keep them under. *Arbuthnot, John Bull*.

*KIMMEL*. — See *KEMELIN*.

*KIN*, *n. s.* [*cygn*, Sax. *lyn*, Icel. *kun*,  
Gothick. Wicliffe writes our word *lyn*.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or  
affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according  
to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so  
a friend to their persons, not to their errors.

The unhappy Palamons  
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,  
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden*.

2. Relatives; those who are of the same  
race.

Tumultuous wars  
Shall kin with *kin*, and kind with kind, confound. *Shakespeare*.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,  
Were overcome by fury of the tide. *Dryden*.

3. A relation; once related.

Theo is the soul from God; so pagans say,  
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,  
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,  
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Daniels*.

4. The same general class, though per-  
haps not the same species; thing re-  
lated.

The burst,  
And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle,  
*kin* to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my senses.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid;  
but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a  
little hot water, is altogether differing from the  
slink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other  
alkalicate salts. *Boyle*.

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a  
child, Dutch; as, *manikin*, *minikin*,  
*thamkin*, *wilkin*.

*KIS*, *†* *adj.* Of the same nature; congenial;  
kindred.

Some *kin* afrey,  
Cavie, or pride, or passion, or offence.

*Chaucer, Ser. of Low's Tale*.

*KIND*, *adj.* [from *cynne*, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done  
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

Some of the ancients, like *kind*-hearted men,  
have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or io-  
tervals of punishment to the damned, as particu-  
larly on the great festivals of the resurrection and  
ascension. *South*.

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil.

*St. Luke, vi. 35.*

*KIND-HEARTED*, *†* *adj.* [*kind* and *heart*.]  
Having great benevolence; a frequent  
colloquial expression; as, a *kind*-hearted  
man.

The sea at last from Colchian mountains seen,  
*Kind*-hearted transport round their captain threw  
The soldiers' fond embrace; o'erflow'd their eyes  
With tender floods, and loo'd the general voice  
To cries resounding loud — The sea, the sea!  
*Thomson, Liberty, P. II.*

*KIND*, *n. s.* [*kund*, Gothick; from *kun*.  
See *KIN*.]

1. Race; general class. *Kind* in Teu-  
tonic English answers to *genus*, and  
*sort* to *species*; though this distinction,  
in popular language, is not always ob-  
served.

Thus far we have endeavour'd to point to open  
of what nature and force laws are, according to  
their *kind*. *Hobbes*.

As when the total *kind*  
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,  
Came summon'd o'er Eden, to receive  
Their names of thee. *Milton, P. L.*

That both are animals,  
I grant; but not rationalia;  
For though they do agree in *kind*,  
Specific difference we find. *Hudibras*.

God and nature do not principally concern  
themselves in the preservation of particulars, but  
*kinds* and companies. *South, Serm.*

He with his wife were only left behind  
Of periah'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden*.

Some acts of virtue are common to Heathens  
and Christians; but I suppose them to be per-  
formed by Christians, after a more sublime manner  
than among the Heathens; and even when they  
do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ  
in the degrees of perfection. *Arbuthnot*.

He, with a hundred arts refin'd,  
Shall stretch thy conquests o'er half the *kind*. *Pope*.

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since  
those that have been looked upon as most perfect  
to their *kind*, have been found to have so many.

*Baker*.

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto  
those that had taken them, either to take them in  
*kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The sea upon tillage was often levied in *kind*  
upon corn, and called *decuma*, or tithes.

*Arbuthnot on Coins*.

4. Nature; natural determination.

A monstrous cruelty 'gainst course of *kind*.

The skilful shepherd pr'd 'em certain wands,  
And, in the doing of the deed of *kind*,  
Ho stuck them up before the fuscous ewes.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,  
Are led by *kind* 't admire your fellow creature.

*Dryden*.

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,  
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me  
As will displease you. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that kind than take five in the hundred. *Bacon, Ess.*

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a kind of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

K'INDED.\* *part. adj.* [Cennan, Sax. to beget: from *kind*.] Begotten.

Though she still have worse  
Her days are still, yet (weet thou) was not borne  
Of bears and tygres, nor so salvage-mynded  
As that, all the live men she scorned.  
She yet forgets that she of men was kindred. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To K'INDLE.† *v. a.* [Probably from the Welsh *cynne*, or *cynneu*, to light, to set on fire; Serenian notices also the Goth. *kinda*, accendere, *kyndell*, candel. But our old word was without the *d*, as in Gower's Conf. Am. B. 7. "Fire kened." Then it became *kindle*, as in Barret's Alveary; and lastly *kind*.]

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, be *kindled* it and basketh himself. *Is. xiv. 15.*  
I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled; there is the same force and the same reforming virtue in it, kindled by a spark from a flint, as if it were kindled from the sun. *Smith.*

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.  
I've been to you a true and humble wife;  
At all times to your will conformable;  
Ever in face to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

He hath kindled his wrath against me, and cometh out as one of his enemies. *Job, xiv. 11.*  
Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,  
Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel.*  
Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd  
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

3. [from cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.  
Are you native of this place?

— As the coney that you see dwells where she is kindled. *Shakespeare.*

To K'INDLE. *v. n.* To catch fire.  
When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. *Is. xlii. 2.*

K'INDLER.† *n. s.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.

By what equity is a public rebellion commended in the *kindlers* of it, that it may be punished in the furtherers? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Brenning of the Peace of Germany, (1635), p. 47.  
Now is the time that rakes their revells keep,  
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

K'INDLESS.\* *adj.* [kind and less.] Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain! *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

K'INDLINESS.\* *n. s.* [from *kindly*.]  
1. Favour; affection; good will.  
In kinde a father, but not *kindness*. *Sackville's Gorboduc, (1561).*

2. Natural disposition; natural course.  
That mate *kindness* among the birds and flocks. *Milton, Teirechordon.*

Fruits and corn are much advanced by temper of the air and *kindness* of seasons.

Whitlock, *Memoirs of the Engl. p. 457.*  
K'INDLY.† *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from the kind substantive.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

These soft fires  
Not only enlighten, but with kindly heat,  
Of various influence, fount and warm,  
Temper or nourish. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Natural; fit; proper.  
The earth shall sooner leave her *kindly* skill. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The *kindly* fruits of the earth. *Lutwyche.*

3. The foregoing senses seem to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

4. Bland; mild; softening.  
Through all the living regions dost thou move,  
And scatter'st where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

To heavens, from high the dewy nectar pour,  
And in soft silence abase the *kindly* shower! *Pope.*

K'INDLY.† *adv.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakespeare.*

— sometimes lay here in Corioli,  
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Be *kindly* affectioned to one another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another. *Rom. xii. 10.*

His griefs some pity, others blame;  
The fatal cause all *kindly* cease. *Prior.*

Who, with less designing ends,  
Kindler entertain their friends;  
With good words, and countenance sprightly,  
Serve to trust them all politely. *Swift.*

2. Naturally; fitly. [from *kind*, the substantive.]

Like as men sow, such corn needs must they reap;  
And nature planted so in each degree,  
That crabs like crabs will *kindly* crawl and creep. *Mir. for Mag. p. 464.*

This do, and do it *kindly*, gentle sire;  
It will be pastime passing excellent. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Shrew.*

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language. *Adelman, Spec. No. 405.*

K'INDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour, love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men. *Eccles. xxxv. 25.*

Old Letius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people. *Calver of Friendship.*

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,  
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,  
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers, Sermon.*

2. Benefit conferred.

K'INDRED.† *n. s.* [from *kin*; cypnen, Saxon. Accordingly our old word was *kinred*. So Chaucer writes it; so our

old lexicography gives it; and it continued to be used till late in the 17th century. "The boy is brought in by his father and *kinred*, in his new vest and turbant." Smith, *Manners of the Turks*, p. 40.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,  
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; suit.  
An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Relatives.  
I think there is no man secure  
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt  
Of eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,  
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*

K'INDRED.† *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Corium he claim'd his birth;  
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,  
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies. *Dryden.*

A god.  
KINE.† *n. s.* plur. from cow, that is, cowen.

To milk the *kine*,  
E'er the milk-maid fine  
Hath open'd her eye. *B. Jonson.*

A field I went amid the morning dew,  
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*

KING. *n. s.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *king*, or *cuning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Veretegan.*]

1. Monarch; supreme governor.  
The great King of kings,  
Hath in the table of his law commanded,  
That thou shalt do no murder. *Stark, Rich. III.*

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,  
Until a *king* be by; and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare, Merch. Ven.*  
True hope is swift, and flies with *king's* wings.  
Kings it makes good, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakespeare.*

The *king* becoming grace,  
At justice, verity, temperance, stability,  
Honesty, perseverance, mercy, lawfulness,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,  
I have no relieth of them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown.

Till common interest plac'd the sway in one;  
'Twas virtue only, or in arms or arms,  
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,  
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,  
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by Bacon in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *king*s of Spain, recovered the great rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors.

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen  
Lurk'd in her hand, and murr'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. KING at Arms, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Cla. *Philips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately shewed  
me by sir William Dugdale, *king of arms*. *Walton*.  
To **KING**. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather  
huddious.

England is so idly *king'd*,  
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,  
That four attenders her not. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.  
Sometimes am I a king;

Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,  
And so I am; then crushing poverty  
Persuades me, I was better when a king;  
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

**KINGAPPLE**. n. s. [king and apple.]  
The *kingapple* is preferred before the jetting.

**KINGCRAFT**. n. s. [king and craft.] The  
art of governing. A word commonly  
used by king *James*.

**KINGCROW**. n. s. [king and crow.] The name  
is properly, according to Gerard, *king-  
cob*. A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green,  
And upon his head a garland of berries, kingcrops,  
and maidenhair. *Peacock*.  
Fair is the kingcrop that in meadow blows,  
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay*.

**KINGDOM**. n. s. [king and dom.]  
1. The dominion of a king; the territories  
subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,  
Most learned, reverend air, into our kingdom.

*Shakespeare*.  
Moses gave unto them the kingdom of Sihon,  
king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og,  
king of Bashan. *Numb. xxiii. 33.*

2. A different class or order of beings. A  
word chiefly used among naturalists.  
The animal and vegetable kingdoms are so  
nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one,  
and the highest of the other, there will scarce be  
perceived any difference. *Locke*.

3. A region; a tract.  
The wat'ry kingdom is so bar

To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,  
And o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare*.

**KINGDOMEN**.\* adj. [from kingdom.] Proud  
of kingly power. Not in use.  
*Kingdom'd* Achilles in comotion rages,  
And batters down himself.

*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*  
**KINGSFISHER**. n. s. [halcyon.] A species of  
bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields  
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore.

*May, Virgil*.  
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and  
water-rats, are great enemies to fish.

*Martinet, Husbandry*.  
**KINGHOOD**.\* n. s. [king and hood.] State  
of being a king.

The people for to guide and lede,  
Which is the charge of his *kinghood*.

*Gower, Conf. Am. b. 7.*  
**KINGLIKE**.† adj. [from king.]  
**KINGLY**.

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.  
There we'll sit,  
Bailing in large and ample empery,  
O'er France and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms.

*Shakespeare*.  
I, *kinglike*, sat, with armed troops inelod'd.

*Shelley, Job. p. 42.*  
Yet this place  
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,  
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come  
To reverence thee. *Dryden, State of Innocence*.

In Spain, a *kingly* government, though the  
people were perfectly free, the administration was  
in the two kings and the *señor*.

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their  
tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new  
family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and  
became free states. *Swift*.

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.  
Why leest thou with the vile  
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch  
A watch-case to a common *larum* bell?

*Shakespeare*.  
Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,  
What husband to thy power I will command.

*Shakespeare*.  
3. Noble; august; magnificent.  
He was not born to live a subject life, each  
action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* au-  
tumentation, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a  
*kingly* heart for enterprises. *Sidney*.

I am far better born than the king;  
More like a king, more *kingly* in thy thoughts.

*Shakespeare*.  
**KINGLY**. adv. With an air of royalty;  
with superiour dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state  
Laid 'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

His hat, which never rail'd to human pride;  
Walker with rev'rence touch, and laid aside;  
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod.

*Pope, Dunciad*.  
**KINGSCIVIL**. n. s. [king and civil.] A scrofulous  
distemper, in which the glands are  
ulcerated, commonly believed to be  
cured by the touch of the king.

Some eyes are frequently a species of the *king-  
scivil*, and take their beginning from vicious humors  
inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiernan, Surgery*.

**KINGSHIP**. n. s. [from king.] Royalty;  
monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the ow-  
modelling of sovereignty and *kingship*, without any  
reality of power, or without any necessity of sub-  
jection and obedience. *King Charles*.

We know how successful the late usurper was,  
while his army believed him real to his soul against  
*kingship*; but when they found out the imposture,  
upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was pre-  
sently deserted and opposed by them, and over-  
able to crown his usurped greatness with the  
addition of that title which he passionately thirsted  
after. *South*.

**KINGSPEAR**. n. s. [asphodelus.] A plant.  
**KINGSTONE**. n. s. [squatinia.] A fish.

*Ainsworth*.  
To **KINK**.\* v. n. [kichen, kinchen, Teut.  
difficulus spirare.] To labour for  
breath, as in the hooping-cough. A  
northern word. Ray, Grose, and  
Brockett.

**KINK**.\* n. s. A fit of coughing, or a con-  
vulsive fit of laughter. Grose, and  
Brockett's N. C. Words. Hence *KINK-  
COUGH*, or *CHICKCOUGH*; and *KINKHAUST*,  
which see.

**KINKHAUST**.\* n. s. A violent cough.  
Lancashire; the chin-cough. See *CHIN-  
COUGH*, and *HAUST*.

**KIN'SOLK**. n. s. [kin and folk.] Relations;  
those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands,  
have bestowed them amongst their *kinfolks*.

*Shakespeare on Ireland*.  
My *kinfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends  
forgotten me. *Job, xix. 14.*

**KINSMAN**. n. s. [kin and man.] A man of  
the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of their  
nearest kinsmen, and their judges he made of their  
own fathers. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,  
Whom kinsmen to the crown the bairds dream'd.

*Dryden*.  
Let me stand excluded from my right,  
Robb'd of my kinsman's arms, who first appear'd  
in fight. *Dryden, Fob*.

There is a branch of the Medici in Naples:  
the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the  
great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his  
dominions. *Addison on Italy*.

**KIN'SWOMAN**. n. s. [kin and woman.] A  
female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair  
Helen, queen of Carthage, was made thither.

The duke was as much in love with wit as he  
was with his *kinswoman*. *Dennis's Letters*.

**KINTAL**.\* See **QUINTAL**.  
**KIPPER**.\* adj. [of unknown etymology.]  
A term applied to salmon when unfit to  
be taken, and to the time when they are  
so considered.

That no salmon be taken between Graveend  
and Henley upon Thames in *kipper* time, viz. be-  
tween the Inventure of St. Cross (2d May) and the  
Epiphany. Stat. 1701, 50 Edw. III. Court.

The salmon, after spawning, become very poor  
and thin; and are called *kipper*.

*Pennant, Zool. iii. 242.*  
**KIRN**.\* See **KERN**.

**KIRK**. n. s. [Cyprae, Saxon; *kyrk*, Gr.]  
An old word for a church, yet retained  
in Scotland.

Honour they lusten the poets to dignify,  
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,  
With Hawthorn buds and sweet eglantine.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*  
Nor is it all the nation has these spots,  
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scotland.

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots,  
that the other contents, despising the *kirk* govern-  
ment and discipline of the *kirk*. *King Charles*.

**KIRKMAN**.\* n. s. [Kirk and man.] One of  
the church of Scotland.

It [the king's declaration] in the month of July  
1637, was publicly read in the great church of  
Edinburgh. The *kirkmen* took fire at it; nor  
wanted there some in England to fan the flame.

*Vindicia Carolinae*, (1694,) p. 37.  
**KIRTLE**.† n. s. [Cyprae, Saxon; *kiortell*,  
Iceland. Of old we find the same term  
applied to the gowns worn by the men.

Thus Franco-Goth. "Ung altre lui ves-  
tira un *kyrtel* du rouge tartarin." V.  
Du Cange, and Callander's Anc. Scot.  
Poems, p. 106. It was indeed the name  
of the surcoat at the creation of knights  
of the garter. A gown; a jacket; a  
petticoat; a mantle; a cloak.

*Daniel's text*.  
Right young, and full of semelyhood,  
In *kirtle*, and none other weeder.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 778.*  
Yield he was full unal and properly  
All to a *kirtle* of light wight.

*Chaucer, Mill. Tale*.  
All in a *kirtle* of discoloured ray  
He clothed was. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What stuff will have a *kirtle* of? I shall receive  
money on Thursday; thou shalt have a cap to-  
morrow. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,  
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,  
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,  
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Marlow*.

KI'RYLED.\* *adj.* [from *kirl*.] Wearing a kirtle.

The flowery-kirtled Naidens,  
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.  
*Milton, Comus.*

To KISS.\* *v. a.* [Saxo, *cýran*; Su. Goth. *kyssa*; Welsh, *cusan*; *uau* *uau*, Greek. Thus *kiss* is *kiss*, in some parts of the north of England. Chaucer writes it *kesa*.]

1. To touch with the lips.  
But who those ruddy lips can kiss,  
Which blessed still themselves do kiss.  
*Sidney.*

He took  
The bride about the neck, and *kiss'd* her lips,  
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting  
All the church echoed. *Shakspeare, T. of the Shrew.*  
Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,  
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shakspeare.*

2. To treat with fondness.  
The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,  
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,  
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakspeare.*

3. To touch gently.  
The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

KISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her soul's hours or lust?  
I found not *Cassio's* kisses on her lips. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*:  
O'ery not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

KISSER.\* *n. s.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses. *Sherwood.*

KISSINGCOMFIT.\* *n. s.* [kissing and comfit.] Perfumed sugar-plums, to make the breath sweet.

Let the sky rain potatoes; let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves; hail *kissing-comfits*, and snow eringoes. *Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

KISSINGCRUST.\* *n. s.* [kissing and crust.] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

These *bak'd* him *kissing-crusts*, and those  
Brought him small beer. *King, Cookery.*

KIST.\* *n. s.* [ceft, Saxon; *kist*, German; *kist*, Welsh.] A chest. Lancashire, Westmoreland, and other parts of the north.

KIT.\* *n. s.*  
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*  
2. A small diminutive fiddle. [probably from *cithara*, Lat.; *uigau*, Gr. See GUITAR.]

The gittern and the *kit* the wandering fiddlers like.  
'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing master's *kit*. *Grove, Mus.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town. [*kitte*, *kit*, Dutch.]

4. A milking pail, like a churn, with two ears, and a cover. [*kitte*, Dutch, Ray; *kulle*, "tonnula scis circiter sextarios continens." Serenius.]

5. A set or company; generally in a contemptuous sense, "the whole *kit* of them." Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss. All the whole *kit*, whether applied to persons or things. Craven Dialect. A

tribe: a collection; a gang. Jennings, W. Country Words.

KI'TCAT.\* *adj.*

1. Denoting a club of whigs at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits were members; so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who excelled in mutton pies, by whom the club was served with this part of the entertainment.

You have been for some years past laying the foundation of new schemes in your *kit-cat* club, call'd a head clubs, jantos, and other infernal cabals of this kind.

*Acc. of Tom Whig, Esq. (1710.)* p. 31.

Our modern celebrated clubs are founded upon eating and drinking.—The *kit-cat* itself is said to have taken its original from a mutton-pie.

*Addison, Spect. No. 9. (1710-11.)*

2. Denoting a portrait, somewhat larger than a three quarter's, and less than a half length; so called from the room in which portraits of the *kit-cat* club at first were placed, being not sufficiently lofty to admit half lengths.

There is a *kit-cat* size of St. Ignatius holding a crucifix, which is faint, but sweetly done.

*Drummonds, Trav. p. 81.*

KITCHEN. *n. s.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; *cýcene*, Sax.; *cuisine*, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kyshen*, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of the same, which are such by men their *kitchens* are sometimes amended, will not suffer any such statue to pass. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Can we judge it a thing seemingly any man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own use.

Hooker.  
He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his *kitchen*; so that he turned a branch that had worn a crown.

We see no new-built palaces aspire,  
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

To KI'TCHEN.\* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To use thrifly. A northern word. Grose. Still in use as a Scottish expression in the sense of to save, to be sparing of. See Dr. Jamieson's Supplement. in voce.

KITCHENGARDEN. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and garden.] Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called *kitchengardens*.

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID.\* *n. s.* [*kitchen* and maid.] A maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.

Did not her *kitchenmaid* rail, taunt, and scorn me? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and stuff.] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,  
And barreling the droppings and the muff  
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,  
Religiously kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

An instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry  
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and wench.] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Shakspeare.*

Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*. *Shakspeare.*

KI'TCHENWORK. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and work.] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. s.* [*cýra*, Saxon; *milvus*.]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.

More prey that the eagle should be mew'd,  
While hies and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

The heron, when she soareth high, so as sometimes she is seen to pass over a cloud, sheereth winds; but hies, flying aloft, she wail dry weather.

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grove.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. Denoted *hies*; thus *hies*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he will needs burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Grove of the Tongue.*

KITE.\* *n. s.* [*qued*, Su. Goth. *quidr*, Icel. *uicr*, Gr. the belly. Craven Dialect.] In the north of England, the belly.

KITCHENFOOT. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KYTH.\* *n. s.* [*cýte*, knowledge, Saxon; *cýth*, to make known.] Acquaintance. Bullock. *Kith* and *kin*, friends and relations. A northern expression. Brockett.

First she made hym the fleece to wyne;  
And after that from *kith* and *kyne*,  
With great treasure with him she staye.

KYTLING.\* *n. s.* [*catulus*, Lat.] A whelp; the young of all beasts. Barret, Alv. 1580. Now, a young cat or kitten.

Whether go you now?  
What, to buy gingerbread, or to draw *kiddings*? *B. Jonson, Fur.*

KITTEN. *n. s.* [*kattken*, Dutch.] It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kittens*, or young *cats*, which was in time taken for the singular, like *chicken*. A young cat.

That a mare will scoot down than an horse,  
is not experience; nor is the maw observed in the drawing of whelps and *kittens*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Witniam.*

Helen was just alight into bed;  
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,  
Away the *kittens* with them fled,  
As fies belonging to her pée. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN.\* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done  
At the same season, if your mother's cat  
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakspeare.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *I. Estrange.*

KITTYWAKE.\* *n. s.* A bird of the gull kind; common among the rocks of Flamborough head.

To KI'TTLE.\* *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon, titillare.] To tickle. Common in the north of England. It is also in *Sherwood's* old dictionary.

**KITTLE.\*** *adj.* [*keteligh*, Teut. [Uncertain; fickle; difficult: unsafe: applied to the weather, to work, to a horse, &c. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett.

**KITTLISH.\*** *adj.* [from *kittle*.] Ticklish. A northern word. Grose.

**KIVE.\*** *n. s.* The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the kive, (*marshing-fat*) stands. Kelly's Scotch Proverbs, p. 300. cited by Dr. Jamieson, in his Scottish dictionary; who says, "I have not met with this word any where else." It appears, however, to be of English usage, and by an old author of great merit.

Lime, or calke which is strong lime, is used to accelerate the fermentation of the woad, which, by the help of the same pot-ash and warm liquors kept always so, in three or four days will come to work like a kive of beer, and will have a blue or rather greenish froth or flowry upon it; answering to the yeast of the *kine*.

See W. Petty, *Hist. of Dying*, Spral's H.R.Soc. p. 301.

**TO KIVER.\*** *v. a.* To cover. See **TO COVER**. Mr. Pegge, in his *Anecdotes of the English language*, gives a catalogue of words, of which the use and pronunciation are deformed by the natives of London. Among these are *kiver* for *cover*; which, however, he might have defended by Chaucer's employment of *kever*, and by Huloet's introduction into his old dictionary of *kiver*, for the more modern *cover*.

**TO KIZEN, or KIZZEN.\*** *v. a.* [*gizen*, Icel. hisco. Craven Dial.] To parch; to dry up. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

**TO KICK.†** *v. n.*

1. To make a small sharp noise. [from *clack*.]
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch. Dr. Johnson.—It has the sense also of to catch up, to snatch, in the north of England.

**TO KNAIB.** *v. a.* [*knaepen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so as that *knaib* and *knap* may be the same.

I had much rather be *knaibing* crabs, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares.

*L'Esrange.*  
As no was wishing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knaib* upon.

**TO KNAIBLE.** *v. n.* [from *knaib*.] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.

Horses will *knaib* at walls, and rats gnaw iron.

*Brown.*

**KNACK.†** *n. s.* [*cnapping*, and *knick*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—The word seems to have been formed, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, from the *knacking* or *snapping*, of the fingers used by jugglers. See Cotgrave in V. Niquet, viz. "a knick, *klick*, *knip* with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, bauble, matter of small value, &c."

And in V. MATASSINER *des mains*, viz. "to move, *knack*, or waggle the fingers, like a juggler, player, &c."]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

The more quaint *knackers* that they make.

These *knacks* were brought first into England by them.

When I was young, I was woot

To load my she with *knacks*: I would have runack'd

The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it To her acceptance.

For thee, fond boy,

If I may ever know thou do'st but sigh

That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success.

*Shakespeare.*

This cap was moulded on a porrieger,

A velvet dish; &c, fir, 'tis lewd and filthy;

Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.

But 't is not presumption to write verse to thee.

Who make the better poems of the two?

For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,

Alas! what are they but poems to please! Denham.

He expounded both his pockets,

And found a watch, with rings and lockets;

A copper-plate, with almanacs;

Eograid upon't, with other *knacks*.

*Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*

Of eating of flax,

And out of their noses

Draw ribbands and ponies.

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware of all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill bias.

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that gives a good grace by the manner and address.

*L'Esrange.*

*Knaves*, who in full assemblies have the *knack* Of turning truth to lies, and white to black.

*Dejden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome.

The dean was furious in his time,

And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme.

*Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack*?

Cameleons who can paint in white and black?

*Pope.*

**TO KNACK.†** *v. n.* [*knacken*, Teut. frangere. And Barret defines our *knack*, "to break a nut." *Alv.* 1580.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks, or a nut is cracked; to clink.

If they can hear their heads *knack* upon each other.

*Sp. Hall, Quo Vadis.*

2. To speak finely or affectingly.

North.

*Grose.*

**KNACKER.†** *n. s.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work; one that makes collars and other furniture for cart-horses. Ray.

One part for plow-right, *knacker*, and smith.

*Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*restio*, Latin.] *Ainslie.*

**KNACKISH.\*** *adj.* [from *knack*.] Thicket; knavishly artful.

Beating the air with *knackish* forms of graceful speeches, and vain grandiloquence that tends to nothing.

*Merr. Myst. of God.* (1660.) p. 479.

**KNACKISHNESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *knackish*.] Artifice; trickery.

A set form (of prayer) will prevent all pride and *knackishness*, and preserve the public worship in its due reverence and honour.

*Merr. Myst. of God.* (1660.) p. 559.

**KNACKY.\*** *adj.* [from *knack*.] Handy; having a *knack*, perhaps, of doing several things. A moor's Suffolk Words. Cunning; crafty; so used in Berwickshire. Dr. Jamieson.

**KNAG.†** *n. s.* [*knack*, *knacke*, *knocki*, nodus, Teut. *knoge*, condylus. *Su.* Goth. *cnag*, Irish, a knob, a peg.]

1. A hard knot in wood.

*Barret.*  
I have cutte of the *knagges* that you paynted upon.

*Confut. of N. Shotton*, (1546.) sign. E. 1.

2. A peg for hanging any thing upon.

I shall byt hynde on a *knag*.

*Romance of Le Bon Flourens.*

3. *Knags* are the shoots of a deer's horns, called brow-antlers.

*Sherwood.*

4. *Knags* also are pointed rocks, or rugged tops of hills. [*V. Ihre*, *knagglig*.] Brockett's N. C. Words.

**KNAGGY.\*** *adj.* [from *knag*.]

1. Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

*Sherwood.*

2. Figuratively, full of rough or rough humours; illhumoured. Used in the north of England.

**KNAP.†** *n. s.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance; or a broken piece; *cnapp*, Sax. a protuberance.]

1. A protuberance; a swelling prominence; a knoll; a hillock.

You shall see many fine tents set upon a *knapp* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs.

*Bacon, Ess. of Building.*

Hark, on *knapp* of yonder hill,

Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.

*Brown, Eclog. 1.*

2. The pile on which. See **NAP**.

**TO KNAP.** *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break forth.

He *knappeth* the spear in sunder.

*Po. Com. Prayer.*

He will *knapp* the spears a-piece with his teeth.

*Merr.*

2. [*Knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

*Knapp* a pair of tows some depth in a vessel o water, and you shall hear the sound of the tows.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**TO KNAP.** *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders to soon, that the standers-by heard them *knapp* to before they knew they were out.

*Watts.*

**KNAPBOTTLE.** *n. s.* [*papaver*, *spumum*.]

A plant.

**KNAPPIST.\*** *adj.* [from *knapp*.] Our old word for *snappish*; forward.

*Barret*, and *Sherwood*.

**TO KNAPPLE.†** *v. n.* [from *knapp*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. Cotgrave defines it "to nibble or eat like a squirrel; to gnaw." V. GRIGNOTER.

**KNAPPRY.\*** *adj.* [from *knapp*.] Full of knaps or hillocks.

*Huvel.*

**KNA'PSACK.**† *n. s.* [from *knappen*, Germ. to eat. But see **SNAPSACK**.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their knapsacks. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest: there are bedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my knapsack, and you with your bottle at your back; we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

**KNA'PWEED.** *n. s.* [*jacca*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**KNAR.**† *n. s.* [*knor*, German; but our word is more frequently written *knur*; though the adjective *knarry*, hitherto unnoticed, is very old. See **KNUR**. "A bunch or *knor* in a tree," is noticed in our lexicography. See Wythall's Dict. 1568.] A hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baked on the ground, And prickly stings instead of trees are found; Or words with knots and *knars* deform'd and odd, Headless the most, and hideous to behold, *Dryden.*

**KNA'PLED.**† *adj.* [from *knar*.] Knotted. See **GNARLED**. It should be *knarled*.

**KNA'RRY.**† *adj.* [from *knar*.] Knotty; stubby. *Cockeram*, and *Bullokar*.

Knotty *knarry* barks trees old Of stubble sharpe, and hideous to behold. *Chancer, An. Tale.*

This *knarry* club — the which no hand shall ever tame. *Transl. of Seneca*, (1581), fol. 213.

**KNA'VE.**† *n. s.* [*knava*, Saxon, *knave*, German; *knave*, *knape*, Icelandic. All these have reference both to child and servant, which our word originally denoted. Mr. Tooke's opinion that the Saxon *knapa*, *knave*, was probable *napa*, *i. e.* ne-*napa*, *genapa*, *qui nihil habet*, (who has nothing), the third person singular of *nabhan*, *i. e.* ne-*habban*, is not likely to be received.]

1. A boy; a male or man-child. *Wicliffe*, Rev. xii. 5.

Sche bare a *knave-child*. *Wicliffe*, Rev. xii. 5. He had of children young two; Fixus the first was of tho, A *knave-child*, right faine withall! A daughter eke, the whiche men call Hele. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

2. A servant. Both these are obsolete. For lord and *knave* is all one way, When they be bore and when they dey. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

For as the moon the eye doth please With gentle beams not hurting sight, Yet hath sir sun the greater praise, Because from him doth come her light: So if my man must praise have, What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domestic slaves; A verrier busy than any of his *knave*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brooke their being reputed *knaves*, than thus for honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, passing for a name of credit. *Soph.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, their equity against both. *L'Entrague.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice; But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it. For 'twill return, and turn 't account, If we are brought in play upon 't, Or but by casting *knave* get in, What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

**KNA'VERY.** *n. s.* [from *knave*.] 1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany.

Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together. *Shakespeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the king withal, I would do't: I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

The cunning courtier should be slighted too, Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado; Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast, Like *Æsop's* fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best, With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knave's* *Shakespeare.*

**KNA'VISH.** *adj.* [from *knave*.] 1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

The foolish to conceal it at all, and *knaveish* to do so with dalliance. *Pope, Let.*

2. Waggish; mischievous. Here she comes curst and sad; Cupid is a *knaveish* lad, Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakespeare.*

**KNA'VISHLY.**† *adv.* [from *knaveish*.] 1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously. *Huloet*, and *Sherrwood.*

It is ordinary for hosts to be *knaveishly* witty. *Gayton, on D. Quix.* p. 8.

**KNA'VISHNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *knaveish*.] State or quality of being *knaveish*.

*Sherrwood.* To *KNAW.*† Sometimes written for *gnaw*. See also To *BEKNAW*.

**KNED.**† *v. a.* [*kneden*, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch. "Ab antiq. *knēt*, mass. Wachter. Potius autem id deductum iverim ab *knæa*, vel *naeda*, factitare, movere." *Serenius*. The Saxon *gnan* also is to knead, as well as *carban*.] To beat or mangle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *knœding*, the making of the cakes, and the beating of the oven. *Shakespeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts kneaded be. Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Dennis.*

Thus kneaded up with milk the new-made man His kingdom o'er his kindred world began; Till knowledge misapp'd, misunderstood, And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd, And kneaded up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the kneading up of the heart, seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. *Addison, Spect.*

No man ever reapt his corn, Or from the oven drew his bread, Ere kinds and bakers yet were born, That taught them both to sow and knead. *Prior.*

The cake she kneaded was the savory meat. *Prior.*

**KNE'ADER.**† *n. s.* [from *knœd*.] A baker. *Huloet*, and *Sherrwood.*

**KNE'ADINGTROUGH.**† *n. s.* [from *knœd* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Progs shall come into thy *knœdingtroughs*. *Ezod. viii. 3.*

**KNEE.**† *n. s.* [*knim*, Goth. *cnœp*, Sax. *knœ*, Dutch. Mr. Home Tooke believes the Saxon *hnan*, and the Gothic *hneian*, to be same verb, meaning to bow, to bend; and the substantives to have been thence formed. A similar opinion appears to have long before been entertained by *Serenius*, who notices the Gothic verb in his illustration of our substantive; adding, however, the Icel. *hnie*, *hneia*, the knee, "vox antiquissima."]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh. *The royal father*

Was a most staid king: the queen that bore these Offspring upon her knees than on her feet, Died every day she lived. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Scotch *knies* is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the knees and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasps thy knees. *Milton, P. L.* Wornied with length of ways, worn out with toil,

To lay down, and leaning on her knees, Invok'd the cause of all her miseries; And cast her languishing regards above, For help from heaven, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

2. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Morson, Mech. Exercises.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicians of: like to *knœ* timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed, but not for building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To *KNÉE.*† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go, you that banish'd him, A mile before his tent, fall down and *knœ* The way into his mercy. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Return with her! Why, the blood-blooded French, that downless took Our young born: I could as well be brought To *knœ* his throne, and, squire-like, pension beg. *Shakespeare.*

**KNEED.**† *adj.* [from *knœ*.] 1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as, *kneed grass*. **KNEED'EP.**† *adj.* [*knœ* and *deep*.] 1. Rising to the knees.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knœdeep* within a month. *Milton, Brief Hist. of Masscus.*

2. Sunk to the knees. Gone already; Inch thick, *knœdeep*! *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

The country peasant mediates no harm, When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm; In winter weather unconcern'd he goes, Almost *knœdeep* through mire in clumy shoes. *Dryden.*

**KNEE-CROOKING.**† *adj.* [*knœ* and *crook*.] Obsequious.



Many a dutcons and knee-crooking knave.

**KNEEDGRASE**. *n. s.* [*graven geniculatum*.] *Shakespeare, Othello.*

An herb.

**KNEEHOLM**.† *n. s.* [*agapifolium*.] The name of a plant, called also *kneeholly*.  
**To KNEEL**. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll kneel down.

And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*  
Ere I was risen from the place that stew'd down,  
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post  
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth  
From Goneril, his mistress, salutation.

*Shakspeare, K. Lear.*  
A certain man kneeling down to him, said,  
Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is lunatick.  
*St. Matt. xviii. 14.*

As soon as you are dressed, kneel and say the Lord's prayer. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

**KNEELER**.\* *n. s.* [from *kneel*.] One who shows obeisance by kneeling.

In this part of the church,—stood the class of the penitents, who were called *kneelers*, because at their going out, they fell down upon their knees before the bishop, who laid his hands upon them.  
*Levis, Consecration of Churches, p. 95.*

**KNEEPAN**. *n. s.* [*knee and pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore side. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called *patella* or *mola*. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley.  
*Quincy.*

The *kneepan* must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint.  
*Freeman on Drawing.*

**KNEETIMBER**.\* *n. s.* See the second sense of **KNEE**.

We see how the shipwright doth make use of *kneetimber*, and other cross-grained pieces, as well as of straight and even, for framing a goodly vessel to ride on Neptune's back. *Hemans, Lett. iv. 4.*

**KNEETIMBURY**. *n. s.* [*knee and tribune*.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shewn by kneeling.

Receive from us  
Kneetimber, yet unpaid prostration vile.  
*Milton, P. L.*

**KNELL**.† *n. s.* [*cnill*, *cnell*, Welsh, the ringing of bells, a passing-bell; *cnill*, Sax. from *cnyllan*, to strike a bell, to ring a bell. Some refer these words, as well as *knoll*, to the Latin *nola*, a little bell, which had its name from *Nola*, a town in Campania, in which they are pretended to have first been invented, or to have been first used for pious purposes.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish thee to a fairer death,  
And so his knell is knell'd. *Shakspeare.*

Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell:  
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakspeare, Temp.*  
When he was brought again to the bar, he heard  
His knell rung out, his judgement, he was stir'd  
With such an agony, he went extremely.

All those motions, which we saw,  
As but as ice, which crackles at a flame:  
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings  
Her knell alone, by cracking of her strings.  
*Dennie.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.  
*Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;  
The amorous youth around her bow'd:  
At night her fatal knell was rung;  
I saw and kindl'd her in her shroud. *Prior.*

**KNOW**. The preterite of know.

**KNICK-KNACK**.\* A colloquial term, meaning any trifle or toy. See the first sense of **KNACK**.

**KNIFE**.† *n. s.* plur. *knives*. [Comp. Saxon: *knif*, Su. *kniv*, Dan. *knif*, Fr. *knif*, old Teut. both a knife and a sword, Kilian; *knif*, Icel. *knepa*, to cut. Serenius. Some cite the Greek *ἐπίς*, a sword. It is to the Celtic *cnif*, to shear, however, that we may trace these words.]

1. An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Blind pow'rs, forbid thy tender life  
Should bleed upon a barbarous knife. *Crusoe.*

The sacred priests with ready knives berave  
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive  
The streaming blood. *Dryden, En.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the knife,  
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the knife that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the knife, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*

2. A sword or dagger.

The time appointed comes  
Approached is, when knife  
Of manly knight must ride him fame,  
And end the deadly strife.

*Elblen, Hist. of Paint. and Carven, b. I. M. 6.*  
The red-cross knight was slain with paynim knife. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come, thick night,  
And pall thee in the dunest smoke of hell,  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

**KNIGHT**.† *n. s.* [cnicht, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant or pupil, Dr. Johnson.—The Saxon word originally means a boy, cnilt, and cnecht; *cniltcub*; *cniltcub*, *childhood*. Wachter and Hre consider it as from the same stock with *cnapa*, or *cnapa*, a little boy. See **KNAVE**. Dr. Jamieson refers it to *cneo*, *generation*, which *cnecht* nearly resembles. The word next signified a servant, like *knave*; and often a military one, "I am a man ordeynid under power, and have *knights* under me," Wicliffe, St. Matt. viii. Mr. H. Tooke considers it as the participle *cnjrt*, from *cnjrtan*, to bind, *un attached*.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir knight*.

The same knight's own sword this is of yore.  
Which Merlin made. *Spenser, F. Q.*

*Sir knight*, if knight thou be,  
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When every case in law is right,  
No squire in debt, and no poor knight.

This knight; but yet why should I call him knight,  
To give imperty to this reverent site?

No squire with knight did better fit  
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. Shakspeare uses it of a female, and it must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,  
Those that slew thy virgin knight;  
For the which, with songs of woe,  
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakspeare.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly uttered the poke,  
Which out of it sent such a smoke,  
As ready was them all to choke,  
So grievous was the poller;  
So that the knights each other lost,  
And stood as still as any post. *Dryden.*

Did I for this my country being  
To help their knight against their king,  
And raise the first sedition? *Dryden.*

**KNIGHT ERRANT**. [*chivalier errant*, Fr.] A wandering knight: one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold knight errant did proclaim  
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Dennie.*

The ancient errant knights  
Won all their mistresses in lights;  
They cut whole glants into fritters,  
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

**KNIGHT ERANTRY**. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage  
Is a brutish sort of knight errantry, seeking out  
Needless encounters. *Norris.*

**KNIGHT OF THE POST**.† A hireling evidence: a knight dubbed at the whipping-post, or pillory.

I may not term them men, if there be such as I  
Have heard to be, who will not let to swear upon  
a booke, and that before any judge, being byed  
thurranto for money. And such are called by  
the names of *knights of the post*, more fit for  
the gallows than to live in a commonwealth where  
Christ is professed. *Knight's Test of Truth, (1580.) fol. 29. b.*

There are knights of the post, and holy cheats  
enough, to swear the truth of the broadest con-  
tradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an  
extraordinary call. *South.*

**KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE**. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was knighted. *Wotton.*

The lord protector knighted the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the Lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,  
One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quaries. *Pope.*

**KNIGHTHOOD**. *n. s.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,  
For that his nourling, when he *knighthood* swore,  
Therewith to don his foon eternal smart.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,  
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour.

*Shakespeare.*  
Is this the air, whose waste wife to win,  
A *knighthood* bought, to go a wooing in?

*B. Jonson.*  
If you needs must write, write *Camar's* praise,  
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays.

*Pope.*  
**KNIGHTLESS.** *adj.* [from *knigh*.] Un-  
becoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed mercant,  
That hast with *knights* guile, and treacherous  
trains,

Fair *knighthood* foully shamed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**KNIGHTLINESS.** *n. s.* [from *knighthly*.]  
Duties of a knight.

The prince did wonder much, yet could not  
glance

The cause of that his sorrowful constraint;  
Yet would by secret signs of maninece,  
Which close appear'd in that rude brutishness,  
That to whilome some gentle swains had been,  
Train'd up in feasts of arms and *knighthood*.

*Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vii. 45.  
**KNIGHTLY.** *adj.* [from *knigh*.] Besitting  
a knight; becoming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon  
condition that a more *knighthly* combat shall be per-  
formed between us. *Sidney.*

How darest thou pride presume against my  
laws?

As in a listad field to fight your cause;  
Unus'd the royal grant, no marshal by,  
As *knighthly* rites require, nor judge to try.

*Dryden.*  
**KNIGHTLY.** *ade.* In a manner becoming  
a knight. *Sherwood.*

TO KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*.  
[*knitan*, *Saxon*.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a  
loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravel'd sleeve of care,  
The birth of each day's life, nor labour's bath,  
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;  
Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*.

*Waller.*  
2. To tie.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;  
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow mornng.

*Shakespeare.*  
3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a  
word of extensive use; it is now less  
frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and good disdain,  
And, *knitting* all his force, got one band free.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up  
In their distractions: they are in my power.

*Shakespeare.*  
O let the vile world end,  
And the premised fancies of the last day  
*Knit* earth and heaven together!

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
Lay your highest  
Command upon me; to the which my duties  
Are with a most indissoluble tie

For ever knit. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
This royal hand and mine are newly knit,  
And the conjunction of our inward souls  
Married in league.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*  
By the simplicity of Venus' doves,  
By that which *knits* souls, and prospers loves.

*Shakespeare.*  
If ye become peaceably, mine hand shall be  
*knit* unto you.

1 *Chron.* xii. 17.

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That their hearts might be comforted, being  
knt together in love. *Col. ii. 2.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,  
Under the chair of wit! *B. Jonson, New Fun.*  
Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question.

*Bacon.*  
These two princes were agreeable to be joined  
in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into  
one.

*Heyward.*  
Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground  
In a light fantastic round.

*Milten, Comus.*  
God gave several abilities to several persons,  
that each might help to supply the public needs,  
and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit*  
together by justice, as the parts of the world are  
by nature.

*Jay, Tappan, Rule of Living Holy.*  
Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are  
under a discharge.

*Wiemann, Surgery.*

4. To contract.  
What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in  
frowns,  
And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince?

*Addison, Cato.*

5. To tie up.  
He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel  
descending unto him as it had been a great sheet;  
*knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth.

*Acts, x. 11.*

TO KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *knitting* and singing: her  
voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands  
kept time to her voice's music.

Make the world distinguish Julia's son  
From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits  
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*.

*Dryden.*

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.  
Our sewer'd navy too  
Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning most un-  
like.

*Shakespeare.*  
**KNIT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Texture.  
Let their heads be sleekly com'd, their blue  
coats brush'd, and their garters of an indiffere<sup>t</sup>  
*knit*.

*Shakespeare.*  
**KNITCH.** *n. s.* [probably from *knit*; what  
is bound together.] A burden of wood;  
a fagot.

*Huolto.*  
Gader ye togidre the taris, and hynde them  
togidre in *knayeces* to be brent.

*Wicliffe, St. Matt. xiii.*

**KNITTABLE.** *adj.* [from *knit*.] That  
may be knit or united.

*Huolto.*  
**KNITTER.** *n. s.* [from *knit*.] One who  
weaves or knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,  
And the free maids that weave their thread with  
bones,  
Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

**KNITTING.** *n. s.* [from *knit*.] Junction.  
He doth fundamentally and mathematically  
demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper  
timbers, which make the roof.

*Wotton on Architecture.*

**KNITTINGNEEDLE.** *n. s.* [*knit* and *needle*.]  
A wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick  
him with her *knittingneedle*.

*Archibald, John Bull.*

**KNITTLE.** *n. s.* [from *knit*.]  
1. A string that gathers a purse round.

*Ainsworth.*  
2. A small line, used for various purposes  
at sea.

**KNOB.** *n. s.* [Comp. *Sax. knoppe*, Germ.  
*knubb*, Su. *Goth.* See also *Knor*.] A  
protuberance; any part bluntly rising  
above the rest.

The *knobles* sitting on his cheeks.

*Chaucer, C. T. Prof.*  
Their staves and *knobs*, crowned with a rose or  
hly. *Gregory, Pastorum.* (1650.) p. 206.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle  
of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or *bunch*, raised up  
from the subjacent fat.

*Ray.*  
TO **KNOB.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
bunch out; to grow into knobs. *Kersey.*

**KNOBLED.** *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with  
knobs; having protuberances.

His *knuckles knob'd*, his flesh deep dent'd in,  
With tawed hands, and hard tyann'd skin.

*Swickville, Instruct. Mir. for Mag.*  
The horns of a rue deer of Greenland are  
pointed at the top, and *knobled* or tubercous at  
the bottom.

*Grew.*  
**KNOBNESS.** *n. s.* [from *knobby*.] The  
quality of having knobs. *Sherwood.*

**KNOB'RY.** *adj.* [from *knob*.]  
1. Full of knobs.

His *knobby* head, and a fair pair of horns.  
*More, Pre-crit. of the Soul*, et. 53.

2. Hard; stubborn.  
The informers continued in a *knobby* kind  
of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of  
the authors.

*Hemdel.*  
TO **KNOCK.** *v. n.* [*knucian*, *Sax.*; *knoco*,  
a blow, *Welsh*.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly to-  
gether.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body  
contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
They may say, the stomas of the choat being  
variously moved according to this catolic law,  
must needs *knock* and interfere.

*Bentley, Scram.*  
2. To beat, as at a door for admittance;  
commonly with *at*.

Villain, I say *knock* me at this gate,  
And say we well; or I'll *knock* your knave's  
pate!

*Shakespeare.*  
Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,  
Or rudely visit them in parts remote.

To fright them, ere destroy. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,  
And could not get him for my heart to do it.

*Shakespeare.*  
For harbour at a thousand doors they *knock'd*,  
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.

*Dryden.*  
*Knock* at your own breast, and ask your soul,  
If those fair fatal eyes e'er'd not your sword.

*Dryden.*

3. To **KNOCK** under. A common ex-  
pression, which denotes that a man yields or  
submits. Submission is expressed among the  
good fellows by *knocking* under the  
table. Followed commonly by a partic-  
le, as, to *knock* up, to rouse by  
knocking; to *knock* down, to fell by a  
blow.

*Shakespeare.*  
TO **KNOCK.** *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by  
blows.

How do you mean removing him;  
— Why, by making him incapable of Othello's  
place, *knocking* out his brains.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*  
He that has his chains *knocked* off, and the  
prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty.

*Locke.*  
Times was, a sober Englishman would *knock*  
His servants up, and rise by five o'clock;  
Instruct his family in every rule,  
And send his wife to church, his son to school.

*Pope.*

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.  
So when the cook saw my jaws thus knit it.  
She would have made a pancake of my pocket.

**KNO'LLER.** \* *n. s.* [from *To knoll*.] One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*

**KNOPT** † *n. s.* [*knoppe*, Teut. and Germ. *knopp*, Su. Goth.] A knob; a protuberance; a button; a bud. Dr. Johnson has merely followed Ainsworth in calling the word "any tufty top," without an example; and calls it unjustly a corruption of *knop*. *Knop* is one of our oldest substantives; as meaning either the bud of a flower, or any protuberance or bunch.

A robe —  
With a bend of gold tasselled.  
And *knops* like gold tasselled. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 1080.*  
About the redde roses springing  
The stalks ywas as riske right,  
And there on stode the *knops* upright.

Three bewls made like unto almonds, with a *knop* and a flower in one branch. *Ezod. xxx. 53.*  
The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers. *1 Kings, vi. 18.*  
Smile the hiel of the door, [in the margin, *chapter or knop*]. *Amos, ix. 1.*

Joseph hath taken some pains to make out the seminal *knop* of henbane.

*See T. Brown, Miscell. p. 67.*  
**KNO'PPED.** \* *adj.* [from *knop*.] Having knobs; fastened as with a knop or button.  
High shoes *knopped* with dagges.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 7312.*  
**KNOT.** \* *n. s.* [*knor*, Germ.] A knot. See *KNAR*.

**KNOT** † *n. s.* [*cnotta*, Saxon; *knoot*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erse.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.  
He found that reason's self now reasons found  
To fasten knots, which fancy first had loosed.

As the fair vernal to the fountain came,  
Let none be startled at a vernal's name,  
Tid'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;  
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,  
To take the freshness of the morning air,  
And gather in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,  
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,  
Her knots disorder'd. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
Flowers worthy of paradise, which not nice art  
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature bom.

Four'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton, P. L.*

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *Mor.*  
Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,  
Had half express'd, and half conceal'd his flame  
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark  
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,  
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,  
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union. [from *knit*.]

Confirm that amity  
With nuptial *knot*, if thou wondest to grant  
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
Richmond alms  
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,  
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown.

*Shakespeare.*

I would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not unknit himself.

The noble *knot* he made. *Shakespeare, Cried.*  
Why left you wife and children,  
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love?

*Shakespeare.*  
Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,  
To this close *knot*, the smallest looseness made.

*Conley.*  
4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of knots, he hath carved it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wid. xiii. 13.*

Such *knots* and crumens of grain is objected here, as will hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland.

*King Charles.*  
5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the controversy seem equally weighty; so that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern.

*South, Sermon.*  
6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines.

*Dryden, Infirmary.*  
7. A confederacy; an association; a small band. [from *knit*.]

Oh you panders' rascals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conspiracy against me.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*  
What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?

Where not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,  
But fears and lates thee. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*  
A band of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear.

*Addison, Spect.*  
8. A cluster; a collection. [from *knit*.]

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of small stars, not seen singly, but giving light together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or *knots* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner.

*Dryden, Inferno.*  
9. A bird of the snipe kind; said to be so named from *Canute*, who was very fond of it.

The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old.  
*Dryden, Fables, S. 25.*

My footboy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmon,  
*Knots*, goldwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

10. In naval language, the division of the log-line; a *knot* answering to a mile by land.

11. An epaulet. See *SHOULDERKNOT*.  
To *Knott* † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.  
Happy

That were always telling lands;  
But here's a queen when she rides abroad  
Is always *knouting* threads.

*Scotley.*

**KNOCK.** \* *n. s.* [from *knell*.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.  
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth would move them from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
Ajax belabours there no harmless os,  
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*.

*Dryden.*  
2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leathern fork,  
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*;  
Tartius with a doleful sound the jarring gate  
Hung deaf and hollow. *Dryden, Fab.*

**KNOCK'ER.** † *n. s.* [from *knock*.] One that knocks down.

1. One that falls by a blow: one that knocks down. *Sherwood.*

2. He that knocks. *Johnson.*

3. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

A very odd fellow desired recommendation from me for a new invention of *knockers* to doors.

*Tatler, No. 105.*  
Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigues, I said,  
Tie up the *knockers*, my Iokin! I'm dead. *Pope.*

**KNOCK'ING.** \* *n. s.* [from *knock*.] Beating at the door.

Then nightly *knockings* at your door will cease,  
Whose noisy hammer then may rest in peace.

*Coningsby, v. 1.*  
**To KNOLL.** *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many soles as I have hairs,  
I would not wish them to a funeral death,  
And so his *knell* is *knoll'd*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**To KNOLL.** *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on latter days,  
If ever between bells have *knoll'd* to church.

*Shakespeare.*  
**KNOLL.** † *n. s.* [*cnolle*, Sax. the top of a hill; *knolle*, Teut. a little hill; *knol*, Norm. Fr. a hill.]

1. A little mountain. *Ray, N. C. Words.*  
The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks, form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and the broken pebbled *knolls*, which not unfrequently project from it.

*Medwin's Tour.*  
2. A turnip. *Kent. Ray, and Grose.*

At his foot.

The spatial dying for some venial fault,  
Under dissection of the knotted scourge. *Cowper.*

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more knotted, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

TO KNOT, v. n.

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to knot.

2. To knit knots for fringes.

They think it is more rational way of spending their time in knitting, or making an houris. *Sheldon, Deum Rev. Dial. viii.*

KNOT-BERRYBUSH. n. s. [*chamæmorus*].

A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT-GRASS. † n. s. [*knót and grass; poly-*

goum]. A plant.

You minims of hind'ring knotgrass made. *Shakespeare.*

The savory herb  
Of knotgrass, dew-begrent. *Milton, Comus.*

KNOT-LEES. \* adj. [*knót and lees*].

1. Without knots. *Hulot.*

Here silver fir with knotted trunks ascend.

2. Without difficulty; without any thing to obstruct the passage. *Obsolete.*

Bothe Trout and Trout toun  
Shall knottless throughout her lerie slide. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 769.*

KNOTTED. † adj. [*from knót*].

1. Full of knots; full of protuberances.

You shall be ill cured of the knotted gown, if you have nothing else but a wide shoe. *Ep. Taylor, Serms. (1651.) p. 169.*

The knotted coils shall show'r of holy weep. *Dryden.*

2. Having figures of which the lines intersect each other; having "curious knots," as Shakespeare and Milton express it, in allusion to the garden-taste of the time. See the second sense of KNOT.

The west corner of thy curious — knotted garden. *Shakespeare, Lear. Act. I. Sc. 2.*

KNOTTINESS. † n. s. [*from knotty*].

1. Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club; by his oxen club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the knottiness thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Pocheon on D'minac.*

2. A protuberance, or swelling; as the muscles, or fleshy parts.

He has omitted the characteristic excellencies of this famous piece of Grecian workmanship, (the Farnesian Hercules), namely, the uncommon breadth of the shoulders, the knottiness and spaciousness of the chest. *Dr. Warren, Ep. on Pope.*

KNOTTY. adj. [*from knót*].

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shelley, Jul. Cæs.*

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more knotty; try it by speaking at one end, and lying the ear at the other; for if it be knotty, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

The knotty oaks their listening branches bow. *Rassammon.*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,  
Arm'd with a knotty club another came. *Dryden, Æn.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,  
Now knotty burs and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools

Were made by nature for the wise to work with;  
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen.

When heroes knock their knotty heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rome, Amb. Step-mother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untying of knotty difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange.*

Some on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

They compliment, they sit, they chat,  
Fight n't the wars; reform the state;  
A thousand knotty points they clear,  
Till snapper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

TO KNOT, v. a. preter. I knew, I have known. [*cnapan, Saxon; kunnan, Gothic; γνώσκω, grōw, to know, Greek; and scire, to understand; from scā, scē, the mind*].

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might know  
The end of this day's business ere it come? *Shakespeare.*

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is known with God and with men. *Wind. iv. 1.*

The gods all things know. *Milton.*

Not from experience, far the world was new,  
He only from their cause their natures knew. *Denham.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition and we know it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to make known what idea he makes it stand for. *Lack.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be known to you why his hand is not removed from you. *1 Sam. vi. 3.*

Led on with a desire to know  
What nearer might concern him, *Milton, P. L.*

One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Lack.*

4. To recognise.

What art thou, thus to rail on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee? *Shaksp.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread. *Luke, xxiv. 35.*

At nearer view he thought he knew the dead,  
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Faustman.*

Tell me how I may know him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?  
— A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am prepossessed to good pity. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam knew Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 1.*

TO KNOW, v. n.

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts, xii. 11.*

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they know within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, they would nevertheless seem to others to know of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon.*

Not to know of things remote, but know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will stir our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we knew to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy. *Tillotson.*

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be further imposed upon by bad pieces, and to know when nature was well initiated by the most able masters. *Dryden, Duffenoy.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and Mr. John must not know of it. *Shakespeare.*

There is but one mineral body that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. To know for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he knew for. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

5. TO KNOW OF. In Shakespeare, is to take cognisance of; to examine.

Fair Hernal, question your desires;  
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,  
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,  
You can endure the livery of a nun,  
For ay to be in chasty cloyster clome. *Shakespeare.*

KNOWABLE. adj. [*from know*]. Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old aglyum; and yet it may be, there is more knowable in these than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Shakespeare, D'sp'ny.*

'To plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, invariable by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Lack.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substance created, that are naturally knowable without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNOW'N. † n. s. [*from know*]. One who has skill or knowledge. *Hulot.*

God, — the most certain and true knower of all things. *Brady, Disc. of Civil Life, (1606.) p. 174.*

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers. *Glavocelli.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general fount of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNOW'ING. adj. [*from know*].

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a knowing ear,  
That he, which hath our noble father slain,  
Pursu'd my life. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The knowings of these have of late reform'd their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be known in their profession, unsupported in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. South.

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught, all the knowing and intelligent part of the world. South, Sermon.

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very dully, according to the manner of his time: he was very knowing both in architecture and perspective. Dryden, *DuFrenoy*.

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more knowing than others. Addison, *Guardian*.

## 2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a knowing prudent cause Begin such motions and assign such laws? If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame, Might not your wanton wit the system blame? Blackmore.

KNOWING. n. s. [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Let him be so extraneous in suits gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his quality. Shakspeare.

KNOWINGLY. adv. [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world. More, *Divine Dialogues*. They who were rather fond of it than knowingly admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. Dryden.

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak knowingly. Aitkenbury.

KNOWLEDGE. n. s. [from *know*.]

## 1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. Locke.

Do but say to me what I should do, That in your knowledge may be me done, And I am prest unto it. Shakspeare, *Mere*, of Ven.

## 2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. Shakspeare.

## 3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have knowledge of the sea. 1 Kings, ix. 27.

## 4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old knowledge. Sidney.

## 5. Cognisance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger? Ruth, ii. 10.

A state's anger should not take Knowledge either of fools or women. B. Jonson, *Catalina*.

## 6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. Sidney.

To KNOWLEDGE.† v. a. To acknowledge; to avow. Not now in use; but formerly very common; and is moreover one of our oldest verbs.

Knowledge ye ech to othire your sinnes. Wicliffe, *St. James*, v.

I knowledge my follye, wherewith ye have with good right intruded me. Sir T. Elyot, fol. 127. b.

The prophet Hoon tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned, not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not acknowledged by his revealed will. Bacon, *Holy War*.

To KNUBBLE. v. a. [knippler, Danish.] To beat. Skinner.

KNUCKLE. n. s. [cnuel, Saxon; knuckle, Dutch.]

## 1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen Two tritons, of a rough athletic mien, Scour'd dispute some quarrel of the flood, With knuckles bruist, and face besmear'd in blood. Garth.

## 2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of knuckles of veal. Bacon, *Nat. Hist*.

3. The articulation or joint of a plant. Divers herbs have joint or knuckles, as it were steps in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, and corn. Bacon.

To KNUCKLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNUCKLED. adj. [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is knuckled both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root.

KNUFF.† n. s. [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather a corruption of *gnoff*. See *GNOFF*.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of predication.

The country knuffs, Hob, Dick, and Hick, With clubs and cloathed shoes, Shall fill up Dunsdown.

With slaughtered bodies soon. Heywood.

KNUR.† n. s. [knor, German, from KNURLE.†] knoll, Wachter; knoter, Norm. Fr. See also KNAR, and KNOR.]

A knot; a hard substance.

Knur or knob of a tree. Hulst.

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and *knots*. Woodward.

KNURLED.† adj. [from *knurle*.] Set with knurles; knotty. Sherwood.

KNURRY.† adj. [from *knur*.] Full of knots.

Now I am like the knurrie-bulke oke. Dryden, *Ship. Garland*, (1595.) p. 8.

KONED.† for *conned*, or *conned*, i. e. knew. Spenser. So *knune*, to know.

Wicliffe. [Aennan, Goth.; cunnan, Sax.] Obsolete.

KORAN.† n. s. [koran, Arab. See AL-CORAN.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

The *koran*, — far from supporting its arrogant claim to a supernatural work, sinks below the level of many compositions confessedly of human original. Professor White, *Serm.* vi.

KSAR.† n. s. [See CZAR.] A Russian sovereign.

The Russian *ksar*. Müllern, P. L.

KNUS.† See To KISS.

KY.† n. s. [cý, Sax.] Kine. See KER, and KIE.

To KYD.† v. n. To know. See To KID.

# L.

## L

L,† A liquid consonant, which pre-serves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated; as, *lhap, lof; hlæp, ladv*.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall; still; full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail; feel; veal; cool*. In a word of more syllables

it is usually written single; as, *channel; canal; tendril*. It is sometimes put before, and sounded feebly after it; as *Bible; title*.

Originally this letter, at the end of a monosyllable, was not doubled; *al, ful, shal, &c.* being the form of our old English.

It is sometimes mute; as, in *alms, calf, chalk*, and some other words.

LA.† *interj.* [Corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*, unless it be the French *la*. Dr. Johnson. — This is not the case; the expression is pure Saxon; *la nu, lo now!* " *la hu opt, lo!*

how oft." Ps. lxxvii. 45.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at heart. *Shalp. The Night.*  
LAB. \* n. s. A blab; a great talker; one that cannot keep a secret. One of our oldest words; and yet preserved in the Exmouth dialect. Chaucer uses also *labbing* for *blabbing*.

I am no labbe,  
No though I say it, I'm not left to gabble.

*Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

LAB'DANUM. n. s. A resin, of a strong but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not an agreeable taste. This juice exudes from a low spreading shrub in Crete.

Hill.  
To LAB'RY. v. a. [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LAB'EL. n. s. [*labelum*, Lat.]

1. The earliest sense seems to be that of a small slip of silk, or other materials; a kind of tassel; as, "a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre; *labels* hanging down on garlands or crowns; also jesses hanging at hawks' legs." Barret's *Alveary* 1580. Thus Ainsworth translates "infula" a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre.

2. A small slip or scrap of writing.  
When wak'd, I found  
This *label* on my bosom; whose containing  
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can  
Make no collection of it. *Shalpewer, Cymb.*

3. Anything appendant to a larger writing.

On the label of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal.  
*Ayliffe, Evergreen.*

4. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *label* or *codicil*.

Harris.  
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thus our hands;  
And one side hand by side to Romeo seal'd,  
Shall be the *label* to another deed;  
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt  
Turn to another, this shall slay them both.

*Shalpewer.*

To LAB'EL. \* v. a. [from the noun.] To affix a label on any thing, in order to distinguish it.

LAB'ENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

LAB'IAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any word which is labial.

*Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

LAB'iated. *adj.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

LABIOD'NTAL' *adj.* [*labium and dentalis*] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

P and B are labial; F and Bk. or F and V, are labiodental.

*Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

LABORANT. n. s. [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemist. Not in use.

I can show you a sort of fix sulphur made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LABORATORY. n. s. [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chemist's work-room.

They had forged this new doctrine in the laboratories at Rome.

*Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. 1. § 4.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their laboratory take a gentle notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle.*

The flames of love will perform those miracles they are famous for, would they employ themselves in this laboratory. *Doody of Chr. Piety.*

LABORIOUS. *adj.* [*laboricus*, French; *laboriosus*, Lat.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South.*

A spacious cave within its furthest part, Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,  
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

"O laborious youth consum'd in war,  
And lasting age, when'd and crown'd with peace."  
*Prior.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Do't thou lose watchings, abstinence, and toil,  
Laborious virtues all! learn them from Cato. *Johnson.*

LABORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*.]

With labour; with toil.  
The folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship yet neglects to stop the leak.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

I clause laboriously to bear  
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

LABORIOUSNESS. n. s. [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the guliveness, as well as the laboriousness of the work; these wretched creatures, buried in earth, and darkness, were never the richer for all the one they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

Idleness is the emptiness, and business the fullness of the soul; and we all know that we may infuse what we will into an empty vessel, but in a full one, idleness is that which sets all the capacities of the soul wide open, to let in evil spirits, and to give both him, and all the villainies he can bring along with him, a free reception, and a full possession; whereas, on the contrary, laboriousness shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind, whereby a temptation would enter, and (which is yet more) leaves no void room for it to dwell there, if by any accident it should chance to creep in. *South, Sermon*, vi. 372.

LAB'OUR. n. s. [*abeur*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work.  
If I find her honest, I lose not my labour;  
If she be otherwise, it is labour well bestowed. *Shalpewer.*

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our labour be in vain.

*1 Thess.* iii. 5.

2. Work to be done.

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

If you had been the wife of Hercules  
Six of his labours you'd have done, and so'd  
Your husband so much waste. *Shalpewer, Coriol.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

5. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of women's labours thou hast charge,  
And generation goodly dost enlarge,  
Incline thy will to affect our woful yearner.  
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain  
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;  
My throes come thicker, and my cries encrease'd,  
Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd.

*Dryden.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in labour.

*Grout.*

His heart is in continual labour; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered.

*South, Sermon.*

To LAB'OUR. v. n. [*laboro*, Lat.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to the top of that same hill?  
— You do climb up it now; look how we labour.

*Shalpewer.*

For your highness' good I ever labour;  
More than mine own. *Shalpewer, Hen. VIII.*

Who is with him?

— None but the fool, who labour to out-jest  
His heart-thrust injuries. *Shalpewer, C. Lear.*  
Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may labour therein.

*South, v. 8.*

He is so touched with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his soul labours for an expression to represent it. *Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*  
Epigenus labours you, always labouring fervently for you in prayer, that ye may stand perfect.

*Cat. iv. 12.*

2. To do work; to take pains.

A labouring man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich. *Ecclesi.* xiv. 1.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and labour on the day. *Nich. iv. 22.*

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of. *Lodge.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The stone that labours up the hill,  
Mocking the labourers toil, returning still,  
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*morbo laborare*, Lat.] Not in use.

They abound with horns,  
Of which one want our camp doth only labour.

*R. Jonson.*

I was called to another, who in childhood laboured of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wrieman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,  
Here hides her hated head, and frowns the labouring skies.

*Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,  
As sounding cymbals aid the labouring moon. •

*Dryden, Aeneas.*

This exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now labour under from you.

*Wake, Prep. for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

There thy a leg unlighted on the earth,  
When she was labouring in the throes of birth;  
For the unborn chief the fatal sisters came,  
And rais'd it up, and tore'd it on the flame.

*Dryden, Ovid.*

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,  
And seem'd to labour with his inspiring gods.

*Pope.*

7. In naval language, spoken of a ship, when every timber is put to the test, and the whole constitution of her architecture is in the full play of all its powers.

To LA'BOUR. v. a.

1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to work with labour; to prosecute with effort.

To use brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work is to be granted to him that will make an abridgement. 2 Mac.

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,  
The artificer and you might compass.

To labour *arms for Troy.* Dryden, *Æn.*  
An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to labour the point, under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left, which might have the least appearance of information.

Pope, *Æn. on Homer.*

2. To beat; to belabour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,  
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke.

Dryden.

LA'BOURER. n. s. [*labourer*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run must to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. Bacon.

The sun but seem'd the labourer of the year,  
Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,  
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear

Their brist'ling vessels to the Belgian shore.

Dryden.

Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. Arbuthnot.

Not bolmy sleep to labourers faint with pain,  
Not showers to larks, or sun-shine to the bee.

Are half so charming as thy sight to me. Pope.  
Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,  
Health to himself, and to his infants bear'd.

The price cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the labourer, I have no need of thee. Swift.

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man here any man's happiness. Shakespeare.

The stone that labours up the hill,  
Mocking the labourers toil, returning still,  
Is love. Granville.

LA'BOURLESS. \* adj. [*labour* and *less*.] Not laborious.

They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and labourous work.

Brewood on the Sab. (1690), p. 48.

LA'BOUROUS. \* adj. [*from labour*.] Our old word for laborious.

For husband's life is labourous hand.

Seynars, *Hubb. Tale.*

LA'BOUROUSLY. \* adv. [*from labourous*.] Laboriously.

He labourously and studiously discussed controversies.

Sir T. Elyot, *Gov. fol.* 168.

LA'BOUROME.† adj. [*from labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Not now in use.

A skilful and labourous husbandman,  
Fie! *Shakespeare, Tem.* 23. 1.

You labourous and dainty tricks, wherein  
You made great Jove angry. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

He hah, my lord, by labourous petition.  
Writing from me my slow leave.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
This may suffice after all their labourous scrutiny of the councils.

*Milton, Animado. Rem. Def.*

LA'BRA. n. s. [*Spanish*.] A lip. Not used.

Word of denial in thy labras here;  
And denial, froth and scum thou liest.

*Shakespeare.*

LA'BYRINTH.† n. s. [*labyrinthus*, Latin.]

1. A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Suffolk, stay;

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth;  
There Minotaurs, and ugly treasons lurk.

*Shakespeare.*

Words, which would tear  
The tender labyrinth of a maid's soft ear.

*Deane.*

My clamorous tear  
The ear's soft labyrinth, and cleft the air.

*Sandys.*  
The earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wauiness and skill; but run into labyrinth, from whence he could not disentangle himself.

*Clarendon.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now  
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself  
I' the maze and winding labyrinth of th' world.

*Denham.*

2. Formerly a distinguished ornament in the gardens of our ancestors.

Delightful bowers, to solace lovers true;  
False labyrinth, fond runners' eyes to daze.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

LABYRINTHIAN. \* adj. [*from labyrinth*.]

Having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth.

His linen collar labyrinthian art.

Whose thousand double turnings never met.

*Bp. Hall, Sat. sat.* 7.

A contracted, subtle, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings; a labyrinthine face.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Mark, how the labyrinthine turns they take,  
The circles intricate.

*Young, Night* 11. 9.

LABURNUM. \* n. s. A shrub [*of the cyttus* kind] that grows to the size of a tree.

The pale laburnum grac'd with yellow plumes.

*Anon.*

LAC. n. s.

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water.

We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick lac. The seed lac. 3. The shell lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

*Hill.*

LACE.† n. s. [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — From the Sax. *laccan*, *laccan*, *laccan*, *prehendere*, apprehendere, to take hold of: Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,  
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain;

For striving more, the more in laces strong  
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings therein.

In liny snares, the subtil loops among.

*Spenser, Melpomene.*

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had snared been in love's strong lacer.

*Fletcher.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O, cut my lace, lest my heart cracking, it  
Break too. *Shakespeare.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her lace,  
Or throw cold water in her face.

*Swift.*  
4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dances are much given to the wearing of costly lace, and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem.

*Decon.*  
5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round.

But trimm'd with curious lace.

*Herbert.*  
6. Sugar. A cant word; now out of use.

Dr. Johnson. — Rather the addition of spirits.

He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, to taste to be better than to it.

*Addison, Spect.* No. 488.

If haply be the sect pursue,  
That read and comment upon their news;

He takes up their mysterious fables,  
He drinks his coffee without lace.

*Prior.*  
To LACE.† v. a. [*from the noun*.]

1. To tie; to bind as with a cord.

Never man was out of pain,  
But he were laced in love's chain,

*Chaucer, Rom. R.* 3178.

2. To fasten with a string run through eye-holes.

I caused a fomentation to be made, and put on a laced sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened.

*Wierman.*  
At this, for new replies he did not stay,  
But lac'd his created head, and strode away.

*Dryden.*  
These glittering spoils, now made the victor's gain,

He to his body suits; but suits in vain:  
Mevapuz' helm he finds among the rest,

And lacer on, and wears the waving crest.

*Dryden.*  
Like Mrs. Primly's good belly; she may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her hips.

*Congreve.*  
When Jeany's stays are newly lac'd.

*Prior.*  
Fair Alma plays about her waist.

3. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours;  
Cloth of gold and costs, and lac'd with silver.

*Shakespeare.*  
4. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what curious textures  
Do lace the covering clouds in yonder east;

Night's candles are burnt out, and junc'd day  
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountains' tops.

*Shakespeare.*  
Then clap four slices of plaster on't,  
That, lac'd with bits of rust, makes a front.

*Pope.*  
5. To beat; whether from the form which L'Étrange uses, or by corruption of *lash*. Dr. Johnson. — It is no doubt from the sense of *lace* as a cord, a rope's end; and no corruption of *lash*.

L'Étrange's phrase is still in use among the common people.

I do not love to be laced in, when I go to lace a rascal. *Two Angry Women of Abington*, (1599.)

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll lace your coat for ye.

*L'Étrange.*  
LACED COFFEE. \* See the last sense of the substantive *lace*. Coffee having spirits in it. I believe "laced tea" is yet an expression in the north of England.

Mr. Nibby is of opinion, that *laced coffee* is bad for the head. *Addison, Spect.* No. 317.

**LACED Mutton.** An old word for a whore.  
Ay, sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton*; and she, a *laced mutton*, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour. *Shakespeare.*

**LACERMAN.** *n. s.* [*lace and man.*] One who deals in lace.

I met with a conjurer, engaged with a *lacerman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Caesar or Nero. *Addison, Spect.*  
**LACERMAN.** *n. s.* [*lace and woman.*] She who makes or sells lace.

Mrs. Basset, the great *lacerwoman* of Chesapeake, wife foremost, and led the quack by the hand. *Stowford Letters, (under the Year 1635.)* i. 506.

**LACERABLE.** *adj.* [*from lacerate.*] That may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composition.

**To LACERATE.** *v. a.* [*lacio, Latin;* probably from the Greek *λαίω*, to crack, whence *λαίω*, a rent, and *λαίω*, to tear asunder; *lac*, Celt. to cut, pain, or wound.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

And my nose *lacerate* and rip up, viper-like, the wounds that brought them forth.

The best leeches through the water, so as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling.

*Derham, Physico-Theol.*  
Here *lacerated* friendship claims the hand.

**LACERATION.** *n. s.* [*from lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and *lacerations* upon small vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

**LACERATIVE.** *adj.* [*from lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperance of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**LACER.** *n. s.* pl. [*laag, Dan. vallis.*] Boggy places. Craven Dialect.

**LACHRYMABLE.** *adj.* [*lachrymabilis, Latin.*] Lamentable. *Cockermar.*

This *lachrymable* tale of misery, in which we are born.

*Ld. Morley, Tr. of Barrow, temp. Hen. VIII.*  
Musick can shew us which are the *lachrymable* notes; but can not demonstrate unto us, in our misery, how not to utter a lamentable voice?

*Heywood, Hier. of Angels, (1635.)* p. 158.

**LACHRYMAL.** *adj.* [*lachrymal, French.*] Generating tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

**LACHRYMARY.** *adj.* [*lachryma, Latin.*] Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular deity? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* vessels? *Addison.*

**LACHRYMATION.** *n. s.* [*from lachryma.*] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

*Cockermar.*  
**LACHRYMATORY.** *n. s.* [*lachrimatoire, French.*] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

Your unparalleled museum is furnished with a great variety of *lachs, lachmataries, &c.*

*Greenhill, Art of Embellishing, (1705.)* p. 508.  
The learned Mr. Wise, late Radclivian librarian, had a glass *lachmatary*, or rather a sepulchral aromatic phial, dug up between Noke and Wood-Eaton. *Warren, Hist. of Exeter, p. 57.*

**LACINATED.** *adj.* [*from lacinia, Latin.*] Adorned with fringes and borders.

**To LACK.** *v. a.* [*lacka, to be wanting; Gothick; laccken, to lessen, Dutch.*]

1. To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it lack the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very meanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker.*

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack any thing in it. *Deut. viii. 9.*

One day we hope thou shalt bring back, Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we lack. *Daniel.*

Treat them as may; authority they lack. *Daniel.*

2. To blame; to find fault with. [*Su. Goth. lacka, to blame.*] Obsolete.

Use ye discretion so.  
And lack and praise it bothe two.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 4804.*

**To LACK.** *v. n.*

1. To be in want.

The lions do lack and suffer hunger. *Ps. Cxxxviii.*

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there shall lack five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Genesis, viii. 22.*

There was nothing lacking to them; David recovered all. *1 Sam. xxx. 19.*

That which was lacking on your part, they have supplied. *1 Cor. xvi. 17.*

**LACK.** *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Want; need; failure. Rarely found in the plural number.

Medicine to reform any small lacks in a prince, or to cure any little grief in a government. *Homilies, Sermon. Part. 1. Against Rebellion.*

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the lack whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker.*

Many that are not mad  
Have sure more lack of reason. *Shakespeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victuals. *Knolles.*

The treacherous blade, tolelo trusty,  
For want of fighting was grown rusty,  
And cut into itself, for lack

Of somebody to hew and lack. *Hudibras.*

2. A term in India applied to money; as a lack of, or one hundred thousand, rupees. Written also *lack*.

A hundred thousand rupees make one *lack*, a hundred *lack* make one *crore*.

*Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.*  
**LACKADA'Y.** *interj.* A frequent colloquial term, implying *alas*; most probably from the forgotten verb *lack*, to blame. See the second sense of the active verb *LACK*. The expression therefore may be considered, as *blaming, finding fault with, the day, on which the event mentioned happened.*

**LACK'BRAIN.** *n. s.* [*lack and brain.*] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

**LACKER.** *n. s.* [*from lack.*] One who is wanting.

The lack of one may cause the wrack of all; Although the lackers were terrestrial gods.

Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.

*Davies, His Pilgrimage, K. 2.*  
**LACKER.** *n. s.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

**To LACKER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To smear over with lacker.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?

Cato's long wig, Bowler's gown, and lacker'd chair. *Page.*

**LACKEY.** *n. s.* [*lacquais, Fr. Dr. John. Johnson.*]—*Sueth. olim lacka, curruer, to run; M. Goth. laikan; Su. Goth. lacka, ludere, to scoff, to make game of. Serenius.* But to this etymology of Serenius must be added that of Roquefort, Supplém. Gloss. p. 16. viz. "*Alluauis, &c. Espèce de soldats, sorte d'aventuriers desquels Brantome, capitaine Franc. tom. iv. p. 46, dit, Car avant ce nom aventurier parloit, aucuns appeloient les soldats lacquais, et plus anciennement alluauis; c'est à dire, gens à pied, allans et marchans prisiers capitaines, comme aujourd'hy nous appelons ceux, qui vont en devant ou après nous, lacquais.*" An attending servant; a foot-boy.

They would shame to make me Wait else at door; a fellow counsellor, 'Mong boys, and grooms, and lackeys! *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine, He's cautious to avoid the coach and six, And on the lackey will no quarrel fix. *Dryden, Juv.*

*Lacques* were never so saucy and impudent as they are now-a-days. *Addison, Spect.*

**To LACKEY.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To attend servilely. I know not whether Milton has used this word very properly.

This common body, Like to a vagabond jail upon the stream, Goes to, and back, latching the varying tide, To rot itself with mortification. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

So dear to heaven is saultry chastity, That when a soul is loved sincerely so, A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her, Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton, Comus.*

**To LACKEY.** *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance.

To be made an ordinary process, to *lackey* up and down for fees. *Bacon, on the Edif. of the Ch. of Engl.*

Oh have I ever seen so mean a side, The free and noble lackey by their side. *Saunders.*

Our Italian translator of the *Æneis* is a foot poet: he *lackey* by the side of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryden.*

**LACKLINEN.** *adj.* [*lack and linen.*] Wanting shirts.

You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**LACKLUSTRE.** *adj.* [*lack and lustre.*] Wanting brightness.

And then he drew a dial from his poke, And looking on it with *lacklustre* eyes, Says very wisely, It is ten o'clock. *Shakespeare.*

**LACONICAL.** *adj.* [*laconicus, Latin, laconique, Fr.*] This word is old in our





Your fortune,

Or rather your husband's industry, advance'd you  
To the rank of merchant's wife: He made a knight,  
And your sweet mistressship lady's, you were  
Satin on solemn days, a chain of gold,  
A velvet hood.

*Messager, City Madam.*

**LAD'ING.** *n.s.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burst and rent  
With their rich lading to the bottom went.

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens  
The utter loss of the ship; there is but one way  
To save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading  
Overboard.

*South.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the  
mariners cast their whole lading overboard to save  
themselves.

*L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to  
press?

His lading little, and his ballast less.

*Swift.*

**LAD'IN.** *n.s.* [from *lad*.] A youth.

Tharion, that young *ladin* high,  
He pray'd this aged sire for to reveal  
What way — we may escape.

*Merr., Life of the Soul, iii. 31.*

**LAD'LE.** *n.s.* [hlaele, Sax. from *hladan*;  
*leugh, Erse.*]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long  
handle, used in throwing out any liquid  
from the vessel containing it.

Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great.

*Spenser.*

When the materials of glass have been kept long  
in fusion, the mixture casts on the superfluous salt,  
which the workmen take off with *ladles*.

*Dryden.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish

Is what I want, is what I wish.

*Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into  
which the water falling turns it.

**LAD'LE-FUL.** *n.s.* [*ladle* and *ful*.]

'Tis a footman be going up with a dish of soup,  
let the cook with a *ladle-ful* drizzle his livery all  
the way up stairs.

*Swift.*

**LADY.** *n.s.* [hlæp, hlæp, hlaþa, Sax.  
Saxon; supposed by Verstegan and  
others to be from *hlaf*, Sax. *Maif*, Goth.  
bread, and *dian*, to serve or distribute;

because the mistress of the family used  
to distribute the bread to the domestics  
and guests; the *laford* or *lord* allowing  
the food, the *lafian* or *lady* seeing that  
it was duly served. To this Mr. H.

Tooke opposes *hlaf* as the past participle  
of *hlupan*, to raise; and thence  
pronounces *hlæp* or *lord*, a woman  
compounded of *hlaf*, raised, and *oph*,  
*origin* or *birth*, meaning therefore "high-  
born, of an exalted origin;" and *hlæp*,  
*lady*, as merely lofty, that is, raised or  
exalted; her birth being out of the  
question, as the wife follows the condi-  
tion of the husband. Serenius, how-  
ever, notices the Gothic *lafda* or *lafid*,  
a mistress, "hera, domina;" and Dr.  
Jamieson, from an old Icelandic work,  
the following words of the serpent to  
Eve: "Thú erst *lafda* myn, en Adam er  
*lafardr* min: Thou art my lady, and  
Adam is my lord." See also *LORD*.]

1. A woman of high birth; the title of *lady*  
properly belongs to the wives of knights,  
of all degrees above them, and to the  
daughters of earls, and all of higher  
ranks.

I am much afraid, my lady, his mother, play'd  
false with a smith.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

**VOL. II.**

I would thy husband were dead; I would make  
thee my lady. — I your lady, Sir John? alas, I  
should be a pitiful lady.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

I am sorry my relation to an deserving a lady,  
should be any occasion of her danger and affliction.

*King Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad  
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?

Were it not better I that lady had,

Than that thou hadst repent'd it too late!

*Spenser.*

Before Homer's time this great lady was scarce  
heard of.

*Halegh.*

May every lady an Eradine prove,  
That she divert me from Aspasia's love.

Would I shun the dangers of the war,

With scorn the Trojans would't reward my pains,

And their proud ladies with their sweeping trains.

*Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*,  
that have given occasion to whole volumes on the  
account only of a face.

*Addition on Anc. Medals.*

3. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Cesar,

That I some lady trifles have receiv'd,

Immunon toys, things of such dignity

As we great modern friends withal.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence  
to the ladies.

*Guardian.*

4. Mistress, importing power and dominion;  
as, *lady* of the manor.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,  
With shadowy forests, and with champaign rich'd,  
With plement rivers, and wide-skirted meads,

We make thee *lady*.

*Shakespeare, R. Lear.*

5. **LADY in the Straw.** An expression used  
to signify the woman who is brought to  
bed; derived from the circumstance  
that all beds were anciently stuffed with  
straw; so that it is synonymous with  
saying "the lady in bed," or that is  
confined to her bed. Brand, Popular  
Antiq. Hence perhaps the name of the  
herb "lady-bedstraw."

**LADY-BEDSTRAW.** *n.s.* [*Gallium*.] A  
plant of the stellate kind.

*Miller.*

*Botanists* — show a very particular regard to the  
fair sex — as we may well conclude from so many  
names they give to plants; *lady's fingers*, *lady's  
laces*, *lady's liver*, maiden herb, *lady's bedstraw*,  
*lady's slipper*, &c.

*Starkley, Polange. Senev. p. 25.*

**LADY-BIRD.** *n.s.* A small red insect

**LADY-BUG.** *n.s.* A small red insect

**LADY-COW.** *n.s.* vaginopennious.

**LADY-FLY.**

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,

Fly where the man is found that I love best.

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,

Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.

*Gay.*

It is extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a *lady-  
bird*, a swallow, &c.

*Crane, Popular Superstitions.*

**LADY-DAY.** *n.s.* [*lady* and *day*.] The  
day on which the annunciation of the  
blessed virgin is celebrated.

**LADY-LIKE.** *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.]

1. Soft; delicate; elegant.

With fingers *lady-like*.

*Warner, Abbot's Engl. ch. 9.*

Her tender constitution did declare,  
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear.

*Dryden.*

2. Affecting; effeminate.

Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and  
*lady-like* preachers, think fit to gratify as their own  
persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.

*By. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 179.*

**LADY-MANTLE.** *n.s.* [*Alchimilla*.] A  
plant.

**LADYSHIP.** *n.s.* [from *lady*.]

1. Originally, the state of a lady.

I will do thee such *ladyship*,

Whereof thou shalt for evermore

Be rich.

*Greene, Conf. Am. B. 6.*

2. The title of a lady.

Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring.

*Shakespeare.*

Your *ladyship* shall cheerer their gravity,

And their reservedness, their many cautions,

Fitting their persons.

*B. Jonson, Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,

Make it my humble thanks express

Unto your *ladyship* in these.

*Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep.

*Dryden, Juv.*

**LADY'S-SLIPPER.** *n.s.* [*Calceolus*.] A  
plant.

**LADY'S-SMOCK.** *n.s.* [*Cardamine*.] A  
plant.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,  
And *lady-smocks* all silver-white,

Do paint the meadows with delight.

See here a boy cropping culverkes and cowslips,  
all to make garlands.

*Walter, Angler.*

**LADY.** *adj.* [*læx*, Saxon, long; *lagg*,  
Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content

To entertain the *lag* end of my life

With quiet hours.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. 1.*

The slowest fool who comes last, supply the  
show of a rearward.

*Carry, Scurvy.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
*lag* of a brother.

*Shakespeare, R. Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is out of  
use, but retained in Scotland, Dr. John-  
son says. It was thus well employed,  
in his own time, (he might have added  
to the examples from Shakespeare and  
Dryden,) by the author of The Grave.  
And it is still retained in our colloquial  
language.

He, poor man, by your first order died,

And that a widge of Murech was near;

Some tardy cripple had the countermand,

That came too *lag* to see him buried.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are  
*lag* souls, and rubbish of remaining clay,

Which Heaven, grown weary of more perfect  
work,

Set together with a little puff of breath,

And bid us pass for men.

*Dryden, Den. Sebat.*

Rests too in hope of meeting once again

Is better half, never to surrender more:

Not shall it hope in vain.

*R. Blair, The Grave.*

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take

They may, even presently, wear away.

The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at.

*Shakespeare.*

**LAD.** *n.s.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the lag  
end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of  
Athens, together with the common *lag* of people,  
what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction.

*Shakespeare.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. Dryden, Virg.

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock.

*Page.*

To LAG, v. n.

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She passed, with fear and fury wild,  
The nurse went lagging after with the child.

*Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he safely pass,  
Nor found they lagged too slow, nor flow'd too fast.

*Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did lag.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

I shall not lag behind, nor err

*Milton, P. L.*

The way, thou leading.

The knight himself did after ride,

Lending Crowdero by his side,

And tow'd him, if he lagged behind,

Like tow against the tide and wind.

If he finds a fairy lag in flight,

He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night.

*Dryden.*

She hourly press'd for something new;

Idea came into her mind

So fast, his lessons lagged behind.

*Swift.*

To LAG, v. a. To slacken; to move

slowly.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the

leg, which made him to halt and lag his flight.

*Heywood, Hist. of Angels, (1635), p. 98.*

LA'GAARD, \*adj. [from lag-] Backward;

sluggish; slow.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,

Had more of strength, diviner rage,

Than all which charms this lagged age.

*Collier, Ode, xii.*

LA'GGER, n. s. [from lag-] A loiterer;

an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL, \*adj. [*laïque*, Fr. *laïque*, Lat. *laicus*, Græco-barb. from *laos*, the people-] Belonging to the laity, or people

as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the

laical. *Camden.*

It is amazing to see the strange absurdities com-

mitted by the clergy of the middle ages, in adopt-

ing the laical character.

*Watson, Hist. E. P. ii. 345.*

LA'ICK, \*n. s. [*laïque*, Fr. *laïque*] A layman;

one of the people distinct from the clergy.

The words—touch a command for the use of

both kinds, as well to *laïques* as priest.

*Sp. Morten, Discharge, &c. (1635), p. 184.*

LA'ICK, \*adj. Belonging to the laity;

denoting the people as distinct from the clergy.

It reflects to the disrepute of our ministers also,

that—they should be still frequented with such

an unprincipled, unrefined, and foolish rabble.

*Milton, Areopagitica.*

LAID, Preterite participle of *lay*.

Money laid up for the relief of widows and

fatherless children. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*

A scheme which was writ some years since,

and laid by to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LA'IDLY, \*adj. [Incl. Sax. *laïd*, Fr. *laïd*, Su. Goth.] Ugly; loathsome; foul.

North of England.

To LAIK, \*See To LAKE.

LAIN,† Preterite participle of *lie*; and for-

merly written *lien*.

Mary went two angels in white, sitting,

one at the head, and the other at the feet, where

the body of Jesus had lain. *St. John, x. 12.*

The parcels had lain by, before they were

opened, between four and five years. *Bayly.*

LAIR,† n. s. [*lai*, in French, signifies a

wild sow, or a forest: the derivation is

casy in either sense; or from *leger*,

Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—The Teutonic *laegher* is the bed of wild beasts; and is to be referred to the Gothic *laeger*, and *liger*, a bed, from *liggan*, to lie down.]

1. The couch of a boar or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,  
As from his lair, the wild beast, where he wons

in forest wild, in thicket brake, or den.

*Milton, P. L.*

But range the forest, by the silver side

Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide

Green grass and fat'ning clover for your fairs,

And many caverns for your noon-tide lair.

*Dryden, Virg.*

2. [From les, Sax. *pascuum*, campus.]

Pasture; the ground.

More hard for hungry need 't abstain from

pleasant lair. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 59.*

This grant's sonne that lies there on the lair

An headless heep. *Ibid. 51.*

To raise and scow, [shall] they have wet

All his driest lairs? *W. Browne.*

3. Soil; dung. An Essex and Suffolk

word, according to Grose, who writes it

*laier*: a northern word too, in the sense

of mire and dirt, and written *lair* by

Mr. Brockett. [*leir*, Icel. *ler*, Su.

Goth.]

LAIRD, n. s. [blarph, Saxon.] The lord

of a manor in the Scottish dialect;

which is the definition of Dr. Johnson.

This is its old meaning. Mr. Brockett

observes; but it is now a common name

in Northumberland and Cumberland for

a proprietor of land, without any relation

to manorial rights.

Survive but their title, and their money's poise,

A laird and twenty pence pronounce 't with noise,

When contriv'd but for a plain yeoman's go,

And a good sober two pence, and well so.

*Cleveland.*

LA'ITER, \*n. s. [*legh-tyd*, Teut. the time

LA'WTER, } of laying.] The whole

quantity of eggs which a hen lays,

before she incubates. Craven Dial.

Brockett's N. C. Words, and Jennings's

W. C. Words. The northern form and

pronunciation of the word is *lafter*, as

well as *laüter*; the western *laier* is

more correct.

LA'ITY, n. s. [*laïos*.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the

clergy.

As humble clergy is a very good one, and an

humble laity too, since humility is a virtue that

equally adorns every station of life. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a

mere laity, or want of holy orders.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LAKE,† n. s. [lac, laca, Saxon; lac, Fr.

lacs, Lat.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing lakes,

And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.

*Dryden.*

2. Small splash of water.

3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine

and vermilion, yet it is rather sweet

than harsh. It is made of cochineal.

[*lacage*, French; ruby or rose colour.]

*Dryden.*

To LAKE, v. n. [*laikan*, Gothick and

Saxon; and the English word is some-

times written *laik*. Thus *laiker*, in the

Cumberland dialect, a person engaged

in sport. And thus *laikings* or *laikings*,

playthings for children.] To play.

Used in the north of England.

LA'KY, \*adj. [from lake-] Belonging to

a lake. *Sherwood.*

To LAM,† See To LAMB.

LAMB, n. s. [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something

You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,

To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb,

To appease an angry god. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The lamb, thy riot dooms to bleed to day.

Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?

*Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the

world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

To LAMB, v. n. [from the noun.] To

yearn; to bring forth lambs. *Sherwood.*

LAMB-ABLE, \*n. s. A feast at the time of

shearing lambs.

*Lamb-ick* is still used at the village of Kirtlington

in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity

at lamb-shearing. *Watson, Hist. E. P. iii. 129.*

LA'MBATIVE,† adj. [from *lambos*, to

lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and venery, phys-

icians make use of syrups, and lambative medi-

cines. *Brown.*

Upon the mantle-tree stood a pot of lambative

electuary. *Taylor, No. 266.*

LA'MBATIVE, n. s. A medicine taken by

licking with the tongue.

I stick'd up the wound, and let him blood in the

arm, advising a lambative, to be taken as neces-

sity should require. *Wiceman, Surgery.*

LA'MBIN, n. s. [from *lamb*.] A little

lamb.

'Twist them both they not a lambkin left,

And when lambs fall'd, the old sheeps' lives they

reft. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,

Which of our tender lambkins takest keep.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Clean as young lambkins, or the goose's down,

And like the goldfinch be her Sunday gown.

*Gay.*

LA'MBLIKE, \*adj. [*lamb* and *like*.]

Put lamblike mildness to your lion's strength.

*Trag. of Solomon and Pereda, (1599.)*

2. Resembling the form of a lamb.

What else doth the beast, arising out of the

earth portend by his lamblike horns but antichrist?

*Sheldon, Hist. of Antichrist, (1616), p. 161.*

LAMBS-WOOL,† n. s. [*lamb* and *wool*.] Dr.

Johnson.—"The first day of November

was dedicated to the angel presiding

over fruits, seeds, &c. and was there-

fore named *la mas uhal*, that is, the

day of the apple fruit; and being pro-

nounced *lamswool*, the English have

corrupted the name to *lamb'swool*."

*Col. Vallancey, Collect. de Reb. Hib.*

bern. iii. 441. *Lamb'swool* is said to

have been often met with in Ireland.

See Brand's Popul. Antiq. i. 312.] Ale

mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the

pulp of roasted apples.

Those that commend use of apples in this kind

of melancholy; *lamb'swool* some call it.

*Dartton, Annal. de Med. p. 404.*

A cup of *lamb-wool* they drank to him there.

*Song of the King and the Miller.*

**LAM'BENT.** *adj.* [*lambent*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus heard

A *lambent flame* arise, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.

*Dryden.*

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,  
And *lambent* dulness played around his face.

*Dryden.*

**LAMBOIDAL.** *n. s.* [*λᾰμβοιδᾰλ* and *ἰδωᾰ*.] Having the form of the letter *lamda* or *λ*.

The course of the longitudinal suture down through the middle of it, makes it advisable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamboideal* suture. *Sharp, Surgery.*

**LAME.** *adj.* [*lam*, *lama*, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch; *lam*, *leel*, *fractio*.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright.

*Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.

Our authors write,

Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;  
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*.

*Dryden.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,  
Came knocking to the chariot side,  
And offered many a *lame* excuse,  
He never meant the least abuse.

*Swift.*

**TO LAME.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

I never heard of such another encounter, which lames report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakspeare.*

The son and heir

Affronted once a cock of noble kind,  
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind.

*Dryden.*

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confess. *Swift.*

**LAMELLAR.** *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Composed of such scales or flakes.

Calcareous marl is—sometimes of a compact, sometimes of a lamellar texture; often so thin as to be called paper-marl. *Kirwan on Minerals, p. 15.*

**LAMELLATED.** *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates.

The lamellated antennae of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Berlamb.*

**LAMELY.** *adv.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though *lame*ly. *Wieman, Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

Look not every liniment to see,  
Some will be east in shades, and some will be  
So *lame*ly drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she.

*Dryden.*

3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

**LAMENSA.** *n. s.* [from *lame*.]

1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.

Let blindness, *lamenta* come; are legs and eyes

Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden, Jew.*  
*Lamenters* kept me at home.

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the *lamenta* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking. *Dryden, Span. Frier.*

**TO LAMENT.** *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamentor*, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

'Tis shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *St. John.*

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing-men and women spoke of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*

For less I now *lament* for one whole world  
Of wretched sons *destroy'd*, than I rejoice  
For one man found so perfect and so just,  
That God vouchsafes to raise another world  
From him. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO LAMENT.** *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,  
Rest you, while I *lament* king Henry's corse. *Shakspeare.*

The pair of sages praise:  
One pities, one condemn'd the woful times,  
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

**LAMENT.** *n. s.* [*lamentum*, Lat. from the verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within  
Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song!  
Torment, and loud *lament*; and furious rage.

*Milton, P. L.*

The loud *laments* arise  
Of one distress'd, and mastiffs' mingled cries. *Dryden.*

2. Expression of sorrow.

To add to your *laments*,  
Wherewith you now bewee king Henry's beane,  
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakspeare.*

**LAMENTABLE.** *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat. *lamentable*, Fr. from *lament*.]

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the best;  
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the sweetest music to a wailful mind. *Sidney.*

The victors to their vessels bear the prime,  
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between the bestness and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Bolingbroke.*

**LAMENTABLY.** *adv.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itself *lamentable*, *lamentably* expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,  
And sinks most *lamentably*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.

**LAMENTATION.** *n. s.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

'Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost,  
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

His sons buried him, and all Israel made great lamentation for him. *1 Mac. ii. 10.*

**LAMENTER.** *n. s.* [from *lament*.] One who mourns or laments.

There were a sort of men called *lamenters*, who had a publick office, as our bearers have, to attend upon funerals, and make doleful lamentations.

*Rps. Patrick on Gen. ii. 11.*

Such a complaint good company must supply, whether they think the *lamenters* fit or not.

*Spectator.*

**LAMENTING.** *n. s.* [from *lament*.] Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed.

Chimneys were blown down; and, as they say, *Lamentings* heard 'till the air, strange screams of death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
Cause your *lamentings*, Trojans, for a while. *Virgil, Aeneid.*

**LAMENTINE.** *n. s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

**LAMIA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch.

Where's the *lamin*

That tears my entrails? I'm bewitch'd; seize on her. *Shakspeare, Verg. Mortar.*

**LAMINA.** *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

The head of the snake is covered with twelve principal *laminae*, besides a number of smaller, irregular in shape.—The central *lamina* between the eyes is the largest. *Russet on Indian Serpents.*

**LAMINATED.** *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel strata, for the most part, the *laminated* appearance of a stone. *Sidney.*

**LAMINATE.** *v.* [from *lame*.] Not quite lame; hobbling.

He did, by a false step, sprain a vein in the inside of his leg, which ever after occasioned him to go *lamin*.

*W. Wood, Ath. Ox. 1st ed. v. 2. col. 262.*

**LAMM.** *n. s.* [*lamm*, Belg. to strike, to beat. Skinner. *leem*, to beat.]

To beat soundly with a cudgel.

*Lamm'd* you shall be ere we leave ye—

You shall be beaten sober.

*Benson, and Fl. Beggars' Bush.*

**LAMMAS.** *n. s.* [This word is used by Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged, at the time of mass, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may also be corrupted from *lattermath*. Dr. Johnson.—The following is the account which the learned Hammond gives of the word. "*Lamm*, in the Saxon hapnapp, *lafmass*, i. e. *loaf-mass*, or bread-mass, is so named as a feast of thanksgiving to God for the first fruits of the corn, and seems to have been observed with bread of new wheat; and accordingly 'tis an usage, in some places,

for tenants to be bound to bring in wheat of that year to their lord, on or before the first of August." Works, vol. i. p. 660. Somner and Blount record the same derivation. In later times it has been well observed, that *lammis day*, in the Salisbury Manuals, is called *benedictio novorum fructuum*; in the Red Book of Derby, *lamb-mæsse* day; but in the Sax. Chron. *lham-mæsse*; that *mass* was a word for festival, whence our *Christmas*, *Candlemas*, &c.; and that therefore instead of *lammis* quasi *lamb-mass*, from the offering of the tenants at York, we may rather suppose the *t* to have been left out in course of time of general use, and thus *la-mas*, or *lham-mæsse*, appears. See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1799. p. 33. See also the etym. of LAMBS-WOOL. The first of August.

In 1578 was the first *lammis* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria.

Bacon.

Even or odd, of all days in the year,  
Come *lammis* ere at night, shall be fourteen.

Shakespeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

LAMP. *n. s.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lamps*, Lat.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

Olivier's night.

Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars  
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the misled and lonely traveller! *Almon.*  
In lamp-furnaces I used spits of wine instead  
Of oil, and the same flame has melted foliated gold.

Boyle.

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,  
And feed the dying lamp of life within me. *Rose.*  
Cynthia, fair regent of the night,  
O may thy silver lamp from heaven's high bowers,  
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LAMPASS. *n. s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth.

His horse pestered with the glanders, troubled  
With the *lampass*, infected with the falcons

Shakespeare, *Tam. of the Shrew.*

LAMPBLACK. *n. s.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furled striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gun water.

*Peachment on Draxing.*  
Being overtaken with liquor one Saturday evening,  
I shaved the priot with Spanish blacking for shoes instead of a wash-ball, and with *lampblack* powdered his periwig.

Arbuthnot and Pope, *Memo. of P. P.*

LAMPING. *adj.* [*lampante*, Ital.] Shining; sparkling. Not used.

Happy lines on which with starry light  
Those *lamping* eyes will deluge sometimes to look.

Spenser, *Sonnet.*

LAMPON. *n. s.* [Bailey derives it from *lampoon*, a drunken song. It imports, let us drink, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals. *Trévoux*.] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful age: they have shown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but just they should reap each other's *lampoon*.

Drayton.

Make satire a *lampoon*.

Pope.

To LAMPON. *† v. a.* [from the noun.]

To abuse with personal satire.

To jeer my prince, or to *lampoon* my mis.

The *Image of the Age*, (1676.) p. 63.

LAMPONER. *n. s.* [from *lampoon*.] A

scribbler of personal satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown critic, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, because we are bitten in the dark.

Drayton.

The squibs are those who are called libellers,

*lampooners*, and pamphleteers.

Toutel.

LAMPREY. *n. s.* [*lampryge*, Fr.; *lamprey*, Dutch; *lampreba*, Saxon.]

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lampere.

Watson.

LAMPREY. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

These rocks are frequented by lampreys,

and greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned.

Broome on the *Odyssy*.

LANCE. *† n. s.* [*lance*, Fr.; *lancea*, Lat. *λάνξ*, Greek; *lanca*, Arm. to brandish a spear, to dart.]

1. A long spear, which, in the heroic ages, seems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times, the combatants thrust them against each other on horseback. Spear; javelin.

He carried his lance, which were wont, to give a lanceably blow.

Sidney.

Plate sin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:

Arm in its rags, a pigmy's straw do pierce it.

Shakespeare.

They shall hold the bow and the lance. *Joc. 1. 42.*

Hector beholds his jav'lin fall in vain,

Nor other lance, nor other hope remain;

He calls Deiphobus, demands a spear

In vain, for no Deiphobus was there.

Pope.

2. Balance. [*lance*, Italian; "in dubbia *lanx*."] Obsolete.

Now teach her this lesson hard and rare,

That fortune all in equal lance doth sway.

Spenser, *F. Q. iii. vii. 4.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared word he charges home

My unprepared body, *lanc'd* my arm.

My unprepared body, *lanc'd* my arm.

In their cruel worship they *lance* themselves with knives.

Glavinella, *Scyllia*.

The infernal minister advanc'd,

Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*

Her back, and piercing through her smother heart,

Drew backward.

Drayton.

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

We do *lance*

Diseases in our bodies.

Fell sorow's tooth doth never rackle more

Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the sore. *Shaks.*

That differs as far from our usual severities, as

the *lancings* of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary.

Decay of *Chr. Piety*.

*Lance* the sore,

And cut the head, for all the core is found

The secret vice is fed.

Drayton.

The shepherd stands,

And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,

Vain help, with idle pray'r, from heav'n demands.

Drayton.

LANCELY. *adj.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a lanceably blow.

Sidney.

LANCEPESADE. *n. s.* [*lance spezate*, Fr.; Dr. Johnson. — Formerly *lancepesado*, and by corruption *lancepesado*.] It is originally Italian: *lancia spezata*.] The officer under the corporal; not now in use among us, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Cleveland. Perhaps *lance-corporal* is now the term for such officer. Properly the lance-pesado signifies a reduced officer.

Since fathers were cashier'd,

The ribbands have been to some officer rear'd;

'Tis hard to meet a *lancepesado*, where

Some elixir of favour do not straight appear.

The *Soldier's* *Academy*, p. 10.

The lowest rank and meanest office in an army is called *lancepedano* or *prezido*; who is the leader or governor of half a file; and therefore is commonly called a middle man, or captain over four.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,

Fraught both with east and western price,

Which, when he had in vain essay'd,

Arm'd like a dapper *lancepedano*,

With Spanish pike, he *lancepedano* a peer. *Cleveland.*

LANCEPESADE. *n. s.* [from *lance*; French, *lancier*.]

1. One that carries a lance; one armed with a lance.

Each *lancepess* will his weighty lance did wield.

*Mir. for Mag.* p. 822.

They passed with all speed through the vaunt-

guard of some seven hundred *lancers*.

*Sir R. Williams, Act of the L. Convent.* [1618.] p. 21.

Such the bold leaders of these lancers were.

*Devenant, Gentleman.*

2. A lancet. Not now in use.

They cut themselves, after their fashion, with knives and *lancers*.

*I Amos*, xviii. 28.

He provoked *Belial's* prophets to cut themselves with knives and *lancers*.

*Shedder's Learned Discoveries*, p. 265.

LANCEPESADE. *n. s.* [*lancette*, French.]

1. A small pointed, chirurgic instrument.

I gave vent to it by an operation with a *lancet*,

and discharged white matter. *Wiemen, Surgery.*

A vein, in an apparent blue runnel along the

body, and if dexterously pricked with a *lancet*,

emitteth a red drop. *Wiemen, Surgery.*

Hippocrates, on blood-letting should be done with broad *lancets* or swords, in order to make a

large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or perfusion, as in horses.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. A pointed window.

Here have been dug up, pieces of the mouldings

of *lancet* windows, and other fragments of antique

masonry in situ.

*Wotton, Hist. of Kildington*, p. 17.

To LANCHE. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launceh*; it is only a vocal corruption of *lance*.] See LANCE, and To LAUNCH.] To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lance* the surer bolt,

And who's the better *bow*.

*Drayton and Lee, Edgiva.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune here,

Unbless'd to tread that interdicted shore:

When *Jove* tremendous in the subtle deeps,

*Launceh's* his red light'ning at our scatter'd ships.

*Pope.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.* See To LAUNCH.

LANCH. *n. s.* See LAUNCH.

To LANCINATE. *† v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.]

To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

The stitch [is] a sharp lancinating pain.

*Johnson, in F. Stich.*

LANCINATION. *n. s.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.

LAND.† *n. s.* [*land*, Goth. *land*, Saxon; and so all the Teutonic dialects. "Vox antiquissima." *Serenius.*]

1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite washed away people: there were left of the land-levied people.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Thy ambition, Those scarlet sin, rob'd this bewailing land, Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.* What had he done to make him fly the land?

*Shakespeare.*

The chief men of the land had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not despotical. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth; distinct from water.

By land they found that huge and mighty country. *Albot.*

Yet, if thou go'st by land, tho' grief possess me My soul 'ere I then, my fears would be the less: But ah! 't will be wam'd to waste the way's way.

*Dryden.*

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to land, And greet with greedy joy the Italian strand.

*Dryden.*

3. It is often used in composition, as opposed to sea.

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the discipline differed from the land-service, they had pleasing certainties. *Sidney.* He to-night hath boarded a land-carriage! If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever.

*Shakespeare.*

With eleven thousand land-soldiers, and twenty-six ships of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but land-room or sea-room, they find supplies for their hunger. *Hale, Orig. of Menkin.* I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, or land-service. *Dryden, Æn.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by land carriage, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea. *Adamson, Freuchholder.*

The Phenicians carried on a land-trade to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stooped out skirt, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot on Cæna.*

The species brought by land-carriage were much better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his steely casque he felt the blow, And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the land.

*Pope.*

5. An estate real and immovable.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, and tenements, Cattle, and goods whatsoever, and to be Out of the klog's protection. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain lands and towers in the borders of Polonia. *Kudlak.*

This man is freed from servile hands, Of hope to rise, or fear to fall: Lord of himself, though not of lands, And having nothing, yet hath all. *Watson.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the land.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd, The king himself divulg'd, the land believ'd.

*Dryden.*

7. Urine. [*hlanb*, Saxon.]

Probably land-damn was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill.

*Hammer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,

I would land-damn him. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

The preceding example is a very doubtful one of this sense of *land*, and the passage, in which it occurs, has perplexed all the commentators on the poet. *Land* or *lant* is, however, in this sense used in Lancashire. *Editor.*

TO LAND. *V. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore.

The legions, now in Gallie, sooner landed In Britain. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

He who rules the raging wind, To thee, O sacred ship, be kind, Thy committed pledge restore, And land him safely on the shore.

*Dryden, Horace.*

Another Typhis shall new seas explore, Another Argo land the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore.

*Dryden.*

TO LAND. *V. n.* To come to shore.

Let him land, And so: 'y see him set on to London. *Shakespeare, La.* none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast within sixteen days.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

I land, with luckless omens; then arose Their gods. *Dryden, Æn.*

LANDA'U. \* *n. s.* [probably from a vehicle of this kind used in the town of Landau in Bavaria.] A coach, of which the top may be occasionally open.

LA'NDED. *adj.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real estate.

A landless knight makes thee a landed squire.

*Shakespeare, A. John.*

Men, whose living lyeth together in one shire, are commonly counted greater landed than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew landed fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of landed men. *Adamson, Freuchholder.*

LA'NDALL.† *n. s.* [*land* and *fall*.]

1. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

2. In naval language, the first land discovered after a sea-voyage.

LA'NDFLOOD. *n. s.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a landflood, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LAND-POWERS. *n. s.* [*land* and *force*.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest land-force that have ever been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. s.* [*land* and *grave*, or *graf*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. s.* [*land* and *holder*.] One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and landholder; and if this man waste money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*

LA'NDING.† } *n. s.* [from *land*.]  
LA'NDING-PLACE. }

1. The top of stairs. Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair landing-place at the top. *Bacon.*

The landing-place is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the rooms you ascend upon. *Mason.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably well contrived. *Adamson on Italy.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and landing-place between it and the street. *Arbuthnot on Cæna.*

2. The act of coming on shore.

Agriola — sent his navy to hover on the coast, and with sundry and uncertain landings to divert and disunite the Britons. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. s.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but land-jobbers, or inventors of new lands. *Sayl.*

LA'NLADY. *n. s.* [*land* and *lady*.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn. If a soldier drinks his pial, and offers payment to Wood's halpence, the landlady may be under some difficulty. *Sayl.*

LA'NDDLES.† *adj.* [from *land*, Sax. *lanh-leaf*.] Without property; without fortune.

*Young Fortinbras.*

Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there, Shark'd up a list of landless resolute.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

A landless knight makes thee a landed squire. *Shakespeare, A. John.*

LA'NDDLOCKED.† *adj.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or enclosed with land.

The haves before the town is land-locked.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 100.*

There are few natural parts better landlocked, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Adamson on Italy.*

LA'NDLOPER.† *n. s.* [*land* and *loopen*.] Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

Such travellers as these may be termed landlopers, in the Dutchman's style, rather than travellers. *Howell, Instructions for Trav. (1642) p. 187.*

LA'NDLORD.† *n. s.* [*land* and *lord*. Sax. *lanthlarpob*.]

1. One who owns land or houses, and has tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any landlord, there shall be many of these placed together but dispersed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is a generous pleasure in a landlord, to love to see all his tenants look fit, sleek, and contented. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. The master of an inn. Upon your arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly landlord, who knew him by his whistle. *Adamson.*

LA'NDLORDRY. \* *n. s.* [from *landlord*.] State of a landlord.

Filtering slips of petty landlordry. *By. Hall, Sat. v. i.*

**LANDMAN.\*** *n. s.* [*land and man*. Sax. *lanbman*.] One who lives or serves on land; opposed to *seaman*; a countryman.

*Soldier.*  
Our navy thrives, I have an absolute hope  
Our *landmen* will stand up.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
The ships being so filled with *landmen*, there was a great want of water.

*Burnet, Hist. of his own Time*, (an. 1708.)  
It often antichases a *landman* to observe with what precision a sailor can distinguish, in the offing, not only the appearance of a ship, which is altogether invisible to the *landman*, but the number of her masts, the direction of her course, and the rate of her sailing.

*A. Smith, on the External Senses.*

**LANDMARK.†** *n. s.* [*land and mark*. Sax. *lanbmaerik*.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.

It's the midst, an altar, as the *land-mark*, stood,  
Rustic, of grassy soil. *Milton, P. L.*  
The *land-marks* by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clerodan.*

Then *land-marks* limited to each his right;  
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*  
Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestonable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to show what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*

**LANDSCAPE.†** *n. s.* [*landscape*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — *Landscipe*, Saxon; and our old authors write the word *landscape*; though Dr. Johnson has unjustly exhibited *landscape* as the form used by Milton. The word has been also written *landscap*, as if it were from the Greek verb *sképomai* (*sképomai*), to look over; and in later times, rather affectedly, *landscape*. It is probably from the Saxon *reapian*, to shape, and *land*, *q. d.* the shape of the land or country. It appears to have been a word newly introduced, when Drayton published his *Polyolbion* early in the reign of James the first; for, using it in his eighteenth song, p. 284, he has thought it expedient thus to explain his "*landscape*" in the margin, viz. "the natural expressing of the surface of a country in painting."]

1. A region, the prospect of a country.  
The pleasant varieties of these earthly *landscapes*.  
*Sp. Hall, Free Friarism*, § 9.  
Straight mine eyes had caught new pleasures,  
Whilst the *landscape* round it measures  
Russet lawns and fallows grey,  
Where the sibilant flock do stray. *Milton, L'Al.*

Lovely seen'd,  
That *landscape*; and of pure, now purer air,  
Meets his approach. *Milton, P. L.*

The sun scarce uprisen,  
Shot parallel to'th' earth his dewy ray,  
Discovering in wide *landscape* all the east  
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton, P. L.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious *landscape*, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison.*

2. A picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

The Jews indeed saw Christ presented in a *landscape*, and beheld him through the perspective of faith.

*Fuller, Sermon of Reformation*, (Oz. 1645.) p. 8.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landscapes* than those about the king's house. *Addison.*

On in her glass the musing shepherd spies  
The watery *landscape* of the pendant woods,  
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*  
The *Scenians* of Thomson have been very instrumental in diffusing a general taste for the beauties of nature and *landscape*.

*Sp. Warren, Ess. on Pope.*  
To **LANDSCAPE.\*** *v. a.* To represent in *landscape*. Not in use.

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,  
Looks back, sits down, and off it hand have skill,  
*Landscapist* the valley with pencil; placing here  
Meadow, there arable, &c.  
*Archd. Halyday, Serv. of the World*, 1661, Pref.

**LANDSTREIGHT.\*** *n. s.* [*land and straight*. See the substantive *STRAIT*.] A narrow passage, or slip of land.

A city — seated upon seven hills, at or near unto the sea; indeed in a foreland or *landstreight*, where two seas meet.

*Montague, App. to Cox*, (1625.) p. 158.  
**LAND-TAX. n. s.** [*land and tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

**LAND-WAITER. n. s.** [*land and waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift, Examiner.*

**LANDWARD. adv.** [*from land*.] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpowering mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to *landward*.

*Sandys, Trav.*

**LAND-WIND.\*** *n. s.* [*land and wind*.] A gale or wind from the land.

A sudden stiff *land-wind* in that self hour  
To seaward for'd this bird. *Dennis, Poems*, p. 304.

**LAND-WORKER.\*** *n. s.* [*land and worker*.]

One who tills the ground.  
The latter state, that of the *land-worker*, is represented as under a curse, and is made the punishment of his disobeying a positive command. *Journal on Antiq.* p. 140.

**LANE. n. s.** [*laen*, Dutch; *lana*, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between edges.

All flying  
Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-bearded  
Struck down some mortally. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*  
I know each *lane*, and every alley green,  
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,  
And every booky bourn. *Milton, Comus.*  
Through a close *lane* as I pursue my journey.

A peck-home is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.  
There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Spens, Sermon.*

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

**LANG.\*** *adj.* [*lagg*, M. Goth. which in the pronunciation is *lang*; *langrum*, Saxon. See *LONG*, and *LONGORNE*.] *Long* — our northern word. Thus also *langsome* for *longsome*, tedious; and *langsettle* for *longsettle*.

**LANGREL Skot.\*** *n. s.* A kind of chain-shot.

**LANGSETTLE.\*** *n. s.* [*lang and settle*.] A long bench to sit on. Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697. Common throughout the north of England.

**LANGTERALO.\*** *n. s.* A game at cards; in some places called *lanterloo*; and in some *langtra*, which Pegge takes to be French, viz. *langtrais*, it being often *long*, he says, before three cards of one suit come into a hand. But *langtra* seems to be an abbreviation only of *langterloo*; of which name, however, I know not the origin.

An old nonsense bet both ways by Lilly the almanack-maker for luck at *langterloo*.

*Tatler*, No. 945.

**LANGUAGE.†** *n. s.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human speech.  
We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and joining words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then *language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

It's good my lord, no Latin;  
I am not such a truant since my coming.  
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakespeare.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,  
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;  
To him that *language*, though to none  
Of 'th' others, as his own was known. *Dehman.*

3. Style; manner of expression.  
Though his *language* should not be refin'd,  
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Racine.*

Others for *language* all their care express,  
And value books; as women, men, for dress:  
Their praise is still — the style is excellent;  
The scene, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

4. A nation distinguished by their language.

To you it is commanded, O people, nations,  
and *languages*, that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, &c. ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up. *Den. iii. 4, 5.*

To **LANGUAGE.\*** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To give *language* to; to express. Not now in use.

A new dispute there lately rose  
Betwixt the Greeks and Latines, whose  
Temples should be bound with glory

In best *language* this story. *Locke, Sermon*, p. 82.

**LANGUED.†** *adj.* [*from the noun*.]

1. Knowing *language*; using *language* properly or gracefully.

Not eloquent, nor well-*langued*, (*indiscreet*). *Barnet on F. Eloquent.*

They are the only knowing men in Europe,  
The only *langued* men of all the world. *Dr. Johnson, Fas.*

2. Having various languages.

He wand'ring long a wide circle made,  
And many *langued* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

**LANGUAGE-MASTER. n. s.** [*language and master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister. *Spenser.*

**LANGUET. n. s.** [*langnette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood languid, disposeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops,  
And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid*.] Weakly; feebly.

The menstruum would's as languidly upon the coral, as it did before. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *f. n.* [from *languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

Many sick, and keep up; could without coughing or running at the nose; only a languidness and faintness. *Life of A. Wood*, (an 1678), p. 273.

To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [*languis*, French; *languere*, Latin; from the Greek *λῆγνυμι*, to be weary.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her languish  
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,  
Die of this folly. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*  
We and our fathers do languish of such diseases. *Y. Ender.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall languish. *Hosea*, ii. 3.  
I have been talking with a squire here,  
A man that languishes in your displeasure. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chase for myself, and have ever since languished under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Addison, Spect.*

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which the languisher for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read  
With languishing regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

To LA'NGUISH. *v. a.* To make feeble; to cause to droop; to depress; to wear out.

What man who knows  
What woman is, yet, what she cannot choose  
But must be, will his few hours languish out  
For some'd bondage? *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
That he might satisfy, or languish, that burning flame. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613), p. 495.

How leaden sleep had seal'd up all his eyes;  
Then, silent, with his magic rod he strokes  
Their languish'd lights, which sadder sleep pro-  
vokes. *Sandys, Oct's. Met. B. 1.*

The languish'd mother's womb  
Was not long a living tomb. *Milton, Epit. March. of Winchester.*

Like a neglected rose,  
It withers on the stalk with languish'd head. *Milton, Comus.*

His words their drooping cheer  
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The troops with hate inspir'd,  
Their darts and clamour at a distance drive,  
And only keep the languish'd war alive. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act or state of pining.

One desperate grief comes with another's lan-  
guish. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

2. Soft appearance.

And the blue languish of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*  
Then forth he walks,  
Beneath the trembling languish of her beam,  
With soften'd soul. *Thomson, Spring.*

LA'NGUISHER. *n. s.* [from *languish*.] One who pines or languishes.

These unhappy languishers in obscurity should be furnished with such accounts of the employments of people of the world, as may engage them in their several remote corners to a laudable imitation. *Mrs. E. Carter, in Dr. Johnson's Rambler*, No. 100.

LA'NGUISHING. *n. s.* [from *languish*.] Feebleness; loss of strength.

There is a remedy approv'd, set down  
To cure the desperate languishings, whereof  
The king is render'd lost. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

What can we expect, but that her languishings should end in death? *Deacy of Chr. Party.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *languish*.] 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know  
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and languishingly the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Swif.*

3. With soft appearance.

Not Titian's pencil e'er could so array,  
So sweet with clouds the pure ethereal space;  
As could it e'er such melting forms display,  
No less on flowery beds all languishingly lay. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, C. 1.

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *languish*, French; from *languish*.] 1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers' books invent,  
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;  
Which I have wasted in long languishment,  
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mien.

Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head; languishment, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *f. n.* [*languor*, Latin; *languere*, French.] The easy use of our word is in the sense of disease.

Wildfire renders, what in the present version is "taken with divers diseases and torments." *St. Matt. vi. 24.* "taken with diverse languores and torments."

1. Faintness; wearisomeness.

Well hop'd I, and fair beginnings had,  
That he my captive languor should redeem. *Spenser.*

For these, those tribunes, in the dust I write  
My heart's deep languor, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakespeare.*

2. Listlessness; inattention.

Academical disputation gives vigour and relieves the languor of private study and meditation. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales  
Diffusing languor in the pining gales. *Pope, Dunciad.*

4. [In physics.]

*Languor* and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languoreus*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. Not in use.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,  
When late I left in languorous constraint? *Spenser.*

To LA'NGUOR. *v. n.* [from *languere*, Lat.] To languish. "Languering in care, sorrow, or thought." *Hueto*. Not now in use.

Now will I speak of woful Damian,  
That languish'd for love. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

LA'NARY. *n. s.* [from *lanio*, Lat.] A shambles. *Cockram.*

To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to quarter; to lacerate. *Cockram.*

LA'NIFICE. *n. s.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Wool-len manufacture.

The most breedeth upon cloth and other lanifices, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LA'NIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons hast thou rack'd; the clergy's bags  
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakespeare.*

Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,  
Lean, as an unstruck's purse. *Denham.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very lank, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both too rank and too luxuriant in their growth. Let not my land so large a promise boast,  
Lost the least ears in length of time be lost. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.  
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,  
Till his lean purse declares his money gone. *Dryden.*

Maggie and lank with fasting grown,  
And nothing left but skin and bone;  
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. Milton seems to use this word for faint; languid.

He piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,  
And gave her to his daughters to imbath  
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with asphodel. *Milton, Comus.*

To LANK. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To become lank; to fall away.

Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek  
So much as lank'd not. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

LA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *lank*.] Loosely; thinly.

When forty winters more  
Have furrow'd deep my pallid brow;  
When the wilder'd head, a scanty store,  
Lonely the wither'd tresson flour. *Sir J. Hall, Song.*

LA'NKNESS. *n. s.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpness.



Thou shalt eat, but thou shalt not thrive with it: there shall be a kind of languor and depression within thy belly for very famine.

*Stokes on the Proph.* (1659.) p. 399.

**LANKY,\*** *adj.* [from *lank*.] A vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person.

**LANNERET,\*** *n. s.* [*lanner*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

'Tis well if among them you can clearly make out a lanner, a sparrow-hawk, and a kestrel.

Here are—sundry other birds; as godawks, lanners, hobbies. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 393.

**LANNERET,\*** *n. s.* A little hawk.

Of lanner, eagle, &c. are formed lanner, eagle.

*Bulwer, Eng. Gram.* (1633.)

**LANT,\*** *n. s.*

1. The old name for the game of loo. Still used in the north of England.

2. Urine. See the seventh sense of **LAND**. Common also in the north. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

**LANTERLO,\*** See **LANGTERALOO**.

**LANSQUENET,\*** *n. s.* [Fr. from *lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot-soldier.

2. A game at cards.

**LANTERN,\*** *n. s.* [*lanterne*, French; *lanterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*. Dr. Johnson—*Lanthorn* seems to have been written, from a confused notion that the name had some reference to the thin *lamine* of horn of which it is frequently formed; quasi, *lamp-horn*. This etymology would infallibly be admitted, were the right one less known; and may serve as an instance of the fallacious nature of etymology. What could persuade an etymologist to give up such a derivation? especially if he recollected that a candle and lantern is called by Plautus "*Ulcus in cornu conclusus*" Nares, *Elem. of Orthoep.* p. 295.]

1. A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope.

My stay, my guide, my *lantern* to my feet.

*Shakespeare.*

Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the lantern in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large.

*Bacon.*

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, none hath the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom.

*Bacon, Atlantica.*

O thirish night,

Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,

In thy dark *lantern* thus close up the stars.

That nature hung in beads, and fill'd their lamps

With everlasting oil?

*Milton, Comus.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand.

*Bacon, Atlantica.*

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Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand.

*Bacon, Atlantica.*

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high,  
Shines like a beam through the benighted sky,  
While by its moans the weary sailor steers. *Addis.*

3. In architecture, a kind of little dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of a building; a sort of turret full of windows, by means of which the building is illuminated. [*lanternium*, low Latin.]

It [the saint's bell] was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a *lantern* at the springing of the steeple.

*Watson, Hist. of Kidlington.* p. 8.

**LANTERN JAW.** A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth, might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace.

*Addison, Spect.*

**LANTERNING.** *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

**LANYARDS.\*** *n. s. pl.* In naval language, small ropes or short pieces of cord, fastened to several machines in a ship; and serving to secure them in a particular place.

Call all hands to clear the wreck.

Quick the *lanyards* cut to pieces.

*G. A. Stevens, The Storm.*

**LAP,\*** *n. s.* [*læppe*, *lappa*, Saxon; *lappe*, German; *lapp*, pannus, Su. Goth.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

He can so lightly catch him in his *lappes*,

Till that a man be best right by the *lappes*.

*Chaucer, Sec. Nonne's Tale.*

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish.

*Swift, Direct. to a Footman.*

2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid sap.

And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted lap.

*Spenser.*

Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering

All in his mother's lap,

A gentle breeze, with his loud trumpet murmuring,

Came first to blow by his lap.

I'll make my haven in a lady's lap.

And with sweet ladies with my words and looks.

*Shakespeare.*

She bids you

All on the wanton rubies lay you down.

And rest your gentle head upon her lap.

And she will sing the song that pleases you.

*Shakespeare.*

Our stirring

Can from the lap of Egypt's widow pluck

The oo'er-lust-wearied Antony.

*Shakespeare.*

Heaven's almighty sire,

Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours

Himself into her lap in fruitful showers.

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their laps.

*Tillotson.*

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;

Then, helpless, in his mother's lap is laid.

He creeps, he walks, and hastens into man.

Grudges their life from whence his own began:

Reckless of laws, affects to rule alone.

Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne.

*Dryden.*

**TO LAP,\*** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

13

When the body was taken, Joseph *lapped* it in a clean *linen*. *Wartley, St. Matt. xxvii.*

He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs to keep himself from falling. *Green, Aescum.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk.

*Newson.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flowering forest rash she fled,  
To her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did shed,  
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did en-wrap.

*Spenser.*

The thane of Cawder 'gan a dismal complaint,  
Till that Bellina's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof  
Confronted him. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the saddle,  
Frozen almost to death, how did *lap* me,  
Ev'n to his garments, and did give himself,  
All thin and naked to the numb cold night.

*Shakespeare.*

Ever against eating cars,  
*Lap* me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton, El. Para.*

Indulgent fortune does her rare employ,  
And smiling broods upon the naked boy;  
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,  
And covers with her wings from nightly colds.

*Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula.

*Swift.*

**TO LAP,\*** *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing.

The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly.

*Green.*

**TO LAP,\*** *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore.

*Dryden.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fast fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guests heartily welcome.

*L'Estrange.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping*.

*Ray on Creation.*

**TO LAP,\*** *v. o.* To lick up.

For all the rest

They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk.

*Shakespeare.*

Every one that *lapped* of the water with his tongue, as a dog *lapped*, him shall thou set by himself.

*Judges, vii. 5.*

Upon a bull

Two horrid Lyons ramped, and seiz'd, and tugg'd

off, bellowing still,

Both men and dogs came; y yet they tore the hide

and *lap* their fill.

*Chapman, Iliad.*

**LAPDOG,\*** *n. s.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady.

*Collier.*

These, if the laws did that exchange afford,  
Would save their *lap-dogs* sooner than their lord.

*Dryden.*

*Lap-dogs* give themselves the rowing shake, And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake.

*Pope.*

**LAPFUL,\*** *n. s.* [from *lap*.] That part of the coat which laps over; the facing. A modern word.

**LAPFUL,\*** *n. s.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage.

*2 Kings.*

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? If it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole bagfuls on poor credulous girls.

**L'APICIDE.** *n. s.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stonecutter.

**L'APIDARY.** *n. s.* [*lapidaria*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.

A false diamond is not set in a ring without a subtil felony, in such wise as the deceit of the discover may hardly be discovered without the help of an expert lapidary.

*Knights, Trial of Truth*, (1580.) fol. 92.  
As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: Well (says he) this sparkling foliote now to a lapidary would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of value, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't.

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original.

**L'APIDARY.** *adj.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

Two sermons preached on occasion of bishop Gunning's death, and in Dr. Jenkin's lapidary verses prefixed to those sermons.

*Life of Dr. Barwick*, (1794.) Note, p. 40.  
A nobler eulogium than all the lapidary adulation of modern epitaphs.

**To L'APIDATE.** *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning.

**LAPIDATION.** *n. s.* [*lapidatio*, Latin; *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by lapidation; the ancient punishment was burning; death always, though in divers forms.

**LAPIDESCENS.** *n. s.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the lapidescent matter before it was concentered into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned till the matter about it was condensed.

**LAPIDESCENT.** *n. s.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis carities, or cornu fossilis, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapidescentes, and putrefactive mutations of hard bodies.

**LAPIDESCENT.** *adj.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

Hardened by the air, or a certain lapidescent succus or spirit, which it meets with.

**LAPIDIFICATION.** *n. s.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or lapidification of substances more soft is another degree of condensation.

**LAPIDIFIQUE.** *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the lapidifical, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones.

**L'APIDIST.** *n. s.* (from *lapides*, Latin.) A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being cradled to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeits it, the facitious stones of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.

**L'APIS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A stone.

The lapis lazuli, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked

into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour; to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli.

**L'APLING.** *n. s.* (from *lap*.) A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights.

You must stream out your youth in wine, and live a lapping to the silk and dainties.

*Henry, Scrm.* (1658.) p. 7.  
**L'APPER.** *n. s.* (from *lap*.)

1. One who wraps up.  
They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the manor.

2. One who laps or licks.

**L'APPET.** *n. s.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each others lapets, and ruffles, and mantuas!

**LAPSE.** *n. s.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.  
Round I saw  
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,  
And liquid lapses of murmuring streams.

Notions of the mind are pressed in the memory, notwithstanding lapse of time.

2. Petty error; small mistake; slight offence; little fault.

These are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto truth.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most greatly discovers it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others' lapses than their own.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and fallings, to which our infirmities daily expose us.

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest lapse in style or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece.

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation in a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or lapse of right, happens.

**To LAPSE.** *v. n.* (from the noun.)

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect.

2. To fall in any thing; to slip; to commit a fault.

I have ever verified my friends,  
Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity  
Would without lapsing suffer.

It is ever then to lie for need; and falsehood is worse in kings than beggars.

3. To slip as by inadvertency or mistake.

Home, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, has lapsed into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epic poem.

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it lapses to the king.

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the laying state of human corruption.

**To LAPSE.** *v. a.*

1. To suffer to slip; to suffer to fall or be vacant.

I returned a present answer — that I would either give, or lapse the benefice, as his majesty's gracious letters required of me.

2. To accuse; to convict of a fault.

Johnson places the following example from Shakspeare under the verb *venere*, with the definition of "to lose the proper time;" under which definition also he includes the preceding example from *Ayilife*; but the verb in both is clearly active, and with different meanings.

The offences are not of such a bloody nature — I might have since been answer'd it in repaying. What we took from them; which, for traffick's sake, Most of our city did; only myself stood out: For which, if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay dear.

3. Fallen by event.

If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy.

4. Fallen from perfection, truth, or faith; ruined; lost.

Once more I will renew  
His lapsed powers, though forfeit, and entrain'd  
By sin to foul apostatous desires.

A sprout of that fig tree which was the bane of the nakedness of lapsed Adam.

These were looked on as *lapsed* persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the customs of Ancyra.

5. Omitted or let slip by mistake or inadvertency.

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a *lapsed* syllable to play upon it.

**L'APATON.** *n. s.* A cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather.

Brockett's N. C. Words.

**L'APWING.** *n. s.* [*lap* and wing. Dr. Johnson.] The word was at first *lapwink*.

So Hulo calls it, in his old dictionary. And so Gower, long before. "A lapwink made he was."

Conf. Am. B. 5. And thus the Saxon leppence, A clamorous bird with long wings.

The lapping runs away with the shell on his head.

Ah! but I think him better than I say, And yet would heretic others eyes were woe's:

Far from her nest the lapping cries away; My bent prays for him, though my tongue do curse.

And how in fields the lapping *Tereus* reigns, The warbling nightingale in woods complains.

**L'APWORK.** *n. s.* [*lap* and work.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills; the ground is a pack-thread call woven, into which the Indian wares, are wrought, by a kind of *lap-work*, the quills of porcupine, not split, but of shag one entire; mixed with white and black in even and indented wavy.

*Geo. Museum.*

**LAR.** \* n. s. [Latin.] An household god.  
Nor will she bear *Lar* forget.  
Victorious by his benefit. *Lovaceo, Luc. Post. p. 48.*  
On the holy hearth.  
The *Lars* and *Lectures* moon with midnight plaint.  
*Milton, Ode Nativ.*

# **LARBOARD. n. s.**

The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head: opposed to the *starboard*. *Harris.*  
Or when *Ulysses* on the *larboard* shunn'd.  
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Tack to the *larboard*, and stand off to sea,  
Veer *starboard* sea and land. *Dryden.*  
**LAR'CENT.** \* n. s. [Latin, *Fr.*; *latrocinium*, Lat.]

Theft; robbery: and it is twofold, viz. grand and petit, i.e. great and small; that, when what is stolen exceeds, this when it exceeds not, twelve pence in value. *Bullocker.*

*Larciny*, or theft, is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called *simple larciny*, unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or *compound larciny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person. *Simple larciny*, when it is the stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence is called *grand larciny*; when of goods to that value, or under, *petty larciny*. *Blackstone.*

These laws would be very unjust, that should chastise murder and *petty larciny* with the same punishment. *Speculator.*

**LARCH.** n. s. [*larix*, Lat.] A tree.  
Some metaphysical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of *Phaeton* into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy.*

**LARD.** \* n. s. [*lardum*, Lat.; *lard*, Fr.]

1. The grease of swine.  
So may thy pastures with their flow'ry flocks,  
As suddenly as *lard* fat thy lean beasts. *Dante.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine; salted pork. *Barrett.*  
By this boiling kettle had prepar'd,  
And to the table sent their *lard*;  
On which with eager appetite they dine,  
A savoury bit, that serv'd 't to relish wine.  
*Dryden, Ovid.*

The sacrifice they sped,  
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd  
To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard*.  
*Dryden.*

To **LARD.** \* v. a. [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.  
The *lard*ed thighs on loaded sires laid.  
*Dryden, Homer.*  
No man *lard*s salt pork with orange peel,  
Or garnishes his lamb with spitch-cooked eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.  
And with his nuts *lard*ed many swine.  
*Sprenger, Ship. Cal. Feb.*  
Now *Falstaff* swears to die,  
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along.  
*Shakespeare.*

Brave soldier, doth he lie  
*Larding* the plain? *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
Thirsting to revenge his naval ruins, that have  
lard'd our seas.  
*Milton, Of Ref. B. 2.*

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

An exact command,  
*Larded* with many several sorts of reasons.  
*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Let no alien interpose,  
To *lard* with wit thy hungry *Epos* prose. *Dryden.*  
*He lards* with flourishes his long *harangue*,  
'Tis fine, sayst thou.  
Sweating by *harvest*; the poets think this nothing, their plays are so much *lard*ed with it.  
*Collier, View of the Stage.*

To **LARD.** \* v. n. To grow fat.  
In the furrow by, where *Ceres* lies his mill's plough,  
The unwieldy *larding* swine his maw then having fill'd,  
Lies wallowing in the mire.  
*Dryden, Polioth. S. 14.*

**LARDER.** n. s. [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room where meat is kept or salted.  
This similitude is not borrowed of the *larder* house, but out of the school house.  
*Acham, Schooldmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool;  
whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer.  
*Bacon.*

So have I seen in *larder* dark,  
Of real a lucid loinc.  
*Dorset.*

Old age,  
Morose, perverse in humour, diffident  
The more he still abounds, the less content:  
His *larder* and his kitchen too observes,  
And now, lest he should want hereafter, starves.  
*King.*

**LARDERER.** n. s. [from *larder*.] One who has the charge of the *larder*.

**LARDON.** n. s. [French.] A bit of bacon.

**LARDRY.** \* n. s. [from *larder*.] Place in which victuals are kept.  
I have sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good  
as teeth may chew,  
And bread—and therewith all did draw  
His *lardry*. *Warner, Albion's England, (1602).*

**LARE.** \* n. s. [Sax. *lape, lepe*.] Learning; scholarship. North of England. See *LERE*.

**LARGE.** \* adj. [*large*, Fr.; *largus*, Lat.]

1. Big; bulky.  
Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason,  
that in mountainous countries the men were commonly larger, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller?  
*Temple.*

Great *Theron*, large of limbs, of giant height.  
*Dryden.*  
Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a  
large board sheep of the best shape and deepest staple.  
*Mortimer.*

2. Wide; extensive.  
Their former large peopling was no effect of the  
country's impoverishing. *Cicero, Surv. of Cornwall.*  
Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein;  
for it is large enough for them. *Gen. xxi. 21.*  
There he conquered a thousand miles wide and large.  
*Abbot, Descrip. of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.  
Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and large.  
*Book.*  
Vernal suns and showers  
Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. *Thomson.*

4. Comprehensive; great.  
Large bounds derive  
This pent hypocrisy.  
*Mere, Song of the Soul.*  
That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,  
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell  
To idols love.  
*Milton, P. L.*

5. Copious; diffuse.  
Shippin gave a large testimony upon his band,  
that they had carried themselves with great civility.  
*Clarendon.*

I might be very large upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before.

*Felon on the Classics.*  
6. At **LARGE.** Without restraint; without confinement.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air at *large*.  
*Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms  
Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were at *large*,  
Though without number still. *Milton, P. 1.*  
The children are bred up in their father's way; y or so plentifully provided for, that they are left at *large*.  
*Sprut.*

Your seal becomes importunate;  
I've hitherto permitted it to *large*.  
And talk at *large*; but learn to keep it in.  
Least it should take more freedom than I'll give it.  
*Addison.*

7. At **LARGE.** Diffusely; in the full extent.

Discover more of *large* what cause that was,  
For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakespeare.*  
It does not belong to this place to have that point debated at *large*.  
*Watts.*

**LARGELY.** adv. [from *large*.]

1. Widely; extensively.  
2. Copiously; diffusely; amply.  
Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations.  
*Watts on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.  
How he lives and eats:  
How *largely* gives, how splendidly he treats.  
*Dryden.*

Those who in warmer climates complain,  
From *Phobus*' rays they suffer pain,  
Must own, that pain is *largely* paid  
By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly; without sparing.  
Their they fill of love, and love's disport  
Took *largely*; of their mutual glee the seed.  
*Milton, P. L.*

**LARGENESS.** \* n. s. [from *large*.]

1. Bigness; bulk.  
London excels any other city in the whole world either in largeness, or number of inhabitants.  
*Sprut.*

Not must *Barnabas* his old honours lose,  
In length and largeness like the dugs of cows.  
*Dryden.*

2. Liberality.  
Out of courtesy into largeness.  
*Frut. fol. 27. b.*

3. Greatness; comprehension.  
There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. Extension; amplitude.  
They which would do away most from the largeness of this offer, do in most sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hosier.*  
The simple proposition that hope makes,  
In all designs begun on earth below,  
Falls in the promised largeness. *Shakespeare.*

Knowing best the largeness of my own heart toward my people's good and just contentment.  
*King Charles.*  
Shall grief contract the largeness of that heart,  
In which not fear nor anger has a part.  
Man as far transcends the beasts in largeness of desire, as dignity of nature and employment.  
*Glennville, Apology.*

If the largeness of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness.  
*L'Estrange.*

5. Widthness.  
Supposing that the multitude and largeness of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less.  
*Beauly.*

**LARGHEARTEDNESS.** \* n. s. Largeness of heart. See the fourth sense of **LARGENESS**.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness*, and liberality. *Sp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 17.

**LARGHESS.** n. s. [*largess*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,  
And liberal largess, are grown somewhat light.

*Shakspeare.*

He assigned two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: they give great largesses where they come. *Bacon, New Atlantis*

A pardon to the captain, and a largess Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury.

*Denham.*

The paitry largess too severely watch'd,  
That no intruding guests would share a share.

*Dryden, Jus.*

Irus's condition will not admit of largesses.

*Addison.*

**LARGITION.** n. s. [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving.

**L'ARGO.\*** } [Italian.] Musical  
**LARGHETTO.** } terms, denoting a slow movement; of which the former means a little quicker than *adagio*, and the latter a little quicker than *largo*.

**LARK.**† n. s. [*larpce*, *lapeyc*, Saxon; which *Wachter* deduces from the Celt. *lief*, voice, and *orka*, to avail; *lerk*, Danish; *lawerick*, Belg.; *lawerock*, Scot. and also among our own old writers.] A small singing bird.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. *Shakspeare.*  
Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd lark so look  
Can't be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, A Lear.*

Th' example of the heartily lark, *Conings.*  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark  
Mark how the lark and linnet sing;

With rival notes  
They strain their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

**L'ARKER.** n. s. [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks.

*Diet.*

**L'ARKLIKE.\*** adj. [*lark* and *like*.] Resembling the manner of a lark.

Pride, like an eagle, bullies among the stars,  
But pleasure, *larklike*, tumbles upon the ground.

*Young, Night Th. 5.*

**L'ARKSHEEL.\*** n. s. A name for the flower called Indian cress.

The Indian-cress our climate now does bear,  
Call'd *larkish* 'cause he wears a horseman's spur.

*Tate's Conkey.*

**L'ARKSPUR.†** n. s. [*delphinium*.] A plant.

With the same weapon, *larkspur*, thou dost mount  
Amongst the flowers, a knight of high account.

*Tate's Conkey.*

**L'ARVATED.** adj. [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked.

*Diet.*

**L'ARUM.** n. s. [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.

His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,  
When cause requir'd, but never out of time.

*Spenser.*

The peaking cornets, her husband, dwelling  
In a continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to see in  
the instant of our encounter.

*Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*  
How far off lie these armies?

— Within a mile and half.

— Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours.

*Shakspeare.*

See is become formidable to all her neighbours,

as she puts every one to stand upon his guard,  
and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears.

*Hemell, For. Forest.*

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it  
were but three inches big, yet would both wake a  
man, and of itself light a candle for him at any  
set hour.

*Willis.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two  
meals a day, as others, that have set their stomachs,  
like *larums*, to call on them for four or five.

*Locke on Education.*

The young *Kinnas*, all at once let down,  
Stean'd with his giddy *larum* ball the town.

*Pope, Dunciad.*

**LARYNGOTOMY.** n. s. [*larynx* and *tomia*;  
*laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the  
fore part of the larynx is divided to  
assist respiration during large tumours  
upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy.

*Quincy.*

**L'ARYNX.†** n. s. [*larynx*.] 1. The upper part of the trachea, which  
lies below the root of the tongue, before  
the pharynx.

*Quincy.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the  
free cartilages of the *larynx*.

*Deshom.*

2. In botany, the larch.

The *larynx* is as frequent upon the mountains  
in this country, as the white pine, or common  
Scottish fir.

*Drammond, Trans. (Lett. dat. 1744.) p. 16.*

**L'ASCAN.\*** n. s. A native seaman, or a  
native gunner, of India.

**LASCIENCY.** \* n. s. [from *lascivient*,  
Lat.] Wantonness.

Men, by letting themselves loose to all manner  
of wickedness and debauchery, through the  
potent and enormous lascivency of the bodily life,  
quite lose the relish and grateful sense of true  
goodness and nobility.

*Holtywell, Malamp. (1681.) p. 9.*

**LASCIENT.†** adj. [*lascivient*, Lat.] Fro-  
licksome; wantoning.

The various tryings — of the lascivient life.

*Merr. Com. Cobb. (1653.) p. 46.*

**LASCIVIOUS.** adj. [*lascivus*, Lat.] 1. Lewd; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?  
— Not like a woman; for I would prevent  
The loose encounters of lascivious men. *Shakspeare.*

*He on Eve*

Began to cast lascivious eyes; she him  
As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn.

*Milton, P. L.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and  
philosophy, and those unnumerable difficulties  
which, over their cups, they pretend to have against  
Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not  
to defy his meocy, the lascivious man to throw off  
his lewd amours, and all their gaint-like objections  
against Christianity shall presently vanish.

*South.*

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd  
front;  
And now, instead of mounting turbed steeds,  
To fight the souls of fearful adversaries,  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber;  
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute.

*Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

**LASCIVIOUSLY.†** adv. [from *lascivious*.]  
Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

Many men are so lasciviously given, either out  
of a depraved nature, or too much liberty.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 606.*

Lasciviously deck'd like a courtier.

*Wotton on Architecture.*

She looked upon him amorously, or rather las-  
civiously. *Patrick on Gen. 33:15. 9.*

**LASCIVIOUSNESS.** n. s. [from *lascivious*.]  
Wantonness; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the  
lasciviousness of his elegies, and his act of love.

*Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*

**LASH.†** n. s. [The most probable ety-  
mology of this word seems to be that of  
Skinner, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike;  
whence *lash* and *lash*. Dr. Johnson. —  
Mr. H. Tooke gives a very different and  
forced etymon, to which few will sub-  
scribe: he calls a *lash*, Fr. *lache*, that part  
of a whip which is let loose, *let go*,  
cast out, thrown out; the past participle  
of Fr. *lacher*, Ital. *lasciare*. Diversa  
of Purley, li. 32. — It is the German *laschen*,  
to lash; *lache*, is a flap, a bit of leather,  
a leash.]

1. A stroke with any thing plant and  
tough.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the  
pains  
Of sounding *lashes*, and of dragging chains.

*Dryden.*

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn tail,  
Our lion now will force us small.

2. The thong or point of the whip which  
gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her lash of flim,  
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat.

*Shakspeare.*

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it.

3. A lash or string in which an animal is  
held; a snare; out of use.

The farmer they leave in the *lash*,  
With looses on every side. *Tassie, Husbandry.*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating  
that to ourselves which succeeds well.

*L'Extrange.*

TO LASH. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To strike  
with any thing plant; to scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,  
*Lash* hence these over-weeening rags of France.

*Shakspeare.*

He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd  
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light.

*Dryden.*

And limping death, *lash'd* up by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date.

*Dryden, Her.*  
Starts as tutors, and as uncles hand,  
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward.

*Dryden, Pers.*

Leaning on his lance, he mounts his car,  
His fiery couriers *lashing* through the air.

*Garth, Ovid.*

2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.

The club hung round his ears, and batter'd  
his brows;

He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider  
drives.

3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.

The winds grow high,  
Impending tempests charge the sky;  
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,  
And big waves *lash* the frightened shores.

*Prior.*

4. To scourge with satire.

Could person'd 'old Baileus *lash* in honest strain,  
Flat'ers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign.

*Pope, Her.*

5. To tie any thing down to the side or  
mast of a ship; properly to *lace*.

TO LASH.† v. n. To ply the whip, or any  
weapon held in the hand.

He through long sufferance growing now more  
great,  
Rose in his strength, and gan her froth assyle,  
Heaping huge strokes as thick as shovels of  
hayle,  
And lashing dreadfully at ev'ry part,  
As if he thought her soul to disentraine.

*Symon, F. Q. iv. vi. 16.*  
They last aloud, each other they provoke,  
And lend their little souls at ev'ry stroke.

*Dryden, Æn.*  
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follie, or to last at vice. *Dryd. Pers.*  
Let men out of their way last on ever so fast,  
they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

*South.*  
Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow  
street;  
The lashing whip resounds.  
*Gay, Triclin.*  
LASH-FREE. \* *adj.* [lash and free.] Free  
from the stroke of satire.

I with this whip you see  
Do lash the time, and am myself lash-free.

*R. Jonson, Mæcenas.*  
To LASH out. \* *v. n.* [perhaps from the  
Goth. *laskanjan*, to let loose.] To break  
out; to be extravagant; to become un-  
ruly. Our old lexicographers, Huloet  
and Barret, give the word with out; but  
it is also used in this sense by itself.

We know not what rich joys we lose, when first  
we lash into a new offence. *Falsham, Res. ii. 60.*

A pious education may lay such strong fetters,  
such powerful restrictions upon the heart, that  
it shall not be able to lash out into those excesses  
and enormities, which the more licentious and de-  
bauched part of the world wallow in.

*South, Sermon, x. 347.*

1. A'SHER.† *n. s.* [from *lash*.] *Sherwood.*  
1. One that whips or lashes.

2. A great quantity of water thrown  
forcibly. A colloquial word. In Scot-  
land *lash* is the same. See Dr. Jamieson's  
Suppl. in voce.

LA'SHING out. \* *n. s.* [from *lash*.] Extra-  
vagance; unruliness.

The lashings out of his luxury.

*South, Sermon, ix. 72.*  
LASS. \* *n. s.* [from *laxus*, Lat.] A loose-  
ness; a lax, as our old dictionaries call  
it; a flux. It is still spoken of cattle.

A grave and learned minister, was one day,  
as he walked in the fields for his recreation, sud-  
denly taken with a feck or looseness.

*Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 59.*  
LASS. *n. s.* [from *lad* is formed *ladless*,  
by contraction *lass*.] *Hickes.* A girl;  
a maid; a young woman: used now  
only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vigorous lads to show  
What love or honour could invite them to;  
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round  
With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd.

*Walker.*  
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an  
honest, down-right, plain-dealing lass it was.

They sometimes use a hasty kin  
Steal from unwary lasses; they with scorn,  
And neck reclin'd, resent.

*Philips.*  
LA'SSITUDE.† *n. s.* [*lassitude*, Latin; *lassi-  
tudo*, French. This word seems to have  
been established about 1540. Sir T.  
Elyot, speaking of "two dyscrasies of  
the body, crudity and *lassitude*," says,  
"which although they be wordes made  
of Latyne, haveynge none apte Englyshe  
wordes therefore, yet by the definitions

and more ample declaration of them  
they shall be understood sufficiently,  
and of henceforth used for Englyshe."  
Castel of Health, 1541, fol. 74. b.]

1. Weariness; fatigue; the pain arising  
from hard labour.

*Lassitude* is remedied by lashing, or anointing  
with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a  
kind of contusion and compression of the parts;  
and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or  
emollience. *Brocas, Nat. Hist.*

Ashidly in cogitation is more than our em-  
bodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or dis-  
temper. *Glanville, Scipias.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and  
lightness of her wings and tail sustain her with-  
out *lassitude*. *Miles, Ant. against Alecton.*

Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind  
be seized with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted  
to nausea, and grow tired.

*Patta, Imag. of the Mind.*  
From mouth and nose the biting torrent raps,  
And last in *lassitude* lay all the man.

*Pope, Odyssey.*  
2. [In physick.]

*Lassitude* generally expresses that  
weariness which proceeds from a dis-  
temper state, and not from exercise,  
which wants no remedy but rest; it  
proceeds from an increase of bulk, from  
a diminution of proper evacuation, or  
from too great a consumption of the  
fluid necessary to maintain the spring  
of the solids, as in fevers; or from a  
vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby  
the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*

LA'SLORN. *n. s.* [*lass* and *lorn*.] For-  
saken by his mistresses. Not used.

*Broom groves,*  
Whose shadow the dimmish bachelor loves,  
Being *lasons*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

LAST. *adj.* [lacet, large, Saxon; *laestat*,  
Dutch.]

1. Latest; that which follows all the rest  
in time.

Why are ye the last to bring the king back?

*O, may some spark of your celestial fire,*  
2 *Son. xix. 11.*

The last, the meistent of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmost; which follows in order of  
place.

Merion pursued at greater distance still,  
Lest come Admetus, thy unhappy son. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.  
I will slay the last of them with the sword.

*Amos, ix. 1.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy to the last the kind releasing knell.

*Cowley.*

The swans, that on Chystr often tried  
Their tuneful songs, now sung their last, and  
died.

*Addison.*

O! may fam'd Brunswick be the last,  
The last, the happiest British king,  
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing.

*Addison.*

But while I take my last adieu,  
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear.

*Prior.*

Here, last of Britons, let your names be read.

*Pope.*

Wit not alone has shone on ages past,  
But lights the present, and shall warm the last.

*Pope.*

4. The lowest; the meanest.  
*Antiochus*  
Takes the last prize, and takes it with a jest.

*Pope.*

5. Next before the present; as, last week.  
6. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend  
For wit and power, their last endeavours bend  
To outshine each other. *Dryden, Lucret.*

7. At LAST. In conclusion; at the end.  
Gad a troop shall overcome him; but he shall  
overcome at the last. *Gen. xlii. 19.*

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while  
Have turn'd about with every blast,  
Green oldness, destitute of oil,  
Rum to a point, and fix at last. *Freind.*

8. The LAST; the end.  
All politicians chew on wisdom past,  
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

LAST. *adv.*

1. The last time; the time next before  
the present.  
How long is't now since last myself and I  
Were in a muck? *Shakespeare.*

When last I died, and, dear! I die  
As often as from thee I go,  
I can remember yet that I  
Something did say, and something did bestow.

*Dowry.*

2. In conclusion.  
Plea'd with his idol, he commends, admires,  
Adores; and, last, the thing ador'd desires.

*Dryden.*

To LAST. *v. n.* [lastan, Saxon.] To en-  
dure; to continue; to persevere.

All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it agreeable to my affection to your  
grace to prefix your name before the essay; for  
the Latin volume of them, being in the universal  
language, may last as long as books last. *Bacon.*

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are im-  
printed on the memory. *Locke.*

These are standing marks of facts delivered to  
those who are eye-witnesses to them, and which  
were contrived with great wisdom to last till time  
should be no more. *Addison.*

LAST-† *n. s.* [large, large, Sax. the mould  
for a shoe-maker to work on; *laist*,  
Germ. the form or shape of the foot,  
from the old word *leisen*, to imitate.  
Wachter; or from the Goth. *laistjan*,  
to follow.]

1. The mould on which shoes are formed.  
The cobbler is not to go beyond his last.

*L'Estrange.*

A cobbler pursued several new grins, having  
been used to cut faces over his last.

*Addison, Spect.*

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,  
Each stone would wrench it's unwary step aside.

*Gay.*

2. A load; a certain weight or measure;  
a measure of corn, consisting of ten  
quarters. This usage is common in our  
eastern counties, and is also found in the  
north; [blat, Sax. last, German.]

LA'STERY. *n. s.* A red colour.

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,  
That her became as polish'd ivory,  
Which cunning craftsmen's hand hath overlaid,  
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*.

*Symon.*

LASTAGE.† *n. s.* [*lastage*, Fr. *lastagie*,  
Dutch, *lairst*, Sax. a load.]

1. Custom paid for freightage.

2. Ballast for a ship.

LA'STAGE. \* *adj.* [from the noun.] Bal-  
lasted. *Huot.*

LA'STING. *participial adj.* [from *last*.]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs,  
and renders the body less durable and *lasting*.

*Ray on the Creation.*

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have *lasting* white ones.

*Boyle on Colours.*

The grateful work is done,  
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun;  
Frauds, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,  
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate.

*Dryden, Zén.*

A sieve cracked seldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment.

*Locke.*

**LASTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually; durably.

It is an art now lately studied by some so to incorporate wine and oil, that they may *lastingly* hold together.

*Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 15.*

**LASTINGNESS.** *n. s.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance.

All more *lasting* than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.* Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton, Opticks.*

**LASTLY.** *adv.* [from *last*.]

1. In the family, as, of late days, of late years. I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice.

*Bacon, W. with Spin.*

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally. **LATCH.** *† n. s.* [*lata*, Teut. *laccio*, Italian.

Dr. Johnson.—The past participle of the Sax. *læccan*, to lay hold of, to catch. Mr. H. Tooke.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.

The latch smor'd up. *Gay, Pastors.* Then comes rayr health from her cottage of catch.

Where never physician had lifted the latch. *Smart.*

To *LATCH*. *† v. a.*

1. To catch. [Icelandic, Sax.] It is thus used in the north of England.

Pussy seems I hastily beat,  
And there; but sought avail;  
He was so wimble and so wight,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pumies *latched*.

*Spenker, Shep. Cal. March.*

It is we that should have been smitten with these sorrows by the fierce wrath of God, had not he stepped between the blow and us, and *latched* it in his own body and soul, even the dint of the fierceness of the wrath of God.

*By. Andrews, Sermon on the Passion.*

I have words,  
That would be how'd out in the desert air,  
Where hearing should not *latch* them.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Of a man that *latches* the weapon in his own body to save his prince.

*By. Hall, Cases of Consc. ii. 10.*

2. To fasten; to latch with a latch. He peep't him in and his *latch* did *latch*.

*Spenker, Shep. Cal. May.*

He had strength to reach his father's house; the door was only *latched*, and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer.

*Locke.*

3. [*Lecher*, French.] To smear. But hast thou yet *latch'd* the *Adhemian's* eyes With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?

*Shakespeare.*

**LATCHES.** *n. s.*

*Latches* or *laskets*, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bannets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bounnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bounnets. *Harris.*

**LATCHET.** *n. s.* [*lacet*, Fr. from *latch*.] The string that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unlace.

*St. Mark, i. 7.*

**LATCH.** *† adj.* [*lax*, *lat*, *lace*, Saxon; *lath*, *lecl*, *late*, M. Goth. *lat*, Su. Goth. *laet*, Dutch; in the comparative *later* for *lath*, in the superlative *latest* or *last*. *Last* is absolute and definite, more than *latest*.]

1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.

My *lasting* days die on with full career,  
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom smother.

*Milton, Sonnet.*

Just was the vengeance, and to *last* days  
Shall long posterity resound thy praise.

*Pope, Ode.*

2. *Last* in any place, office, or character. All the difference between the *late* servants, and those who staid in the family, was that those *later* were finer gentlemen.

*Addison, Spect.*

3. *Last* in time; as, of late days, of late years.

4. The deceased; within a moderate period. Thus Dr. Johnson illustrates it by "the works of the *late* Mr. Pope;" and we may say, "the works of the *late* Dr. Johnson."

5. *Far* in the day or night.

**LATE.** *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. It is used often with *too*, when the proper time is past.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,  
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late.

*Shakespeare.*

A second *Silvius* after these appears.  
*Silvius* *Æneas*, for thy name he bears;  
For arms and justice equally renown'd,  
Who late restor'd in *Ætas* shall be crown'd.

*Dryden, Æn.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,  
When mortals search too soon, and fear too late.

*Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims.

*Locke.*

I might have spared his life,

But now it is too late. *Philips, Distr. Mother.*

2. In a late season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come late, is an experiment of pleasure; for the ancients esteemed much of the rose vera. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more late, in the year.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. *Lately*; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant lake,  
Where, sleeping late, she left her knight.

*Spenker, F. G.*

In reason's absence fancy wakes,  
Ill-matching words and deeds long past or late.

*Milton, P. L.*

And social joys, the late transform'd repairs.  
From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,  
The lowing herds return, and round them throng  
With leaps and bounds the late imprison'd young.

*Pope.*

4. *Far* in the day or night.

Was it so late, friend, ere you went to bed,  
That you do lie so late?

—Sir, we were carousing till the second cock.

*Shakespeare.*

*Let* the nocturnal sacrifice begun,  
Nor ended till the next returning sun.

*Dryden, Æn.*

5. *Of late*; lately; in times past; near the present. *Late*, in this phrase seems to be an adjective.

Who but felt of late?

*Milton, P. L.*

Men have of late made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator.

*Locke.*

**TO LATE.** *v. a.* [*leita*, Icelandic.] To seek; to search. Used in Cumberland.

**LATEN.** *† adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night.

Cupid abroad was *lath* in the night.

*Greene's Orphion, (1599.)*

I am so *lath* in the world, that I

Have lost the way for ever. *Shakspeare, C. & Cleop.*

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;  
Now spurs the latest traveller apace

To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

**LATELY.** *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named *Aquila*, lately come from Italy.

*Acts, xviii. 1.*

**LATENCY.** *n. s.* [from *latens*, Latin.] The state of being hidden; obscurity; abstruseness.

Dark it is, they should continue in the obscure darkness of *latency*, and the opaque shades of silence.

*Epiet. Dæd. to Hæmy's Sermon. (1658.)*

The undesign'dness of the coincidences is gathered from their *latency*, their minuteness, their obliquity, the quiddity of the circumstances in which they consist to the places in which those circumstances occur, and the circumlocutions by which they are traced out.

*Paley, View of the Evid. of the Chr. Rel. vol. ii. §. ii. ch. vii.*

**LATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *late*.]

1. Time far advanced.

*Latency* to life might be improper to begin the world with.

*Swift to Gay.*

2. Comparatively modern time.

If it could be made appear that the *knetha* (a Camasio coin) was of gold in the time when the author of the Book of Job wrote, it would be a further proof of the *lateness* of that composition.

*Cassell's Dict. (Ox. 1780), p. 29.*

**LATENT.** *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret latent springs, we may trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget, not soom, 'Tis melancholy sloth, severe disease,  
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,

Death's harbingers, his latest in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured.

*Swift.*

**LATERAL.** *adj.* [*lateral*, Fr.; *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches, till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them?

*Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Placed or acting on the side.

Forth rush the Levant and the Pœniet winds  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* notes,  
Sirocco and Libeccio.

*Milton, P. L.*

**LATERALITY.** *n. s.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah.

*Brown.*

**LA'TERALLY.** *adv.* [from *laterak.*] By the side; sideways.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

**LA'TERED.\*** *part. adj.* [*lateran.* Sax. *latjan*, Goth. to delay.] Delayed.  
When a man is *latered* or taryed.

*Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

**LATERI'TIOUS.\*** *adj.* [*lateritius*, Latin.] Resembling brick.

The urine was variable, of a deep uterine colour, when the fever was sensibly high, with a *lateritius*, dasy, or dark sediment sometimes.

*Chayne, Eng. Med. (1733), p. 317.*

**LA'TEWARD.\*** *adj.* [*late* and *peapb*, Sax.] Backward; as *lateward* lay, *lateward* fruit.

*Huloet.*

**LA'TEWARD.** *adv.* [*late* and *peapb*, Saxou.] Somewhat late.

**LATH.**† *n. s.* [*lacta*, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French; from the Franc. *lidon*, to cut; *lida*, Icel. to cut into small pieces.

Wachter. With as much probability from the Icel. *ladd*, order, structure; *hlada* or *lada*, to build, to lay in order.

Serenius. Our northern word for lath is at present *lat.*] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses, binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

*Laths* are made of heart of oak for outside work, as tiling and plastering; and of fir for inside plastering and painting lining. *Morren, Mech. Ess.*

The god who frights away  
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey.

*Dryden.*

To **LATH.** *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A small kiln, consists of an oven frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The plasterers work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**LATH.**† *n. s.* [*læb*, Saxon. It is explained by Du Cange, I suppose from *Spelman*, *Partis comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continet.* See Blackstone:

"In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as *laths* in Kent, and rapes in Sussex; each of them containing three or four hundreds a piece." In Ireland, a portion less than the hundred.] A part of a county.

If all that *tything* failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that *tything*; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that *unprofitable* fellow, which was not amenable to law.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

The fee-farmers reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the black rents and *lath* silver answered by the sheriff.

*Bacon, Office of Altierrum.*

**LATHIE.**† *n. s.*

1. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lathie*. *Ray.*

2. A barn. [perhaps from *labe*, *qua* *frugibus onerat.* Skinner and Ray.] Skinner calls it a Lincolnshire word. It is in our old lexicography, and defined a "barn or grange." *Huloet.*

Put the capel [horse] in the *lathie*. *Chaucer, Ree's Tale.*

To **LA'THER.** *v. n.* [*leþman*, Saxon.] To form a foam.

Choose water pure,  
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Raynerd.*

To **LA'THER.** *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

**LA'THER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

**LA'THY.\*** *adj.* [from *lath*.] Thin or long as a lath.

**LA'TIN.** *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

**LA'TIN.**† *n. s.*

1. The Latin language.

The natural love to *Latin*, which is so prevalent in our common people, makes us not think my speculations far never the worse among them: for this little scrap which appears at the head of them. *Addison, Spect.* No. 221.

2. An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.

In learning farther his *syntaxis*, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latin*. *Archem.*

To **LA'TIN.**† *v. a.* To render into Latin; to mix with Latin terms. Obsolete.

The unlearned or foolishly phantastical, that smells but of learning; such fellows as have seen learned men in their days; will so *latin* their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation!

*Wilson, Art of Rhetoric*, (1555.) B. 5.

**LA'TINISM.** *n. s.* [*Latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expression. *Addison.*

**LA'TINIST.**† *n. s.* [from *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin.

Besides his being an able *Latinist*, philosopher, and divine, he was a curious musician.

*La. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 2.

Alexander and his followers were no good *Latinists*. *Selden on Drayton's Polygl.* §. 4.

**LA'TINIS.**† *n. s.* [*Latinis*, French; *latinismus*, Latin.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

But what is this to your false *Latin*? Brethren, this matter of *Latinis* is but a straw.

*By. Hall, Answer to Smecton*, §. 11.

Albericus and others have written in defence of the *Latinis* of that translation of the Bible. *Hakewell on Providence*, p. 260.

To **LA'TINIZE.** *v. n.* [*latinisere*, French; from *Latin*.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden.*

To **LA'TINIZE.** *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin.

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastic, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

**LA'TINLY.\*** *adv.* [from *Latin*.] So as to understand or write Latin.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*.

*Heylin, Voyage of France*, p. 296.

**LA'TISH.** *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

**LATIRO'STROUS.** *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broadbeaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostros* and fish-billed birds they are more laterally seated. *Brown.*

**LATITANCY.** *n. s.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their seclusion or *latitancy*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**LA'TITANT.** *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescens; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitans* many months in the year, containing a weak beat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the small *latitans* bubbles of air to disengage themselves and break. *Boyle.*

It must be some other substance *latitans* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *Ham.*

**LA'TITAT.\*** *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ by which all men in person actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid; and therefore, being served with this writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day. *Cowel.*

A *latitavit* may be called a first process in the court of King's Bench. *Blackstone.*

**LATITATION.** *n. s.* [from *latitavit*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

**LATITUDE.** *n. s.* [*latitude*, Fr.; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Watson on Architecture.*

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to *longitude*.

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south. *Suff.*

4. A particular degree reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does at other places of the same *latitude*. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Unrestrained acceptance; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords. *South.*

# 6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *By Taylor.*

I took this kind of verse, which allows more latitude than any other. *Dryden.*

# 7. Extent diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratibon, for his great learning, and latitude of knowledge, dreamed Magus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wälten, Math. Magic.* pretend not to treat of them in their full latitude; it suffices to show how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

**LATITUDINARIAN,† adj.** [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Lat.]

# 1. Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

*Latitudinarian* love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Cudworth on Kindness.*

# 2. Free in religious opinions.

A latitudinarian party was likely to prevail, and to engross all preferences.

*Burnet, Hist. own Time, (an. 1689).*

**LATITUDINARIAN,† n. s.** One who departs from orthodoxy; one who is free in religious opinions.

You know something of the university, we are reputed the greatest latitudinarians and free-thinkers of our sort. *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 14.* Should the Jews turn so much latitudinarian, as to grow indifferent in their rites and customs. *Leslie, Short Meth. with the Jews.*

**LATITUDINARIANISM,\* n. s.** [from *latitudinarian*.] State of a latitudinarian.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of latitudinarianism. *Dr. Parr, Tracts by a Warburtonian, p. 194.*

**LAT-TRAN-† adj.** [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

They care be first the various gifts to trace, The minds and genius of the latent race. *Tickell.*

Politicians— Just in the manner shall we trace, Catching their airy food of news Whose latent stomachs oft molest The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. *Green's Speech.*

**TO LATRATE,\* v. n.** [*latro*, Lat.] To bark like a dog. *Cockerham.*

**LATRATION,\* n. s.** [from *latrate*.] The act of barking. *Cockerham.*

**LATRIA, n. s.** [*latra*, Greek; *latrie*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship; distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship.

The practice of the catholic church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross.

*Stillingfleet on Romish Idolatry.*

**LA'TROCIN-† n. s.** [*latrocinium*, Latin.] Robbery; larceny.

When oppression ruled, and government was turned into mere *latrocinio*, private force would be deemed lawful all. *Stockhouse, Hist. of the B.B. S. ch. 5.*

**LA'TTEN-† n. s.** [*lattoen*, Dutch; *laton*, old Fr. and Span.; *laton*, Germ.; *latun*, Icel. orichalcum, q. d. *gladum*, Sere-

nus says, i. e. from its shining; *glia*, to shine.] A mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine; said by some to be the old orichalc. In our old church inventories a "cross of laton" often occurs.

To work in laton and in bras.

*Conver, Conf. Am. B. S.* He had a cross of laton full of stones. *Chambers, C. T. Prod.*

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a laton basin, and, as it grows black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Pencilman.*

**LAT-TER,† adj.** [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, this fruit is *later* than the rest; but *latter* when no comparison is expressed; but the reference is merely to time; as, those are *latter* fruits.]

*Volet usus* *Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.*

# 1. Happening after something else.

This will this *latter*, as the former world, Still tend from bad to worse. *Milton.*

# 2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*

# 3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

**LA'TTERLY, adv.** [from *latter*.] Of late; in the last part of life; a low word lately hatched.

*Latterly* Milton was short and thick.

*Richardson.*

**LA'TTERMATH,\* n. s.** [*latter* and *maye*, from *mapan*, to mow. Mr. H. Tooke.] That which is mown later, or after a former mowing.

**LA'TTICE, n. s.** [*lattia*, French; by Junius written *lattice*, and derived from *lax* open, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by Skinner imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *netlice* or *network*; I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *letheyes*, that which *lets* the eye. It may be deduced from *lateralculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice* fare thee well; thy easement I need not open. I look through thee. *Shakespeare.*

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judge, v. 28.*

Up into the watch-tower get, And use all things despoil'd of fallices; Then shall not peep through *lattice* of eyes, Nor hear through labyrinth of ears, nor learn By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd, Deppling the walk with light and shade, Like *lattice* windows, give the spy Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleveland.*

**TO LA'TTICE-† v. a.** [from the noun.]

To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a *lattice*. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, without any notice

that the word had appeared in any dictionary before. But it is an old English word; and is found in Sherwood and Cotgrave: "To grate or *lattice*; to support or undersest by, to compass or hold in with, cross-bars or *latticed* frames."

**LA'VA,\* n. s.** [Italian.] Liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanos at the time of their eruption.

There is not a *lava* of Mount *Ætna*, to which a counterpart may not be produced from the whitestons of Scotland.

*Sir J. Hill, Trans. R. Soc. Edinb. vol. v. p. 1.*

Whins and a certain class of *lavas*, taken from remote quarters of the globe, consist of the same component elements. *Dr. Kennedy, ibid.*

**LAVA'TION, n. s.** [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before her chariot on the solemn day of her function. *Holcroft on Prov. p. 309.*

**LA'VATORY,\* n. s.** [from *lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

Not far from hence was a stately *lavatory* of porphyry, called St. John's font.

*Ricard, State of the Greek Church, p. 47.*

*Lavatories*, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently produce and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

**LAUD, n. s.** [*laus*, Lat.]

# 1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.

Doubleness, O gods, great land and praise were mine.

Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine: If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd, I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope, Odeus.*

**2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.**

We have certain hymns and services, which we may daily of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Gen. of the Targum, p. 5.*

**TO LAUD, v. a.** [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Benedict.*

**LAUDAB-† n. s.** [from *laudable*.]

Praise-worthiness.

Names—instructive by the *laudability* of their characters, and the persuasiveness of their precepts. *Mem. of Abp. Thomson, p. 5.*

**LA'UDABLE, adj.** [*laudabilis*, Lat.]

# 1. Praise-worthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm Is often *laudable*, but to do good, sometime Accented dang'rous folly. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Affliction endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always maims it. *Locke.*

# 2. Healthy; salutary.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**LA'UDABLENESS,† n. s.** [from *laudable*.]

# Praise-worthiness.

There is something however, I hope, in the *laudableness* of my intention.

*Stockhouse, Hist. of the B.B. Ded.*

**LA'UDABLY, adv.** [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise.



Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant. *Dryden*.  
**LAUDANUM**, *n. s.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporific tincture.

**LAUDATIO**, *n. s.* [*laudatio*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid. Not in use.

I see Anna with virgines disposed  
 Meekly as now to your sonny *laudacion*.  
*Purke's Morality of Goodness-Day*, (1512).

**LAUDATIVE**, *n. s.* [*laudativus*, Lat.] Panegyric.

My lords, I mean to make no panegyric or *laudative*.  
*Bacon*, *Charge against J. S.*

The first was a commendation, or *laudative*, of monarchy.  
*Bacon*, *Speech in Parliament*.

**LAUDATORY**, *adj.* [*laudatorius*, Latin.]

Containing praise; bestowing praise.  
 This psalm is hortatory, stirring up to the praises of God; and it is *laudatory*, setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised.

*Udall*, *Serm.* (1642), p. 1.  
 Their benedictions, or *laudatory* prayers.

*Chilmond*, *Hist. of the Jews*, (1653), p. 25.  
 Panegyric, *laudative*, containing praise.

*Johnson*, in *F. Eucroniadic*.

**LAUDATORY**, *n. s.* That which contains or bestows praise.

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title, hung out like a tolling signpost to call passengers, not simply a confusion, but "a modest confusion," with a *laudatory* of itself obtained in the very first word.

*Milton*, *Apol. for Simeonimus*.

**LAUDER**, *n. s.* [from *laud*.] A praiser; a commender. *Colgrave*, and *Sherwood*.

**TO LAVE**, *† v. n.* [*lavo*, Latin, from the Gr. *λαω*, contracted from *λαω*, to wash; with the Eolic digamma, *ν*-*ν*, changing *o* into *a*. So the Latins say *lavare* and *lavare*, *perf. lavi*, *sup. lautum* and *lotum*. *Morin*, *Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.*]

1. To wash; to bathe.

Unsafe, that we must *lave* our honours  
 In these so salt'ring streams. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

But as I rose out of the *lauging* stream,  
 Heaven open'd her eternal doors, from whence  
 The spirit descended on me like a dove.

*Milton*, *P. R.*

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
 Whose low-bid mouths each mouthing billow  
*laure*.

Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,  
 She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden*.

2. [*Lever*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,  
 And seas met was to guard here, I would through:  
 I'd plough up rocks, stee as the Alps, in dust,  
 And *lave* the Tyberne waves into clouds.

But I would reach thy head. *B. Jonan*, *Catiline*.

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,  
 Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,  
 And folds the sails; a fourth with labour laves  
 Th' intruding sea, and waves ejects on waves.

*Dryden*.

**TO LAVE**, *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess laves,  
 And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope*.

**LAVER**, *n. s.* The remainder or leaving.

A northern word. Grose. And a pure Saxon word, occurring in Piers Ploughman; and it also means a crowd.

Brockett's N. C. Words.

**LAVE-EARED**, *adj.* Applied in Northamptonshire to horses that have large ears,

or with ears not erect, but further apart at the tip, and of course hanging down or slouching.

A *lave-eared* mare with gold may trapped be.  
*By. Hall*, *St. i.* 2.

**TO LAVER**, *† v. n.* [from *veeren*, Dutch.]

To change the direction of a ship in its course; to tack; to work the ship against the wind.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,  
 With full-spread sails to run before the wind:  
 But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laver*ing go,  
 Must be at once *laved*, and skiffed too.

*Dryden*, *Act. Reduc.*

**LA'VENDER**, *n. s.* [*lavandula*, Lat. "a *lavo*, quia in lavacris ac lotionibus expetitur." *Vossius*.] A plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing up, rigid, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller*.

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatic smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalic, nervous, and uterine medicine.

*Hill*, *Matéria Medica*.

And then again he turneth to his play,  
 To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:

With wholesome sage, and lavender still grey,  
 Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes.

*Spenser*, *Moiv.*

**LA'VEY**, *† n. s.* [*lavoire*, French; from *lavo*,] 1. A washing vessel.

He gave her to his daughters, to imbatho  
 In nectar'd *lavere* strew'd with asphodil.

*Milton*, *Comus*.

Let us go find the body where it lies  
 Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream  
 With *lavere* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off  
 The clotted gore.

*Milton*, *S. A.*

Young Arcus from forth his bridal bow'r  
 Brought the full *lave* o'er their hands to pour.

*Pope*, *Odyssy*.

2. A washer. Obsolete.

**LA'VEROCK**, *n. s.* [*lauep*, Saxon.] A lark. See *LARK*.

Flocks  
 Of turtles, and of *laverocks*,  
*Claudian*, *Rom. R.* 662.

See a black-bird feed her young,  
 Or a *laverock* build her nest.

*Walton*, *Angler's R.* 148.

**TO LAUGH**, *† v. n.* [*hlahjan*, Gothic; *hlahan*, *hlahan*, Saxon; *lachen*, Germ. and Dutch; all which may be referred to the Greek *γλαω*, to laugh; the digamma *l* being inserted between two vowels.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you.  
*Shakespeare*.

There's one did laugh le's sleep, and one cried,  
 Murder!

They wak'd each other. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

At this fusty stuff,  
 The large Achilles on his press bed lolling,  
 From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.

*Shakespeare*.

*Laughing* causeth a continual expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if he violent.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entrust her not the world, in that I pray  
 You use her well: the world may *laugh* again,  
 And I may live to do you kindness, if  
 You do it her.

*Shakespeare*, *Hen. VI.*

The rallies shall stand so thick with corn, that they shall laugh and sing.

Then laughs the childish year with *flow'rs* crown'd.  
*Dryden*.

The piteous bow'd, high leap'd with cates divine,  
 And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.

*Pope*.

**TO LAUGH**, *† v. a.*

1. To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn  
 The power of man. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies.  
*Ecclesi.* vi. 4.

2. To LAUGH at. To treat with contempt; to ridicule. Dr. Johnson places this improperly as a verb *preter*.

Presently prepare thy grave;  
 Lie where the light form of the eye might heat  
 Thy grave-stone daily; make thin epiphon,  
 That death in thee of others lives may laugh.

*Shakespeare*.

"Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laugh'd* at." *Shakespeare*.

The disolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are betrayed to *laugh* at themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expense.

No wit to flatter led of all his store;  
 No fool to *laugh* at, which he valu'd more.

*Pope*.

**LAUGH**, *n. s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,  
 Then hid in shades, eludes her eager wail;  
 But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,  
 And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found.

*Pope*, *Spring*.

**LAUGH-WORTHY**, *adj.* Deserving to be laughed at.

They laugh'd at his *laugh-worthy* fate.  
*B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*.

**LAUGH AND LAY DOWN**. A game at cards.

Eye on this winning *laugh*,  
 Now nothing but pay, pay,  
 With *laugh* and lay down.

Borough, cite, and town. *Skellon*, *Poems*, p. 168.

**LA'UGHABLE**, *adj.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;  
 Some that will evermore perch through their eyes,  
 And laugh like parrots at a languiager;  
 And others of much sinner aspect.

That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,  
 Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*.

*Shakespeare*.

Cannibon confesses *Perdus* was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer.

*Dryden*, *Jur.*

**LA'UGHER**, *n. s.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakespeare*, *Jul. Cæs.*

Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope*.

**LA'UGHINGLY**, *† adv.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.

He told master Bradford, that he had made the Bishop of London afraid: for, with his *laughingly*, his chaplain gave him counsel not to strike me with his crossier staff, for that I would strike again; and by my troth, said he, rubbing his hands, I had made him believe I would do so indeed.

*Fox*, *Acts and Mon. of Dr. B. Taylor*.

**AU' OHINGSTOCK.** *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock*.]  
A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen  
The laughingstock of fortune's mockery. *Spenser.*  
Pray you let us not be laughingstocks to other  
men's humours. *Shakespeare.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be  
both a prey and laughingstock at once. *L'Estrange.*

**LAUGHTER.** *n. s.* [*from laugh*.] Convulsive  
merriment; an inarticulate expression  
of sudden merriment.

To be wroth,  
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,  
Stands still in exposture; lives not in fear,  
The lamentable change is from the best,  
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

The act of laughter, which is a sweet contraction  
of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation  
of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary,  
or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves.

We find not that the laughter-fuling dame  
Mour'd for Achilles. *Waller.*  
Pain or pleasure, grief or laughter. *Prior.*

**LA'VISH.** *adj.* [*Of this word I have been  
able to find no satisfactory etymology.  
It may be plausibly derived from  
to lave, to throw out; as profundere operi  
to be lavish.*]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.  
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,  
Laughs at his thrift; and lavish of expense,  
Quiffs, crams, and gushes in his own defects. *Dryden.*

The dame has been too lavish of her feast,  
And fed him till he loaths. *Rome, Gen. Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse; as, the  
cost was lavish.

3. Wild; unrestrained.  
Belinda's bridegroom, left in proof,  
Confronted him, curling his lavish spirit. *Shakespeare.*

To LA'VISH, *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]  
To scatter with profusion; to waste; to  
squander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,  
Might not the impartial world with reason say,  
We lavish'd at our death the blood of thousands. *Addison.*

**LA'VISH.** *n. s.* [*from lavish*.] A prodigal;  
a profuse man.

Tertullian very truly observeth, God is not a  
lavisher, but a dispenser, of his blessings.

Let those lavishes, that make us covetous their  
vicers, live so thriftily as to pay their debts in their  
life time; so may they deprive their executors of a  
trouble. *See M. Sandys, Ess. (1634), p. 209.*

**LA'VISHLY.** *adv.* [*from lavish*.] Profusely;  
prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;  
And some about him have too lavishly  
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Then laughs the childish year with flowers  
crowd'd,  
And lavishly perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower;  
If it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives;  
but if too lavishly, overcharges and depresses him.

**LA'VISHMENT.** *n. s.* [*from lavish*.] Pro-  
fuseness; prodigality.

First got with guile, and thus preserv'd with  
dread,  
And after spent with pride and lavishment. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They are given to lavishment of their savings.  
*Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630), p. 44.*

VOL. II.

There seems to be a profusion and lavishment of  
the particles in some places of the noblest classics.  
*Blackwall, Soc. Class. i. 925.*

**LAUNDR.** \* See LANCE.

**To LAUNCH.** *† v. n.* [*It is derived by  
Skinner from lance, because a ship is  
pushed into water with great force. See  
To LANCH.*]

1. To force a vessel into the sea.  
*Launch out into the deep, and let down your  
nets for a draught. St. Luke, v. 4.*

So short a stay prevails;  
He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,  
And gives the word to launch. *Dryden.*

For general history Raleigh and Howel are  
to be had. He who would launch farther into  
the ocean, may consult Whoor. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make  
excursions.

From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,  
That launching and progression of the mind. *Dennis.*

Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find  
them launch out beyond the extent of body into  
the infinity of space. *Locke.*

Spenser has not contented himself with solemn  
initiation: he launches out into very flowery  
pata, which still conduct him into one grand  
pata. *Prior, Pref. to Solomon.*

He had not acted in the character of a suppliant,  
if he had launched out into a long oration.

I have launched out of my subject on this  
article. *Arbutnot.*

3. To plunge into; as, the man launched  
into an expensive way of living.

To LAUNCH, *v. a.*

1. To push to sea.  
All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch  
prelacy, in England. *King Charles.*

With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,  
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps,  
for distinction sake, might better be  
written *launch or lance*.

The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,  
Rar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky  
His withen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,  
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryden.*

**LAUNCH.** \* *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The act of putting a ship out of the  
dock, and launching her into the water.

2. A particular kind of long-boat.

**LAUND.** \* *n. s.* [*lande, French; lando, Span.  
land, Dan. lan, Welsh.*] Lawn; a plain  
extended between woods. Originally,  
a plain not ploughed. The old form of  
writing *lawn*.

There was the hart ywost to have his flight: —  
This duke will have a cours at him or two  
With hounds, &c. *Chaucer, An. Tale.*

Under this thick grove brake we'll shroud our  
selves,  
For through this *lawn* upon the deer we come;  
And in this covert will we make our stand. *Shakespeare.*

About the *lawns* and wastes, both far and near.  
*Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

That grove for ever green, that conscious *lawn*.  
*Dryden, Pal. and Arcide.*

**LAUNDER.** \* *n. s.* [*lavandiere, French,  
a laundress; and thus Chaucer calls  
Envy a lavender, in his Rom. of the  
Rose. The same word is applied to*

women in Arnold's Chronicle, fol. 193.  
Thus also our old lexicographer calls  
"a *launder*, a woman-washer." Huloot  
Skinner's supposition, therefore, that our  
*launderess* may be formed from such a  
French word as *lavandresse*, is needless.  
*Launderess* is, no doubt, from this  
hitherto unnoticed word *launder*.] A  
woman whose employment is to wash  
clothes.

This effeminate love of a woman do to woman-  
ize a man, that, if he yield to it, it will not only  
make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-  
spinner, or whatever other vice occupies their  
idle heads can imagine, and their weak hands per-  
form. *Sidney, Arcad. b. 1.*

To LA'UNDER. \* *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]  
To wash; to wet.

Off did she leave her napkin to her eye,  
Watch on it had comely characters,  
*Laundering* the silk on figures in the brims  
That season'd wool had pelleted in tears. *Shakespeare, Lov. Complaint.*

If 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *launder'd*,  
And cut square by the Russian standard.

**LA'UNDERESS.** \* *n. s.* [*from launder*.]  
A man that follows the business of wash-  
ing.

He is a *launderer* of souls, and tries them, as  
men do witches, by water. *Baxter, Rem. ii. 386.*

**LA'UNDRESS.** \* *n. s.* [*lavandiere, French;*  
Skinner imagines that *lavandresse* may  
have been the old word. Dr. Johnson.  
—It will be rather admitted that *launder*  
is from *launder*. See LAUNDER.] A  
woman whose employment is to wash  
clothes.

The countess of Richmond would often say,  
on condition the princes of Christendom  
would march against the Turks, she would willingly at-  
tend them, and be their *launderess*. *C Camden.*

Take up these clothes here quickly; carry them  
to the *launder* in Datchet mead. *Shakespeare.*

The *launderess* must be sure to tear her smocks  
in the washing, and yet wash them but half-Swift.

To LA'UNDRESS. \* *v. n.* To do the work  
of a *launderess*. Not in use.

Their wives are used to dress their meat,  
to *launderess*. *Blount, Voy. to the Levant, (1650), p. 26.*

**LA'UNDRY.** \* *n. s.* [*as if lavanderie.*]

1. The room in which clothes are washed.  
The affairs of the family ought to be consular,  
whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry,  
or laundry. *Swift.*

2. The act or state of washing.  
Chalky water is too fretting, an aspersum in  
laundry of clothes, which wear out space.

**LA'VOLTA.** *† n. s.* [*la volte, French.*  
Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Italian *la  
volta*, being brought, with other feats of  
capering, from Italy. It means literally  
the turn. It is written also *lavolto* and  
*lavolt*.] An old dance in which was  
much turning and much capering.

**Hammer.**

I cannot sing,  
Nor heel the high *lawn*, nor sweetest talk;  
Nor play at subtle games. *Shakespeare.*

They did us — to the English dancing schools,  
And teach *lavolto* high, and swift corantos.

Ision is — turned dancer, and leads *lavolto*  
with the Lamin. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

A homely Venus attired like a Bacchanal,  
attended by many merry-dancers, began to caper

and frisk their best laurels, so as every limb struts to exceed each other.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trac. p. 118.*

To LAUREATE.\* v. a. [laureatus, Lat. from laureus.] To crown with laurel.

*Cockeram.*

Shelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1495 was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge.

*Watson, Hist. E. P. ii. 130.*

LAUREATE† adj. [laureatus, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.

To Rome again repairs Julius  
With his triumph laurel full lie.

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

Then is he decked as poete laureate.

*Barlowe, Epig. iv. (1570).*

Bid amaranth all his beauty shed,  
And daffodills fill their cups with tears,  
To strew the laureate where Lycid lies.

*Milton, Lycidas.*

From the laureate fraternity of poets, ripe years led me to the shady spaces of philosophy.

*Milton, Apol. for Smeectimus.*

Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines. *Pope.*

LAUREATE.\* n. s. One crowned with laurel. In King Edward the Fourth's time it is the appellation of the king's poet, who was then first so called; and the laureate still continues to be the title of his successors. At the degrees in grammar, which included the rhetoric and versification, anciently taken in our universities, particularly at Oxford; a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was afterwards usually styled poeta laureatus." *Watson, Hist. Eng. Poetry, vol. ii. p. 129.*

The full sense of a learned laureate.

*Cleveland, Poems, p. 66.*

The flourishing wreaths by laureate worn.

*Whitlock, Marm. of the Eng. p. 536.*

Few verses touch their nicer art,

They scarce can bear their laureate twice a year.

*Pope, Hor. Sat. i.*

Not yet the laureat's crown

In thought exclude him! *Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.*

LAUREATION† n. s. [from laureate.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowering crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients. Dr. Johnson. — It is so used, in reference to the degrees conferred by our own universities.

The scholastic laureations seem to have given rise to the appellation in question. I will give some instances at Oxford.

*Watson, Hist. E. P. ii. 129.*

LAUREL. n. s. [laurus, Lat. laurear, French.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.

The laureus or laurel of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree.

*Ainsworth.*

The laurel, mood of mighty conquerors,

And poet sage. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The laurel or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LAURELLED† adj. [from laurel.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

Upon your sword

Sits laurel'd victory. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

That true enthusiasm which transports and elevates the souls of poets above the middle region

of vulgar conceptions, and makes them soar up to heaven to touch the stars with their laurel'd heads.

Here's't thou the news? my friend! the express is come  
With laurel'd letters from the camp to Rome.

*Dryden.*

Then future ages with delight shall see  
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, books agree;  
Or in fair series laurel'd bards be shown  
A Virgin there, and here an Addison.

*Pope.*

LAURUSTINE.\* n. s. [laurustinus, Lat.] LAURUSTINUS. An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter.

A laurestine bear in blossom, with a juniper hunter in berries.

*Guardian, No. 173.*

The dusky boy, and laurestine bright.

*Anonymus.*

LAW.† n. s. [lax, Saxon; loi, French; laugh, Erse.] Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson might have said the Saxon form of law; the Swedish lag; the Iceland lag, laug, log; the Dan. lov; and the old Fr. ley. Mr. H. Tooke deduces this word from the Goth. and Sax. legian, and legtan, ponere, to lay down, to deliver, to decree; a derivation which indeed had been made half a century before the Divisions of Purley were given to the world. See Wachter in V. LAGE: where this word is found in its several northern forms, and with this remark, which Mr. Tooke has imitated: "quibus sono et significatu convenit Lat. lex. Cuncta à legen, ponere, statuere, constituere, judice Stiernhielmio in Gloss. Ulph. Goth. p. 104. Quid enim est lex, nisi statutus vel constitutus, sive ipseus Dei et nature, sive populi seipsum obligantis, sive principis populum moderantis?"

1. A rule of action.

That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure of working; the same we term a law.

*Hooker, i. § 2.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws  
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause.

*Dryden.*

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established as a rule of justice.

Ordn them laws, part such as appertain  
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton, P. I.*  
Our nation would not give laws to the Irish,  
therefore now the Irish gave laws to them.

*Dorsey on Ireland.*

3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.

So many laws argue so many sins. *Milton, P. I.*  
Laws politique among men presuming many to be rebellious.

*Hooker.*

4. Judicial process.

When every case in law is right.

*Shakespeare.*

He hath resisted law,  
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial.

*Shakespeare.*

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the law of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions.

*Addison, Spect.*

5. A distinct edict or rule.

One law is split into two. *Baker on Learning.*

6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In a rebellion,  
When what's not meet, but what must be, was law.

Then were they chosen. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

7. The rules or axioms of science; as, the laws of mechanics.

8. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect; as, the laws of magnetism.

Natural agents have their law. *Hooker.*

I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,

Avoiding Nature's law. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

9. The Mosical institution; distinguished from the gospel.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,  
Save by these shadowy expiations. *Milton.*

10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the prophets.

Whosoever ye would that men should do so you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets. *St. Matt. vii. 12.*

11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, law martial, law mercantile: the ecclesiastical law whereby we are governed.

12. Jurisprudence; the study of law; as, a doctor of law.

LA'WBREAKER.\* n. s. [law and breaker; Sax. labbreca.] One who violates a law.

Thou art a robber,

A lawbreaker, a villain. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

In this chapter he shews, how they were the lawbreakers. *Milton, Tractation.*

LA'WDAY.\* n. s. A day of open court; a solemn court of a county or hundred.

Keep hets and lawdays, and in sessions sit.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

LA'WFUL. adj. [law and full.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.

It is not lawful for thee to have her.

*St. Matt. xiv. 4.*

Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters got 'twixen the lawful sheets.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

LA'WFULLY. adv. [from lawful.] Legally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit;

And lawfully by this the Jew may claim

A pound of flesh. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise lawfully do, albeit his neighbour do take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man.

*South.*

I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how lawfully you may exercise it.

*Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.*

LA'WFULNESS. n. s. [from lawful.] Legality; allowance of law.

It were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the lawfulness of the action.

*Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER. n. s. [law and giver.] Legislator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we esteem as the lawgiver of our nation.

*Bacon.*

A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the lawgivers.

*Swift.*

LA'WGIVING† adj. [law and giving.] Legislative.

The indiminishable majesty of our highest court,  
the lawgiving and sacred parliament.

*Milton, Of Rep. in Eng. B. 2.*  
Lawgiving heroes, fans'd for taming brutes,  
And raising cities with their charming lutes.

*Wallar.*

**LAWLESS, adj.** [from *law*.]

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most lawless, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law.

*Ralph, Essay.*

The lawless tyrant, who denies  
To know their God, or message to regard,  
Must be compell'd.  
Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts,  
But men as lawless, and as wild as they.

*Recom.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear  
Their lawless wandering walks in open air.

*Dryden, Æn.*

Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,  
They own'd a lawless savage liberty,

Like that our painted ancestors no pri'd,  
Ere comelier arts their breasts had civiliz'd.

*Dryd.*

He meteor-like, flames lawless through the void,  
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd.

*Pope.*

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Taka not the quarrel from his powerful arms,  
He needs no indirect or lawless course  
To cut off those that have offended him.

*Shaksp.*

We cut our fault.  
That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives.

*Shaksp.*

Thou the first, lay down thy lawless claim;  
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name.

*Dryden.*

**LAWLESSLY, adv.** [from *lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,  
And will not use a woman lawlessly.

*Shaksp.*

**LAWLESSNESS, n. s.** [from *lawless*.] Disorder; disobedience to law.

Gluttony, malice, pride, and covetise,  
And lawlessness reigning with riotise.

*Spenser, Habb. Tale.*

**LAWMAKER, n. s.** [from *law* and *make*.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a law-giver.

Thy judgement is, that the church of Christ should admit no law-makers but the evangelists.

*Hooder.*

**LAWMONGER, n. s.** A word of contempt for a smatterer in law, a law dealer in law.

Though this chattering lawmonger be bold to call it wicked.

*Milton, Colasterion.*

**LAWN, n. s.** [*lande*, Fr. *landa*, Span. *land*, Dan. *lan*, Welsh.]

1. An open space between woods; originally, a plain not ploughed. See *Chaucer* under *LAUND*.

Between them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,  
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

His mountains were shaded with young trees,  
that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and lawns, and gardens.

*Addison.*

Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,  
Now graily forms shoot o'er the lawns of hell.

*Pope.*

Interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,  
Thin trees arise that shade each other's shades.

*Pope.*

2. [*Lino*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,  
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,  
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair.

*Prior.*

From high life high characters are drawn,  
A saint in crapse is twice a saint in *lawn*.

*Pope.*

What swa did the slow solemn knell inspire;  
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd priests pay'd,  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd?

*Tickell.*

**LAWN, n. s.** Made of lawn; resembling lawn.

Look on those lips,  
Those now *lawn* pillows, on whose tender softness  
Chaste modest speech, stealing from out his breast,  
Had won't to rest itself.

*Marton, Antoin's Revenge.*

The chimere or upper robe, to which the *lawn* sleeves are generally sewed.

*Whately on the Com. Prayer.*

**LAWN, n. s.** [*lawn*.] 1. Having lawns; interspersed with lawns.

Through forests, mountains, or the *lawn* grounds.

*W. Brown.*

That from the sun-rebubbling valley lift,  
Cool to the middle air, their *lawn* tops.

*Thomson, Summer.*

Musing through the *lawn* vale.

*Warton, Ode 10.*

2. Made of lawn, or fine linen.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,  
And *lawn* strips thy naked bosom grace.

*Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.*

**LAWSUIT, n. s.** [*law* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithes would open law-suits and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide.

*Swift.*

**LAWYER, n. s.** [from *law*. Dr. Johnson.] —It must be added, that our old word was not *lawyer*, but *lawier*. Thus Hulot, in his old dictionary: "*Lawier*, or man of law, causidicus." And thus Bale, in Leland's Newe Year's Gift. "To Locke up the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seeketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongyng only to the hypocrytysh Pharisees and false *lawiers*." Thus the Sax. *lahman*. Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfe'd *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it.

*Shakspere, A. Lear.*

In the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their office swerve from it?

*Whitgift.*

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of *lawyers*.

*Bacon, Holy War.*

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,  
When the defendant's council rose;  
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,  
With impudence own'd all the fact.

*Swift.*

**LAWYERLY, adj.** [from *lawyer*.] Judicial. The more *lawyerly* smooting of this point.

*Milton, Bicomedulatus, ch. 5.*

**LAX, adj.** [*laxus*, Latin.] 1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit *lax*, ye powers of heaven! *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dismantled; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way.

*Woodward.*

3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses.

*Baker.*

4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; laxative medicines are such as promote that disposition.

*Quincy.*

5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stopp'd by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way.

*Haller, Elem. of Speech.*

**LAX, n. s.** 1. A looseness; a diarrhoea. The same as *laxie*. See *LAXIE*.

2. A kind of salmon. [*lax*, Saxon.]

**LAXATION, n. s.** [*laxatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of loosening or slackening.

2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

**LAXATIVE, adj.** [*laxatif*, French; *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to ease costiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a laxative power itself; the powder of loadstone doth rather constipate and bind, thus purge and loose the belly.

*Brown.*

The oil in wax is emollient, laxative, and anodyne.

*Arbuthnot on Disorders.*

**LAXATIVE, n. s.** A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.

Nought profits him, to save abandon'd life,  
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*.

*Dryden.*

**LAXATIVENESS, n. s.** [from *laxative*.] Power of easing costiveness.

*Sherwood.*

**LAXITY, n. s.** [*laxitas*, Latin.] 1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of texture.

The former causes could never begot whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness.

*Brutley.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision; as, *laxity* of expression.

I need not observe on the *laxity* of this version.

*Manns on Church Music, p. 167.*

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence.

*Johnson, Rambler, No. 159.*

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

*Laxity* of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural.

*Quincy.*

In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse.

*Fleming, Surgery.*

5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little move it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infellected by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows.

*Digby on Boies.*

**LAXLY, adv.** [from *lax*.] Loosely; without exactness or distinction.

Buffon has thrown his subjects into groups, *laxly* formed from general points of resemblance.

*Dr. Rees, Cycloped.*

**LAXNESS, n. s.** Laxity; not tension; not costiveness.

4 c 2

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the *lunata* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound.

Haller, *Elem. of Speech*.

# LAY. Preterite of lie.

O! would the quarrel lay upon our heads.

He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he lay ambassador at Constantinople.

Kneller.

When Alah had heard those words, he fasted, and lay in sackcloth.

I tried whither in the Godhead lay. Dryden.

He rode to rescue the prey,

That shaded by the fern in harbour lay, And thence dislodg'd.

Leaving home, in my way to Sienna, I lay the first night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii.

How could he have the retirement of the cloister to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders!

The presbyterians argued, That if the Pretender should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly lay, they would sit still.

Swift.

# TO LAY.† v. a. [*læcan*, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch; *lagjan*, Goth. to place; v. c. consent. omnibus reliquis dialect. Celto-Scyth. Sereolus. Hence our word *legge*, and *lig*.]

1. To place; to put; to reposit. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extension*; as a punishment *laid* is a punishment that cannot be shaken off; in *immobility* is included weight. One house *laid* to another implies *extension*.

He laid his robe from him. *Jerom*, iii. 6.

They have laid their swords under their heads.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me lay.

He sacrificing laid.

The entrails on the wood.

2. To place along. Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, lest at any time thou feel the person of the mighty, and lay a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness.

A stone was laid on the mouth of the den.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest.

Not frisking kids the flowery meadows lay.

To keep from rising; to settle; to still.

I'll use thy' adventures of my power.

And lay the summer's dust with showers of blood.

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but as hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had laid the dust.

Not to fix deep, to dispose regularly: either of these notions may be conceived from the following examples; but regularity seems rather implied; so we say, to lay bricks; to lay planks.

Schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall.

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call.

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; i. persuading myself,

that the way I have pursued lays those foundations sure.

6. To put; to place.

Then he suffered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his fingers off it.

Till us death lay.

To ripe and mellow, we are but stubborn clay.

They shall lay hands on the sick, and recover.

They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it one from another, & lay them, when so disentangled, in their due order.

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,

And on thy altars sacrifices lay.

7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was laid upon his father, and saw corruption.

8. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee.

The wicked have laid a snare for me.

Lay not wait, O! wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous.

9. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be laid on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines.

10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.

11. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they could not but to abuse, and lay asleep, the queen and council of England.

12. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are out laid

With half the easiness that they are rais'd.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, still mooring fair,

Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gay,

Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar

Of thunder, than'd the clouds, and laid the winds.

After a tempest, when the winds are laid,

The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made.

I fear I should have found

A tempest in your soul, and came to lay it.

At once the wind was laid, the whisp'ring sound

Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground.

13. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to lay the devil a petitious, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it.

14. To set on the table.

I laid most unto them.

15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of laying gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone.

16. To wager; to stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may suspect my courage, if I should not lay:

The pawn I proffer shall be full as good.

17. To reposit any thing.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest, for herself, where she may lay her young.

18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg lay'd, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female.

A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg,

and sits upon it; she is incapable of an increase or diminution in the number of those she lays.

19. To apply with violence: as, to lay blows.

Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mound against it.

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,

Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!

A dreadful band of gloomy cars surround me,

And lay strong siege to my distracted soul.

20. To apply nearly.

She apply'd her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.

It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting: for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to his heart.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the night-igale's voice.

He that really lays these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come caldly to a work of that consequence.

21. To add; to conjoin.

We unto them that lay field to field.

22. To put in a state implying something of disclosure.

If the sinus lie distant, lay it open first, and cure that aperture before you divide that in ano.

The wars have laid whole countries waste.

23. To scheme; to contrive.

Every breast she laid with spirit infam'd,

Yet still fresh projects lay'd the grey-eyed dame.

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terror, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, laying plans for empires.

Doo Diego and we have laid it so, that before the rope it well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down.

24. To charge as a payment.

A tax laid upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket.

25. To impute; to charge.

You rather must do, than what you should do, Made you against the grain to voice him counsel, Lay the fault on us.

How shall this bloody deed be answered?

It will be laid to us, whose providence Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,

This mad young man.

We need not lay new matter to his charge.

Meo groan from out of the city, yet God lay'd not folly to them.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his providence.

The writers of those times lay the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and ferocities of those savage nations that invaded them.

They lay want of invention to his charge; a capital crime.

You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were laid unjustly to its charge.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones.

There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from laying a blot upon Luther.

26. To impose, as evil or punishment.

The wearist and most loathed life

That age, ach, peury, imprisonment,

Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death.

*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither  
shalt thou lay upon him usury. *Ezra*, xi. 25.  
The Lord shall lay the fear of you, and the  
dread of you upon all the land. *Deut.* xi. 25.

These words were not spoken to Adam; neither,  
indeed, was there any grant in them made to  
Adam; but a punishment laid upon Eve. *Leche*.  
27. To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action.

It seemed good to lay upon you no greater  
burden. *Acts*, xv. 28.  
Whilst you lay on your friend the favour, acquit  
him of the debt. *Wycherley*.

A prince who never disobey'd,  
Not when the most severe commands were laid,  
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd.

*Dryden.*  
You see what obligation the profession of Christian-  
ity lays upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson*.  
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope*.

28. To exhibit; to offer.  
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver  
any man to die, before that he which is accused  
have the accusers face to face, and have licence to  
answer for himself concerning the crime laid  
against him. *Acts*, xiv. 16.

Till he lays his indictment in some certain  
country, we do not think ourselves bound to  
answer. *Atterbury*.

29. To throw by violence.  
He bringeth down them that dwell on high;  
the lofty city he smeth it low, even to the ground.  
*Isa.* xlv. 5.

Bruce Caneus laid Otyrius on the plain,  
The victor Caneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden*.  
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow;  
Archates us'd to bear; the leaders first  
He laid along, and then the vulgar plebe'd.

*Dryden.*  
30. To place in comparison.  
Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and  
dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then  
there will be found no comparison. *Balguy*.

31. To LAY ahold. To lay a ship ahold,  
is to bring her to lie as near the wind as  
she can, in order to keep clear of the  
land, and get her out to sea. *Siccardus*.  
Lay her ahold, ahold; set her two courses; off  
to sea again, lay her off. *Shakespeare, Tempest*.

32. To LAY apart. To reject; to put  
away.

Lay apart all filthiness. *James*, i. 21.  
33. To LAY aside. To put away; not to  
retain.

Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which  
doth so easily beset us. *Heb.* xii. 1.

Amaze us not with that majestic frown,  
But lay aside the greatness of your crown. *Waller*.  
Roccoman first, then Mulgrave rose, like  
light;

The flagrant, and Horace, laid aside,  
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville*.

Retention is the power to revive again in our  
minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have  
disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.  
*Locke*.

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And lay the uplifted thunder-bolt aside.

*Addison, Cato*.  
34. To LAY away. To put from one; not  
to keep.

Queen Esther laid away her glorious apparel,  
and put on the garments of anguish. *Ezra*, xiv. 2.

35. To LAY before. To expose to view;  
to shew; to display.

I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by  
laying before you a prospect of your labours. *Wals*.

That treaty hath been laid before the commons.

*Swift*.  
Their office it is to lay the business of the nation  
before him. *Addison*.

36. To LAY by. To reserve for some  
future time.

Let every one lay by him in store, as God hath  
prospered him. *I Cor.* xvi. 2.

37. To LAY by. To put from one; to  
dismiss.

Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for  
command, either by sea or land, not be laid by as  
persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon, Advice to Filibers*.

She went away, and laid by her veil.

*Gen.* xxviii. 19.  
Did they not swear to live and die  
With Esau, and straight laid him by? *Hudibras*.

For that look, which does your people awe,  
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,  
Lay it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller*.

Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,  
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;  
Mira can lay her beauty by,

Take no advantage of the eye,  
Quilt all that Lely's art can make,  
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller*.

Then he lays by the public care,  
Thinks of providing for an heir;  
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham*.

The Tuscan king,  
Laid by the lance, and took him to the siege.

Where Dindalus his borrow'd wings laid by,  
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden, Jun*.

My real for you must lay the further by,  
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden*.

Fortune, conscious of your destiny,  
E'en then took care to lay you softly by;  
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,  
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your kings. *Dryd*.

Dismiss your rage, and lay your weapons by,  
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden*.

When their displeasure is once declared, they  
ought not presently to lay by the severity of their  
brows, but restore their children to their former  
grace with some difficulty. *Locke*.

38. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge,  
equivalent, or satisfaction.

I lay down my life for the sheep. *St. John*, x. 15.

For her, my lord,  
I dare my life lay down, and will do so, sir,  
Please you I accept it, that the queen is spotless  
I'd' eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare, What You Will*.

39. To LAY down. To quit; to resign.

The soldier being once brought in for the  
service, I will not have him to lay down his arms  
any more. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,  
Check'd by thy voice, lay down the sword and  
spear. *Blackmore, Creation*.

The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I  
take it up where the history has laid it down. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

40. To LAY down. To commit to repose.  
I will lay me down in peace and sleep. *Psalm*, xlviii.

And they lay themselves down upon cloths laid  
to pledge by every altar. *Amos*, ii. 8.

We lay us down, to sleep away our cares; night  
shuts up the senses. *Glennville, Scipias*.

Some good conduct me to the sacred shades,  
Or lift me high to Hannu's hilly crown,  
Or in the plains of Tempe lay me down. *Dryden, Virg*.

41. To LAY down. To advance as a pro-  
position.

I have laid down, in some measure, the  
description of the old known world. *Abbot*.

Kircher lays it down as a certain principle, that  
there never was any people so rude, which did not  
acknowledge and worship one supreme Deity. *Sittingfleet*.

I must lay down this for your encouragement,  
that we are no longer more under the heavy yoke  
of a perfect unanning obedience. *Swift*.

*Waller, Prop for Death*.  
Plato lays it down as a principle, that whatever  
is permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty  
or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce  
to his good.

From the maxims laid down many may con-  
clude, that there had been abuses. *Swift*.

42. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush,  
or insidious practices.

He embarked, being hardly laid for at sea by  
Cortugor, a famous pirate. *Knolles*.

43. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to ex-  
patriate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and  
so he lays himself forth upon the graceful folds  
of the raven. *L'Estrange*.

44. To LAY forth. To place when dead  
in a decent posture. See also To LAY  
out.

*Emblen me*,  
Then lay you down, although unequal'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, later me. *Shakespeare*.

45. To LAY hold of. To seize; to catch.

Then shall his father and his mother lay hold  
on him, and bring him out. *Deut.* xxi. 19.

Favourable seasons, aptitude and inclination,  
be heedfully laid hold of. *Locke*.

46. To LAY in. To store; to treasure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to  
gardens or corn be to a common stock; and laid  
in and stored up, and then delivered out in pro-  
portion. *Bacon*.

A vessel and provisions laid in large  
for man and beast. *Milton, P. L.*

As equal stock of wit and valour  
He had laid in, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras*.

They saw the happiness of a private life, but  
they thought they did not yet enough to make  
them happy, they would have more, and laid in to  
make their solitude luxurious. *Dryden*.

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth,  
should labour at those accomplishments which  
may set off their persons when their bloom is  
gone, and to lay in timely provisions for manhood  
and old age. *Addison, Guardian*.

47. To LAY on. To apply with violence.

We make no excuses for the obstinate; blows  
are the proper remedies; but blows laid on in a  
way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education*.

48. To LAY open. To shew; to expose.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and  
speak. *Shakespeare*.

Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,  
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow weak,  
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakespeare*.

A fool layeth open his folly. *Prose*, xiii. 16.

49. To LAY over. To incrust; to cover;  
to decorate superficially.

We unto him that with to the wood, Awake;  
to the dumb moose, Arise, it shall teach: behold,  
it is laid over with gold and silver, and there is no  
breath at all in the midst of it. *Isaiah*, li. 19.

50. To LAY out. To expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,  
Thus for thy son art bent to lay out all. *Milton, S. A.*

Tycho Brueh laid out, besides his time and industry, much greater sums of money on instruments than any man was ever heard of. *Bayle.*

The blood and treasure that's laid out, Is thrown away, and goes for naught. *Hudibras.*  
If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all others, the best laid out. *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue, And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

My father never at a time like this Would lay out his great soul in words, and waste Such precious moments. *Addison, Cato.*

A melancholy thought to see the disorders of a household that is under the conduct of an angry statesman, who lays out all his anger upon the public, and is only attentive to find out mis-carrriages in the ministry. *Addison, Freeholder.*

When a man spends his whole life among the stars and planets, or lays out a twelve-month on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*

51. To LAY out. To display; to discover. He was dangerous, and takes occasion to lay out bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

52. To LAY out. To dispose; to plant. The garden is laid out into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

53. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth. No selfish man will be concerned to lay out himself for the good of his country. *Snowbridge.*

54. To LAY out. To compose the limbs of the dead. Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at laying out the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called *stroking*. *Brown, Popular Antiqu.*

55. To LAY to. To charge upon. When we began, in courteous manner, to lay his unkindness upon him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

56. To LAY to. To apply with vigour. Let children be hired to lay to their bones. From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Turner.*

We should now lay to our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Osford, Hezeas against the Covenant.*

57. To LAY to. To harass; to attack. The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly laid to by the Black Mustapha. *Khalifa.*

Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow, Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to sore; Backwards he bears. *Davies, Civ. Wars.*

58. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view. If we lay all these things together, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and laying matters rightly together. *I. Estrange.*

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon the subject laid together in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison, Guardian.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions

must be examined, and laid together, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*

59. To LAY under. To subject to. A Roman soul is bent on higher views To civilize the rude upstart's world, And lay it under the restraint of laws. *Addison, Cato.*

60. To LAY up. To confine to the bed or chamber. In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or laid up by that disease. *Temple.*

61. To LAY up. To store; to treasure; to reposit for future use. St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath laid them up for a time, judgement afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth ever, lay up to be kept until the morning. *Eccles. xlv. 23.*

The king must preserve the revenues of his crowns without diminution, and lay up treasures in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The whole was tilled, and the harvest laid up in several granaries. *Temple.*

I will lay up your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of laying up, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call, Let this be all my care; for this is all; To lay this harvest up, and hoard with haste What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*

To LAY v. n. To lay eggs. Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them lay the better. *Morimer, Husbandry.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. Which mov'd the king, By all the aptest means could be procur'd, To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Scarcely are their consorts cold, ere they are laying for a second match. *By. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour. At once he warls and strikes, he takes and pays. *Now far'd to yield, now forcing to invade, Before, behind, and round about him lays. Spenser, F. Q.*

And laid about in fight more busily, Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile. *Hudibras.*

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they lay about them, to cast a slur upon the king? *South.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to lay about, and have its full play in. *South.*

To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike. Fiercely the good man did at him lay, The blade oft ground under the blow. *Spenser.*

The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. *Job.*

5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation. I have laid in for these, by retaining the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat without intermission. His heart laid on as if it tried, To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same, He lays too on, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence: used of expences. My father has made her mistress Of the feast, and she lays it on. *Shakespeare, Rich. Tale.*

8. To LAY out. To take measures. I made strict enquiry whether I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

9. To LAY upon. To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. Obsolete. All the people laid so earnestly upon him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Voltaire.*

LAY, † n. s. (from the verb.) 1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upwards. A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as ordinary viols, that the upper strings stricken might make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a lay of wood. *Morimer, Husbandry.*

2. A wager. My fortunes against any lay worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

It is thy joy just, that thou misest of the bearing of many good words: it is thy happiness, that thou art freed from the hearing of many evil. It is an even lay betwixt the benefit of hearing good, and the torment of hearing evil. *By. Hall, Bala of Gilead.*

It is esteemed an even lay whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Gravett, Bala of Mortality.*

3. Station; rank. Not in use. Welcome unto their, renowned Turk, Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in arms. *Soliman and Perenna, (1599.)*

LAY, n. s. [ley, leay, Saxon; fry, Scottish.] Grassy ground; meadow: ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly written *lea*. A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay They saw. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Morimer, Husbandry.*

LAY, † n. s. [lay, French. It is said originally to signify sorrow or complaint, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *latus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonic dialect: ley, leok, Saxon; lery, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — "Les premières chansons Françaises furent nommées des lats," says M. de la Ravière, Poes. du Roi de Nav. tom. i. p. 215. And so far I believe he is right. But I see no foundation for supposing with him, that the *lay* was "une sorte d'eleme," and that it was derived "du mot

**Latin** *lessus*, qui signifie des plaintes; or that it was "la chanson la plus majestueuse et la plus grave." It seems more probable that *lai* in French was anciently a generic term, answering to *song* in English. The passage which M. de la Ravaliere has quoted from Le Brut, "Molt sot de *lai*, molt sot de notes," is thus rendered by our Layman: "Ne euthe na mon awa muchel of *song*." The same word is used by Petrar d'Alvergne, MS. Crofts, fol. lxxxv. to denote the *songs of birds*, certainly not of the plaintive kind. For my own part I am inclined to believe, that *lied*, *lied*, *lied*, Teutot, leof, Sax, and *lai*, French, are all to be deduced from the same Gothic original. Tyrrwhitt, Introduct. Disc. to Chaucer's Canterb. Tales, § xxi. *Liuthon* is, in old Gothick, to sing: A *song*; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung,  
In wail attended notes, a joyous lay.

Soon be slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,  
The whistles with a loud lay, she thus with him sweetly charm'd.

This is a most majestic vision, and  
Harmonious charming lay. *Stalg. Tempest.*  
Nor then the solemn nightingale  
Cous'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft lays.

If Jove's will  
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft lay,  
Now dimly sing. *Milton, Sonnet.*  
He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious lays,  
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay.

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise,  
With uncouth dances, and with country lays.

Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears,  
And tune their own harmonious spheres  
To his immortal lays.

**LAY**, *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; *λαϊκός*] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.  
All this they had by law, and none remain'd,  
The preference was but due to Levi's kind!  
But when some lay preference fell by chance,  
The Gourmands made it their inheritance.

Lay persons, married or unmarried, being  
doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, of  
ficials, &c.

It might well startle  
Our lay unlearn'd faith.

**LAYER**, *n. s.* [from *lay*.]  
1. A stratum, or row; a bed; or one body spread over another.

A layer of rich mould beneath, and about  
this natural earth to nourish the flowers.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or  
layers, placed one upon another, in like manner  
as any earthy sediment, settling from a flood  
in great quantity, will naturally be.

2. A sprig of a plant.  
Many trees may be propagated by  
layers: this is to be performed by siting  
the branches a little way, and  
laying them under the mould about  
half a foot; the ground should be first  
made very light, and, after they are  
laid, they should have a little water

given them: if they do not comply well  
in the laying of them down, they must  
be pegged down with a hook or two;  
and if they have taken sufficient root by  
the next winter, they must be cut off  
from the main plants, and planted in  
the nursery: some twist the branch, or  
bare the rind; and if it be out of the  
reach of the ground, they fasten a  
tub or basket near the branch, which  
they fill with good mould, and lay the  
branch in it.

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your  
layers fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a  
week.

3. A hen that lays eggs.  
The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters,  
and the youngest the best layers.

**LAYER** *Out*, *n. s.* [from *To lay out*.]  
One who expends money; a steward.

**LAYER** *Up*, *n. s.* [from *To lay up*.] One  
who reposit for future use; a treasurer.  
Old age that ill layer up of beauty, can't  
more spoil upon my face.

**LAY-LAND**, *n. s.* Fallow ground which  
lies untill'd. More properly *ley-land*,  
or *lea-land*. But see **LAT**. In the north,  
*ley-lands* are lands in a common field  
laid down, which under that circumstance  
are said to lie *ley*.  
He shall have my broad *lay-lands*.

*Sir Gualine, Percy's Rel. i. l. 4.*  
*Land*,  
*Lie lay*, till I return.

*Beaum. and Fl. Loue's Pilgrimage.*  
**LAYMAN**, *n. s.* [*lay* and *man*.]  
1. One of the people distinct from the  
clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another  
themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it.  
Since a trust must be, she thought it best  
To put it out of laymen's pow'r at least,  
And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest.

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical  
landlord should expect a third part value for  
his lands, his title as ancient, and as legal, as that  
of a layman, who in seldom guilty of giving such  
beneficial bargains?

2. An image used by painters in contriving  
attitudes.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the  
life for every figure in particular, besides the  
natural figure before you.

**LAYSTALL**, *n. s.* [from *lay* and *stall*, *Sax.*  
*stabilum*, a dunghill on which they lay that  
is swept out of stalls or stables.  
Skinner. By others from *state*, *urine*.  
Sometimes written *leystall*, or *leytall*.]  
An heap of dung.

Scarcely could he footing find in that foul way,  
For many coores, like a great *lay-stall*,  
Of murdered men, which therein strow'd lay.

Near the common *lay-stall* of a city.  
If he will live abroad with his companions,  
In dung and *leytalls*, it is worth a fear.

**LAZAR**, *n. s.* [from *Lazarus* in the Gospel.  
Very old in our language: "A  
*lazar* or a begger." Chaucer, C. T.  
Prose. *Lazar* is also old in the French.]

One deformed and nauseous with filthy  
and pestiferous diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case,  
*Like loathsome lazers*, by the hedge lay.

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, she never  
shrouded any but *lazars*.  
I am weary with drawing the deformities of life,  
and fears of the people, where every figure of im-  
perfection more resembles me.

Life be labours to refine  
Daily, nor of his little stock denies  
Fit aims to *lazars* merciful and meek.  
**LAZAR-HOUSE**, *n. s.* [*lazar*, French;  
*LAZARET*, *lazarretto*, Ital.; from  
*LAZARETTO*, *lazar*.] A house for  
the reception of the diseased an hospi-  
tial.

A place  
Before his eyes appear'd, ad, noisome, dark,  
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, where were laid  
Numbers of all diseases.  
My genius prompts me, that I was born under  
a planet, not to die in a *lazar*.

The same penalty attends persons escaping from  
the *lazar*.

**LAZARLIKE**, *adj.* [from *lazar*.] Full of  
*LAZARLY*, *adj.* sores, leprous.

A most insatiable tetter bark'd about;  
Most infectious with vile and loathsome crust,  
All my smooth body.

Those five leprous and *lazarly* orders.  
*Sp. Hall, Contemp. B. 4.*

**LAZARWORT**, *n. s.* [*Laserwort*.] A plant.  
**TO LAZE**, *v. n.* [See the etymology of  
**LAZY**.] To live idly; to be idle; to  
slug.

Up, and laz not!  
Hedest thou my business, thou couldst not sit so.

The hands and the feet sustained against the  
belly: they knew no reason, why the one should be  
lazing, and pampering itself with the fruit of the  
other's labour.

The not cried, *Unions* had *rest* labourers, while  
he lay *lazing* and *lolling* upon his couch.

**TO LAZE**, *v. a.* To waste in laziness; to  
stupidify by sloth.

He that takes liberty to *laze* himself, and dull  
his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he  
sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy; till he be-  
comes a very slave to his bed, and makes sleep his  
master.

*Whitely, Redemp. of Time*, (1634, &c.) p. 23.

**LAZIVY**, *adv.* [from *lasy*.] Idly; slug-  
gishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own  
inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and  
active, or whether he lazily and listlessly dreams  
away his time.

The eastern nations view the rising stars,  
Whilst night shades us, and lazily revere.

**LAZINESS**, *n. s.* [from *lasy*.] Idleness;  
sluggishness; listlessness; heaviness in  
action; tardiness.

That instance of fraud and laziness, the unjust  
steward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor  
beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig  
and to beg too, rather than starve.

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the  
power of others, but from my own modesty and  
laziness.

**LAZULI**, *n. s.*  
The ground of this stone is blue, veined  
and spotted with white, and a glistering  
or metallic yellow: it appears to be  
composed of, first, a white sparry, or  
crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of



the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward.*

**LAZY† adj.** [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from *à laïe*, French; but it is however Teutonic; *lijer* in Danish, and *loisigh* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and Spelman gives this account of the word: "Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos, & Luzzos; hoc est nobiles, ingenios & serviles; quam & nos distinctionem dno retinimus. Sub Ricardo autem secundo pars servorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rario invenitur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus ingenua appellations commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie lazie dicimus." Dr. Johnson.—Schiller notices also the Teut. *lass*, *laz*, slow, tardy. It may be observed, that our old word is *lazier* and *lazier*: "Thou'st but a lazier lord." Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*]

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldier like the night-owl's lazy flight,

Or like a lazy thrasher with a fall.

Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends.

*Shakespeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fail to work, but be lazy and spend victuals.

*Bacon.*

Whose lazy waters without motion lay.

*Racine.*

The lazy glutton sits at home will keep,

Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sheep.

*Dryden.*

Like eastern kings a lazy state they keep,

And close confin'd in their own palace sleep.

Or lazy lakes unproductive of a flood,

Whose dull brown Naiads ever sleep in mud.

*Fornel.*

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves: to sit down lazy and unactive.

*Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and lazy an expedient to resist this torrent.

*Clarendon.*

**LO.** is a contraction of *lord*.

**LEA† n. s.** [*ley*, Saxon, a fallow; *leaz*, Saxon, a pasture, a plain.] Ground enclosed, not open. Dr. Johnson.—Rather an extensive plain.

As when two warlike brigantines at sea,  
With murderous weapons arm'd to cruel fight,  
Doe meet together on the watry deep.

*Spenser, F. Q. iv. li. 16.*

Greatly agast with his pitious plea;  
Him thrust the good man on the *lea*.

*Spenser.*

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich leas,  
Of wheat, rye, barley, fescues, oats, and peas.

*Shakespeare.*

Her fallow *leas*

The darrel, hemlock, and rank fumitory

Doth root up.

Dry up thy barrow'd velvet, and plough turn *leas*,

Whereof ingrateful man with lickerish draughts,

And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind.

*Shakespeare.*

He furrow'd many a churchful sea;  
The very Rhine, and Velge's self did pass,  
Who sheld doth suffer on his watery lea.

*P. Fletcher, Pica. Ed. li. 13.*

Such court guile,

As Mercury did first devise,

With the mixing Dryades,

On the lawns, and on the *leas*.

*Milton, Comus.*

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *leas*.

*Gray.*

**LEACH.\*** See **LEECH**.

**LEAD. n. s.** [*leab*, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver. *Lead* is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specific gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11922 to 1000. *Lead* when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoriae, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead*: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. The smoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease.

*Hill.*

Thou art a soul in blis, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears  
Do scald like molten lead.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Of lead, some I can show you so like steel, and so unlike common lead ore, that the workmen call it steel ore.

*Bogel.*

*Lead* is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; heretofore it made common crucibles with vinegar; of corrus, red lead; of plumbum utrum, the best yellow ochre; of lead, and half as much tin, solder for lead.

*Greav.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with lead.

Stalls, bulks, windows,

Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hor'd

With variable complexions; all agreeing

In earnestness to see him.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raised with statues interposed.

*Bacon.*

**TO LEAD. v. a.** [from the noun.] **To fit with lead in any manner.**

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace.

*Eccles. xxviii. 30.*

This is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth.

*Bacon.*

**TO LEAD. v. a. preter. I led; part. led.** [*leaban*, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering?

*St. Luke, xiii. 15.*

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill.

*St. Luke, iv. 39.*

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, and they may *lead* them away, and depart.

*1 Sam. xxi. 23.*

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gulf.

*Isaiah, xlvii. 2.*

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he *leadeth* me beside the still waters.

*Psal. xlii. 2.*

3. To conduct as head or commander. Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight?

*Spenser on Ireland.*

He turns *lead* against the lion's armed jaws; And brings no more in debt to years than thou; *Leads* ancient lords, and rev'st red lodges, on To bloody battles.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

He *led* me on to mighty deeds, Above the nerve of mortal arm, Against the uncircumcised, our enemies: But now *lead* me back off me.

*Milton, S. A.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, head armies, or possess places.

*South.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury.

*Leche.*

4. To introduce by going first. Which may go out to face them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in.

*Numb. xxvii. 17.*

His guide, as faithful from that day.

As Hesperus that leads the sun his way.

*Fairfax.*

5. To guide; to shew the method of attaining. Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things.

*Watts, Logic.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure. Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited lead.

*Clarendon.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into *lead*, and then expose him.

*Clarendon.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. What I did, I did in honour.

*Shakespeare.*

*Led* by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shakespeare.* He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigorous of actions.

*King Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose rods *lead* them to with the continuance of the war.

*Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner. The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him.

*Shakespeare.*

So s'th's then *lead* Safest thy life, and best prepar'd to endure Thy mortal passage when it comes.

*Milton, P. L.*

Thim, fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife

Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life.

*Argensol.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous.

*Fr. Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all unbecomings.

*Fr. Atterbury.*

This dissembler is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**TO LEAD.† v. n.** I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure.

*Gen. xxviii.*

2. To conduct as a commander. To shew the way, by going first.

He left his mother's countess by patent, which was a new leading example, grown before somewhat rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this musk-melons sown upon a hot-bed dugged below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy laden put to sea  
With proud rosy gales, a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

#### 4. To exercise dominion.

For shepherds, said he, there doeth lead  
As lords do elsewhere. *Spenser, July.*

#### 5. To LEAD off. To begin.

Her social powers were brilliant, but not uniform; for, on some occasions, she would persist in a determined acclivity, to the regret of the company present; and, at other times, would lead off in her best manner, when perhaps none were present, who could taste the spirit and anxiety of her humour. *Conderland, Memoirs of Hume.*

LEAD-† n. s. [from the verb.] Guidance; first place in a less despotic word. Dr. Johnson.—Bolingbroke, however, somewhere uses it; and a most eminent writer in our own time farther warrants the usage of it.

Yorkshire takes the lead of the other counties.

At the time I speak of having a momentary lead, I am sure I did my country important service. *Burke, Lett. p. 17.*

LEADEN-† adj. [leaden, SAXON.]

#### 1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unkindness' swiftness, will, too late,  
Lead pounds' round 's's. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

O mirth's slumber!

Lay'st thou the leaden mace upon my boy,

That plays thee music? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A leaden bullet shot from one of those guns against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate.

*Wulstun, Mathem. Magic.*

#### 2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,

Encourage him, and tell him all our reason:

If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,

Be thou so too. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

#### 3. Heavy; dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;

Lest leaden slumber pipe me down to morrow;

When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*

#### 4. Stupid; absurd.

What is to leaden or blockish, which these

delishy pagists will not avouch for the maintenance

of their tumpory? *Fisher, Retrospect, &c. (1790), p. 45.*

LEADEN-HEARTED-† adj. [leaden and heart.]

Having an unfeeling, stupid heart.

O leaden-hearted men, to be in love with death!

*Thomson, Castle of Indolence, C. 9.*

LEADEN-HEELLED-† adj. [leaden and heel.]

Slow in progress.

Comforts are leaden-heelled.

*Ford, Lett's Lady's, (1661), p. 53.*

LEADEN-STEEPING-† adj. [leaden and step.]

Slowly moving.

Call on the lady leaden-stepping hours,

Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace. *Milton.*

LEADER-† n. s. [from lead.]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my text

I'll draw the form and model of our battle,

Limit each leader to his several charge,

And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakespeare.*

I have given him for a leader and commander to the people. *Isaiah, lv. 4.*

Those escaped by flight, not without a sharp jest against their leaders affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, so it was good reason they should follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians see

Our brave examples, they admiring say,

Behold our gallant leaders. *Densham.*

The brave leader of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes first.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were

wont to be a follower, now you are a leader. *Shakespeare.*

4. One at the head of any party or faction:

as the detestable Wharton was the

leader of the whigs.

The understandings of a senate are enlivened by

three or four leaders, set to get or to keep em-  
ployments. *Swift.*

LEADING-† adj. Principal; chief;

capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by

seed, the shape is the leading quality, and most

characteristical part that determines the species. *Locke.*

Mistakes arise from the influence of private

persons upon great numbers stiled leading men

and parties. *Swift.*

LEADING-† n. s. [from lead.]

1. Guidance; conduct by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head

Looks fearfully in the confined deep:

Bring me but to the very brim of it,

And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear

With something rich about me: from that place

I shall no leading need. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Conduct of a commander.

Lords have had the leading of their own fol-

lowers to the general hostings. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If thou with thy own revenges, take

One half of my commission, and set down

As best thou art experienced. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Cyrus was beaten and slain under the leading

of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great

figure. *Temple.*

LEADING-STRINGS-† n. s. [lead and string.]

Strings by which children, when they

learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may serve such, ere they to sense are

grown. *Shakespeare.*

Like leading-strings, till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings,

or swim without bladders, without being discovered

by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*

LEADMAN-† n. s. [lead and man.] One

who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance

Saw you never, *Shakespeare.*

And by leadmen for the nonce,

That turn round like grinde-stones. *B. Jonson.*

LEADWORT-† n. s. [lead and wort; plum-

bago.] A plant.

LEADY-† adj. [from lead.] Of the colour

of lead. *Hulciot.*

His roddy lips [were] wan, and his eyes leady

and hollow. *Sir T. Elton, Gen. fol. 124.*

LEAF-† n. s. leaves, plural. [leaf, SAXON;

leaf; Dutch; leaf; Goth. "vox anton-

quis, multique lingua communis."

Serenius.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants

and flowers.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blooms. *Shakespeare.*

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only leaf buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season. *Boyle.*

Those things which are removed to a distant

view, ought to make but one man; as the leaves

on the trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryden, DuRoi.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy ye book, when as those lily hands

Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my leaves through every part,

And think thou seest my owner's heart

Serw'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door.

The two leaves of the one door were folding. *1 Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly bent.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be

of so pure silver, as is called leaf silver, and then

the melior mass of other weight seventeen

pence halfpenny falling. *Cicero.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down,

is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Bodies.*

TO LEAF-† v. n. [from the noun.] To

bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Most trees fall off the leaves at autumn; and if

not kept back by cold, would leaf about the

solstice. *Brown.*

LEAFAGE-† n. s. [from leaf.] Store of

leaves.

If morn and ev'n's fresh leafage they may have.

*The Silver-Worms, (1599).*

LEAFED-† adj. [from leaf.] Bearing or

having leaves. *Hulciot.*

LEAFLESS, adj. [from leaf.] Naked of

leaves.

Bare honesty without some other adornment,

being looked on as a leafless tree, seldom will

take himself to his shelter. *Gas. of the Tempest.*

Where doves in flocks, the leafless trees o'er-

shade, *Shakespeare.*

And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade.

*Pope.*

LEAFY-† adj. [from leaf.] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,

Since summer was first leafy. *Shakespeare.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?

— Dim darkness, and this leafy labyrinth. *Shakespeare.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,

The leafy forest, and the liquid main,

Extends thy uncontrouled and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

Her leafy arms with such extent were spread,

That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,

Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden, Flis. and Leaf.*

So when some sweet'ning travellers retire

To leafy shades, near the cool nuptial verge

Of Parus, Brazilian stream; her lat

A gristly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE-† n. s. [ligue, French; ligo,

Lat. to bind together.] A confederacy:

A combination either of interest or

friendship.

You peers, continue this united league:

I every day expect an embassy

From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.

And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven,

Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakespeare.*

We come to be informed by yourselves,

What the conditions of that league must be. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt be in league with the storm of the

field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace

with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy league with Baasha, that he may

depart from me. *3 Chron. xlv. 3.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacta or leagues; there are other bands of society and implicit confederations.

*Bacon, Holy War.*  
As a league-breaker gave up his head,  
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts.

*Milton, S. A.*  
Oh, Tyranny, with immortal hate  
Pursue this hated race; and let there be  
Twist us and them on league nor amity.

*Denham.*  
To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the hand presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to league and to fasten their dependances.

*South.*  
LEAGUE. *n. s.* [*lieue*, Fr. *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*, Welsh, a stone that was used to be erected at the end of every league. Camden.] A measure of length, containing three miles.  
Ere the ships could meet by twice five leagues,  
We were encountered by a mighty rock.

*Spenser.*  
E'en Italy, though many a league remote,  
In distant echoes answer'd.  
LEAGUED. *adj.* [from *league*.] Confederated.

And now thus leagu'd by an eternal bond,  
What shall retard the Britons bold designs?

*Philips.*  
LEAGUER. *v. n. s.* [Dutch, or Flemish.] "They will not vouchsafe in their speeches or writings to use our terms belonging to matters of war, but do call a *camp* by the Dutch name of *legar*; nor will not afford to say that such a town or such a fort is besieged, but that it is *belegard*." Sir J. Smythe, Certain Disc. 1590, fol. 2.]

1. Camp; not siege, as Dr. Johnson has hastily asserted.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the league of the adversaries, when we bring him to our tents.

*Spenser, Art. W.*  
They played their cannon day and night into the enemy's leaguers and quarters.—They shot into the leaguer at Heliogton hill, and there killed Lieutenant Colvill of Cortworth.

*A. Wood, Annals Univ. Ox. (an. 1646.)*

2. One united in a confederacy. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The division are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholics, royalists and leaguers.

*Bacon, Observe on a Libel, (1592.)*  
Are you leaguers, or covenanters, or associators?

*Dryden, Viriadic of the Duke of Guise.*

LEAK. *v. n. s.* [*lek*, *leke*, Dutch; *hleece*, Sax. *leak*; *leka*, Su. Goth. to flow or run.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure; breaches and leaks more than man's wit hath hands to stop.

*Hooker.*  
The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the leak of a ship.

*Widdis.*  
Whether she sprang a leak I cannot find,  
Or whether she was over with wind.  
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,  
But down at once with all her crew she went.

*Dryden.*  
LEAK. *adj.* [*hleece*, Sax. *leake* *rcp*, a leaky ship. Lye.] Leaky.

And fifty sisters water to leak vessels draw.

*Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 55.*  
Yet is the bottle leaky, and bag too torn,  
That all which I put in falls out anon.

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 24.*

To LEAK. *v. n.* To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we leak in your chimney.

*Shakespeare.*  
His feet should be washed every day in cold water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might leak and let in water.

*Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or discontinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several pails, may be emptied out again.

*Widdis.*

Golden stars hung o'er their heads,  
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upo' 'em,  
And dart at once their baleful influence  
In leaking fire.

*Dryden and Let.*

To LEAK. *v. a.* To let out.

It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold as perfectly as not to leak air in some parts.

*Mr. Hooke, in Hist. R. Soc. iv. 548.*

LEAKAGE. *n. s.* [from *leak*.]

1. State of a vessel that leaks.

They weaken themselves by too great a leakage of their power.

*Bp. Parker, Rep. Rch. Transp. p. 11.*

2. Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEAKY. *adj.* [from *leak*.]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt so leaky,  
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for  
Thy dearest quit thee.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,  
But life sunk through you like a leaky sieve,  
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might.

*Dryden.*

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so leaky, that I have hardly met with one that could hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret.

*L'Estrange.*

LEAM. *v. n.* See LEME.

To LEAN. *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant*.

[*hlman*, Saxon; *lemen*, Dutch.]

1. To incline against; to rest against.

Security is expressed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady leaning against a pillar, a sceptre in her hand, before an altar.

*Pemican on Drawings.*

The columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they lean unto us good supporters.

*Watson.*

Thou shook his head, that shook the firmament.

*Dryden.*

If God be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other support will fail under us when we come to lean upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most.

*Reynolds.*

Then leaning o'er the rails he musing stood.

*Gay.*

'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,  
High rear'd in solemn theatre around  
Leant the huge elephant.

*Thomson.*

2. To propend; to tend towards.

They delight rather to lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust and more inconvenient.

*Spencer.*

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding.

*Prov. iii. 5.*

A desire leaning to either side, biases the judgment strangely.

*Watts.*

3. To be in a bending posture.

She lean me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night.

*Shakespeare.*

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,  
She laid her down, and leaning on her knees,  
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries.

*Dryden.*

The gods came downwards to behold the wars,  
Sharp'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars.

*Dryden.*

4. To bend; to waver; to totter.

What shalt thou expect,  
To be dependant on a thing that leans?

*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

To LEAN. *v. a.*

1. To incline; to cause to lean.

Lean thine aged back against mine arm,  
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease.

*Shakespeare.*

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'ercrest,  
His fainting limbs against an oak he leant.

*Dryden.*

2. [ecl. *leina*.] To conceal. North of Eng. Ray, and Grose. "They will give a thing no leaning," i. e. they will not suffer the least connivance. Lye.

LEAN. *adj.* [*hlæne*, *hlenc*, Sax. *hleng*, slender.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bareboned.

As *leuc* was his horse as is a rake.

*Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,  
Lean famine, quatering steel, and climbing fire.

*Shakespeare.*

Lean raw-bo'd rascals, who would e'er sup-  
pense,

They had such courage and audacity! *Shakespeare.*

Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change.

*Shakespeare.*

I would invent as bitter searching terms,  
With fall as many signs of deadly hate.

*Shakespeare.*

As *leand*'d carry in a leandage cave.

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and lean-fleshed.

*Gos. xli. 5.*

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a lean body, without preparation.

*Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub,  
Praising the lean, and sallow, abstinence.

*Milton, Comus.*

Swear that Adrastus, and the lean-look'd pro-  
phet,

Are just conspirators.

*Dryden and Let.*

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by abstraction of the vessels.

*Abusant on Aliments.*

No laughing grees wasen in my eyes;  
But haggard grief, lean-looking, sallow care,  
Dwell on my brow.

*Rome, Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.

There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are lean and more earthy, like common water.

*Barnet, Theop.*

3. Low; poor; in opposition to *great* or *rich*.

That which combin'd us was most great, and lean not

A former action rend us.

*Sinkys, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Jeune; not comprehensive; not embellished; as, a *lean* dissertation.

The case is quite different in our author's low and lean preparation.

*Waterland, Script. Foudic. P. ii. p. 7.*

5. Shallow; dull.

A lunatick lean-vitied fool,  
Presuming on an eagle's privilege.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

LEAN. *n. s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.  
With rascals keen we cut our passage clean  
Through ridges of fat, and deluges of lean.

*Farquhar.*

LEANLY.† *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagrely; without plumpness.

*Sherrwood.*

LEANNESS. *n. s.* [from *lean*.] 1. Extension of body; want of flesh; meagreness.

If thy loonness loves such food,  
There are those, that, for thy sake,  
Do enough.

*B. Jonson.*

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejecta, loonness, and weakness.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.  
The poor king Reignor, whose large style  
Agrees not with the loonness of his purse.

*Shakespeare.*

LEANY. \* *adj.* [*lean-man*, Teut. a servant.] Alert; active. Grose notices this word, but does not mention in what place it is used.

Fat kernes, and leany knaves.

*Spenser, Sch. Col. July.*

To LEAP.† *v. n.* [*hileap*, Sax. *hileapan*, Goth. to dance; *hlegpa*, Icel. to run; *leap*, Scottish, to jump.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

A man leaped better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionately, strengthened the sinews by contracting them. To leaping with weights the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards with so much the greater force, for the hands go backward before they take their rise.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In a narrow pit,  
He saw a lion, and leap'd down to it.

*Comely, David.*

Thrice from the ground the leap'd, was seen to wield  
Her brandish'd lance.

*Dryden, Æn.*

2. To rush with vehemence.  
God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a *leap* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again.

*Eth. xv. 8.*

After he went into the tent, and found her not,  
he leaped out to the people.

*Judith, xiv. 7.*

He ruin upon ruin heaps,  
And on me, like a furious giant, leaps.

*Sandys.*

Strait leaping from his horse he rais'd me up.

*Howe.*

3. To bound; to spring.  
Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy.

*St. Luke, vi. 23.*

I am warm'd, my heart  
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory.

*Addison.*

4. To fly; to start.  
He started frowning from me, as if ruin  
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion  
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;  
Then makes him nothing.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Out of his mouth go burning lances, and sparks  
of fire leap out.

*Job, xli. 15.*

To LEAP. *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.  
Every man is not of a constitution to leap a gulf for the saving of his country.

*L'Estrange.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,  
Who would before his eyes the depth below,  
Sleeps short.

*Dryden, Spens. Frier.*

She dares pursue, if they dare lead;  
As their example still prevails:  
She tempts the stream or leaps the pale.

*Prior.*

2. To compress, as beasts.  
Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:  
Let him out leap the cow.

*Dryden, Georg.*

LEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] 1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.  
After they have carried their riders safe over all  
leaps, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded?

*L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition.  
Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue;  
and sudden leaps from one extreme to another are unsound.

*L'Estrange.*

The commons wrested even the power of chasing a kieg intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a leap, and caused such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear.

*Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey.  
The cat made a leap at the mouse.

*L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals.  
How she cheats her bellowing lovers' eyes;  
The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny.

*Dryden, Æn.*

6. Hazard or effect of leaping.  
Medals it were an easy leap  
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon.

*Shakespeare, Troil.*

You take a precipice for no leap of danger,  
And woo your own destruction.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,  
Where yon old fisher views the waves from high!  
'Tis the convenient leap I mean to try.

*Dryden, Theocritus.*

LEAP. \* *n. s.* [leap, Saxon; *leap-leap*, a basket to carry corn in while sowing.]

1. A basket.  
Neither of seven loaves into four thousand of men, and how many leaps, ye taken?

*Wicliffe, St. Matt. xvi. 9.*

2. A weel for fish.  
LEAP-FROG. *n. s.* [leap and frog.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, I should quickly leap into a wife.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. s.*  
Leap-year or bisextile is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more than year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the leap-year 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the leap-year you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left shall be  
For leap-year 0; for past, 1, 2, 3.

*Harriot.*

The reason of the name of leap-year is, that a day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the first of March be on Monday, it will on the next year be on Tuesday; but on leap-year it will leap to Wednesday.

That the year consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occasion of the bisextile or leap-year.

*Brown.*

LEAPER. \* *n. s.* [from leap; Sax. *hileape*, a dancer.]

1. One who leaps or capers.  
2. Spoken of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by leaping.

LEAPFROG. \* *adv.* [from the part leap-frog.] By leaps.

*Hulot.*

LEARN. \* *v. a.* [from *learn*, Saxon; *leren*, Germ. to learn; to teach; *lepan*, Sax. to teach; *leape*, learning, skill. See *LEARN*.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.  
Learns a parable of the fig-tree.

*St. Matt. xxiv. 32.*

He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, learned both to speak and write the Arabian tongue.

*Knox.*

Learn, wretches, learn the motions of the mind, And the great moral end of humankind.

*Dryden, Pers.*

You may rely upon my tender care,  
To keep him far from perils of ambition,  
All he can learn of me will be to weep!

*A. Philips.*

2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.] This sense is now perhaps obsolete. It is retained in the present version of the Psalms in our Common Prayer Book.

*He would learn.*

The lion stoop to him in lowly wise,  
A lion hard.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

You taught me language, and my profit on't  
Is, I know not how to curse: the red plague rid  
you.

*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

For learning me your language.  
A thousand more mischances than this one,  
Have learn'd me how to brook this patiently.

*Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not learn'd me how  
To make perfumes?

*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

My testimonies that I shall learn them.

*Ps. cxlxi. 15.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern; with *of*.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly.

*St. Matt. xi. 29.*

In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is so part of the matter; for birds will learn one of another.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LEARNED.† *adj.* [from *learn*.]

1. Versed in science and literature.  
It is indifferent to the master in hand, which way the learned shall determine of it.

*Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:  
Such labour'd nothing, in so strange a style,  
Amuse th' unlearn'd, and make the learned smile.

*Page.*

The learned met with free approach,  
Although they came not in a coach.

*Swift.*

The best account is given of them by their own authors; but I trust more to the table of the learned Bishop of Bath.

*Atkinson on Coins.*

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing; with *in*.  
Though truss't in arms, and learn'd in martial arts.

*Gracille.*

Thou chus't not to conquer men but hearts.

*Locke.*

3. Skilled in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.  
Till a man can judge whether they be true or so, his understanding is but little improved, and thus men of much reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing.

*Locke.*

4. Wise.  
Those needful jealousies of state, that warn  
wiser princes how to provide for their safety;

and to teach them how *learned* a thing it is to be aware of the humblest enemy. *B. Janan, Sigenus.*  
**LEARNEDLY.** *adv.* [from *learned*.] With knowledge; with skill.

The apostle seemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad.

Much  
 He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all  
 Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shaksp.*  
 Ev'ry coitcomb swears as *learnedly* as they.

**LEARNEDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *learned*.] Style of being learned.

The *learnedness* of the age.

*Alp. Laud's Remains*, p. 158.  
**LEARNER.** *n. s.* [from *learn*, Sax. *leorn-  
 nepe*.] One who is yet in his rudiments;  
 one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix.

Nor can a *learner* work so cheap as a skilful practised artist can. *Grounds, Dills of Mortality.*

**LEARNING.** *n. s.* [from *learn*; Sax. *leorn-  
 nung*.] Rarely used in the plural number.]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastic knowledge.  
*Learning* hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when solid; and, lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust.

The king, he takes the babe  
 To his protection; calls him Posthumus; —  
 Puts him in all the *learnings* that his time  
 Could make him the receiver of.

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,  
*Learning* thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Profr.*  
 As Moses was wont to all the wisdom of the Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of the Greeks.

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.  
 An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long untutored forward, that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen should abound.

**LEASABLE.** *adj.* [from *lease*.] Capable of being let by lease. *Sherwood.*

**LEASE.** *v. a.* [from *leas*, French; *Spelman*: *lassen*, Germ. *Serenius*.]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

Why, cousin, wert thou regent of the world,  
 It were a shame to let this land by *lease*. *Shaksp.*  
 Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*.  
 And that too, if the lesser price, must cease.

I have heard a man talk with contempt of  
 bishops' *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.  
 Our high-plac'd Macbeth  
 Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shakspere.*

Thus to give the world increase,  
 Short'n'd hast thy own life's *lease*.

*Milton, El. M. of Winchester.*  
 To **LEASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease.

Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must pay the great ill to the rector or proprietor, and the small tithes to the vicar.

*Astiff, paragon.*  
 To **LEASE.** *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon *lean*, and

lyan, to gather, to collect; *lysan*, Goth. and *lesa*, Icel. the same. This word, therefore, might justly be distinguished, in its spelling, from the former *lease*, and the subsequent *leasing*, by being written *lese*.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave.

She in harvest us'd to *lease*;  
 But harvest done, to clove-work did aspire,  
 Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily bide. *Dryden.*

**LEASE.** *v. t.* [from *lease*.]

1. **ANSEB.** gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

2. A liar. See **LEASING**.

Those idle words — we answer with silence and scorn. *Let learners have leave to talk.*

*Sp. Hall, Hen. of the Marr. Clor.* p. 359.

**LEASEHOLD.** *adj.* [*lease* and *hold*.] Holden by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement.

**LEASH.** *v. t.* [*leash*, French; *leash*, Teut.; *lascia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *lasche*, a bit of leather, a flap. *Serenius*.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk; or a courser leads his greyhound. *Hammer.*

Holding Coriolis in the name of Rome,  
 Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,  
 To let him slip at will. *Shakspere.*

What I was, I am;  
 More straining on, for plucking back; not following.

*Shakspere, Wint. Tul.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their christian names.

*Shakspere, Hen. IV.*

Some thought when he did gabble  
 Th'd heard three labourers of Babel,  
 Or Cerberus himself pronounce

A *leash* of languages at once.  
 Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of dull devils. *Dennis, Letters.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

The ravished soul being shewn such game,  
 would break those *leashes* that tie her to the body.

*Swift.*  
 To **LEASH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To bind; to hold in a string.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,  
 Assume the part of Mars; and, at his heels,  
 Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,

Crouch for employment. *Shakspere, Hen. V.*

Cerberus, from below,  
 Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a bunting go.

*Lovell, Luc. Path.* p. 33.

**LEASING.** *n. s.* [*leasuring*, Saxon; *leaying*, Icel. perfdy. *Wicliffe* calls liars "leasuring-mongers," dealers in lying.] Lies; falsehood.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in vanity, and seek after *leasuring*.

*Psalm* lv. 2.

He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes rend  
 Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tend.

*Spenser, Hob. Tul.*

He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery,  
 Two filthy biots in noble generosity.

*Spenser, Hob. Tul.*

That false pilgrim which that *leashing* told,  
 Being indeed old Archimago. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I have ever verified my friends  
 With all the size that verity  
 Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,  
 Like to a bow upon a subtle ground  
 I've tumbld' past the throw; and in his praise  
 Have almost stamp'd the *leashing*. *Shakspere, Coriol.*  
 As falls, quoth Richard, prone to *leashing*.  
 Say things at first, because they're pleasing;  
 Then prove what they have once asserted,  
 Nor care to have their lie deserted:  
 Till their own dreams at length deceive them,  
 And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*  
 Trading few shall drive again,  
 Nor *leasings* lewd affright the swain.

*Gay, Pastoral.*

**LEASOW.** *n. s.* [*lepe*, *leape*, Saxon.] A pasture. This word is very old in our language; but has escaped notice, notwithstanding the modern application of it by Shenstone to his celebrated residence, the *Leasowes*. Kelham notices also the Norm. Fr. *leues*, or *leunes*, as used for *pasture-ground*.

He schal goyn, and schal go out; and he schal fynde leuwe, [in the present version, *pasture*.]

*Wicliffe, St. John.* 2. 9.

They arrived at a little grove of trees in a close of Mr. Whitgrave's, called the pit-leuwe.

*Boswell, &c.* (1651), reprint. 1822, p. 65.

**LEAST.** *adj.* the superlative of little. [*lept*, Saxon. This word *Wallis* would persuade us to write *lest*, that it may be analogous to *less*; but surely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; smallest.

I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewed to thy servant. *Gen.* xxiii. 10.

A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

**LEAST.** *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others; less than any other way.

He resolv'd to waive his suit,  
 Or for a while play tight in night. *Hudibras.*

Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;  
 But taste it as the truly unhappy lot.

No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts than his due sense of it.

*Dryden, As. Tul.*

*Pope, Letters.*

At **LEAST.** }

At **the LEAST.** }

At **LEASTWISE.** }

1. To say no more; to not demand or

affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree.

He who attempts, though in vain, at *least* aspires.

The tempted with diabolism. *Milton, P. L.*

He from my side subducing, took perhaps More than enough; at *least* on her bestowed

Too much of ornament, in outward show

[Elaboration of inward *least* grace. *Milton, P. L.*

Upon the mast they saw a young man, at *least* if he were a man, who sat as on a horseback.

*Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a sort contain, at *least* we resemble the cause for which it proceeds.

*Hosier.*

Honour and fame at *least* the third'vee' of oad,  
 And ill he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*

This remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued at *least* a year. *Temple.*

A fend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, at *least* by the total permission of the omniscient Being. *Dryden, Del. to Juvenal.*

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd  
New angles to create, if they at last  
Are his created. *Milton, P. L.*

Let useful observations be at least some part of the subject of your conversation.

*Watts, Temp. of the Mind.*

**LE'AST.** *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root with *loisir*, French, or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture. Not in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left  
leone and leone. *Archon, Schoolmaster.*

**LEAT.\*** *n. s.* [Ilex, Sax. third pers. sing. pret. from *leatan*, to lead, to conduct.] A trench to convey water to or from a mill. Mentioned in the Stat. 7 Jac. 1. c. 19.

**LE'ATHER.** *n. s.* [leäp, Saxon; *leädr*, Erse.]

1. Dressed hides of animals.

It was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of leather about his loins. *2 Kings, i. 8.*

And if two boots keep out the weather,  
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.

Returning sound in limb and wind,  
Except some leather lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for *leather*.

The shepherd's homely curds,  
His cold this drink out of his leather bottle;  
Is far beyond a prince's delicate. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**TO LE'ATHER.\*** *v. a.* To beat; to lash as with a thong of leather. A low expression: used also in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Dict. "I'll leather you heartily." North of England. Grose.

**TO LE'ATHER, or LE'THEN.\*** *v. n.* [Ileospian, Sax. to thunder, to make a great noise; spoken of running horses, Ray says; as, they *lether* it away; which, in some places, is, they *thunder* it along.] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. A common but low expression.

**LE'ATHERCOAT.** *n. s.* [leather and coat.] An apple with a tough rind.  
There is a dish of leathercoat for you. *Shakespeare.*

**LE'ATHERDRESSER.** *n. s.* [leather and dresser.] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to Cume; and by the way was entertained at the house of one Tychius, a leather-dresser. *Pope.*

**LE'ATHER-JACKET.\*** *n. s.* A fish of the Pacific Ocean.

Some beautifully spotted ones, leather-jackets,  
&c. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

**LE'ATHER-MOUTHED.** *adj.* [leather and mouth.]

By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub or cheven. *Walton, Angler.*

**LE'ATHERN.\*** *adj.* [from leather. Saxon, leäpæn.] Made of leather.

I saw her hand; she has a leathern hand,  
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think  
That her old gloves were on. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins. *St. Matt. iii. 4.*

In alken or in leathern purse retain  
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*

**LE'ATHERSELLER.** *n. s.* [leather and seller.] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

**LE'ATHER-WINGED.\*** *adj.* [leather and wing.] Having wings like leather.  
The leather-winged bat, dayes eoemy. *Spenner, F. Q.*

**LE'ATHERY.** *adj.* [from leather.] Resembling leather.

Wormius calls this crust a leathery skin. *Grew, Museum.*

**LEAVE.** *n. s.* [leäp, Saxon; from *lytan*, to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.

By your leave, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unobserved. *Spenner on Ireland.*

When him his dearest Una did behold,  
Disdaining life, desiring leave to dye. *Spenner, F. Q.*

I make hold to press upon you.  
— You're welcome; give us leave, drawer. *Shakespeare.*

The days  
Of Sylla's sway, when the free world took leave  
To act all that it would. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve  
May boldly creep, we dare not give  
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a leave. *Waller.*

No friend has leave to bear away the dust.  
Dryden.

Offended that we fought without his leave,  
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryd.*

One thing more I crave leave to offer about  
Sylving, before I leave it. *Locke.*

I must have leave to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the very party put me to the hardship of asking this leave. *Pope.*

2. Farewell; adieu. In this sense leave is permission to depart.

Take leave and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shakespeare.*

Evils that take leave,  
On their departure, most of all shew evil. *Shaksp.*

There is further compliment of leave taking between France and him. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Here my father comes;  
A double blessing is a double grace;  
Occasion smiles upon a second leave. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

But my dear nothings, take your leave,  
No longer must you me deceive. *Shedding.*

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many shall take leave of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations. *Brown.*

**TO LEAVE.\*** *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.* [Of the derivation of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon *leapan*, leap, to leave, to relinquish; *leffa*, leel, the same.]

1. To quit; to forsake.

A man shall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Gen. ii. 24.*

If they love less, and leave the lusty wine,  
Envy them not their palate with the swine. *B. Jonson.*

2. To desert; to abandon.

He that is of an unthankful mind, will leave him in danger that delivered him. *Ecclus. xii. 17.*

3. To depart from, without action; as, I left things as I found them.

When they were departed from him, they left him in great distress. *2 Chron. xxiv. 25.*

4. To have remaining at death.

There be of them that have left a name behind them. *Ecclus. xlii. 8.*

5. Not to deprive of.

They still have left me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *By Taylor.*

6. To suffer to remain.

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it leaveth a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*

These things must be left uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages.

*Abbot, Disc. of the World.*  
Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, be leaver out of the reach of any one to discover from his writings. *Locke.*

7. Not to carry away.

They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and left no sustenance for Israel. *Judg. vi. 4.*

He shall eat the fruit of thy cattie; which also shall not leave thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut. xlviii. 48.*

Vastus gave strict commandment, that they should leave behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knox, Hist.*

8. To reject; not to choose.

In all the common incidents of life, I am superior, I can take or leave. *Steele.*

9. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I leave with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.

That peace thou leav'st to thy imperial line,  
That peace, Oh happy shade, be ever thine. *Dryden.*

11. To give up; to resign; to part with.

Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev. xix. 10.*

Such black and grained spots  
As will not leave their tinct. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

If a wise man were left to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is. *Tillotson.*

12. To permit without interposition.

Whether Esau were a vassal, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

13. To cease to do; to desist from.

Let us return, lest my father leave caring for the ames, and take thought for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*

14. TO LEAVE OFF. To desist from; to forbear.

If upon any occasion, you bid him leave off the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*

In proportion as old age came on, he left off fox-hunting. *Addison, Spect.*

15. TO LEAVE OFF. To forsake.

He began to leave off some of his old acquaintance, his roving and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious air. *Archibald, John Bull.*

16. TO LEAVE OUT. To omit; to neglect.

I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shaksp. Winter Tale.*

You may partake: I have told 'em who you are. — I should be loth to be left out, and here too. *B. Jonson.*

What is set down by order and divided into books, demonstrate, that nothing is left out or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Be friend till utmost end  
Of all thy days be done, and none left out,  
For the nice morn on the Indian steep  
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milt. Comus.*

We ask, if those subvert  
Henson's world's d'maxims, who assert  
That we the earth's existence may conceive,  
Though we one atom out of matter leave? *Blackmore.*

I always thought this passage left out with  
a great deal of judgement, by Tucca and Varus,  
it seems to contradict a part in the sixth Æneid.  
*Addison on Italy.*

TO LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To cease; to desist.

If I be my essence, and I leave to be,  
She is not by her fair influence  
Foster'd, blun'd, d, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakspeare.*  
And since this business so far is done,  
Let us not leave till all our own be won. *Shakspeare.*  
He began at the eldest, and left at the youngest.  
*Gentius.*

2. To leave off. To desist.

Gritus, hoping that they in the castle would not  
hold out, left off to batter or undermine it, where-  
with he perceived he little prevailed. *Knotter, Hist.*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,  
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Rasselas.*

3. To leave off. To stop.

Wrongs do not leave off there where they begin,  
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. *Daniel.*

TO LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *leavy*, *leaver*, Fr.]  
To levy; to raise; a corrupt word,  
made, I believe, by Spenser, for a  
rhime.

An army strong the leav'd,  
To war on those which him of his realm be-  
tray'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LEAVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]

1. Furnished with foliage.  
Those tamarisks with thick leav'd box are found,  
And cytissus and garden-pines abound. *Congreve, Tivoli, of Orvid.*

2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will loose the loins of kings, to open before  
him the two leaved gates. *Isa. xlv. 1.*  
LEAVELESS. *adj.* [from *leaf* and *less*.]  
Having no leaves. Leafless is more  
used.

Then I no more shall court the verdant bay,  
But the dry leavess trunk on Goughs. *Carew, Venus prof. to Simply's Paulina.*

LEAVEN. *n. s.* [*leavin*, Fr. from *lever*,  
to lift up; *levere*, Lat. Our word should  
be written *leaven*. "The sour coagulated  
milk of Syria is called leaven." Withering's  
Eng. Botany, ii. 324.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make  
it light; particularly used of sour dough  
mixed in a mass of bread.

It shall not be baked with leaven. *Lev. vi. 17.*  
All fermented meats and drinks are easiest dig-  
gested; and those unfermented, by harm or leaven,  
are hardly digested. *Flyger.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general  
change in the mass, it generally means  
something that depraves or corrupts that  
with which it is mixed.

Many of their propositions savour very strong  
of the old leaven of innovations. *K. Charles.*

TO LEAVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by something mixed.

Whosoever eateth leavened bread, that soul shall  
be cut off. *Exod. xii. 17.*

2. To taint; to imbue.

They yet so watch over their hearts, as not to  
suffer any outward momentary adornings whatso-  
ever to leaven them with any thing of pride or sin-  
ful vanity. *Bp. Taylor, Arif. Handsum. p. 187.*  
That cruel something unposset,  
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

3. To imbue; in a good sense.

A few fishermen leavened the world with a doc-  
trine of love against the grain of it; and asked  
truth prevailed against authority, art, and interest,  
in conjunction. *Goodman, Wind. Er. Conf. p. 11.*

LEAVENING. *n. s.* [from *leaven*.] Fer-  
ment mixed with any substance to make  
it light.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers  
kinds of leavenings and seasonings; so that some  
do extremely more appetites. *Bacon.*

LEAVENOUS. *adj.* [from *leaven*.] Con-  
taining leaven; tainted.

Those unwise and leavenous doctrine, cor-  
rupting the people, first taught them looseness,  
then bondage. *Milton, Eikonoclast. ch. 9.*

LEAVER. *n. s.* [from *leave*.] One who  
deserts or forsakes.

Let the world rank me in register  
A master-leaver and a fugitive. *Shakspeare.*

LEAVES. *n. s.* The plural of *leaf*.

It is fit for the unembellishment of man in plants  
are, seeds, roots, and fruits; for leaves they give no  
nourishment at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LEAVINESS. *n. s.* [from *leavy*.] State of  
being full of leaves; accumulation of  
leaves. Leafiness would be better. *Sherwood.*

LEAVINGS. *n. s. pl.* [from *leave*.] Rem-  
nant; relics; offal; refuse: it has no  
singular.

My father has this morning call'd together,  
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,  
The leavings of Pharsalia. *Addison, Cato.*

Then who can think we'll quit the place,  
Or stop and light at Cloc's head,  
With scraps and leavings to be fed? *Swift.*

LEAVY. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves;  
covered with leaves; leafy is more used.

Straphon, with leavy twigs of laurel tree,  
A garland made on temples for to wear,  
By which they chosen was the dignity  
Of village lord that Whimodile to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough; your leavy screens thrown  
down,  
And show like those you are. *Shakspeare, Muchob.*

TO LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French. This  
is merely another term for the verb  
*lech*, already noticed; which Hamner  
explains by *lech*. But this is the com-  
mentary, made, in an unguarded mo-  
ment, by the rash pen of Mr. Mason:

"Hast thou yet *lech'd* the Athenian's  
eyes, &c." See TO LATCH. "This,"  
Mr. Mason says, "is a strong specimen  
of Johnson's inconsistency. Under the  
verb *lech*, this passage is given for an  
example of it, the word being silently  
altered to *latched*. Such wilful imposi-  
tions on the public would be enough to  
ruin any literary character whatsoever."

—Now silent alteration is quite out of  
the question; *lech* is the reading of the  
poet, retained by Mr. Steevens; and is  
one of our northern words unknown to  
Mr. Mason. Johnson gives *lech*, or, as  
Hamner calls it, *lech*, merely, perhaps,  
as the proposed alteration of that

critick; and accordingly so cited the  
passage.

LECHER. *n. s.* [Derived by Skinner  
from *lezure*, old French; *lezure* is used  
in the middle ages in the same sense.  
Dr. Johnson.—The old French language  
has *lecheur*, "galant, libertin, debauché,  
friand, gourmand, qui s'adonne aux  
plaisirs, soit de la table ou de l'amour."  
Roquefort. — *Legepceps*, Saxon, is  
"concupiscit illicitus, fornicator, adulter-  
um. Hinc nostra, *lecher*, *lechery*."  
Lye, edit. Manning.—It is probably  
from the German *leichen*, to be lascivious,  
to play the whore.] A whore-  
master.

I will now take the *lecher*; he's at my house;  
he cannot "scape me. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

You, like a *lecher*, out of whorish loins  
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakspeare.*  
The *lecher* soon transforms his mistress; now  
In lo's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The sleepy *lecher* shuts his little eyes,  
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*

She yields her charms  
To that fair lecher, the strong God of arms. *Pope, Odyssey.*

TO LECHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
whore.

Die for adultery? no.  
The wren goes so, and the small gilded by  
Does *lecher* in my sight. *Shakspeare, A. Lear.*  
Gut eats all day, and *lechters* all the night. *B. Jonson.*

LECHEROUS. *adj.* [from *lecher*.]  
1. Provoking lust.

A lecherous thing is wine, and drunkenness  
Is full of striving and of wretchedness. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

2. Lewd; lustful.

The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its  
beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous*; the  
emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of  
any unchaste person. *Derrham.*

LECHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous*.]  
Lewdly; lustfully.

Ther he wasted his goodlie, in livings lecherous.  
Wicliffe, St. Loh. iv. 15.

LECHEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *lecherous*.]  
Lewdness.

LECHERY. *n. s.* [from *lecher*; old Fr.  
*lechere*. See *LECHER*.] Lewdness; lust.

The rest welcom with little shame in open  
*lechery*, as swine do in the common mire. *Asham, Schoolmaster.*

Against such lewdsters and their *lechery*,  
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakspeare.*

LECTION. *n. s.* [*lectio*, Lat.]

1. A reading; a variety in copies.

I have perused those various *lectiones* of  
*Lectiones*. *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 27.*

Every critic has his own hypothesis: if the  
common text be not favourable to his opinion, a  
various *lection* shall be made authentic. *Watts, Logic.*

2. A lesson, or portion of scripture, read  
in divine service.

To this we described Jewish order of morning  
prayers so far did the ancient Christian agree, as  
to begin likewise with *lectiones* and psalmody.

*Hesper on Lent, p. 355.*

LECTIONARY. *n. s.* [low Lat. *lection-  
arium*.] A book containing parts  
of scripture, which were read in churches.

The *lectionary* contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year.

Warton, *Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 337.  
Mabillon found at Lisleux, and published a Gallie *lectionary*, which is reputed to be now about 1300 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses.  
Perron, *Lett. to Trévise*, p. 159.

LECTURE. *n. s.* [*lecture*, French.]

1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.

Mark him, while Danetia reads his rustick lecture unto him, how he finds his boasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat.

Wrangling pedant,

When in musick we have spent an hour,  
Your lecture shall have leisure for as much.

When letters from Cimar were given to Rustica, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his lecture. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*  
Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read lectures and talk of, but the labour and art of education should furnish the mind with, and fasten there.

2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.

In the lecture of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text.

3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantic discourse.

Numbals will be blest by Cato's lectures.

To LECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct formally.
  2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.
- To LECTURE. *v. n.* To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse; as, Wallis lectured on geometry.

LECTURER. *n. s.* [from lecture.]

1. An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.

2. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church a lecturer recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee.

LECTURESHIP. *n. s.* [from lecture.] The office of a lecturer.

He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached constantly in person.

LECTURN. *n. s.* [*lectrin*, old Fr. *lectrarium*, low Lat. from *lectus*, of *lego*, to read.] A reading desk. Obsolete.

Hulet.

The second lesson Robin Redebrone sang—  
And to the *lecturne* amorily he sprang.

Chaucer, *Court of Love.*

LEN. *part. pret. of lead.*  
Then shall they know that I am the Lord your God, which caused them to be led into captivity among the heathen.

The leaders of this people caused them to err, and they that are led of them are destroyed.

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we must fix on, and are most led by.

LED'DEN. *n. s.* [lyben, Sax. the Latin language, and language in general; lyben, the Latin only.] Dante, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, uses *latino* in the

general sense of lyben. Our old word is sometimes *ledy*, or *leid*, for language; which, as well as *ledden*, are now obsolete.]

1. Language.

See understood well every thing  
That any foule may in his leden sein,  
And coude answer him in his leden again.

Chaucer, *Syn. Tute.*

Thereto he was expert in prophecies,  
And could the ledde of the gods unfold.

Spenser, *F. Q. iv. xi. 19.*

Her leden was like human language true.

Fairfax, *Tasso*, xvi. 13.

2. True meaning.

And those that do to Cynthia expound  
The ledde of strange languages in charge.

Spenser, *Cloth Court.*

LEDCA'PTAIN. *n. s.* [*led* and captain.]

An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string.

Mr. Pope, and Mr. Gay, were then favourites of Mrs. Howard; especially Gay, who was then of her ledcaptains.

Swift to Lady B. Germaine, (1732.)  
They will never want some creditable ledcaptain to attend them, at a minute's warning, to operas, plays, Ranelagh, and Vauxhall.

LEDGE. *v. n. s.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest ledge or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board.

A ridge rising above the rest; or projecting beyond the rest.

We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the ledge, think they move alone; not knowing that there is an hand behind their curtain that stirs all their wires.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as ledges on each side.

Any prominence or rising part.

Beneath a ledge of rocks his fleet he hides,  
The bending brow above, a safe retreat provides.

Swift, *Gulliv. Trav.*

3. Any prominence or rising part.

LEDGER. *n. s.* In the sense of an account-book, this orthography is settled by long custom. In any other sense it is perfectly obsolete, so that no advantage can arise from altering the spelling.

As a further confirmation of *ledger*, we have *ledge* derived from the same Dutch word which is the original of *ledger*, namely, *leggen*, to lie. Nares, *Elem. of Orthoep.* p. 297. See *LEGER*.

- LEDHO'REE. *n. s.* [*led* and horse.] A sumpter horse.

- LED'F. *n. s.* [*lic*, French.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse; commonly *less*.

My cloaths, my wex, exchange'd for thee,  
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*.

[See term; supposed by Skinner from *leau*, French, the water, Dr. Johnson.

—We have here a vestige of the old Icelandic. word *lee*, *laa*, the sea. This seems to give us the true origin of the English *lee*, which has been strangely derived by Skinner from *leau*. Others have traced it to *le*, as denoting shelter; [*lee*, Goth. "locus tempestatis subductus" Ihre.] But a *lee shore* is that, towards which the winds blow, and of

consequence, the waves are driven. From the *lee side* of the ship being understood to denote that which is not directly exposed to the wind, it seems to have been oddly inferred, that the term *lee*, as thus used, signifies calm, tranquil. Dr. Jamieson, in V. L.E.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee shore* is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore.

A *leeward ship* is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way.

If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet.

The Hollanders were before Duinkerik with the wind at north west, making a *lee shore* in all weathers.

Unprovided of tackling and victualing, they are forced to seek by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and sinking on a *lee shore*.

Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam,  
The pilot of some small night-fouled'd skiff,  
Dreaming some island, oft, as seamen tell,  
With fad anchor in his very ribs,  
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night  
Invests the sea.

Butter'd by his *lee* they lay,  
The passing winds through their torn canvas play.

To LEE. *v. n.* [*leogan*, Sax.] To utter a falsehood; to lie. Chaucer uses *lee* for a lie. "Thou *lee*" is thou tellst a lie, in our northern dialect.

LEECH. *n. s.* [*leac*, Saxon; *lech*, *lekeis* Gothick. Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer use this word.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing; whence we still use *conleech*.

A *leech*, the which had great insight  
In that disease of grievous conscience,  
And well coude cure the same; his name was Patience.

Her words prevail'd, and them the learned *leech*.  
His cunning hand gan to his wounds to lay,  
And all things else the which his art did teach.

Phryck is their bane.  
The learned *leeches* in despair depart,  
And shake their heads, disquodding of their art.

Wise *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude;  
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,  
Till some safe crisis.

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd & toil'd,  
Tried every health-restoring herb and gum,  
And wearied out his painful skill in vain.

They say, had wrought this blessed deed;  
This *leech* Arbutnot was yclept. Gay, *Pastorals*.

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood; it is used to draw blood where the lancet is less safe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear.

Sicking like *leeches*, ill they burst with blood,  
Without remorse insatiably.



To **LEECH**.† v. a. [*læcian*, Sax. *leician*; Gothick.] To treat with leicimion; to heal.

Fully avised him to *leche*.

*Chaucer's Dream*, vers. 852.

**LEECRAFT**. n. s. [*leech and craft*.] The art of healing.

We study speech, but others cure with it. We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it.

*Davies*.

**LEECH-WAY**. n. s. [from the Gothick *leik*, flesh, and also a corpse.] The path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exmore Dialect. That is, the way of all flesh. See also **LICH**.

**LEEF**.† adj. [*leof*, Saxon, dear, loved; *lieve*, *leve*, Dutch, the same. See also **LIEF**.]

1. Agreeable; pleasing; grateful; dear. Mine own dear brother, and my *lefit* lord.

*Chaucer*, *Merc*. *Thle*.

Whilome all these were low and *lefe*, And loved their flocks to feed; They never strove to be chief,

And simple was their weede. *Spenner*, *Shep*. *Col*.

My little flock that was to me most *lefe*.

*Spenner*, *Shep*. *Col*.

For love of that is to thee most *lefe*.

*Spenner*, *Shep*. *Col*.

2. Willing; as, "leef or loth" common in Gower.

All were they *lefe* or loth. *Spenner*, *F. Q.*

**LEEF**.\* adv. [from the adjective.] Soon; willingly; readily. "I would as *leef* not go." Common, as a vulgar expression, in many parts of England. See also **LEVER**.

**LEEK**. n. s. [*leac*, Saxon; *loach*, Dutch; *leech*, Erse, *porrum*, Latin.] A plant. Know't thou *fluellen*? — Yes.

Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate.

Upon St. David's day. *Shakspeare*.

*Leek* to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear.

*Gay*.

We use acid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the scurvy, water-cresses, horse-radish, garlic, or leek-pottage.

*Flieger on Humours*.

**LE'ENY**.\* adj. See **LEANY**. **LEER**.† n. s. [*hileap*, Sax. *frons*, *facies*, *gena*.]

1. Complexion; hue; face. He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than thou.

*Shakspeare*, *As you like it*.

2. An oblique view. I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakspeare*, *M. Wives of Windsor*.

Aside the devil jarr'd!

For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign.

Ey'd them askance. *Milton*, *P. L.*

3. A labour'd cast of countenance. Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*.

*Pope*.

I place a statesman fall with my sight;

A blasted snaffle in all his glee;

With monstrous visage, and peridious *leer*. *Swift*.

4. Formerly, the cheek; agreeably to the Saxon usage of it.

No, ladie, quoth the earle with a lowde voyce,

and the teares trilling down his *leeres*, say not so.

*Holingshead*, *Hist. of Irel*. fol. 114. b.

**LEER**.\* adj. [*leleap*, Sax. *vacuus*.]

1. Empty. This expression, in colloquial language, is yet spoken, in some places, of the stomach; a *leer* stomach. In Wiltshire, a *leer* waggon is an empty

waggon; in the Exmore dialect, the word is *leery*.

2. Empty; frivolous; foolish; without understanding.

The author doth promise a strutting horse-cooper, with a *leer* drunkard, two or three to attend him in as good equipage as you would wish.

*B. Jonson*, *Induct*. *Berth*. *Fair*.

Laugh on, sir; I'll to bed and sleep, And dream away the vapour of love, if th' house And your *leer* drunkards let me.

*B. Jonson*, *New Inn*.

He had rather have words bear two senses imperitently, than one to the purpose; and never speaks without a *leer* sense. *Dryden*, *Character*. *Rem*.

To **LEER**.† v. n. [from the noun; so *leer*, Dan. to smile; *loeren*, Dutch, to look askance.] To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me.

*Shakspeare*, *Men*. *11*.

O yes! O yes! if any mad Whom *leering* Cupid has betray'd To frowns of spite, to eyes of scorn,

And would in madness now see torn

The boy in pieces; let her come

Hither, and lay on him her down. *Lily's Galathea*.

I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court.

*Swift*.

To **LEER**.\* v. a. To draw on with smiles; to beguile with *leering*.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,

To glid a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin.

*Dryden*.

**LE'ERINGLY**.\* adv. [from the part, *leering*.] With a kind of arch smile, or sneer.

He *leeringly* produces a passage, wherein I maintain that the convocations were heretofore frequently inhibited.

*Dp. Nicholson to Dr. Kennet*, *Epi*. *Corr*. i. 296.

**LEES**. n. s. pl. [*lic*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular. But see **LEE**.

The memory of king Richard was so strong, that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the vessel was at stirr'd, it would come up.

*Bacon*, *Hen*. *111*.

If they love *lees*, and leave the lusty wine, Envy them not their palates with the swine.

*B. Jonson*.

Those *lees* that trouble it, refine

The agitated soul of generous wine. *Dryden*.

To **LEES**.† v. a. [*leorjan*, Sax. to lose; *leeren*, Dutch.]

1. To lose: an old word.

Then sell to thy profit both butter and cheese, Who buerth it sooner the more he shall *leer*.

*Twain*.

Preservature we may find grass to save the horses and mules alive, that we *leer* not all the beasts.

*I King*, *xvii*. 5.

But as they come on both sides he takes fee, And pleasest both: for while he melts his grease For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace.

*B. Jonson*.

How in the port our fleet drest time did lose, Withering like prisoners, which lie but for fees.

*Dennis*.

2. To hurt; to destroy. [*læsus*, Lat. from *lædo*, to hurt.] A night thief cometh not, but that he stole, sle, and *lees*.

*Wiclyffe*, *St. John*. x. 10.

**LEET**.† n. s.

*Leete*, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have

grown from the Saxon *lefe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirving, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, he now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court. Cowel. [The word is probably from the Goth. and Icel. *leita*, to enquire.]

Who has a breast so pure,

But some uncleanly apprehensions Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit With meditations lawful? *Shakspeare*, *Othello*.

You would not hear at the *leets*. Because she brought some jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare*, *Tem*. of the *Shrew*.

**LEET-ALE**.\* n. s. A feast or merry-making at the time of the leet.

*Leet-ale*, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. *Morton*, *Hut*. E. P. ii. 229.

**LEET**.\* adj. Our northern word for light; and thus *leetsome* for lightsome.

**LE'EWARD**.\* adj. [*lee* and *peaph*, Saxon.] Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. See **LEE**.

The classical were called long ships, the oceanic round because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the stowage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they sailed full before the wind. *Arctius*.

Let no statesman dare, A kingdom to a ship compare; Let he should call our commonweal A vessel with a double keel; Which just like ours, new rig'd and mann'd And got about a league from land, By change of wind to *leeward* slide, The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift*.

**LEFE**.\* See **LEEF**, and **LEVER**. **LEFT**.\* participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! desolate and left; I weep myself to think upon thy woe. *Shakspeare*.

Had such a river as this been left to itself, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it must have formed several little seas. *Addison*.

Went I left to myself, I would rather aim at instructing than diverting; but if we will be useful to the world, we must take it as we find it. *Addison*, *Specie*.

**LEFT**.\* adj. [*liffe*, Dutch; *levisus*, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right.

That there is also in men a natural propensity in the right, we cannot with consistency affirm. If we make observation in children, who permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftentimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown*, *Vulg*. *Err*.

The right to Plato's golden palace guides. The *left* to that unhappy region tends. Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden*.

The gods of greater nations dwell around, And, on the right and left, the palace bound; The commonwealth where they can. *Dryden*.

A raven from a wither'd oak, Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak: That once lik'd him not. *Dryden*.

The left foot naked when they march to fight, But in a ball's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dryden*.

The man who struggles in the fight, Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior*.

**LEFT-HANDED**.\* adj. [*left* and *hand*.] 1. Using the left-hand rather than right.

The limbs are used most on the right-side, whereby custom helpeth; for we see, that some are *left-handed*, which are such as have used the left-hand most.

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men becom *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to counterpoise an effect so common; for the seat of the liver on the left-side is very monstrous.

Brown, *Falg. Err.*

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable.  
[A Latinism.]

That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries.

B. Jonson, *Epitaph.*

They are close hypocrites, and walk in a *left-handed* policy.

Sir G. Paul, *Lift of Alp. Whiffle*, p. 56.

- LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *left-handed*.]

Habitual use of the left-hand.

Although a *quint left-handedness*

Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 153.

- LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *left hand*.]

Awkward manner.

An awkward address, ungraceful studies, and actions, and a certain *left-handedness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education.

Ld. Chesterfield.

- LEG.† *n. s.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggar*, Icelandic.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They haue; and what their tardy feet denied,

The trusty staff, their better legs, supplied.

Dryd.

Purging comfits, and ants' eggs.

Had almost brought him off his legs.

Hudibras.

Such intrigue people cannot meet with, who have nothing but legs to carry them.

Adrian, *Guardian*.

2. An act of obedience; a bow with the leg drawn back; usually, but not always, with the verb to make. Hence, in our old dictionaries, "to make a leg;" and all the examples, given by Dr. Johnson under the present meaning, are accompanied with this verb. There are now examples without it.

At court, he that cannot make a leg, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say, *Shakespeare*, all's well.

Their horses never give a blow.

But when they make a leg, and bow.

Hudibras.

He was a quarter of an hour in his legs, and reverences, to the company.

L. Ensign, *Tr. of Quercus*.

Nor enjoin them a leg, a rhyme, or a bow.

By Barker, *Repr. of Robinson*, p. 508.

If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make legs very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect.

Locke.

He made his leg, and went away.

Swift.

3. To stand on his own LEGS. To support himself.

Persons of their fortune and quality could well have stood upon their own legs, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support.

Collier of *Friendship*.

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground; as, the leg of a table.

LEGACY. *n. s.* [*legatum*, Latin.]

Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.

Cowd.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, that as if one should devise a legacy by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleads that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always

the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find.

Hosker.

Fetch the will kinder, and we shall determine

How to cut off some charge in legacies.

Shakespeare, *Jud. Cen.*

Good counsel is the best legacy a father can leave a child.

L'Extrange.

When he thought you gone

To augment the number of the blest above,

He deem'd 'em legacies of royal love;

Nor arm'd, his brothers' portions to invade,

But to defend the present you had made.

Dryd.

When the heir of this vast treasure knew,

How large a legacy was left to you,

He wisely ty'd it to the crown again.

Dryden.

Leave to the children tumult, strife, and war,

Portions of toil, and legacies of care.

Prior.

- LEGACY-HUNTER. *n. s.* A word of contempt for persons, who by flattery or presents endeavour to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in their wills by a legacy.

The legacy-hunters, the hereditaries, were a more common character among the ancients than with us.

Jr. Warton, *Ess.* on *Pope*.

I am, Mr. Rambler, a legacy-hunter and, as every man is willing to think well of the tribe which his name is registered, you will forgive my vanity, if I remind you that the legacy-hunter, degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in ancient Rome, by the atrocious titles of "captator" and "hereditarius."

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 197.

- LEGAL.† *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is since is, in a legal sense, within the time of memory.

Hale, *Hist. of the Com. Law*.

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

Assigning to every thing capable of ownership a legal and determinate owner.

Blackstone.

3. According to the law of the old dispensation.

His merits

To save them, not their own, though legal, works.

Milton, *P. L.*

- LEGALITY. *n. s.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulness.

To LEGALIZE.† *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person; but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no consideration can empower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it.

South.

A market-over for legalizing a base traffick of votes and pensions.

Burke, *Lett. in T. Dugby, Esq.*

- LEGALLY. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded.

By Taylor.

- LEGATARY. *n. s.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and legataries are, unto the ordinary.

Legatary, Latin; *legate*, English.

LEGATE. *n. s.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassador.

The *legatus* from the *Ætolian* prince return: Sad news they bring, that all after the coast, And care employ'd, their embassy is lost.

Dryden, *Æt.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,

To give us warrant from the hand of Heaven.

Shakespeare.

Upon the *legate's* summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him.

Atterbury.

- LEGATE. *n. s.* [from *legatus*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to scape this dismal boat,

The former legacies be blotted out.

Dryden, *Juv.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named legacies should die before me, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself.

Swift.

- LEGATESHIP. *n. s.* [from *legate*.] Office of a legate.

Shrewsbury.

Has put them in a box called "the box of the ambassador and legation."

Notwick, *Confutation of the Aitoran*, (1652), p. 97.

- LEGATINE.† *adj.* [from *legate*.] Some write this word, improperly, *legantine*. Even Milton has so used it: "A kind of *legantine* power." Animadv. on the Rem.

Defence. "Matters of embassies, and *legantine* affairs." Howells, Pref. to *Finet's Philoxenia*.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution.

Ayliffe, *Peregrin.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

All those you have done of late,

By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,

Fall in the compass of a promissory.

Shakespeare.

- LEGATION. *n. s.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

After a *legation* ad res rependendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indication of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of quarrel, but is left at large.

Bacon.

In striving, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his legations.

Watson.

- LEGATOR. *n. s.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debates

Between pretenders to a fair estate

Bequeath'd by some legator's last intent.

Beaumont, *Tr. of the Legation*, *Hint and Panther*.

- TO LEG.† *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To allege; to assert.

To recon false, and ledge auctorities.

Chamier, *Court of Love*, v. 1065.

Not only he legeth his mercy to bind his reason, but also his wyrdome.

Dyer, *Fisher*, Pt. 15.

2. To lighten; to ease. [*allego*, French.] Written also *allege*, or *allege*. In both senses obsolete.

To leggin her of her dolours.

Chamier, *Rom. R.* 5016.

- LEGEND. *n. s.* [*legenda*, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which breed them abhorring them.

Hosker.

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of

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a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction.

*Addison on Italy.*

## 2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this legend all that glorious deed

Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read.

*Farfax.*

## 3. An incredible unauthentic narrative.

Who can trace the legends, that record

More idle tales, or fables so absurd?

*Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to heaven, that makes profane scorers so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible legend.

*Bentley.*

## 4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of legends on ancient coins.

*Addison on Medals.*

## TO LEGEND. v. a. [from the noun.] To detail as in a legend.

Nor ladie's woe, nor wandering knight,

Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight.

*Bp. Hall, Sat. l. 1.*

## LEGENDARY. adj. [from legend.] Fabulous; romantic; partaking of the nature of a legend.

Those legendary writers — ascribe it to them that brought the reliques of St. Andrew.

*Bp. Lloyd, Hist. Ch. Gov. in Asia (1684) p. 89.*

Much more creditable authors than a thousand of their legendary writers.

*Footwood, Ess. on Miracles, p. 260.*

Legendary stories of nurses and old women.

*Bourne, Antiq. of the Com. People, p. 41.*

## LEGENDARY. n. s.

## 1. A book of old histories.

*Cockeram.*

## 2. A relater of legends.

Mendacious and counterfeit miracles related by the legends of their church.

*Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616), p. 245.*

Going with his nurse's sons into the field to fetch home the corn, this famous legendary, Abner, the angel, Gabriel came unto him.

*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 18.*

The legends own, that St. Catherine was slandered as a fond and light woman.

*Bp. Lexington, Path. of Meth. and Typica, i. 59.*

## LEGIER. n. s. [from legier, Dutch, to lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a legier ambassador; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a legier-book; a book that lies in the computing-house.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,

Intends you for his swift ambassador,

Where you shall be an everlasting legier.

*Shap.*

I've given him that

Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her

Of legiers for her sweet.

*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

If legier ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant.

*Bacon.*

Who can endure

Thy praise too much? thou art Heaven's legier

here,

Working against the states of death and hell.

*Herbert.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay legier for the current, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence.

*Clerendon.*

I call that a legier bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait, which you have ever in motion.

*Walton.*

## LEGER-BOOK. n. s. A book that lies ready for entering articles of account or other memoranda in. See LEDGER.

Many leger-books of the monasteries (are) still remaining, wherein they registered all their leases, and that for their own private use.

*H. Wharton on Burnet's Hist. of the Ref. p. 42.*

An entry in the leger-book of the chapter.

## LEGERDEMAIN. n. s. [contracted perhaps from legeret de main, French. Dr. Johnson. — It was, of old, leger, leger du main, or de maine: as in Fluolet's dictionary; in The Pope Confuted, fol. 35, 1580: "A trimme and skillful shift of leger de mayne;" and in Fotherby's Athesmatix, p. 348: "Conveyed unto another by leger du main." Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He so light as legerdemaine,

That what he touch'd can not to light again.

*Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 1.*

Of all the tricks and legerdemain by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention.

*South.*

## LEGERETTY. n. s. [legeret, French.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. A word not now in use.

When the wind is quicken'd, out of doubt,

The organ, though defunct and dead before,

Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move

With casted slough and fresh legidity.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

## TO LEGGE. v. a. [leggan, Saxon.] To lay. See TO LAY.

That obscure language the foundations of penance

from dolede work, [present version, not lay-  
ing again the foundation, &c.] *Wicliffe, Heb. vi. 1.*

Ther durste no wight hand upon him legge.

*Chaucer, Ree's Tale.*

## LEGGED. adj. [from leg.] Having legs; as, baker-legged, bandy-legged.

And all to leave what with his toil be won

To that unfeather'd two-legg'd thing, a son.

*Dryden.*

## LEGIBILITY. n. s. [from legible.] Capability of being read.

LEGIBLE. n. s. [legibilis, Latin.]

## 1. That may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads

held down within an inch of the cushion, to read

what is hardly legible.

*Swift.*

## 2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are legible in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination

makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value and significance upon his face.

*Collier.*

## LEGIBILITY. n. s. [from legible.] State or quality of being legible.

LEGIBLY. adv. [from legible.] In such a manner as may be read.

## LEGION. n. s. [legio, Latin.]

## 1. A body of Roman soldiers consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius seated rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian legion.

*Addison.*

## 2. A military force.

She to foreign realms

sends forth her dreadful legions.

*Philips.*

## 3. Any great number.

Not in the legions

Of horrid hell, can come a devil more dam'd.

*Shakespeare.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, legions will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

## LEGIONARY. adj. [from legion; Fr. legionnaire.]

## 1. Relating to a legion.

*Sherwood.*

It [the Gospel] was most probably first introduced among the legionary soldiers; for we find St. Alban, the first British martyr, to have been of that body.

*Burke, Aborig. of Eng. History.*

## 2. Containing a legion.

## 3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themselves bewist jest

and earnest, make up a legionary body of error.

*Brown.*

## LEGIONARY. n. s. One of a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The legionaries, stood thick in order, empalmed with light armed; the horse on either wing.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.*

## TO LEGISLATE. v. n. To make laws for any community.

Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them; but he gave them such laws as they were then capable of receiving.

*Bp. Watson, Charge in 1805.*

## LEGISLATION. n. s. [from legislator, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Let me intrust you to explain what you mean by this way of divine legislation, or this way of delivering the Will of God, by the writings of the Holy Scripture. *Goodman, Hist. Eccl. Conf. P. iii.*

Pythagoras joined legislation to his philosophy, and like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed.

*Litteton on the Conversion of St. Paul.*

## LEGISLATIVE. adj. [from legislator.] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their legislative phrensy they repent,

Enacting it should make no precedent.

*Danthon.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the legislative style.

*Dryden.*

## LEGISLATOR. n. s. [legislator, Latin; legislator, French. The earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, of this word, is from South. It appears in the list of hard words, requiring explanation, in Sylvester's Du Bartas, 1621, p. 665.]

A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It spoke like a legislator: the thing spoke was a law.

*South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,

And legislators seem to think in stone.

*Pope.*

## LEGISLATORSHIP. n. s. [from legislator.] Power of making laws.

There ought to be a difference made between coming out of pupillage, and leaping into legislatorship.

*Le. Hall, Hylf.*

## LEGISLATORSHIP. n. s. [from legislator.] A female lawgiver.

See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholesome laws of this legislator it has obtained its liberty.

*Shaftebury, Moral. P. iv. § 9.*

## LEGISLATURE. n. s. [from legislator, Lat.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the legislature, no law is, or can be made.

*Hale, Com. Law.*

In the notion of a legislature is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws.

*Addison.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power, but the word magis-

trate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obsequies due to the legislature was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration.

*Boethius, Sentent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.*

**LEGIST.** \* n. s. [*lex, legis*, Lat. the law; *legiste*, old French. Our old lexicography gives *legiste*, as an obsolete word for *lawyer*. Bullokar and Cockeram. Chaucer uses it. Test. of Love.] One skilled in law.

Be it from my sharp matrick muse  
Those grave and reverent legists to abuse,  
That aid Astraea.

*Marton, Scourge of Vill. (1595), li. 7.*

The decretals and legists denied their ignorance.

**LEGITIMACY.** n. s. [*from legitime*.]

1. Lawfulness of birth.  
In respect of his legitimacy, it will be good.

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.  
The legitimacy or reality of these marine boats vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**LEGITIMATE** † adj. [*from legitimus*, Latin; *legitime*, Fr.]

1. Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.  
*Legitimate Edgar*, I must have your land;  
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund;

*Shakespeare.*

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the legitimate, by receiving a portion.

*Sp. Taylor.*

2. Genuine; not spurious: as, a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an author.

3. Lawful: as, a legitimate course of proceeding.

**TO LEGITIMATE** † v. s. [*legitimi*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.  
None of your holy fathers as yet have been able to legitimate the child.

*Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616), p. 150.*

Legitimate him that was a bastard.

*Ayliffe, Paragon.*

2. To make lawful.  
To enact a statute that which dares not seem to approve, even to legitimate vice, to make sin itself, the ever alien and vassal sin, a free citizen of the commonwealth, pretending only three or four plausible reasons.

*Milton, Dect. and Disc. of Div. li. 2.*

It would be impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it, and has no influence to make it good or bad.

*Deroy of Chr. Party.*

**LEGITIMATELY** † adv. [*from legitime*.]

1. Lawfully.  
Those who were born of harlots, were not bound by the law to nourish or relieve their parents, as they were who were legitimately born.

*Knutshull, Tr. Annot. N. p. 25.*

2. Genuinely.  
By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat,  
Thus difficulties prove a soul legitimately great.

*Dryden.*

**LEGITIMATENESS.** \* n. s. [*from legitime*.]

Legality; lawfulness.

The fathers of Constantinople, in their letter to pope Damasus and the oriental bishops, approved and commended Flavianus to them, highly asserting the legitimacy of his ordination.

*Burrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

**LEGITIMATION** † n. s. [*legitimation*, Fr.; *from legitime*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land;  
*Legitimation*, name, and all is gone;  
Then, good my mother, let me know my father.

*Shakespeare, C. John.*

From whence will arise many questions of legitimacy, and what in nature is the difference between a wife and a concubine.

*Lodge, Life of Wolsey, p. 234.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

He legitimated the duke's natural children by Katherine Swinford, whom he had lately married; he got their legitimation confirmed by parliament; and heaped upon them honours and preferences.

*Lodge, Life of Wolsey, p. 234.*

**LEGUME.** } n. s. [*legume*, Fr.; *legu-*

**LEGUMEN.** } men, Lat.] Seeds not

reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general all larger seeds; pulse.

Some legumens, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit.

*Boyle.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and legumes.

*Arbuthnot.*

**LEGUMINOUS.** adj. [*legumineus*, French;

*from legumen*.] Belonging to pulse;

consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds, as, oats, barley, and wheat; or of some of the stiliqueous or leguminous, as, peas or beans.

*Arbuthnot.*

**LEIGER.** \* See **LEGER** and **LEGER**.

**LEIGER-BOOK.** \* BOOK.

**LEISURABLE** † adj. [*from leisure*.] Done

at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inextinguishable in his works of leisureable hours, the examination being as ready as the relation.

*Brown.*

A French gentleman, these consul-general for his nation, stayed me to take a leisureable view of that kingdom. *Bibaut, Voy. to the Levant, p. 108.*

He publicly declared himself ready and desirous to assist any person single, and particularly invited such to come at their leisureable hours.

*Fell, Life of Hammond, § 2.*

**LEISURABLY** † adv. [*from leisureable*.] At

leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who leisureably ending their lives in peace, retired for the mercies of God upon their posterity.

*Hosier.*

Here men must follow the shore: wind about leisureably; and insinuate their useful alterations by soft and unperceivable degrees.

*Spenser, Hist. B. s. p. 66.*

**LEISURE.** n. s. [*laisier*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; a vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at leisure.

*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of leisure is much more natural than of business and care.

*Temple.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the leisure of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind.

*Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our leasures to attend on yours.

*Shakespeare.*

They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse;

Commanded me to follow, and attend

The leisure of their answer. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

O happy youth!

For whom thy fate reserves as a fair bride:  
He sigh'd, and had no leisure more to say,  
His honour call'd his eyes another way.

*Dryden, Ovid.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his leisure.

*Lodge.*

3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen;  
The leisure and enforcement of the time  
Forbids to dwell on.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

**LEISURE.** \* adj. Convenient; free from business or hurry. We now say, *leisure* hours, *leisure* time.

Here pass me, my Gothic lute, a little while;  
The leisure hour is all that thou can'st claim.

*Dowry.*

**LEISURELY.** adj. [*from leisure*.] Not

hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.  
He was the wretchedest thing when he was young.

So long a growing, and so leisurely.

That, if the rule were true, he should be gracious.

*Shakespeare.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a leisurely march.

*Heyward.*

The bridge is human life; upon a leisurely survey of it, I found that it consisted of threecore and ten leisure arches.

*Addison.*

**LEISURELY.** adv. [*from leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

The Belgians say, that with disorder'd haste,  
Our deep-settled heels upon the sands might run;

Or if with caution leisurely we past,

Their numerous goals might chase us one by one.

*Dryden.*

We decended very leisurely, my friend, being careful to count the steps.

*Heyward.*

**LEMAN.** † n. s. [Generally supposed to be *Laimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by Junius, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *leif*, Dutch, or *leop*, Saxon, *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *lewoman*. Dr. Johnson.—

Junius is right; that is, the word comes from the Saxon, *leop*; and, as *man* in the Saxon language, signifies both man and woman, *leman* was used both for male and female sweethearts. Barret terms

a *leman* "a married man's concubine,"

*Alv. 1580.* Shakespeare, a married woman's gallant; "Ford, that searched

a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*."

*Merr. Wives of Windsor.* A sweet-heart; a gallant; or a mistress.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Her lewoman be, whether she wold or n'ld.

*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.*

Unto his lewoman Dalida be (*Sampson*) told,

That in his heres all his strengthe lay:

And finally to his fowen him she sold.

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;

But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,

And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

A cup of wine,

That's drink and fine,

And drink upon the *leman* mine.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

**LEME.** \* n. s. [*leema*, Saxon; *lieme*, Icel.

splendour; *laughton*, Goth. lightning.]

A ray; a beam; a flash; as, "a *leme* or

flame of fire, a *leme* of lightning,"

*Huicet.* See also **GLEAM**.

Fire with red *lenes*. *Chaucer, Nonnes Pri. Tale*.  
Therby the incomprehensible majesty of God,  
as it were by a bright *lene* of a torch or candle, is  
declared to the blinde inhabitants of this world.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 2.*

TO LENE,\* v. n. [*lenen*, Saxon.] To  
shine; to blaze. Both the verb and  
substantive are obsolete.

LEMMA,\* n. s. [*лѣма*; *lemme*, Fr.] A  
proposition previously assumed.

I shall premise the following *lemmas*: If with  
a view to demonstrate any proposition, a certain  
point is proposed, by virtue of which certain other  
points are attained; and such supposed point be  
itself afterwards destroyed or rejected by a con-  
trary supposition; in that case, all the other points,  
attained thereby and consequent thereupon, must  
also be destroyed and rejected, so as from thence  
forward to be no more supposed or applied in the  
demonstration.

*Ep. Berkeley, Analyst, § 12.*

LEMON,\* n. s. [*limon*, French; *limonium*,  
low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent  
than that of oranges.  
*Arbutnot.*  
The dyers use it for dying of bright yellows and  
lemon colours. *Martiner.*

Bear me, Pomona!

To where the *lemon* and the piercing line,  
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories bind. *Thomson.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves;  
the flower consists of many leaves, which  
expand in form of a rose: the fruit is  
almost of an oval figure, and divided  
into several cells, in which are lodged  
hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy  
substance, which, for the most part, is  
full of an acid juice. There are many  
varieties of this tree, and the fruit is  
yearly imported from Lisbon in great  
plenty. *Miller.*

LEMONADE,\* n. s. [from *lemon*.] Liquor  
made of water, sugar, and the juice of  
lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk  
in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*.  
*Arbutnot, John Bull.*

LEMURES,\* n. s. pl. [Latin.] Hob-  
goblins; evil spirits among the ancients.  
In consecrated earth,  
And on the holy hurch,  
The Lems and Lemures moon with midnight plaint.  
*Milton, Old Nativ.*

TO LEND,\* v. a. preterite, and part. pass.  
*lent*. [*lennan*, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch;  
*laena*, Su. Goth. *leinan*, M. Goth. See  
LOAN.]

1. To afford or supply, on condition of re-  
payment.  
In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful  
With dull unwillingness to pay a debt,  
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly lent;  
Much more to be thus opposite with Hen' n's.  
*Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury,  
nor lend him thy virtues for increase.  
*Lev. xxv. 37.*  
They dare not give, and e'en refuse to lend,  
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend.  
*Dryden.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that  
it be restored.  
I'll lend it thee, my dear, but have no power to  
give it from me. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;  
Nor can we spare you long, though often we may  
lend. *Dryden to the D. of Ormond.*

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Consciousness, like the sea, receives the tribute  
of all rivers, though unlike it in lending any back  
again. *Drony of Chr. Party.*

Painting and poetry are two sisters so like, that  
they lend to each other their name and office: one  
is called a dumb poetry, and the other a speaking  
picture. *Dryden, Daphne.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,  
Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor.

Cato, lend me far a while thy patience,  
And condescend to hear a young man speak.  
*Addison.*

Cephiss, thou

Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress' eyes.

*Al. Philop.*

LENDABLE,\* adj. [from *lend*.] That may  
be lent. *Sherrwood.*

LENDER,\* n. s. [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing;  
2. One who makes a trade of putting  
money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter,  
and the rest left to the lender; if the abatement be  
small, it will not discourage the lender: he that  
took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to  
eight than give over this trade.  
Whole droves of lenders crowd the bankers doors  
to lend in money. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*  
Interest would certainly encourage the lender to  
venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

LENDING,\* n. s. [from *lend*.]

1. What is lent on condition of repayment.  
Mowbray hath receiv'd eight thousand nobles,  
In name of lendings for your highness' soldiers.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

2. What is supplied in general.

Off, off, you lendings! Come, anubion here.  
*Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

LENDS,\* n. s. pl. [*lenen*, Saxon; *lenden*,  
Germ.] Loans. Obsolete.

A girdle of skyn about his *lenden*.  
*Wicliffe, St. Matt. iii. 4.*

A barne-cloth eke as white as new milk.  
*Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

LENGTH,\* n. s. [length, the third person  
singular from the Sax. verb *lengian*.  
Mr. H. Tooker.]

1. The extent of any thing material from  
end to end; the longest line that can be  
drawn through a body.

There is in Tictum e church that is in length  
one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height  
near fifty: it repareth the voice twelve or thirteen  
times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mercutius rushes on his foes,  
And first unhappy Acron overthrows;  
Stretch'd at his length he spurns the swartly ground.  
*Dryden.*

3. Comparative extent; a certain portion  
of space or time: in this sense it has a  
plural.

Large lengths of seas and shores  
Between my father and my mother lay.  
*Shakespeare, C. John.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;  
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind.  
And beat, at least, three lengths the wind.  
*Hudibras.*

Time glides along with undiscov'rd haste,  
The future but a length beyond the past.  
*Dryden, Ovid.*

4. Extent of duration or space.

What length of lands, what oceans have you

past'd?  
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been  
cast. *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next  
thing is to get some measure of this common du-  
ration, whereby to judge of its different lengths. *Lacke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, still augment your  
bias  
With length of days, and every day like this.  
*Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,  
Such length of labour for so vast a frame.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

In length of time it will cover the whole plain,  
and make one mountain with that on which it now  
stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences,  
to those extensive lengths to which the moderns  
have advanced. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Lemius, who sent me this account, will ac-  
quaint me with the worthy gentleman's name; I  
will insert it at length in one of my papers.  
*Addison, Spect.*

8. Distance.

He had marched to the length of Exeter,  
he had some thought of going. *Warton.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.  
Churches purged of things burdensome, so we  
brought at the length into that wherein now we  
stand. *Hooker.*

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be  
lent as far on the clear contrary side, so that it  
may settle itself at the length in a middle state of  
evenness between them both. *Hobbes.*

10. AT LENGTH. [An adverbial mode of  
speech. It was formerly written at the  
length.] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,  
Though our molestation stars have struggled hard,  
And belid us long sunder. *Dryden, C. Arctur.*

TO LENGTH,\* v. a. [*lengian*, Saxon.] To  
extend; to make longer. Obsolete.

Was never man so favour could off at all ladies  
lynde.

To cause them *lengthe* or *shorte* the day which they  
to hym assynde. *Holcot in V. Ladies of Devotion.*

[He] knows full well doth both *length* his pain,  
Suckled, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

TO LENGTHEN,\* v. a. [from *length*. Sax.  
*lengian*.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elong-  
gate.

Relaxing the fibre, is making them *flexible*, or  
easy to be lengthened without rupture. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Falling dewd with spangles deck'd the glade,  
And the low sun had lengthen'd every shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,  
Which bars a thousand harms, and lengthens life.  
*Shakespeare.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an  
interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come,  
and to lengthen the course of our present prosperity.

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in  
the quantity of every syllable, beside heads of gram-  
matical figures for the lengthening or abbreviation  
of them. *Dryden.*

4. TO LENGTHEN OUT. [The particle out  
is only emphatical.] To protract; to  
extend.

What if I please to lengthen out his day  
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*  
I'd hoard up every moment of my life,  
To lengthen out the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*  
It lengthens out every act of worship, and  
produces more lasting and permanent impressions in  
the mind, than those which accompany any transient  
form of words. *Adrian.*

TO LENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to  
increase in length.

One way as well make a yard, whose parts  
lengthen and shrink, as a measure of trade in ma-  
terials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*  
Still his farther from its end;  
Still finds its error lengthen with its way. *Prior.*

LENGTHENING. \* *n. s.* [from *lengthen*.] *Continuation; protraction.*

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine  
inquiries by shewing mercy to the poor; if it may  
be a lengthening of thy tranquillity. *Dan. iv. 27.*

LENGTHFUL. \* *adj.* [length and full.] Of  
great measure in length.

The driver whisks his lengthful thigh,  
The horses fly, the chariot smokes along. *Pope, Iliad.*

LE'NTHWISE. *adv.* [length and wise.] Ac-  
cording to the length, in a longitudinal  
direction.

LE'NIENT. *adj.* [leniens, Latin.]

1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating.  
In this one passion may the strength enjoy;  
Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand,  
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last end. *Pope.*

2. With of. *Consolatories writ*  
With studied argument, and much persuasion  
taught.

Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Laxative; anxiuous.  
Oils relax the fibres, are lenient, balsamic, and  
abate acrimony in the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LE'NIENT. *n. s.* An emollient, or assuasive  
application.  
I dressed it with lenients. *Wierman, Surgery.*

TO LE'NI'FY. *v. n.* [lenifere, old French; *lenio*, Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.

Used for squinancies and inflammations in the  
throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and leni-  
fying virtue. *Bacon.*

All softening simples, known of our foreign use,  
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;  
These first infuse, to lenify the pains;  
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LE'NIMENT. \* *n. s.* [lenimentum, Latin.] An  
assuaging. *Cockerham.*

LE'NITIVE. *adj.* [lenitif, Fr.; *lenio*, Latin.]  
Assuasive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may  
be an inception of putrefaction; for those milks  
have all an acrimony, though one would think  
they should be lenient. *Bacon.*

There is alimens lenitive expelling the feces  
without stimulating the bowels; such are animal  
oils. *Arbutnot.*

LE'NITIVE. † *n. s.*

1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease  
pain.

An apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies—  
alternatives, corroboratives, lenitives. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 279.*

2. A palliative.  
There are lenitives that friendship will apply  
before it would be brought to detestable rigours. *South, Sermon.*

LE'NITY. *n. s.* [lenitas, Latin.] Mildness;  
mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives consent,  
Of most compassion, and of lenity.  
To ease your country. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
Lenity must gain  
The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touch-  
ing treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten  
down either with severity, or with lenity be abated.  
*Hayward.*

These jealousies  
Have but one root, the old imprison'd king.  
Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd:  
But when long try'd, and found supinely good,  
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

LE'NNOCK. \* *adj.* Slender; pliable. Lanca-  
sire Gloss.

LENS. *n. s.* From resemblance to the seed  
of a lens.

A glass spherically convex on both  
sides, is usually a lens; such as is a  
burning-glass, or spectacle glass, or an  
object glass of a telescope. *Newton, Opticks.*  
According to the difference of the lens, I  
used various distances. *Newton, Opticks.*

LENT. *part. pass.* from *lend*.  
By Jove, the stranger and the poor are sent,  
And what to those we give, to Jove is lent. *Pope, Ode.*

LENT. \* *n. s.* [from *lend*.] A supply, to  
be repaid or returned.

Upon the lent of Mr. Pocock's copy, he de-  
clared, that had it not been for his fear of opposi-  
ing his amanuensis, he would, upon sight thereof,  
have begun his work again. *Twelfth, Life of Dr. E. Pocock.*

LENT. † *n. s.* [lenten, the spring, Sax.;  
from the Goth. *Mana*, to grow warm,  
as the air in the spring does. *Serenius.*]  
The quadragesimal fast; a time of ab-  
stinence; the time from Ashwednesday  
to Easter.

Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the  
spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans,  
use *lent*. *Camden.*

LENT. \* *adj.* [lentus, Latin.] Slow; mild.  
Not in use.

We must now increase  
Our fire to 'ignis ardens,' we are past  
"Fumus equinus, balnei ciceris,"  
And all those leniter houts. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

LENT. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is  
used in lent; sparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what lenient  
entertainment the players shall receive from you. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,  
And with a lenient salad cool'd her blood.  
Their commonness, though but coarse, were  
nothing scents. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

LENTI'CLAR. *adj.* [lenticulaire, French.]  
Convexly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a lenticular figure,  
conver on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

LENTIFORM. *adj.* [lens and forma, Latin.]  
Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy;  
furfuraceous.

LENTIGO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A freckly or  
scurfy eruption upon the skin; such  
especially as is common to women in  
child-bearing. *Quincy.*

LENTIL. *n. s.* [lens, Latin; *lentille*, Fr.]  
A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the  
point of which becomes a short pod,

containing orbicular seeds, for the most  
part convex; the leaves are conjugated,  
growing to one mid-rib, and are ter-  
minated by tendrils. *Müller.*

The Phallices were gathered together, where  
was a piece of ground full of lentils. *2 Sam. xxiii. 11.*

LENTICE. † *n. s.* [lenticus, Latin; *len-  
tenticus*, *lenticus*, French.] Lentick  
wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish,  
resinous, fragrant and acrid: it is the  
tree which produces mastich, esteemed  
astringent and balsamic. *Hill.*

Lentick is a beautiful evergreen, the  
mastich or gum of which is of use for  
the teeth or gums.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The weavings of the lentices and cyrena.

*Sp. Herbarij, Stirps, § 28.*

LENTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *lentus*, Latin.]  
Sluggishness; slowness. *Died.*

LENTISER. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.  
I should enlarge my discourse to the obser-  
vation of the haggard, and the two sorts of lentisers. *Walton, Angler.*

LENTOR. *n. s.* [lentor, Latin; *lentour*,  
French.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.  
Some bodies have a kind of lentor, and more  
deceptive nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.  
The lentor of eruptions, not inflammatory,  
points to an acid cause. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. [In physics.] That airy, viscid, co-  
agulated part of the blood, which, in malignant  
fevers, obstructs the capillary  
vessels. *Quincy.*

LENTOUS. *adj.* [lentus, Latin.] Viscous;  
tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this span of a lentous and transparent body,  
as to be discerned many species which become  
black, a substance more compacted and tenuous  
than the other; for it rieth not in distillation. *Brown.*

LE'NOY. \* See the fourth sense of EX-  
VOY.

LE'O. \* *n. s.* [Latin, the lion.] The fifth  
sign of the zodiac.

By Leo, and the Virgin, and the Scales. *Milton, P. L.*

LE'OD. † *n. s.* Leod signifies the people;  
or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus  
leodgar is one of great interest with the  
people or nation. *Gibson's Camden.*

Thus leod, in old Cornish, a tribe.  
Chaucer uses leas, from the Greek λέαι,  
for people.

Less people in English is to say.

*Second Nonnes Tales.*

LE'OF. *n. s.* Leof denotes love; so leof-  
win is a winner of love; leofstan, best  
beloved; like these Agapetus, Erasmus,  
Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

LE'OFINE. † *adj.* [leofinus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature  
of a lion.

So was he ful of leofin courage. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

That which in their physiognomy is leofine;  
for, we read, some men had lionly looks.

*Sp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 236.*

2. Leoline verses are those of which the  
end rhimes to the middle, so named  
from Leo the inventor: as,

Gloria *facturum* temere conceditur horum. Dr. Johnson.

*Leo* was not the inventor of *Leontine* verses, but *Leontius*. Menagiana, tom. ii. p. 214.

If his delight in odd-continued fancies, he may please himself with antistrophes, rebuses, *leontine* verses, &c. to be found in *Sieur des Accords*. Sie T. Brown, Miscel. p. 127.

*Leontine* verses are properly the Iliac hexameters or pentameters rhymed.

Warton, Hist. P. E. p. 12.

**LEOPARD.** *n. s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.

Shew run not half so timorous from the wolf, Or horse or cat as from the leopards. As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Before the king tame leopards led the way, And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden*. A leopard is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner; so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle.

Greiv. Museum.

**LEOPARDS-BANE.** *n. s.* The name of an herb.

**LE'PER.** *n. s.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome leper; look on me.

Shakespeare.

The leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent. *Lev. xiii. 45.*

**LE'PEROUS.** *adj.* [Formed from *leprosus*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy: infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure bower thy leucis stole, With juice of cured babbled in a vial, And in the porches of mine ears did pour The leprous distillment. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**LE'PID.** *adj.* [*lepidus*, Latin.] Pleasant; merry; lively; quick. *Cockeram*.

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetoric do lie very near upon the confines of jocularity, and are not easily discerned from those satires of wit, wherein the *lepid* way doth consist. *Burton*, i. 14.

**LE'PORINE.** *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

**LEPRO'SITY.** *n. s.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous disease.

If the crudities, impurities, and leprosinities of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**LE'PROSY.** *n. s.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepre*, Fr.] Formerly our word was *leprosy*; as in *Huloet's* old dictionary. A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

Hebe, *boane*.

Sow all the Athenian boozers, and their crop Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

It is a plague of leprosy. *Lev. xiii. 5.*

Between the malice of my enemies and other men's mistakes, I put so great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the leprosy of dissolality. *King Charles*.

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the leprosy. *Wiccanus, Surgery*.

**LE'PROUS.** *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leprosy.

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow. *Exod. iv. 6.*

The silly amorous sucks his death.

By drawing in a leprous harlot's breath. *Donne*. **LE'PROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *leprosus*.] In an infectious degree.

Do but imagine

Now the disease has left you, how leprously

That office would have ciling'd it unto your forehead. *Taurean, Revenger's Tragedy*.

**LE'PROUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *leprosus*.] State of being leprous. *Sherrwood*.

**LERE.** *n. s.* [*lape*, Sax; *leere*, Dutch.]

1. A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete.

This sense is still retained in *Sotland*.

The kid, pitying his heaviness,

Asked the cause of his great distress;

And also who, and whence, that he were.

Tho' he, that had well yron'd his liver,

Thus meddled his talk with many a tear. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. Skill; scholarship. In this sense *lare*, or *lair*, is used in the north of England.

He was invulnerable made by magic leare. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 4.*

To **LERE.** *v. a.* [*lapan*, Saxon, to teach; *leren*, Germ. to teach and to learn; *laerd*, Icel. learned.]

1. To learn. So used in the north of England. "Lewed or lered;" ignorant or learned. *Piers Pl. Crede*.

As children loved their antiphones. *Chaucer, Priores Tale*.

He of Thyrsus his songs did *lere*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. To teach.

I then did *lar*

A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith. *Fortescue, Trum.*

**LERE.** *adj.* Empty. See **LEAR**.

**LE'ARY.** [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. Rustick word.

**LESS.** *adj.* A negative or privative termination. [*lar*, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.]

Joined to a substantive, it implies the

absence or privation of the thing ex-

pressed by that substantive; as, a wit-

less man, a man without wit; *childless*,

without children; *fatherless*, deprived of

a father; *pennyless*, wanting money.

Dr. Johnson.

The imperative *lef* of the Sax. verb *lejan*, to dismiss, has given to our language such adjectives as *hopeless*, *restless*, *deathless*, *motionless*, &c. i. e. *dismiss* hope, rest, death, motion, &c. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purk. i. 173.

**LESS.** *conj.* [*lar*, Sax. imper. of *lejan*, to dismiss.] *Unless*.

To tell you true, 'tis too good for you,

Less you had grace to follow it. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair*.

You should not ask, less you know how to give. *Brown and Pl. Laws of Candy*.

And the mute silence hid along.

Less 'Mullion will design a song.

In her sweetest, saddest plight,

Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton, El. Para.*

**LESS.** [*lar*, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to *greater* or *to so great*; not so much; not equal.

Mary, the Mother of James the less. *St. Mark, xv. 40.*

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a com-

parative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke*.

All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or less parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke*.

'Tis less to conquer, than to make wars cease, And, without fighting, save the world to peace. *L. Halley*.

**LESS.** *n. s.* Not so much; opposed to *more*, or *to as much*.

They gathered some more, some less. *Exod. xv. 17.*

Thy servant know nothing of this, less or more. *1 Sam.*

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw, Though less and less of Emily he saw. *Dryden*.

**LESS.** *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion presents a less merry, but not less dangerous, temptation to the mind in adversity. *Decry of Chr. Piety*.

The less space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and, on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and the less it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled. *Dryden*.

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the less prevailing multitude. *Collier on Priests*.

The less they themselves want from others, they will be less careful to supply the necessities of the indigent. *Smolridge*.

Happy, and happy still, she might have prov'd, Were she less beautiful, or less beloved. *Pope, Statius*.

To **LESS.** *v. a.* To make less. Obsolete.

What he will make less, he lessens.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.

**LESSE.** *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To **LESSE.** *v. a.* [from *less*.]

1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.

Up to you bill;

Your legs are young; I'll tread these flats. Consider

When you above perceive me like a crow, That it is place that *leasens*, and sets off. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

2. To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense.

Kings may give

To beggars, and not *leasen* their own greatness. *Drakem*.

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall lessen his punishment. *Calamy, Sermon*.

Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *leasens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the insatiable stock of number. *Locke*.

This third after time betrays him into such indecencies as are *leasening* his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters. *Addison, Spect.*

Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy subject to be *leasened* by the unreasonableness which arises from fancy. *Atterbury, Sermon*.

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

Who seeks

To lessen thee, against his purpose serves

To manifest the more thy might. *Atterbury, P. L.*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when all men consented to lessen it. *Atterbury, Sermon*.

To **LE'ARN.** *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation. *Attorney.*

**LESSER.** *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose, till it has all the authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from custom.

*Dr. Johnson.*  
*Little* has two comparatives, *less* and *lesser*. Use *lesser* as at liberty to employ either. The sound will direct us when to prefer the one to the other. As Addison's "Attend to what a *lesser* Muse indites," is clearly better than a *less* Muse. But, in general, it may be a good rule, to join *less* with a singular noun, and *lesser* with a plural; as, when we say, a *less* difficulty, and *lesser* difficulties. The reason is, that few singular nouns terminate in *s*, and most plural nouns do. *Worse*, the second comparative of *bad*, has not the same authority to plead as *lesser*, and is not, I think, of equal use. Our grammarians which we often attend to the influence which the ear has in modelling a language. *Bp. Hurd.*

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,  
Thus lowly to abate thy beauty bright,  
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light?

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
It is the *lesser* blot, modesty folds,  
Went to change their shapes than men their minds. *Shakespeare.*

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes torn by earthquakes into caverns that are under them. *Barnes.*  
Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

The larger herd, and there the *lesser* lamb.  
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for thy dams. *Pope.*

**LESSER.** *adv.* [formed by corruption from *less*.]

Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,  
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**LESSER.** *n. s. pl.* [*laissés*, French.] The dunge of beasts left on the ground.

**LESSON.** *n. s.* [*leçon*, Fr. *lectio*, Lat. *Dr. Johnson.*—Gothic, *laesins*; from *laigan*, to teach.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I do repeat that *lesson*.  
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.  
This day's example hath this *lesson* dear  
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,  
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bottom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against itself. *Eccles. ix. 1.*

3. Portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereas *lessons* are happily doubtless; yet *lessons* being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hobbes.*

4. Time prick'd for an instrument.  
These good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Darwin on Ireland.*

5. A rating lecture.  
He would give her a *lesson* for walking so loose, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To **LESSON.** *† v. a.* [*Goth. laigan*, to teach.] To teach; to instruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,  
To *lesson* me. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*  
Well hast thou *lesson'd* us, this shall we do. *Shakespeare.*

How irreconciliation with our brethren voids our address to God, we need be *lesson'd* no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. *Bp. Prideaux, Epist. p. 71.*

Children should be *lessoned* betimes, and *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estreng, Fab.*

**LESSOR.** *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

Lords of the world have but for life their lease,  
And that too, if the *lessor* please must cease. *Denham.*

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**LESS-† conj.** [from the adjective *least*.]  
*Dr. Johnson.*—*Less* (i. e. *least*) is nothing else but the participle past of the Sax. *letan*, to dismiss; and with the article *that*, (either expressed or understood,) means no more than *hoc dimissio*, or *quo dimissio*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Puri. i. 224.]

1. This particle may be sometimes resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed,  
Lest if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile. *Deut. xxx.*

At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,  
All terror hide. *Milton, P. L.*

My labour will sustain me, and *lest* cold  
Or heat should injure us, his timely care  
Hath unthought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

King Luitprand brought hither the carp, lest it might be abused by the barbarous nations. *Adisson on Italy.*

2. It sometimes means only *that*, with a kind of emphasis.

Pursues me still, *lest* all I cannot die,  
Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,  
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish  
With this corporeal clod. *Milton, P. L.*

**LESTERCOCK.** *n. s.* They have a device of two sticks fitted with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their boulder, so as the wind coming from the shore filleteth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulder into the sea, which after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

To **LET.** *† v. a.* [*letan*, Sax. *letan*, Goth. to permit.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, let the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him?

Shall he remember Leonora? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

We must not let go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Cider.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*

A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and lets go the mercury. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

Let me die with the Philistines. *Judith.*  
Here let me sit,  
And hold high converse with the mighty dead. *Thomson.*

3. Before the first person plural, let implies exhortation.

Rise; let us go. *St. Mark.*  
Let us seek out some desolate shade. *Shakspeare.*

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, let implies permission.

Let Euclid read, and Archimedes pause. *Milton, Sonnet.*

5. Or precept.

Let the soldiers seize him for one of the assassins. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes it implies concession.

O'er golden sands let rich Pectolus flow,  
Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po,  
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,  
And realms commanded which those trees alone Page.

7. Before a thing in the passive voice, let implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and let those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us; but let this be done by a small and pleasing difference. *Dryden, Defermoy.*

8. Let has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

But one submissive word which you let fall,  
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest, and lie still. *Ecclesi. vii.*

9. To leave; in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*; but formerly was also unaccompanied.

Yet neither spines nor cards, no cares nor frets,  
But to her mother Nature all her care she lets. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 17.*

They did me too much injury,  
That ever said I bearken'd for your deity.  
If it were so, I might have let alone  
The insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakspeare.*

The public outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, let alone till they are grown unmanageable. *L'Estreng, Fab.*

Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden, St. Friar.*



This is of no use, and had been better *let alone*: he is fain to resolve all in present possession.

*Leche.*

Nestor, do not let us *alone* till you have short-circuited our necks, and reduced them to their ancient standard.

*Addison.*

This notion might be *let alone* and despised, as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm.

*Rogers, Scen.*

10. To more than permit; to give.  
There's a letter for you, sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.  
Solomon had a vineyard at Beth Hanan; he let the vineyard unto keepers. *Canticles, viii. 11.*  
Nothing dreads so much the composition of a picture as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be let.

*Dryden, DuFresnoy.*

She let her second floor to a very genteel man.

*Tatler.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from letting their lands for above the term of twenty years.

*Sayf.*

12. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. In this sense it is commonly joined with a participle.

She let them down by a cord through the window.

*Johnson.*

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught.

*St. Luke, vi. 4.*

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink.

*Gen. xxi. 14.*

The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water.

*Prov. xvii. 14.*

At treacherous doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby letteth forth gain or tears.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

And if I knew which way to do't,

*Hudibras.*

Your honour safe, I'd let you out.

*Hudibras.*

The letting out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded.

*Rapley.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak, And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold.

*Dryden.*

Like nature letting down the springs of life.

*Dryden.*

From this point of the story, the poet is let down to his traditional poverty.

*Pope, Etc. on Homer.*

You must let it down, that is, make it softer by tempering it.

*Morgan, Mech. Exercises.*

13. To permit to take any state or course.  
Finding an ease in not understanding, he let loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure.

*Sidney.*

Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth let it go.

*Hooder.*

He was let loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun.

*Addison, Spect.*

14. To Let be. To leave off; to discontinue.  
Son, said he then, let be thy litter scorn, And leave the rudeness of that antique age.

*Spenner, F. Q.*

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep desire.

*Spenner, F. Q.*

15. To Let be. To let go; to let alone.  
Effusiveness he gun to rage, and insly frets, Crying, Let be that lady deconnaire, Thro' recurrent knight!

*Spenner, F. Q.*

Let be; let us see, whether Eliza will come to save him.

*St. Mark, xviii. 49.*

On the crowd he cast a furious look, And wither'd all their strength before he spoke; Back on your lives; let be, said he, my prey, And let my vengeance take the destin'd way.

*Dryden, Theod. and Haman.*

16. To Let blood, is elliptical for to let out blood. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein.

*Beul'd by me;*

Let's purge this choler without letting blood.

*Shakespeare.*

His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries

To-morrow are let blood at Pomfret castle.

*Shakespeare.*

- Hippocrates let great quantities of blood, and opened several veins at a time. *Arcthotus on Cynos.*  
17. To Let blood, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is let.

At treacherous doth meliorate fruit, so doth letting forth blood, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears.

*Bacon.*

18. To Let in. To admit.  
Let in your kieg, whose labour'd spirits Crave harbourage within your city walls.

*Shakespeare.*

Rosees preloved his army before the gates of the city, it hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and let him in.

*Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence And at another to let in the foe,

Effeminately vanquish'd?

*Milton, S. A.*

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to let in grief, if the cause be innocent.

*Sp. Taylor.*

They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame True to his sense, but truer to his fame,

Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,

Let in thine own to make it rise and flow.

*Denham.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to let in death, and receive his commands.

*Denham.*

19. If a noun follows, for let in, let into is required.

It is the key that lets thee into their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there.

*South, Scen.*

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth or miracles, with inscriptions, that let you into the name and history of the person represented.

*Addison.*

Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been let into the secrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed.

*Addison.*

These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to be let into.

*Addison.*

As we rode through the town, I was let into the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

20. To Let in, or into. To procure admission.

They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may let their thoughts into other men's minds the more easily.

*Locke.*

As soon as they have been down any quantity of the rocks, they let in their springs and reservoirs among their works.

*Addison on Italy.*

21. To Let off. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow dismissed from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string: now applied to guns.

Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then let it off in the air.

*Swift.*

22. To Let out. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET, *v. a.* [letcan, Sax. to hinder; letten, Dutch; probably from the Goth. *lafjan*, to delay.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

Their senses are not letted from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience.

*Sidney.*

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be let or hindered.

*Hobbes.*

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be, To let a weary wretch from her due rest,

*Spenner, F. Q.*

And trouble dying souls' tranquillity!

*Erast. v. 4.*

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way.

*1 Thess.*

I will work, and who will let it? *Isa. xliii. 11.*

And now no longer letted of his prey, He leaps up at it with eager'd desire,

*O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,*

And nods at every house his threatening fire.

*Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

2. To Let, when it signifies to permit, or leave, has let in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies to hinder, it has letted; as, "multa me impedierunt," many things have letted me.

*Introduc. to Grammar.*

To Let, *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a festival all to the king, he would not let to counsel the king.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LET, *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

The secret lets and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inextinguishable.

*Hobbes.*

Solyman without let presented his army before the city of Belgrade.

*Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

It had been done e'er this, had I been counsel: We had had no stop, no let.

*B. Jonson, Catoine.*

Just judge, two lets remove; that from from dread,

*I may before thy high tribunal plead.*

*Sandys, Persius, of Job.*

To these internal dispositions to sin add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all lets and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely.

*Sinith.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyte*, Saxon, *lille*, small; as, *rivulet*, a small stream; *hamlet*, a little village.

*LETCH, v. n. s.*

1. A vessel to put ashes in, to run water through, for the purpose of making washing lye. *Ray, N. and E. Country Words*, and Moore's Suffolk Words.

2. A long narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass. Brockett, North C. Words.

LETHAL, *adj.* [lethalis, Lat.] Deadly; mortal.

*Cockerm.*

Vengeance's wings bring on thy lethal day.

*Cypri's Whorliger, (1616).*

Could not your heavenly charms, your tuneful voice,

Have sooth'd the rage of rueful fate, and stay'd The lethal blow? — Ah! no, if heavenly charms, If softest melody could sooth the rage

*Of rueful fate, our Phoebe had not died.*

*W. Richardson.*

LETHALITY, *n. s.* [from *lethal*, Latin, *lethaliter*.] Mortality.

*Bailey.*

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *letality* of the febrile.

*Atkins, Papey, p. 104.*

**LETHARGICAL.\*** *adj.* [*lethargicus*, Lat.] Sleepy by disease; lethargic.

**LETHARGICALLY.\*** *adv.* [*from lethargical*.] In a morbid sleepiness.

Mr. Musy was not only unwieldy, but so *lethargically* stupid, that he fell asleep even in musical assemblies.

*Ld. Coke.*

**LETHARGICALNESS.\*** *n. s.* [*from lethargical*.] Morbid sleepiness.

That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this torpidity and *lethargicalness*.

*More on the Seven Churches, ch. 9.*

**LETHARGIC.** *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr.; *from lethargy*.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargic* sleep, and arise from no dead, so moribund a state.

*Hemans on Ponderamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity *from his lethargic* sleep.

*Denham, Sophy.*

A legatary demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a plegmatic case, such being the constitution of the *lethargic*.

*Arbutnot on Diet.*

**LETHARGICNESS.** *n. s.* [*from lethargic*.] Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleness, Cures both a fever, and *lethargicness*.

*Herbert.*

**LETHARGY.** *n. s.* [*λεθάργία*, *lethargie*, French.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* must have his quiet course; if not, he fouls at mirth, and by and by Breaks out to savage madness.

*Shakespeare.*

Though his eye is open as the morning's, Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy* Has seiz'd his powers towards public cares and dangers.

He sleeps like death.

*Denham, Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was so otherwise to be rescued from it, but by one that would cry mightily.

*Atterbury.*

A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet.

*Arbutnot on Diet.*

To **LETHARGY.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To lay asleep; to entrance.

Are *lethargied*. *Shakespeare, E. Lear.*

**LETHÉ.\*** *n. s.* [*Ληθε*, Greek, forgotten; *lêthê*, French.]

1. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. The conquering wine hath steeped our sense In soft and delicate *lethé*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Death. [*letham*, Lat.] In this sense, it was probably spoken as a word of only one syllable; in the former it consists of two. Obsolete.

Here wast thou lay'd, brave hart, Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand, Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethé*.

*Shakespeare, Ant. Cæs.*

**LETHÉAN.\*** *adj.* [*from lethé*.] Oblivious; causing oblivion.

I did not think *South* had such a *lethéan* quality in them, as to cause such an "amnesia" in him of his friends here upon the Thames.

*Howell, Lett. iii. 6.*

Ovid makes mention of a certain oblivious or *lethéan* love, to whom the ancient Romans dedicated a temple.

*Erasm. Loco-Mot. p. 315.*

They ferry over this *lethéan* sound Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment, And wish and struggle, as they pass, to reach The tempting stream, with one small drop to lose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe.

*Milton, P. L.*

**LETHÉAN.\*** *adj.* [*from lethé*.] Oblivious; *lethéan*.

*Episcurean cooks,*

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite; That sleep and feeding may procure his honour, Even till a *lethéan* dulness.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

**LETHIFEROUS.\*** *adj.* [*lethifer*, Latin.] Deadly; bringing death.

*Bailey.*

Those that are really *lethiferous*, are but cretinacies of sin.

*Dr. Robinson's Endiam, (1658), p. 151.*

Their very words conveyed with a *lethiferous* air, were feared as bullets.

*Mem. of Sir Edm. Dury Godfrey, p. 40.*

**LETTER.\*** *n. s.* [*from let*.]

1. One who lets or permits.

2. One who hinders. *Huloet*, and *Sherwood*.

3. One who gives vent to any thing; as, a blood-letter.

4. A LETTER go. A spendthrift; a squanderer.

*A provider slow*

For his own good, a careless letter-go Of money. *B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.*

**LETTER†** *n. s.* [*lettre*, French; *littera*, Latin.]

1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet.

A superscription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke, xliii. 38.*

Thou whoreson Zed! thou unnecessary letter! *Shakespeare.*

2. A written message; an epistle.

They use to write it on the top of *letters*.

*Shakespeare.*

I have a letter from her Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shaks.*

When a Spaniard would write a letter by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to write all things.

*Abbot.*

The same will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent letter carriers.

*L'Estrange, Fob.*

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible; the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those *letters* are therefore certainly the best that show the most of these two qualities.

3. *Letter*, *Mr. P. B.* has writ to me, and is one of the best *letter*-writers I know; very good sense, civility, and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint.

*Swift.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

Touching translations of Holy Scriptures, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original *letter*.

*Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the law-giver.

*By Taylor, Holy Living.*

Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expression.

*South, Berrn.*

What! since the pretor did my fetters loose, And left me free by my own dispose,

May I not live without control and awe, Escaping still the *letter* of the law? *Dryden, Pers.*

4. *Letters* without the singular; learning.

The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?

*St. John, vii. 15.*

5. *Letters* without the singular, used with the adjective *patent*: a written instrument, containing a royal grant. [*littera patentes*, Lat.]

The king's grants are contained in *letters-patent*, so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom.

*Blackstone.*

Call in his *letters-patent*, that he hath By his attorneys-general to use. *Shaks. Rich. II.*

6. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at best but a dead *letter*.

*Addison, Freeholder*

7. Type with which books are printed.

The iron letters that letter founders use to the casting of printing letters, are kept constantly in melting metal.

*Mason.*

To **LETTER.** *v. a.* [*from letter*.] To stamp with letters.

I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calligraphies; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings.

*Addison.*

**LETTERED.\*** *adj.* [*from letter*.] This is a very old word in our language; though Dr. Johnson has given no other example of it than that from Jeremy Collier. It is used by Chaucer; and is found in Huloet's dictionary with the definition of *learned*, "litteratus," Lat.]

1. Litterate; educated to learning; learned.

Your prelates ben not so wise, Ne halfe so *létred* as I am.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 7691.*

A martial man, not swayed by a literary education, is apt to have a tincture of sourness.

*Collier on Pride.*

2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.

When stung with idle anxieties, or teased with fruitless investigations, or yawning over insipid diversions, then we perceive the blessing of a *lettered* career.

*Young, Conject. on Orig. Composition.*

**LETTERFOUNDER.\*** *n. s.* [*letter* and *founder*.] One who casts types for printing. See the seventh sense of *LETTER*.

**LETTERLESS.\*** *adj.* [*letter* and *less*.] Ignorant; illiterate. Not in use.

A meet daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise, than a massiff can in his contest with a lion.

*Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, (1653), p. 125.*

**LETTERPRESS.\*** *n. s.* [*letter* and *press*.] Print; what is given in types from a written copy.

If his merits are to be determined by judges who estimate the value of a book from its bulk, or its frontispiece, every rival must acquire an easy superiority, who with persuasive eloquence promises four extraordinary pages of *letterpress*, or three beautiful prints curiously coloured from nature.

*Goldsmith, En. I.*

**LETTERS Patent.\*** See the fifth sense of *LETTER*.

**LETTCUE.** *n. s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.]

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The species are, common or garden lettuce; cabbage lettuce; *Silesia lettuce*; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin lettuce. *Miller.*

Fat colworts, and comforting purslane, Cold lettuce, and refreshing rosemarie.

*Spenser, Muirpot.*  
*Lettuce* is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The medicaments proper to dimolish milk, are lettuce, purslane, endive. *Wiceman, Surgery.*

LEVANT.† *adj.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as *Herod*  
Forth rush the *Levant*, and the *Poorest* winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton, P. L.*

The *Levant* winds, which blow directly out.

*Sir H. Sherre, Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 34.*

LEVANT.† *n. s.*

1. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

2. A wind so called; now termed a *levantier*.

They are called *levants* both from their course, as blowing from the east where the sun rises, and also from their freshening and rising higher as the sun rises: for they are generally at their height when the sun comes to the meridian, and duller as the sun declines.

*Sir H. Sherre, Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 34.*  
The *Levant* dull *spices*, after *you* are once out of the *Streight*. *Ibid. p. 35.*

LEVANTER.\* *n. s.* [*from levant*.]

1. A strong easterly wind, so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean.

2. A colloquial expression, applied to one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost.

LEVANTINE.\* *adj.* [*from levant*; Fr. *levantine*.] Belonging to the *Levant*, that part of the east so called.

We read of *Antioch*, — and the churches of the *Colossians* and *Laodicea* — their perishing by an earthquake, of *God's* forsaking the *Levantine* churches, of the sea's sudden breaving of its sandy girdle. *Spencer on Prod. p. 355.*

LEVATOR. *n. s.* [*Latin*.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wagman, Surgery.*

LEUCOPHILEGMACY. *n. s.* [*from leucophlegmatic*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, leucophlegmatic, and dropsies. *Arbuthnot on Disorders.*

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [*from leucophlegmatic*.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatic and dropsical.

Quincy.  
Asthmatic persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sangification are leucophlegmatic.

LEVY.\* *adj.* [*from lev*, Sax.] Agreeable; pleasing; dear. Written also *lef*, *lef*, and *lef*.

To LEVE.\* *v. a.* [*from lev*, Sax. to believe.] The old form of our present word *believe*.

She *leveth* all that ever he saith.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*  
Another man *leveth* that he may ete alle things. *Wicliffe, Rom. xiv. 2.*

LEV'VEE† *n. s.* [*French*.]

1. The time of rising.

2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

Would'st thou be first minister of state;  
To have thy levees crowded with resort;  
Of a depending, gazing, servile court?

*Dryden, Jun.*  
None of her sylvan subjects made their court,  
Leers and courtesies pass'd without resort.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther.*  
Such as are troubled with the disease of leech-hunting, and are forced to seek their bread every morning at the chamber-doors of great men.

*Addison, Spect. No. 547.*

LEV'EL. *adj.* [*læpel*, Sax.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The doors  
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth  
And level pavement. *Milton, P. L.*

The garden, seated on the level floor,  
She left behind. *Dryden, Boacoe.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing.

Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,  
And every thing lies level to our wish. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Now shares with level wing the deep.  
*Milton, P. L.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies level to human understanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duties we owe to him. *Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority. Be level in preferences, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley.*

To LEV'EL. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities; as he *levells* the walks.

2. To reduce to the same height with something else.

Less bright the moon,  
But opposite in level'st west was set. *Milton, P. L.*

He will thy foes with silent shame confound,  
And their proud structures level with the ground. *Saunders.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore discover the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and level the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Boyle.*

He levels mountains, and he raises plains;  
And not regarding difference of degree,  
Abas'd thy daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.

Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and level its superior with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Each at the head  
Level'd his deadly aim. *Milton, P. L.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tower;  
Bid 'em for shame level their cannon lower. *Dryden.*

Iron globes which on the victor host  
Level'd with such impetuous fury smote. *Milton, P. L.*

The construction I believe is not, globes *level'd* on the host, but globes *level'd* smote on the host.

6. To direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were levelled to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

7. To suit to proportion.

Rebeld the law  
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind;  
And thence, like limbeck, rack ideas draw,  
To fit the level'd use of human kind. *Dryden.*

To LEV'EL† *v. n.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark.

The glory of *God*, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereto we also level.

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

I pray thee overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them; and according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. To be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,  
Plac'd near at hand in open view,  
And rais'd it till it level'd right,  
Against the glow worm tail of fate. *Huddibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did level at thy crown. *Shakespeare.*

5. To efface distinction or superiority; as, infamy is always trying level.

6. To square with; to accord.

With such accommodation and bowrt,  
As leaveth with her breeding. *Shakespeare, Oth.*

LEV'EL. *n. s.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.

After drizzling of the level in Northamptonshire, innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Those bred in a mountainous country override those that dwell on low levels. *Saunders, Travels.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary level of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference. *Sidney.*

The prizes of military note inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far Above the level of subjection, as 'T' assume to then the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

4. A state of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the level; I am resolved to anticipate the time, and to be upon the level with them now; for he is not that neither seeks nor wants them. *Attireby to Pope.*

Providence, for the most parts, sets us upon a level, and observes proportion to its dispensations towards us.

I suppose, by the style of old friends, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own level; whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*

5. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

The level is from two to two feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work; if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Morris, Mech. Exerc.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanic level.

- Be the fair level of thy actions laid,  
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade,  
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*
7. The line of direction in which any  
missive weapon is aimed.

I stood i' the level  
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks  
To you that clocked it. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

As if that name,  
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,  
Did murder her. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,  
Beneath the level of all care,  
Over whose heads those arrows fly,  
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

8. The line in which the sight paces.

Fit'd at first sight with what may import,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;  
While from the bounded level of our mind  
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. *Pope.*

LEV'ELLER.† *n. s.* [from level.]

1. One who measures or lays by a level.

*Sherwood.*

2. One who destroys superiority; one who  
endeavours to bring all to the same state  
of equality.

The Presbyterian must not hold himself secure,  
While the independent sits at stern; nor the  
independent free from fear so long as the leveler,  
With the plusive promises of a pleasing party, suggests  
to the commons of England (as if it were the year  
of Jubilee) the enjoyment of a lawless and indis-  
putable liberty.

*K. Charles, cited in the Principally Politician, ch. 9.*  
You are an everlasting leveler; you would not  
encourage to extraordinary merit.

In diversion grown a leveler, like death?  
*Young, Criticism, Lett. 2.*

1. Evenness; equality of surface.

2. Equality with something else.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so  
you must remember to draw rivers, to express their  
levelness with the earth. *Poetschman.*

LEV'EN. *n. s.* [levain, Fr. Commonly,  
though less properly, written leaven; see  
LEAVEN.]

1. Ferment; that which being mixed in  
bread makes it rise and ferment.

2. Any thing capable of changing the nature  
of a greater mass.

The master ferments upon the old leaven,  
and becomes more acid. *Warner, Surgery.*

The pestilential leavins conveyed in goods.  
*Arbuthnot.*

LEV'ER. *n. s.* [levier, Fr.]

The second mechanical power, is a  
balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in  
the common balance, but near one  
end; for which reason it is used to ele-  
vate or raise a great weight; whence  
come the name lever. *Harris.*

Have you any levers to lift me up again, being  
down? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Some draw with cords, and some the monster  
drive

With rolls and levers. *Dryden.*

In a lever, the motion can be continued only for  
so short a space, as may be answerable to that little  
distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight;  
which is always by so much less, as the dis-  
proportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater,  
and the motion itself more easy.

*Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Some hoisting levers, some the wheels prepare.

LEV'ER.† *adj.* the comparative degree of  
love, lef, or lief. [leor, leopse, Saxon.]  
More agreeable; more pleasing.  
Now cheer, and take which you is lever.

*Gower, Conf. Am.*  
It were me lever than twenty pound worth lond.

LEV'ER.† *adv.* Rather. "To have lever,  
malo." Prompt, Parv. to prefer. As we  
now say, I had rather.

Yet had I lever spenden all the good  
Which that I have, and (elles were I wood),  
Than that ye should fallen in swiche mechele.

Die had she lever with enchanter's kaffe,  
Than to be false in love. *Spenser, F. Q. I. iv. 6.*

LEV'ERET. *n. s.* [levert, Fr.] A young  
hare.

Thy travels o'er that silver field does show,  
Like track of leverets in morning snow. *Waller.*

LEVET. *n. s.* [from lever, French] A  
blast on the trumpet; probably that by  
which the soldiers are called in the  
morning.

He that led the cavalcade,  
Wore a songleader's flagellot,  
On which he blew as strong a levet,  
As well-few'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

LEV'EROCK. *n. s.* [lasep, Saxon.] This  
word is retained in Scotland, and de-  
notes the lark. See LAVEROCK.

The smaller birds have their particular names;  
as the leverock. *Waller, Angler.*

LEV'IALE. *adj.* [from levy.] That may  
be levied.

The sums which any agreed to pay, and were  
not brought in, were to be levied by course of  
law. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LEV'YATHAN. *n. s.* [לִיְיָתָן, Heb.] A water  
animal mentioned in the book of Job.

By some imagined the crocodile; but in  
poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bootless, spend our vain command  
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,

As send our precepts to the levathian,  
To come ashore. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Canst thou draw out levathian with an hook? Job.  
Move to embroil the deep; levathian;  
And his unruly train, in dreadful sport  
Tempest the loom'd brins. *Thomson, Winter.*

To LEVIGATE.† *v. a.* [levigo, Latin.]

1. To polish; to smooth; to plane. Cock-  
eram. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

This is the primary sense of the word.

New objects with a gentle and grateful touch  
Warble upon the corporeal organs, or excite the  
spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion; but when  
we hath levigated the organs, and made the way  
so smooth and easy, that the spirits pass without  
any stop, those objects are no longer felt, or very  
faintly; so that the pleasure ceases.

The case of the vessel having been curiously le-  
vigated, ("ex lignis levigatis et quadratis.")  
*Bibulus, Bld. i. 335.*

2. To rub or grind to an insupportable  
powder.

3. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth  
and uniform.

The chyle is white, as consisting of milk, oil,  
and water, much levigated or smooth.

LEVIGATE.† *part. adj.* [from the verb.]  
Figuratively, made smooth; lightened.

His labours being levigated and made more toler-  
able. *Br. T. Elphinstone, Gov. fol. 11. b.*

LEVIGATION.† *n. s.* [from levigate.]

Levigation is the reducing of hard  
bodies, as coral, tully, and precious  
stones, into a subtile powder, by grind-  
ing upon marble with a muller; but un-  
less the instruments are extremely hard,  
they will so wear as to double the weight  
of the medicine.

Quincy.  
Into water thy earth turn first of all,  
Then of thy water make air by levigation,  
And air make fire; than master I will thee call  
Of all our secrets.

*Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. (1652) p. 138.*

LEV'IN.† *n. s.* [from hippan, Saxon; to  
glisten, to shine.] Lightning. Not now  
in use.

Wild thunder dint and fry levern.  
*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prolog.*

The lightness levin. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*  
As when the flashing grin haps so light  
Upon two stubborn oaks.

*Spenser, F. Q. v. fol. 40.*

LEVITATION.† *n. s.* [levitas, levitatio, Lat.]  
Act or quality of rendering light, or  
buoyant.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the  
lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision  
distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose  
of levitation; namely, a communication not found  
in other kinds of animals between the air-vessels  
of the lungs and the cavities of the body; so that  
by the introduction of air from one to the other,  
(at the will, as it should seem of the animal,) its  
body can be occasionally puffed out, and its ten-  
dency to descend in the air, or its specific gravity  
made less.

*Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 12. § 6.*

LEV'ITE. *n. s.* [levita, Latin, from Levi.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to  
the office of priesthood among the Jews.

In the Christian church, the office of deacons  
succeeded in the place of the Levites among the  
Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the  
priests.

*Ayliffe, Purgeon.*

2. A priest; used in contempt.

LEV'ITIC.† *adj.* [from levite.]

1. Belonging to the Levites; making part  
of the religion of the Jews.

By the Levitical law, both the man and the woman  
were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was  
adultery.

2. Priestly.

Austin — sent to Rome Laurence and Peter,  
two of his associates, to acquaint the pope of his  
good success in England, and to be revolved of  
certain theological, or rather Levitical questions.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 4.*

LEV'ITICALLY.† *adv.* [from Levitical.]

After the manner of the Levites.

These pure concerted men quarrelled at the name  
of the holy seventh day, called, as of old, Sunday,  
which they would have named Sabbath; and there-  
after would have it observed Levitically, so strict as  
not to gather sticks.

*Franklyn, Annals of K. James I. p. 81.*  
What right of jurisdiction soever can be from  
this place Levitically bequeathed, must descend upon  
the ministers of the Gospel equally.

*Milton, Hist. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.*

LEV'ITY. *n. s.* [levitas, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness; the quality  
by which any body has less weight than  
another.

He gave the form of levity to that which ascend-  
ed; to that which descended, the form of gravity.

This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity  
to the fluidity that encloses it, would ascend to the  
top.

*Hemley.*

## 2. Inconstancy; changeableness.

They every day broucht some new thing; which  
restless *levity* they did interpret to be their growing  
in spiritual perfection.

Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-  
knots strive,

Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,  
This erring mortals *levity* may call.

1. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.

I unobscure'd all my secrets to thee;  
Not out of levity, but over-power'd  
By thy request.

2. Idle pleasure; vanity.

He never employed his omnipotence out of  
levity or ostentation, but as the necessities of reason  
required.

3. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

Our graver business frowns at this *levity*.  
Hoyden abhorred the licence, and the *levities*,  
with which he saw too many corrupted.  
That spirit of religion and seriousness vanishes,  
and a spirit of levity and libertinism, infidelity and  
profaneness, started up in the room of it.

TO LE'VY. v. a. [*lever*, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together; applied  
to men.

He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland,  
and to that end *levied* a mighty army.

2. To raise; applied to war. This sense,  
though Milton's, seems improper.

They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,  
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars.

3. To raise; applied to money.

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war.  
Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his country  
such a sum of money.

LE'VY. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men.

They have already contributed all their super-  
fluous hands, and every new *levy* they make must  
be at the expense of their farms and commerce.

2. War raised.

Treason has done his worst: nor steel nor poison,  
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing  
Can touch him further.

LEW. \* adj. [*laune*, German; *lew*, Dutch;

*hloa*, to be warm; Icelandic; *hlpian*,  
hlepian, Saxon, the same, of which Mr.  
Tooke considers *lew* as the participle  
past, *hlp*, hlep.]

1. Not very warm; tepid; lukewarm.

*Lew-warm* is still an expression in several  
parts of England. See also *LUKEWARM*.  
Thou art *lew*, and neither could neither how.

2. Pale; wan; of a decayed hue.

*Cognate*, and *Sherwood*.  
LEWD.† adj. [*laepe*, *lepy*, *lepy*, Saxon;  
as, *laepe* man, a layman; probably  
from *leob*, the people. This is the pri-  
mitive sense of the word. It next in-  
cluded the idea of ignorance; which  
Dr. Jamieson attributes to the influence  
of the clergy on the general sentiments  
of society, the unlearned being in old  
time treated by them in a very contemptu-  
ous manner. Next, as if moral ex-  
cellence had been confined to their own  
order, the term was applied by them to  
signify a wicked person, or one of a  
licentious life; whence, Dr. Jamieson  
adds, the modern sense of our *lewd*. The

sense, however, to which Dr. Jamieson  
alludes by the word *modern*, is of great  
age in our language; for Chaucer uses it  
in the sense of *lawful*, as well as *ig-  
norant*.]

1. Lew; not clerical; gross; ignorant.  
Obsolete.

It was founden that they weren men unclerid,  
and *lewde* men.  
For *lewde* men this book I writ.

To these great clerks their little wisdom shew  
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this they.

2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.

If some be admitted in to the ministry, either  
void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the rest to  
be condemned?  
Before they did oppress the people, only by  
colour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use  
the same oppressions by warrant.

3. Lustful; libidinous.

Swiche old *lewde* wouds used be.  
He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation.

Then lewd Anchelmotus be held in dust  
Who stain'd his step-dame's bed with impious lust.

LE'WOLY.† adv. [from *lewd*.]

1. Foolishly; ignorantly; in a state of ig-  
norance.

All which my daies I have not *lewde*ly spent,  
Nor spilt the blossom of my tender youth  
In idleness.

Employing his labours *lewde*ly, he maketh a vain  
god of the same play.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very  
*lewde*ly given in his common conversation, extreme  
averse to death than allow himself to be once in an  
error.

2. Wickedly; naughtily.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewde*ly bent,  
Have practis'd dangerously against your state.

3. Libidinally; lustfully.

He lov'd fair lady Eltrede, *lewde*ly lov'd,  
Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,  
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd.

So *lewde*ly had his idle works appear,  
The wretched texts deserve no comments here.

LE'WDEAS.† n. s. [from *lewd*.]

1. Foolishness; grossness; want of shame.  
*Leuwde*ness blotteth good deeds with shame.

In stead of tears, the stars like weeping eyes  
Drop down their exhalations from the skies;  
And Titon's bride new rising from her bed,  
Beholds their *leuwde*ness with a blushing red.

2. Wickedness; propensity to wickedness.  
In stead of tears, the stars like weeping eyes  
Drop down their exhalations from the skies;  
And Titon's bride new rising from her bed,  
Beholds their *leuwde*ness with a blushing red.

If it were a matter of wrong or wicked *leuwde*ness,  
O ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with  
you.

3. Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer not *leuwde*ness, nor indecent speech,  
To apartment of the tender youth to reach.

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentic  
record of the *leuwde*ness committed under the reign  
of celibacy.

LE'WUSTERY. n. s. [from *lewd*.] A lecher;

one given to criminal pleasures.  
Against such *leuwsters*, and their lechery,  
Those that betray them do no treachery.

LEWIS D'OR. n. s. See *LOUIS D'OR*.

LEXICOGRAPHY. n. s. [*λέξιν* and *γραφία*,  
Gr. *lexicography*, French.] A writer of  
dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that  
busies himself in tracing the original,  
and detailing the signification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers*, acquainted  
with the Syriac language, have given these hints  
in their writings on Scripture.

LEXICOGRAPHY.† n. s. [*λέξιν* and *γραφία*,  
Greek.] The art or practice of writing  
dictionaries.

I shall only make some few reflections upon  
etymology and syntax, supposing orthography to  
belong to *lexicography*.

*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*,  
(1680.) p. 39.

LEXICON. n. s. [*λέξιν*.] A dictionary;  
a book teaching the signification of  
words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have  
all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet,  
if he had not studied the solid things in them, as  
well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing  
so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yoman  
competently wise in his mother dialect only.

LEV. n. s. See *LAV*, and *LEA*.

*Ley*, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon  
*leax*, a field or pasture, by the usual  
melting of the letter *z* or *g*.

LIABILITY. n. s. [from *liable*.]

The state of being liable. This is used in  
conversation oftener than the old word  
*liableness*. Of neither has Dr. Johnson  
taken notice. The present is certainly  
very modern.

LIABLE.† adj. [*liable*, from the old Fr.  
*lia*, whence *liar*, *liar*, *liar*; See *Lacome*:  
And that from the Latin, *li*, to bind;  
so that *liable* is quasi *ligabilis*.] Obnox-  
ious; not exempt; subject; with to.

But what is strength without a double share  
Of wisdom? vast, unweildy, burthenome,  
Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall

By weakest subtleties.  
The fragility, boast of Spencer and Milton, who  
neither of them wanted genius or learning; and  
yet both of them are *liable* to many censures.

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private  
hand, might be *liable* to some defects.

LIABLENESS. n. s. [from *liable*.] State  
of being liable to; obnoxiousness; sub-  
jection; propensity.

Abandoning the *liableness* of women to self-love and  
vanity, they are continually striking fire out of  
their flames upon this tinder.

*W. Meningsen, Den. Est. P. I.* (1646.) p. 162.  
That state or condition must be the better, and  
in consequence of right reason more eligible, in  
which there is no *liableness* to the wrath and anger  
of God.

There is an inlet for ambition, though not for  
lust; a *liableness* to the fallacies of the spirit,  
though not of the flesh.

How difficult a thing it is, especially in a matter  
of returning, to pare off the excess, and not to cut  
to the quick; to stay at the right point, and not  
over-do; because of the *liableness*, in such cases,  
of becoming extreme, to fall into another.

*Pulter, Moderation of the Ch. of Eng. p.* 432.  
La'AR. n. s. [from *liar*.] This word would  
analogically be *liar*; but this orthogra-  
phy has prevailed, and the convenience

of distinction from *liar*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!  
'Twas I that kill'd her.  
*Shakespeare, Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,  
Who speaks him thus at Rome.  
*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted.  
*Byss.*

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part.  
Wise is thy voice, and noble is thy heart.  
*Pope, Odes.*

**LIARD†** *n. s.* [old Fr. *liart*, gris pomel; Lacombe: Ital. *leardo*, gray or whitish horse-hair.] Gray: It was common, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, to call a gray horse from the colour, *liard*, as a bay one *bayard*. In Scotland *liard*, or *liart*, denotes gray-haired; as, he's a *liard* auld man; auld *liart* beard, i. e. old gray-beard.

This carter chaffeth his horse upon the croupe—  
That was well twight, min own *liard* boy.  
*Chaucer, Froth's Tale.*

**TO LIB.** \* *v. a.* [*libben*, Dutch.] To castrate. Still a northern word.  
The bellowing bullock *lib*, and goat.  
*Chapman, Heir, (1618.)*

**LIBATIO. n. s.** [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or libation to the earth.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The wine so poured.  
They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up libations, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men.  
*Stillinger, flect on Rom. Idoltry.*

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,  
Sprinkling the first libations on the ground.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

**LIBBARD. n. s.** [*libardi*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.  
Make the libbard stern,  
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn.  
*Snyder, F. Q.*

The libbard and the tiger, as the mole  
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw.  
*Milton, P. L.*

The torrid parts of Africa are by Pto resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dispersions of habitations, or towns of Africa.  
*Brewster.*

**LIBERARDS-BANE. n. s.** A poisonous plant. Night-shade, moonwort, libbard's-bane.  
*B. Jonson, Masques.*

**LIBEL†** *n. s.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.  
Every seditious sings libels openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's ruffians, "Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?" This is not a fiction for Christians, whose tongues must be ranged within the compass as of truth, so of charity and silent obedience.  
*Byss. Hall, Fictions of the World.*

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such libel here becomes panegyric there.  
*Dreyer of Chr. Picty.*

Good heav'n! that sons and knaves should be to vain,  
To wish their vile resemblance any remain!

And stand recorded, at their own request,  
To future days, a libel or a jest.  
*Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

**TO LIBEL. v. n.** [from the noun.] To spread defamation; written or printed: it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition against.

Sweet scrolls to fly about the streets of Rome:  
What's this but libelling against the senate?  
*Shakespeare.*

He, like a priviledg'd spy, whom nothing can  
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man.  
*Donne.*

**TO LIBEL. v. a.** To satirise; to lampoon.  
Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? If he be libell'd, or a poor way defamed, he has his scandalum magnum to punish the offender.  
*Dryden.*

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare?  
Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair.  
*Pope.*

**LIBELLER†** *n. s.* [from libel.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. "The satirist and libeller differ as much as the magistrate and the murderer. In the consideration of human life, the satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable." Tatler, No. 92.

Our common libellers are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality.  
*Dryden, Jus.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called libellers and lampooners.  
*Tatler.*

The common libellers, in their incentives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men.  
*Swift.*

**LIBELLING. n. s.** [from libel.] Act of defaming or abusing.  
This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning machinator pretends the exaltation of the freedom of that grace which be designs to dishonour and defeat. He raises a mighty cry of free grace, and invites the libellings of divine goodness by the specious name of *Finis* gratis.  
*Glaville, Sermon. x. p. 380.*

Libelling is not the crime of an illiterate people,  
*Burke, Speech on Libels.*

**LIBELLOUS. adj.** [from libel.] Defamatory.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet.  
*Watson.*

**LIBERAL†** *adj.* [*liberalis*, Lat.; *liberal*, Fr.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

Where gentle court and gracious delight  
She to them made, with mildness virginal  
Shewing herself both wise and liberal.  
*Snyder, F. Q. ii. li. 30.*

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all,  
To be both gracious and also liberal.  
*Snyder, F. Q. ii. li. 30.*

4. Licentious.

Had mine own brother spoke thus liberally,  
My fury should have taught him better manners.  
*Greene, Com. of Tw. Quoque.*

**TO LIBERATE. v. a.** [*libero*, Lat.] To free; to set free. Upon this word Mr. Mason has rashly observed, that "though this verb, and its derivative noun *liberation*, are now frequent in periodical publications of news, they are too modern to be found in any dictionary; nor had he met with either, to the best of his recollection, in any writer whom he would produce for an authority." The verb and substantive, however, are both of nearly two hundred

Needs must the power  
That made us, and for us this simple world,  
Be infinitely good, and of his good  
As liberal and free, as infinite.  
*Milton, P. L.*

The liberal are secure alone;  
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own.  
*Graville.*

4. It has of before the thing, and to before the person.

There is no art better than to be liberal of praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection.  
*Bacon, Ess.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons very liberal of all that which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift.*

5. Gross; licentious; free to excess.

Thou art too wild, too rude, and bold of voice;  
Parts, that become thee happily enough,  
And in such eyes as ours appear not faulty;  
But where thou art not known, why, there they show  
Something too liberal.  
*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Is he not a profane and very liberal counsellor?  
*Shakespeare, Othello.*

I might, if it pleas'd me, stand still, and hear  
My sister make a may game, might I not?  
And give allowance to your liberal jests  
Upon his person, whose least anger would  
Consume a legion of such wretched people.  
*Bacon, and Pl. Captain.*

**LIBERALITY. n. s.** [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows his power  
With words, his looks, and liberality? *Shall.*

Such moderation with thy beauty join,  
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;  
That liberality is but cast away,  
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay.  
*Dehaim.*

**TO LIBERALISE. v. a.** [from liberal.] To make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open.

He [Mr. Grenville] was bred to the law, which is, in my opinion, one of the first and noblest of human sciences; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt, except in persons very happily born, to open and to liberalise the mind exactly in the same proportion.

Burke, Speech on American Taxation, (1774.)

**LIBERALLY†** *adv.* [from liberal.]

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberality, and upbraideth not.  
*James, i. 5.*

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

3. Freely; copiously.

They invited their father to drink liberally.  
*Patrick on Gen. xii. 32.*

4. Licentiously.

Had mine own brother spoke thus liberally,  
My fury should have taught him better manners.  
*Greene, Com. of Tw. Quoque.*

**TO LIBERATE. v. a.** [*libero*, Lat.] To free; to set free. Upon this word Mr. Mason has rashly observed, that "though this verb, and its derivative noun *liberation*, are now frequent in periodical publications of news, they are too modern to be found in any dictionary; nor had he met with either, to the best of his recollection, in any writer whom he would produce for an authority." The verb and substantive, however, are both of nearly two hundred

years of age in our language; and may be seen in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.

By what means a man may *liberate* himself from those fears. *Jehon, in Taylor's Sermons.*  
**LIBERATION.** \* *n. s.* [*liberatio*, Lat.] The act of setting free; deliverance.

This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system.

*Pennel on Antiq. p. 155.*  
**LIBERATOR.** \* *n. s.* [*liberator*, Lat.] A deliverer.

The exploits of the judges and kings given to the people of God for liberators.

*Hecce, Sermon. (1658), p. 155.*  
**LIBERTINAGE.** \* *n. s.* [*libertinage*, Fr.]  
1. Sensuality; dissoluteness.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. Licentiousness of opinion.

Erasmus thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the christian faith. *Worship, Sermon, xlii. verse.*

**LIBERTINE.** \* *n. s.* [*libertin*, French.]  
1. One unconfin'd; one at liberty.

When he speaks

The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still;  
And the muste word lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and hoisted sentences.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.  
Man, the lawless *libertine*, may rove,  
Free and unquested. *Rome, Jane Shore.*  
Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex.

*Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of courage,  
Disgraced cheaters, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shakespeare.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the medicine. *Cadell, View of the Stage.*

4. [*In law; libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as *libertines* against their patrons. *Ayloff, Parergon.*

**LIBERTINE.** *adj.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chase rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be happy in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals?

*Swiff, Proj. for Advan. of Religion.*

**LIBERTINISM.** \* *n. s.* [*from libertine*.]  
1. Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

Modest breathless would hiss this *libertinism* off the stage. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. iv. 2.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of *libertine* *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

2. Privilege or state of a freedman.  
Dignified with the title of free-man, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it. *Hammond, Works, iv. 486.*

**LIBERTY.** \* *n. s.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty*,

if I tell you of it; for he swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakespeare.*

*Liberty* / thou goddess, heavenly bright!  
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,  
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.  
Justly thou abhor'st  
The son, who, on the quiet state of man,  
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue  
Rational *liberty*; yet know'st what  
Since thy original lapse, true *liberty*  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.  
*Liberty* is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either it is preferred to the other. *Lacke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Lacke.*

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.  
His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant *jura regalia*, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

5. Relaxation of restraint: as, he sees himself at *liberty* to chuse his condition.  
License they mean, when they cry *liberty*. *Milton, Sonnet.*

6. Leave; permission.  
I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Lacke.*

**LIBIDINIST.** \* *n. s.* [*from libidinous*.] One devoted to lewdness or lust.

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed, that all men were most foul *libidinists*, yes, that there was not a chaste person in all the world. *Junius, Sin Signified, (1638), p. 350.*

**LIBIDINOUS.** \* *n. s.* [*from libidinous*, Latin; *libidinosus*, Fr.] Lewd; lustful.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,  
That triumphs o'er me. *Burton, and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

For his *libidinous* courses he was slain by his sister's husband.

*Gregory, Pastorum. (1650), p. 253.*  
Thou didst cover,  
With a maid's habit, a *libidinous* lover.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to least after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the Gospel, they would have apostatised nevertheless. *Bentley.*

**LIBIDINOUSLY.** \* *adv.* [*from libidinous*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

Simon Magus, and his mystical priests, lived *libidinosely*; and used all manner of incentives and allurements to venery.

*Bp. Linsing, Moravians Compared, p. 104.*

**LIBIDINOUSNESS.** \* *n. s.* [*from libidinous*.] Lewdness; lustfulness.

They exercise all kinds of lewdness and *libidinousness*.

*Dr. James, Manufact. unto Divinity, (1625), p. 104.*  
**LIBRA.** \* *n. s.* [*Latin*.] The seventh sign in the zodiac; the balance.

From eastern point  
Of *Libra* to the hoary star. *Milton, P. L.*

**LIBRAL.** *adj.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

**LIBRARIAN.** \* *n. s.* [*librarius*, Latin.]

1. One who has the care of a library.  
This word is of modern usage; *library-keeper* being the usual term for the officer of this description, which is used by bishop Barlow, Prideaux, Boyle, Bentley, and others.

It was his inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo the third to do him the honour of making him his *librarian*.

*Spence, Life of Magliabechi.*

2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular scribes. There are indeed but two sides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarian*.

*Brownie, Notes on the Odyssey.*

**LIBRARIANSHIP.** \* *n. s.* The office of a librarian.

**LIBRARY.** \* *n. s.* [*librairie*, Fr.]

1. A large collection of books, publick or private.  
Then as they gain his library to view,  
And antique registers far to avise,  
There chased to the prince's hand to rise  
An antique book, bright Brion's monuments.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
I have given you the library of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read.

2. A book-room.  
Magliabechi had a local memory of the place where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in several other libraries afterwards.

*Spence.*

To **LIBRATE.** *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

**LIBRATION.** \* *n. s.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, Fr.]

1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the *libration* of the body. *Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

In loose *libration* stretch'd, to trust the void  
Trembling refuse. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. [*In astronomy*.]  
*Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times.

These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon

maketh only a kind of *liberation*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis.

**LABORATORY.** *adj.* [from *labor*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

**LICES.** the plural of *lice*.

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,  
And flaming carbuncles, and noxious sweat,  
And clammy dews that loathsome lice beget;  
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way.

**LICE'BRANK.** *n. s.* [*lice* and *banc*.] A plant.

**LICE'NCE.** *See* LICENSE.

**LICE'NSABLE.** *adj.* [from *To license*.]

1. That may be permitted by a legal grant.  
I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it because it is not *lice'nsable*.

*Downfall of Temporal Power*, (1641), p. 5.

2. Dimissible. Not in use.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

**LICE'NSE.** *n. s.* [*license*, Latin; *lice*, Fr.] And our own word is perhaps more frequently written *license* than *license*.

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wisest seeing that a popular license is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Mithridates their chief.

Taunt my faults  
With such full license, as with truth and malice  
Have power to utter.  
They bawl for freedom in their senseless mouths,  
And still revile when truth would not stem free;  
License they mean, when they cry liberty.

The privilege that ancient poets claim,  
Now turn'd to license by too just a name.

Through this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of license; though man, in that state, have an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself.

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a license from the senate.

Those few abstract names that the schools forged,  
and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the license of public approbation.

We procured a license of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery.

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have license to answer for himself.

**TO LICE'NSE.** *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.]

1. To permit by a legal grant.

There must be *licensing* dancers, that no gesture, motion, or deportment, be taught our youth, but what by their allowance shall be thought honest.

The lutes, the violins, the guitars, — must not be suffered to prattle as they do, but must be licensed what they may say.

Wit's titans bray'd the skies,  
And the press groan'd with *licens'd* Vespurgians.

2. To dismiss; to send away. Not in use.

He would play well, and willingly, as some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts.

**LICE'NSER.** *n. s.* [from *license*.] A grantor of permission; commonly a tool of power.

It will ask more than the work of twenty livers to examine all the lutes, the violins, and the guitars, in every house.

It seems probable that these eight verses were supposed by Thomas Norton, Saville's supposed assistant in the play, who was not only an active, and I believe a sensible puritan, but a friend of the publication of books under the commission of the bishop of London.

*Warren, Hist. E. P.* iii. 370.

**LICE'NTIATE.** *n. s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.]

1. A man who uses license. Not in use.

The *licentiatus* somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, perard themselves for doubting or rejecting a letter, for the same fall aptly.

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, use for the degree of a *licentiatus* or master in this faculty.

3. A term applied to those who receive, in our own country, licences from the college of physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine.

The college of physicians, in July 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and *licentiatus*, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor.

*Johnson, Life of Garth.*

**TO LICE'NTIATE.** *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse.

**LICE'NTIATION.** *n. s.* [from *licentiate*.]

The act of permitting. Not in use.

There is a *licentiation* or permission of error.

*J. Freeman, Sermon*, (1643), p. 55.

**LICE'NTIOUS.** *adj.* [*licencicus*, French; *licentiosus*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages' pride, like corn-fed steed,  
And his plenty, and his swells increase,  
And *to licentious* lust, and gain exerce.

The measure of her mean, and natural first need.

How would it touch thee to the quick,  
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious*?

And that this body, consecrate to thee,  
With ruffian lust should be conteminate?

2. Presumptuous; unconfin'd.

The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves,  
Often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,  
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course.

**LICE'NTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *licentious*.]

With too much liberty; without just restraint.

The *licentiatus*, somewhat *licentiously*, will pardon themselves.

**LICE'NTIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained.

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty.

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the press was insulted.

**LICH.** *adj.* [*lic*, Sax. *similis*.] Like; resembling; equal. Obsolete.

As one lie two coffins make  
Of one semblance, and of one make,  
So *lich*, that no life thilke throwe,  
That one may fro that other knowe.

*Greene, Con. Am. B. 5.*  
[He] rather joy'd to be than seem'd rich,  
For both to be and seeme to him was labour'd rich.

**LICH.** *n. s.* [*lice*, Sax.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians. *Salvo, magna, parens*! *Lichwaks* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

**LICH'EN.** *n. s.* [*lichen*, Fr.] Liverwort.

I observed nothing but several curious *lichen*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) performing the borders of the lake.

**LICH'OW.** *n. s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

**LIC'IT.** *adj.* [*licitus*, Lat.] Lawful.

A just and *licit* thing.

**LIC'ITLY.** *adv.* [from *licit*.] Lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.

**LIC'ITNESS.** *n. s.* [from *licit*.] Lawfulness.

**TO LICK.** *v. a.* [*liccian*, Saxon, *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Esculapius went about with a dog and abogot, both which he used much in his cure; the first for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs.

A bear's a savage beast;  
Welp'd without form, until the dam  
Has lick'd it into shape and frame.

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,  
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews.

I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste.

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out  
The multitudinous tongue; but let them not lick  
The sweet which is their poison.

3. To lick up. To devour.

Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us, as the ox *licks* up the grain.

When luxury has lick'd up all thy self,  
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself;  
Think how posterity will treat thy name.

**LICK.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wash; what is smenored over. Not in use.

My face, which you behold so flaming red, is done over with *licks* of ladies.

**TO LICK.** *v. a.* [*laegga*, Sw. Goth. to strike.] To beat. Common, as a colloquial expression, in many parts of England.

**LICK.** *n. s.* [from the preceding verb, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed.] A blow; rough usage; a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed bowl, and gave me a *lick* across the face.

**LICKER.** *n. s.* [from *lick*; Fr. *licheur*.] One who licks or laps up.

**LICK'ERISH.** *adj.* [*licceps*, a glutton, *LICKERIOUS*.] Saxon. This seems to be the proper way of spelling the word, which has no affinity with *liquor*.

Johnson. — An old form of writing it is



also *licorice*, and *licorish*; as, in Huloet's old dictionary, and by Cornwallis in his Notes on Seneca, 1601. See also LICKERISHNESS. The etymology also may rather be referred to the Su. Goth. *licker*, or *lecker*, delicatus, mollis.]

1. Nice in the choice of food.

The *licentious* palate of the glutton ranges through seas and lands for unseasonal delicacies.

*Rp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfaction to a *licentious* palate. *L'Extrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager not with hunger but gust.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *licentious*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know, That it was love that shin'd in shining maid; But *licentious*, poison'd, fair to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most remote parts by Expenses, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the Jesuits, *licentious* chapmen of all such ware. *Watson.*

In vain be proffer'd all his goods to save His body, destin'd to that living grave The *licentious* hand rejects the gift with scorn, And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

To some provinces there was no *licentious* after men's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. This sense I doubt.

Some burst with the plenty and abundance they have, and would sell paradise out of hand for a *licentious* morsel. *Harnor, Tr. of Beza, (1587.)* p. 36.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With *licentious* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton, Comus.*

LICKERISHNESS.† } n. s. [from *lickerish*, LICKERISHNESS.† } and *lickerous*.] Nice-LICKERISHNESS. } ness of palate; daintiness of taste.

*Barret, and Sherwood.*

As earnest to devour delicate things, as a porcupine of *Licorice*; so to refuse things usual and profitable, is madness. *Woolton, Christian Manual, (1576.)* sign. H. li. b.

LICKERISHLY.\* } adv. [from *lickerish*.] LICKERISHLY.\* } Daintily; deliciously.

*Gloss. Urry's Chaucer.*

LICORICE. n. s. [γλωκκίς; *licorice*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.

*Liquorice* root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain and Germany. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain, and Holland; from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

LICTOR. n. s. [Latin.] A beadle that attends the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

*Stacy letters*  
Will catch at us like strumpets.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Proconsuls to their provinces Hasting, or on return, in robes of state, Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton, P. R.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ache; Though in his country-down no *licious* words.

*Nor rods, nor axe, nor tribune. Dryden, Jun. LID. n. s. [hlit, Saxon; lid, German.]*

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; any stoppel that covers the mouth, but not enters it.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck no close to the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Milford.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled lids, Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Devis.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear, As any muse's tongue could speak; When from its lid a poorly tear Ran trickling down her bewitching cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix, And drive departed souls to Styx: That rod was just a type of Sill's, Which o'er a British senate's lids Could scatter opium full as well, And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. n. s. [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakspeare.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yalow; as *lye*, wort, &c. *Prochem on Draining.*

LIE. n. s. [lye, Saxon.] 1. A criminal falsehood.

— Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword I'll prove thee false. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

A *lye* is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lye*. *Smith.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can have an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea; but if I say it is a *lye*, the word *lye* carries also a secondary idea, for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts, Logic.*

2. A charge of falsehood: to give the lie, is a formulary phrase.

The lie shall *lye* us heavy on my sword, That it shall render vengeance and revenge; Till thou the lie giver, and that lie, rest In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with those tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply; The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

To *lye*. v. n. [leogan, Sax. *liegen*, Dutch; *lyge*, Su. Goth. "consent, reliquis distinct. Celto-Scythicis." Serenius. Ben Jonson, in his English Grammar, observes, under the letter *y*, that "we usually difference to *lye*, or feign, from

to *lie* along, by the use of the *y*;" a distinction, which has very commonly been made, and which, though not here adopted by Dr. Johnson, seems, as Mr. Nares has remarked, an useful one.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, or say he lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

If a soul *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore. *Leviticus.*

Should I *lye* against my right? *Job, xxiv. 6.*

2. To exhibit false representation. Inform us, will the carpenter treat? Or do the prints and paper lie? *Swift.*

To LIE. v. n. pret. I *lay*; I have lain or *lied*. [leagan, Saxon; *lygen*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

To rest; to press upon.

Death lies on her like an untimely shower Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakspeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epiaphr. on Farnburgh.*

3. To be repositied in the grave.

All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his own house, *Isa. xlv. 16.*

I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen. xlvii. 30.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would say so; their fathers lying so sick as you are at this time is. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *St. Mark.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller, That by the moon's mistaken light did rise, Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly; Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or repositied.

I have seen where coppers is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lied* at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou dost not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*

9. To be placed or situated with respect to something else.

Deverts, where there *lye* no way. *Wisdom.*

To those happy climes that lie, Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton, Comus.*

There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryden.*

Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Culver of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in obscurity, and has the undetermined confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon affectively.

Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves. *Psalms.*

He that commits a sin shall find The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind, Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause. *Creech.*

- Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on *Lancers*. *Addition*.
11. To be troublesome or tedious.  
Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what they upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple*.  
I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addition*. *Shakespeare, Towards my Wife*.
12. To be judicially imputed.  
If he should intend his voyage towards my guidance, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakespeare*.
13. To be in any particular state.  
If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shakespeare*.  
The highways *lie* waste, the wayfarer man caseth. *Isaiah*.  
The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and *lie* still. *Ezekiah*.  
Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind*.
14. To be in a state of concealment.  
Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke*.
15. To be in prison.  
Your imprisonment shall not be long; I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
16. To be in a bad state.  
Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself in such a lonesome, starving course of life? *L'Estrange, Feb.*  
The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange, Feb.*  
Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellying with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange, Feb.*
17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.  
To see a hated person *superior*, and to *lie* under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier*.  
It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson, Sermon*.  
As a man should always be upon his guard against the vice which he is most exposed to, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addison, Freeholder*.  
The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy every minister *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift*.
18. To consist.  
The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it will grow to a most prosperous perfection. — It *lies* much in your holding up. *Shakespeare*.  
He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntmen. *Locke*.
19. To be in the power; to belong to.  
Do'st thou cadaverous, as much as in *thine* lies, to preserve the lives of all men? *Dryden, Rules for Devotion*.  
He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry*.  
Mars is the warrior's god, he in it *lies* on whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden*.
20. To be valid in a court of judicature; as, an action *lies* against one.

21. To cost; as, it *lies* me in more money.
22. To *LIE* at. To importune; to tease.
23. To *LIE* by. To rest; to remain still.  
Every thing that heard him play,  
Even the billows of the sea,  
Hug his head, and then *lay* by;  
To sweet music is such art,  
Killing care and grief of heart,  
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
24. To *LIE* down. To rest; to go into a state of repose.  
The leopard shall *lie* down with the kid. *Job. xi. 6.*  
The needy shall *lie* down in safety. *Ist. xiv. 30.*
25. To *LIE* down. To sink into the grave.  
His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie* down with him in the dust. *Job. xxi. 11.*
26. To *LIE* in. To be in childbed.  
As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *lie* in and sleep, or to loose themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you must go visit the lady that *lies* in. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
She had *lain* in, and her right breast had been spotted. *Watts, Surgery*.  
When Flaminio design'd to *lie* privately in;  
She chose with such prudence her pains to conceal,  
That her nurse, say her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior*.  
Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying* in. *Arbushnot on Diet*.
27. To *LIE* under. To be subject to; to be oppressed by.  
A generous person will *lie* under a great disadvantage. *Saunders, Sermon*.  
This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to those who suffered so noble a genius to *lie* under necessity. *Pope*.  
Europe *lies* then under a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury*.
28. To *LIE* upon. To become the matter of obligation or duty.  
Those are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls *lies* upon them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon, Adv. to Filippi*.  
It should *lie* upon him to make out his matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or misarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies. *Hentley, Sermon*.
29. To *LIE* with. To converse in bed.  
Pardon me, Balamio,  
For by this ring the *lay* with me. *Shakespeare*.
30. It may be observed of this word in general, that it commonly implies something of sluggishness, inaction, or staidness, applied to persons; and some gravity or permanency of condition, applied to things.
- LIEF**, *adj.* [loef, Saxon; written by our old authors, *leef*, and *lefe*. See **LIEF**, and **LEVER**. *Lief*, however, follows the form of the Goth. *liufs*, and the Germ. *liep*; which signify beloved.] Dear; beloved. Obsolete.  
My *lieft* lord she thus beguiled him,  
For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
You, with the rest,  
Cautious have laid diags on my head;  
And with your best endeavour have stir'd up  
My *lieft* lady to be mine enemy. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

- LIEF**, *adv.* Willingly; now used only in familiar speech.  
If I could speak as wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had as *lof* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shakespeare, Mess. for Mess.*
- LIEFE**, *SANT*. See **LIEUTENANT**.
- LIEGE**, *adj.* [*liege*, French; *liege*, Italian; *ligius*, low Lat.].
1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence *liegeman* for subject.
2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of *liege* men, being by mistake called *liege* lord.]  
Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry for their king and *liege* lord? *Spenser on Ireland*.  
My lady *liege*, said he.  
What all your ear desires is sovereignty. *Dryden*.  
So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devoutness unto God our *liege* lord, and so to act in all things according to his will. *Crowe, Canon, Sacra.*
- LIEGE**, *n. s.* Sovereign; superior lord; scarcely in use.  
O pardon me, my *liege*! but for my tears  
I had forestall'd this dear and deep reluctance. *Shakespeare*.  
The other part reserv'd I by consent,  
For that my sovereignty *liege* was in my debt. *Shakespeare*.  
The natives, dubious whom  
They must obey, in consternation wait  
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Philips*.
- LIEGEMAN**, *n. s.* [from *liege* and *man*.]  
A subject: not in use.  
This *liegeman* can to war more bold,  
And when he felt the folly of his lord,  
In his own kind, he gave himself unfold. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
Sith then the ancestors of those that now live,  
Yielded themselves their subjects and *liegemen*,  
Shall it not try their children to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland*.  
Stand, ho! who is there?  
— Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Duke. *Shakespeare*.
- LIE'GER**, *n. s.* [more proper *legier*, or *ledger*.] A resident ambassador.  
His passions and his fears  
*Lie legiers* for you in his breast, and there  
Negotiate your affairs. *Dehnam, Sapph.*
- LIE'S**, the participle of *lie*.  
One of the people might lightly have *lien* with his wife. *Gen. xxvi. 10.*
- LIENT**, *rick*, *adj.* [from *lientry*.] Pertaining to a lientry.  
There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienteric* and other like cases. *Gerus, Muenster*.
- LIENTERY**, *n. s.* [from *lien*, *lave*, smooth, and *trip*, intestine, gut; *lienteric*, French.] A particular looseness, or diarrhoea, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *Quincy*.
- LIE'N**, *n. s.* [from *lie*.] One that rests or *lies* down; or remains concealed.  
There were *liens* in ambush against him behind the city. *Jer. viii. 14.*

**LIEU.** *n. s.* [French.] Place; room: it is only used with *in lieu*, instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, in lieu of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best bestoweth him.

*Hooker.*

In lieu of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade.

*Addison, Freetholder.*

**LIEVE.** *adv.* [See LIEF.] Willingly.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as here the town crier had spoke my lines.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as live hanging as work.

*L'Estrange.*

**LIEUTENANT.** *n. s.* [Lieutenant, French; from lieutenant.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your lieutenantcy, it had been wiser you had not kissed your three fingers so oft.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undisciplined masters, is hardly so long as the list of the lieutenantcy of our metropolises.

*Fulton on the Clericals.*

**LIEUTENANT.** *n. s.* [Lieutenant, Fr.]

Often pronounced, and formerly written, *lieutenant*, "Mr. Secretary used *lieutenant* Spencer exceeding honourably." Sidney State-Pap. vol. i. p. 207, under the year 1600. Again, *ibid.* p. 257, the same spelling. And so in other old books.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Exhibiting himself into the hands of Christ vicar or lieutenant.

*Martin, Mar. of Priests, (1554.)* N. iv. b.

Whether away so fast?

—No farther than the tower,

We'll enter all together,

And in good time here the lieutenant comes.

*Shakespeare.*

I must put you in mind of the lords lieutenants, and deputy lieutenants, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home.

*Bacon.*

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who is the viceregent or lieutenant of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. By *Bromfield* against *Hobbes*. Sent by our new lieutenant, who in Rome, And since from me, has heard of your reason: I come to offer peace.

*Philips, Brutus.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination; as, a general has his lieutenant generals, a colonel his lieutenant colonel, and a captain simply his lieutenant.

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least lieutenants there.

*Spencer on Ireland.*

According to military custom the place was good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship.

*Watson.*

The earl of Essex was made lieutenant general of the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the sword men.

*Clarendon.*

His lieutenant, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lyander, Alcibiades was again banished.

*Snuff.*

Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,

And captains and lieutenants slight for me? *Gay.*

**LIEUTENANTSHIP.** *n. s.* [from lieutenant.]

The rank or office of lieutenant.

Though we should grant him the lieutenantship be precluded to have.

*Hornar, Tr. of Bens, (1587.)* p. 405.

**LIFE.** *n. s.* plural *lives*. [lif, lyf, Saxon; hpan, to live; lyf, Su. Goth.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation, opposed to an inanimate state.

On thy life no more.  
—My life I never held but as a pawn

To wage against thy fate. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

She shows a body rather than a life.  
A statue than a breather. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Let the waters living forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life. *Gen. i. 20.*

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued life, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organised body.

2. Present state; as distinct from other parts of human existence.

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!  
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!

Dreams of a shadow! a reflection made  
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,

To wage against thy fate, than thou!  
Thou wank built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise

Up betwixt two eternities:  
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,

But, broken and cleftwinded, the ocean meets  
When I consider life 'tis all a cheat,

Yet fold'd by hope men favour the deceit,  
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;

To-morrow's false than the former day;  
Live more; and when it says we shall be lost

With some new joy, t'ant what we possess.  
Strange cozenage! none would live past years

again,  
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;

Then swartest gas through his veins to inspire  
What the first sprightly running could not give:

I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemic gold,  
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind  
Through life's perverse meanders errs,

He can imagin'd pleasures find,  
To combat against real cares.

So peaceful shall thou end thy blissful days,  
And seal thyself from life by slow decays.

3. Enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to death.

Then swartest gas through his veins to inspire  
His greedy flames, and kindle life devouring fire.

Their complot is to have my life:  
And, if my death might make his island happy,

I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakespeare.*

Nor love thy life nor hate; but what thou liv'st  
Live well, how long or short permit to heaven.

He entreated me not to take his life, but exact  
A sum of money. *Brownie on the Odyssey.*

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.

His gushing entrails smok'd upon the ground,  
And the warm life came issuing through the wound.

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might  
Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the right.

Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,  
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;

After a life of glorious toils endur'd,  
Chok'd their long lives with a sigh.

I'll teach my family to lead good lives.

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the life the frugal Sabines led;  
So Remus and his brother god were bred.

7. Continuance of our present state; as, half the life was spent in study.

Some have not any clear ideas all their lives.

Unto'd and fierce the tiger still remains,  
And tires his life with biting on his chain.

The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens.

8. The living form: opposed to copies.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the life.

Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the life agreeth with the face.

He would be a master, must draw by the life as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together.

9. Exact resemblance: with to before it.

I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn to the life than this.

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery,  
Where e'er thy figure to the life express'd

The godhead's power.

He saw in order pointed on the wall  
The wars that famous day the world had blown,  
All to the life, and e'er'y leader known.

10. General state of man.

Studious they appear  
Of arts that polish life; inventors rare!

Unmindful of the life that's past,  
Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery,  
Where e'er thy figure to the life express'd

The godhead's power.

He saw in order pointed on the wall  
The wars that famous day the world had blown,  
All to the life, and e'er'y leader known.

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my study, but also by experience of life abroad in the world.

Not to know at large of things remote  
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom.

12. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die  
On my own sword? whilst I see Æars the gaubes  
Do better upon them.

13. Narrative of a life past.

Plutarch, that writes his life,  
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife.

14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

The Helots beat thitherward with a new life of resolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had sprung.

They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the best.

Not with half the life and life,  
With which he kin'd Amphyrion's wife.

15. Animal, animated existence; animal being.

Full nature swarms with life.

16. System of animal nature.

Lives through all life.

17. Life is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

**LIFELOOD. n. s.** [*life and blood.*] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.

This sickness doth infect  
The very lifeblood of our enterprise.

Shakespeare, *Ham. IV.*  
How could'st thou drain the lifeblood of the child?  
Shakespeare.

His forehead struck the ground,  
Lifeblood and life rush'd mingled through the wound.

They loved with that calm and noble value  
which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that  
of lifeblood.

Money, the lifeblood of the nation,  
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,  
Unless a proper circulation,  
Its motion and its heat maintains.

**LIFELOOD.\* adj.** Necessary as the blood to life; vital; essential.

To set at naught and trample under foot all  
the most sacred and lifeblood laws, statutes, and  
acts of parliament.

**LIFEVERLA\*TING.** An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**LIFEGIVING. adj.** [*life and giving.*] Having  
the power to give life.

His own heat,  
Kindled at first from heaven's life-giving fire.

He set deviling death  
To them who lov'd it; nor on the virtues thought  
Of that life-giving plant.

**LIFEGUARD. n. s.** [*life and guard.*] The guard of a king's person.

Such a noble and useful courage, as will render  
you a life-guard to your prince, a wall and bulwark  
to your country, and make your famous artillery  
ground a sanctuary to your city.

**LIFELESS.† adj.** [*lifeless, Saxon.*]

1. Dead; deprived of life.  
I who make the triumph of to-day,  
May of to-morrow's pomp once part appear,  
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier.

2. Unanimated; void of life.  
Was I to have never parted from thy side?  
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib!

Thus began  
Outrage from lifeless things.

The power which produces their motions, springs  
from something without themselves: if this power  
were suspended, they would become a lifeless,  
an unactive heap of matter.

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,  
But senseless, lifeless, & idol void and vain.

3. Wanting power, force, or spirit.  
Hopeless and helpless death.

But to procrastinate his lifeless end.  
Unknowing to command, proud to obey  
A lifeless king, a royal shade I lay.

4. Wanting or deprived of physical energy.  
The other victor-fame a moment shod,  
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd world.

**LIFELESSLY. adv.** [*from lifeless.*] Without  
vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

**LIFE LIKE. adj.** [*life and like.*] Like a  
living person.

Minerva, lifeless, on embodied air  
Impress'd the form of Iphigenia's hair.

**LIFE STRING. n. s.** [*life and string.*] Nerve;  
strings imagined to convey life.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,  
The undecaying lifelines of those hearts  
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise  
The motion spirit and nature both impart.

**LIFETIME. n. s.** [*life and time.*] Continu-  
ance or duration of life.

Jordan talked prose all his life-time, without  
knowing what it was.

**LIFEWARY. adj.** [*life and weary.*] Wretch-  
ed; tired of living.

Let me have  
A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear  
As will dispense itself through all the veins,  
That the life-taker may fall dead.

**TO LIFT.† v. a.** I lifted, or lift; I have  
lifted, or lift. [*lyfta, Swedish; lofter, Danish; levo, Latin, to lift or hold up;*  
hence a lever, that which lifts up; but  
perhaps our word may be referred to the  
Sax. *lyft, the air.* See also *LOFT*,  
and *ALLOFT.*]

1. To raise from the ground; to heave;  
to elevate; to hold on high.

Is it not as this month should tear this hand  
For lifting food to it?

Your guests are coming;  
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day  
Of celebration of that nuptial.

Prop'd by the spring, it lifts aloft the head,  
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,  
In summer living, and in winter dead.

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.  
So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath  
Did groan, as feeble so great load to bear.

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term  
*shop-lifter.* [*aliftus, Gothick, a thief.* See also  
also the acuter verb, and the substantive  
*LIFTER.*]

So weary bees in little cells repose,  
But if night robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,  
An humming through their wazen city grows.

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.  
His heart was lift up in the ways of the Lord.

5. To raise in fortune.  
The eye of the Lord lifted up his head from  
misery.

6. To raise in estimation.  
Neither can it be thought, because some lessons  
are chosen out of the Apocalypse, that we do offer  
disgrace to the word of God, or lift up the writings  
of men above it.

7. To exalt in dignity.  
See to what a godlike height  
The Roman virtues lift up mortal man!

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.  
Lifted up with pride,  
Our successes have been great, and our hearts  
have been too much lifted up by them, so that we  
have reason to humble ourselves.

9. Up is sometimes emphatically added  
to lift.  
He lift up his spear against eight hundred,  
who were slew at one time.

Arise, lift up the lad, and hold him in thine  
hand.

**TO LIFT.† v. n.**  
1. To strive to raise by strength.  
Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,  
And lift at their tails ere a winter be past.

2. To practise theft.  
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond  
its strength, like the body strained by lifting at a  
weight too heavy, has often its force broken.

One other peculiar virtue you possess, in lifting,  
or legier-du-main? B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels.*

**LIFT. n. s.** [*from the verb.*]

1. The manner of lifting.  
Is the lift of the feet, when a man goeth up the  
hill, the weight of the body heareth most upon the  
knees.

2. The act of lifting.  
The goat gives the fox a lift, and out he springs.

3. Effort; struggle. Dead lift is an effort  
to raise what with the whole force cannot  
be moved; and figuratively any state  
of impotence and inability.

Myself and Trulla made a shift  
To help him out at a dead lift.

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains  
In making a ballad, but was at a stand:  
And you freely must own, you were at a dead lift.

4. Lift, in Scotland, denotes a load or sur-  
charge of any thing; as also, if one be  
disguised much with liquor, they say,  
He has got a great lift.

5. [*In Scottish.*] The sky; for in a starry  
night they say, How clear the lift is!

6. Lifts of a sail are ropes to raise or lower  
them at pleasure.

**LIFTER.† n. s.** [*from lift.*]

1. One that lifts.  
Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the lifter up  
of mine head.

2. One that lifts with a lever.  
3. A thief. See the third sense of the  
verb active LIFT.

Broker or pandor, cheater or lifter.  
*Hollett's Leguerr, (1633).*

**LIFTING.\* n. s.** [*from lift.*] The act of  
lifting; assistance.

I cannot forbear doing that author the justice  
of my public acknowledgements for the great helps,  
and liftings, I had out of his incomparable piece,  
while I was penning this treatise.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § 5.

**TO LIG.† v. n.** [*Goth. ligan, Sax. liggan, liggan, Germ. liggen, Dan. ligge, Dutch, liggen.*] To lie. Still used in our north-  
ern counties.

What bounds liggen on the floor adown.  
*Chaucer, An. Tale.*

Thou kinst the great care  
I have of thy health and thy welfare,  
Which many wild beasts liggen in wait  
For to entrap in thy tender state.

Swearing, *Shep. Cal.*  
Vowing that never he in bed again  
His limbs would rest, no lig in one embomb,  
Till that his lady's sight be mote attaine.

**LIGAMENT. n. s.** [*ligamentum, from ligo, Latin; ligament, French.*]

1. Ligament is a white and solid body,  
softer than a cartilage, but harder than a  
membrane; they have no conspicuous  
cavities, neither have they any sense,  
lest they should suffer upon the motion  
of the joint: their chief use is to fasten  
the bones, which are articulated together  
for motion, lest they should be disloca-  
ted with exercise.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,  
And their disjointed bones to powder ground.

The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process is fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes.

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Though our *ligaments* sometimes grow weak, We must not force them till themselves they break. *Drummond.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison, Spect.*

LIGAMENTAL.† *n. s.* [from *ligament*.]

LIGAMENTAL.† Composing a ligament.

The urachus or *ligamentum* passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The clavicula is inserted into the first bone of the sternum, and bound in by a strong *ligamentum* membrane. *Wicmann.*

LIGATION.† *n. s.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.

2. The state of being bound.

This *ligation* of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the being stopped by which they should come. *Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 24.*

There is a peculiar religion attends friendship; there is, according to the etymology of the word, a *ligation* and solemn tie, the rescinding whereof may be truly called a *severance*. *Howell, Lett. ii. 46.*

Swift, if perfect and sound, is the *ligation* of all the senses. *Smith on Old Age, p. 101.*

The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison.*

LIGATURE. *n. s.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; bandage.

He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cut a strand *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take out the *ligatures*, it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Speiden.*

I found my arms and legs very strongly fettered on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Swift, Gull. Trav.*

2. The act of binding.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropy, as by strong *ligature* or constriction. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very proper.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Morison, Husbandry.*

LIGHT.† *n. s.* [Iscor. Sax. from *leohtan*, to light, viz. the third person singular, Iscor. Mr. H. Tooker. But it is the

Goth. *liuhata*, or *liuhata*, whence also the Germ. *licht*, Dutch, *licht*, and the Sax. *liht*, Iscor. Serenius notices the Icel. *light*, *liht*; and deduces it from *hlaa*, to shine.]

1. That material medium of sight; that body by which we see; luminous matter.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. State of the elements, in which things become visible; opposed to darkness.

God called the *light* day; and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*

So askis thou driv'st away

Light and darkness, night and day. *Curran.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye; opposed to blindness.

My strength faileth me; as for the *light* of mine eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*

If it be true

That *light* is in the soul,

She all in every part; why was the sight

To such a tender ball as the eye contain'd,

So obvious and so near to be quell'd?

And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd;

That she might look at will through every pore. *Milton, S. A.*

4. Day.

The murderer rising with the *light* killeth the prey. *Job.*

Ere the third dawning *light*

Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise

Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning *light*. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Life.

Infants that never saw *light*.

Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,

O spring to *light*, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.

Seven lamps shall give *light*. *Numbers.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few men's natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which assuage the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I will place within them as a guide

My unspite conscience, when if they will hear

Light after *light* well us'd they shall attain,

And to the end perishing safe arrive. *Milton, P. L.*

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*

If internal *light*, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Vueso concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbuthnot on China.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the *light* is supposed to fall.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the bottom. *Dryden, Dryden.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dana, v. 11.*

We saw as it were thick clouds, which put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of

the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have misled or confounded that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They have brought in *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

10. Point of view; situation; direction in which the *light* falls.

Frequent considerations of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Speiden.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in confusion. *Speiden.*

11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the *light*? Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write? *Pope.*

12. The publick.

Evanes epistles bringing vice to *light*, Such as a king might read, a bishop write. *Pope.*

13. Explanation.

I have endeavour'd throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before. *Hooker.*

We should compare places of Scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke, Ess. on St. Paul's Epistles.*

14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That *light* we see is burning in my hall; How far that little candle throws his beams, So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakespeare.*

Then be called for a *light*, and sprang in, and fell down before *Paul*. *Acts, xli. 29.*

I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts, xlii. 47.*

Let them be for signs,

For seasons, and for days, and circling years;

And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain

Their office in the firmament of heaven,

To give *light* to the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor. *Glauville.*

Several *lights* will not be seen,

If there be nothing else between;

Men doubt because they stand so thick 't' the sky,

If show be stars that point the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make some efforts at their safety, by fixing some marks like lights upon a coast, by which their ships may avoid all known rocks. *Temple.*

He still must mourn

The sun, and moon, and every starry *light*,

Eclipse'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

Light.† *adj.* [*liht*, Saxon.]

Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy.

Hot and cold were in one body first,

And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inasmuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,

The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gains. *Taucher.*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it  
Under a cloak that is of any length. *Shakespeare.*  
A king that would not feel his crown too heavy,  
must wear it every day; but if he think it too  
light, he knoweth not of what metal it is made.  
*Bacon, Ess.*

### 3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Every *light* and common thing incident to any  
part of man's life. *Hooker.*  
Light sufferings give us leisure to complain,  
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain.  
*Dryden.*

### 4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

What is *lighter* to say to this yk man in  
palesey, seems to be forgiven to thee; or to say,  
rise, take thy bed and walk? *Widdif, St. Mark, ii.*  
Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was  
light,  
The father, mother, daughter, they invite.  
*Dryden.*

### 5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,  
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juices,  
Light of digestion now, and fit for use.  
*Dryden, Jun.*

### 6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bactrianus, with a company of light  
horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient  
place for that purpose. *Knelles.*

### 7. Active; nimble.

He so *light* was at leguendains,  
That what he touch'd came not to light again.  
*Spenser.*  
Anabel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe.  
*S. Sam. ii. 16.*

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame  
Of the gout three months together;  
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running  
gout,  
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Densham.*  
Yecilia, a blooming band,  
Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,  
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies.  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

### 8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best  
subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

### 9. Slight; not great.

A *light error* in the manner of making the fol-  
lowing trials was enough to render some of them  
unsuccessful. *Dryde.*

### 10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water,  
and our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Namk. xii. 5.*

Light flames are merry, greater flames are sad,  
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

### 11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.

False of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand.  
*Shakespeare.*  
These light vain persons still are drunk and mad  
With surfeits, and pleasures of their youth.  
*Davies.*

They are *light* of belief, great listeners after  
news. *Hemell.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and  
inconsiderate person, than profusely to scoff at  
religion. *Tillotson.*

### 12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or soli- dity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too  
*light*. *Forgius.*  
If scilicet *light* I mix with truth divine,  
And fill these lines with other praise than thine.  
*Fulford.*

### 13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be *light*,  
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

I have spent some evenings among the men of  
wit of that profession (the clergy) with an inex-  
pressible delight. Their habitual care of their  
character gives such a chastisement to their fancy,  
that all which they utter in company is as much  
above what you meet with in other conversation,  
as the charms of a modest are superior to those of  
a *light* woman. *Tatler, No. 570.*

### 14. [From *light*, n. s.] Bright; clear.

As soon as the morning was *light*, the men  
were sent away. *Gen. xlv. 3.*  
The horses ran up and down with their tails  
and mians on a *light* fire. *Knelles.*

### 15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting the light and a white colour are  
but one and the same thing; no colour more re-  
sembles the air than white, and by consequence  
no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*  
Two cylindric bodies with annular sulci, found  
with sharks' teeth, and other shells, in a *light* col-  
loured clay. *Woodward.*

### LIGHT, adv. [from *lightly*, by colloquial cor- ruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we set *light* by that custom of reading,  
from whence so precious a benefit hath grown?  
*Hooker.*

To *Light*. † v. a. [from *light*, n. s.] pret.  
and part. *lighted*, *light*, and *lit*. "This  
verb in the past time and participle is  
pronounced short, *light* or *lit*; but the  
regular form is preferable, and prevails  
most in writing." Lowth, Eng. Gram.  
See *Lit*.

### 1. To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly  
*lighted* them. *Dryde.*  
This truth shines so clear, that to go about to  
prove it were to *light* a candle to seek the sun.  
*Glennville.*

The same candle that refreches when it is first  
*light*, smells and offends when it is going out.  
*South, Sermon. vii. 596.*

The maids, who waited her commands,  
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryde.*  
Be witness, gods, and strike Jove's dead,  
If an immodest thought or love desire,  
Infam'd my breast since first our loves were  
*lighted*. *Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress  
*Light* up another flame, and put out this.  
*Addison, Cato.*

### 2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls,  
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,  
*Lighting* to eternity. *Cromaker.*  
Ah! hopeless, *lighting* flames! like those that  
burn  
To *light* the dead, and warm the unfruitful air.  
*Pope.*

### 3. To illuminate; to fill with light.

The sun was set, and vesper to supply  
His absent beams, had *lighted* up the sky. *Dryde.*

### 4. Up is emphatically joined to *light*.

No sun was *lighted* up the world to view. *Dryden, Ovid.*

### 5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burthen.

Land some of our passengers  
And *light* this weary vessel of her load. *Shakespeare, P. Q.*

### To *Light*. v. n. pret. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*. [*light*, chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen to find; to fall upon by  
chance: it has on before the thing  
found.

No more settled in *light* than disposed to jus-  
tice, if either they had valued on a better friend,  
or could have learned to make friendship a child,  
and not the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady *light*.  
That was right fair and fresh as morning rose. *Spenser.*

Happily, your eye shall *light* upon some toy  
You have desire to purchase. *Shakespeare.*

As in the tides of people once up, there want  
not stirring wiles to make them more rough; so  
this people did *light* upon two ringleaders. *Spenser.*

Of late years, the royal oak did *light* upon  
count Rhodophilus. *Howell, Vex. For.*

The way of producing such a change on col-  
ours may be easily enough *lighted* on, by those  
conversant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle on Colours.*

He sought by arguments to sooth her pain;  
Nor those avail'd: at length he *lights* on one,  
Before two moons their urbs with *light* adorns,  
If heaven allow me life, I will return. *Mind.*

Truth *light* upon this way, is of no more avail  
to us than error; for what is so taken up by us,  
may be false as well as true; and he has not done  
his duty, who has thus stunted upon truth in his  
way to perdition. *Locke.*

Whoever first *lit* on a parcel of that substance  
we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk  
and figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*

As wily reward walk'd the streets at night,  
On a tragedian's mask he couch'd; so *light*,  
Turning it with a dea, he mutter'd with disdain,  
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light* on notions  
which have escaped a wiser. *Watts the Mend.*

### 2. To fall in any particular direction; with on.

The wounded steed curves: and, rain'd up-  
right,  
*Lights* on his feet before; his hoofs behind  
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden, Æn.*

### 3. To fall; to strike on; with on.

He at his foe with furious rigour smites,  
That strongest oak might smite to overthrow;  
The stroke upon his shield so heavy *lights*,  
That to the ground it doubteth him fall low. *Spenser.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves  
griev'd on whomsoever it *lights*. *Howell.*  
They shall hang on no more; neither shall  
the sun *light* on them, nor any beast. *Rev. vii. 16.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring  
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton, P. I.*

A curse *lights* upon him presently after: his  
great arm is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it,  
and his head and right hand cut off, and hang up  
before Jerusalem. *South.*

### 4. [alighcan, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage.

When Naman saw him running after him, he  
*lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. *2 Kings, v. 21.*

I saw 'em salute on horseback,  
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung  
In their embracement. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Behewah lifted up her eye, and when she saw  
Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Gen. xxiv. 64.*

The god laid down his fowls rays,  
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

### 5. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight.

I piec'd a quire of such enticing birds,  
That she will *light* to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare.*

Then as a tree which among weeds doth fall,  
Which seem sweet flowers, with lustre fresh and  
gay,

She lights on that, and this, and tasteth all.  
But pleas'd with none, doth rise and soar away.

*Davies.*

Plant trees and shrubs near borne, for bees to  
pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be  
in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**LIGHT-A'ARMED.\*** *adj.* [*light and armed*].  
Not heavily armed.

They around the flag  
Of each his faction, in their several clans,  
*Light-arm'd* or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or  
slow,  
Swarm populous.

*Milton, P. L.*

**LIGHT-BEARER.\*** *n. s.* [*light and bearer*].  
A torch-bearer.

The masquers were twelve nymphs, &c. attended  
by so many of the Ocean's, which were their  
*light-bearers*.

*B. Jonson, Masquer at Court.*

**LIGHT-BRAIN.\*** *n. s.* [*light and brain*]. A  
trifling, empty-headed person.

Being, as some were, *light-brains*, runnagates,  
unskilfuls, and riotours.

*Martin, Mass. of Priests, (1554,) L. l. iii.*

To *LIGHTEN* *v. v.* [*lilian, Saxon*; like  
lilic, it lightens.].

1. To flash, with thunder.

This dreadful night,

That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars,  
As doth the lion.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Although I joy in thee,  
I have no joy of this Ocean to-night;  
It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden,  
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be  
Ere one can say it lightens.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The lightning that lightens out of the one  
part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part.

*St. Luke, xvi. 24.*

2. To shine like lightning.

3. Figuratively, to dart out words with  
vehemence; as to *thunder* is to emit  
them with noise and terror. Of this  
usage of *lighten* Dr. Johnson takes no  
notice. *ἡτταπαιεν, ἡτταπαιεν*  
*ἡτταπαιεν* *ἡτταπαιεν*

Now then, my lords, upon these frail and weak  
foundations they come to build the sentences of  
their prescription; and here they lay out all their  
tragic eloquence; they thunder, they *lighten*,  
they storm and rage!

*Apul. or Df. of the P. of Orange, (1581,) sign. N. 4. b.*

4. To fall, to light, [*from light*].

O Lord, let thy *storey light* upon us, as we  
do put our trust in thee.

*Common Prayer.*

To *LIGHTEN* *v. v.* [*lilian, Saxon*].

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear  
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole.

*Shaks.*

Thou art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will  
*lighten* my darkness.

*2 Sam. xxi. 29.*

*Lighten* our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord.

*Common Prayer.*

O light, which mak'st the light which makes the  
day,

Which sett'st the eye without, and mind within;  
*Lighten* my spirit with an clear heavenly ray,  
Which now to view itself doth first begin.

*Davies.*

A key of fire ran all along the shore,  
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze.

*Dryden.*

Nature from the storm  
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air  
A higher lustre, and a clearer

*Thomson, Summer.*

Diffusive tremble.

2. To dart like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,  
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth  
Controlling majesty.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

3. To exonerate; to unload. [*from light*,  
*adj.*]

The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the  
wares that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it  
of them.

*Jon. i. 7.*

4. To make less heavy.

Long since with woe  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel, by proof,  
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,  
None *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load.

*Milton, P. R.*

Strive

In offices of love how we may *lighten*  
Each other's burden.

*Milton, P. L.*

5. To exhilarate; to cheer.

A trusty villain, very oft,  
When I am dull with care and melancholy,  
*Lightens* my humour with his merry jest. *Shaks.*  
The audience are grown weary of continued  
melancholy scenes; and yet tragical shall succeed  
in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a course  
of mirth.

*Dryden.*

**LIGHTER.\*** *n. s.* [*from light*, to make  
*light*. Dr. Johnson. — It is probably  
from the Saxon, *lita*, a vessel, a ship;  
whence *lithman*, a shipman; *Lithmen* of  
Lubeck, Chron. Saxon; shipmen of  
London. Dr. Johnson defines the word  
merely as "a heavy boat into which  
ships are *lightened* or unloaded."]

1. A large open vessel, usually managed  
with oars; a kind of barge: common on  
the river Thames, and employed to con-  
vey goods to or from a ship; and usually  
to carry ballast.

They have cockboats for passengers, and *lighters*  
for burthen. *Cressy, Bore of Cornwall.*  
He climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,  
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright.

*Pope.*

2. [*from light*.] One who communicates  
*light*; as, a lamp-lighter.

This sweet view from half past five to six,  
Our long wax candles, with short cotton wicks,  
Touch'd by the lamp-lighter's Promethean art,  
Start into light, and make the *lighter* start!

*Rejected Address.*

**LIGHTERMAN.\*** *n. s.* [*lighter and man*].  
One who manages a lighter.

Where much shipping is employed, whatever  
becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people will be  
gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and  
*lightermen*.

*Child.*

**LIGHTLY\*GERED.\*** *adj.* [*light and finger*].  
Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

**LIGHTFOOT.\*** *adj.* [*light and foot*]. Nimble  
in running or dancing; active.

Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,  
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,  
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Spenser.*  
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades  
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*

Why, you think I can run like *light-foot* Ralph.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

**LIGHTFOOT.\*** *n. s.* Venison. A cant word.

**LIGHTFOOTED.\*** *adj.* [*from lightfoot*].

Nimble in running.

Wood-nymphs mixt with her *lightfoot* Fauns.

*Dryden, Fodgah. S. 11.*

To say nothing how excellent he is at the  
swimming any water, and how he can tread the  
very air, he is so high-mettled and *light-footed*!

*More, Ant. against Idiots, Pref.*

**LIGHTHEAD.\*** *adj.* [*light and head*].

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely  
soever framed, had found great opposition; the

ceremonies had wrought only upon *light-headed*,  
weak men, yet learned men excepted against some  
particulars.

*Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by  
disease.

When Belvidera talks of "lutes, laurels, sea  
of milk, and ships of amber," she is not mad, but  
*light-headed*.

*Walpole.*

**LIGHTHEADEDNESS.\*** *n. s.* Deliriousness;  
disorder of the mind.

**LIGHTHEARTED.\*** *adj.* [*light and heart*].

Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

**LIGHTHOUSE.\*** *n. s.* [*light and house*]. An  
high building, at the top of which lights  
are hung to guide ships at sea.

He charged himself with the rigour of such  
vessels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos  
or *lighthouse*.

Build two poles to the meridian, with immense  
*light-houses* on the top of them. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**LIGHTLEGGED.\*** *adj.* [*light and leg*]. Nimble;  
swift.

*Lightlegged* Pax has got the middle space.

*Sidney.*

**LIGHTLEAS.\*** *adj.* [*from light*]. Wanting  
light; dark.

The *lightless* fire,  
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.

*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

**LIGHTLY.\*** *adj.* [*from light*].

1. Without weight.

This grave parakes the fleshy birth,  
Which o'er *lightly*, gentle caries. *B. Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
*Lightly* mix'd, were easily forgot.

*Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of  
course; commonly.

At many seasons in the year, *lightly* every shyrde  
dye.

*By. Fisher, Ser. 1.*

If they write or speak publicly but few words,  
one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate  
of the church of England in respect of abused reve-  
nues.

*Hoad.*

Believe't not *lightly* that your son  
Will not exceed the common, or be caught  
With cantelous balls and practices.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

4. Without reason.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly  
or *lightly* appear before great personages.

*By. Taylor, Guide.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in  
pursuance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or  
without reasonable occasion, to neglect it.

*By. Taylor, Holy Living.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

With such solace the travel and weariness of  
pilgrims in *lightly* and merrily borne out.

*Fair, Acts and Mon. of W. Thorpe.*

But that welcome  
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,  
Seeming to bear it *lightly*.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Not chastely.

If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps  
have offers, that some, who hold their heads higher,  
would be glad to accept.

*Scott, Story of an injured Lady.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or  
tardily.

I belid the mountains, and lo, they trembled;  
and all the hills moved *lightly*.

*Jerem. ix. 24.*

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;  
When on a sudden Torimond *lightly* d'  
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;

Leaping and bounding on the billows' heads,  
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore.

*Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

Matrimony — is not by any to be taken in hand unadvisedly, lightly, or wantonly. *Common Prayer.*

- LIGHTMIND'ED. *adj.* [light and mind.] Unsettled; unsteady.

He that is hasty to give credit is light-minded. *Ecc. xii. 4.*

- LIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from light.]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight: the contrary to heaviness.

Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of their length, straightness, and lightness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Suppose many degrees of lightness and lightness in particles, so as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

For, unto knight there is no greater shame, Than lightness and inconstancy in love.

*Symon, F. Q.*

Of two things they must chase one; namely, whether they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous lightness, dismiss him, whose restitution they had to no inopportune manner desired, or else condescending unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,  
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,  
And yielding to another when it blows,  
Commanded always by the greatest gale;  
Such is the lightness of you common men. *Shaks.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.

It is the dishonour of any estate, or of the opinion of my lightness, that emboldened such base fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

That modesty may more betray our sense,  
Than women's lightness! *Shaks. Measure for Measure.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

- LIGHTNING. *n. s.* [from lighten, lightning, lightning.]

1. The flash that attends thunder.

Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Machenbrock.*

Sense thinks the lightning born before the thunder;

What tells us then they both together are? *Dantes.*

Salmon, suffering cruel pains, I found  
For emulating Jove; the rattling sound  
Of mimic thunder, and the glittering blaze  
Of pointed lightnings, and their forked rays.

*Dryden, Æn.*

No warning of the approach of flame,  
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;  
Like travellers by lightning kill'd,  
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Graville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement; [from to lighten, to make less heavy.]

How oft, when men are at the point of death,  
Have they been merry! which their keepers call'd  
A lightning before death. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind message from the widow; but this only proved a lightning before death. *Addison, Spect.*

- LIGHTS. *n. s.* [supposed to be called so

from their lightness in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, lights of other animals, and lungs of men.

The complaint was chiefly from the lights, a part as of no quick sense, so no acut for any sharp discourse. *Hagyard.*

- L'OUTSOME. *adj.* [from light.]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself, which is the cause that things are light-  
some, though it make itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlightened by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is affected and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more lightsome than black. *Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make colours lightsome. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun  
His course exalted through the Ram had run,  
Through Taurus and the lightsome realms of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It suiteth so fitly with that lightsome affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*

The lightsome passion of joy was not that which now often usurps the name; that trivial, variable, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

- L'OUTSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from lightsome.]

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darknessness.

It is to the atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the lightsomeness of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Chrys, Philo. Prin.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

- LIGNA'LOES. *n. s.* [lignum aloes, Latin.] Aloes wood.

The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of lign-aloes which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the water. *Numb. xiv. 6.*

*Numb. xiv. 6.*

- L'IGNEOUS. *adj.* [ligneus, Latin; ligneus, French.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with aloes of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more ligneous nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn; now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchymous and ligneous part of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed seeds. *Grey.*

- L'IGNOUS. *adj.* [lignous, Latin.] Of a woody substance.

By trees then is meant a ligneous woody plant, &c. *Erasmus, b. i. ch. 2. § 5.*

- LIGNUMVITÆ. *n. s.* [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

- L'ICURE. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The third row a ligure, an agate, and an amethyst. *Erasmus, xviii. 19.*

- LIKE. A frequent termination of adjectives in our language, from the Saxon form of lic; as zoëlic, mæmëlic, heopenlic, eomëhlic, i. e. godlike, maidenlike, heavenlike, earthlike; softened into the termination of ly, and denoting resemblance, viz. godly, maidenly, heavenly, earthy, and the like.

- LIKE'LY. *adj.* [lic, Saxon; lik, Dutch; lik, Su. Goth.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou like in thy greatness? *Ezek. xxi. 2.*

His son, or one of his illustrious names,  
How like the former, and almost the same!

*Dryden, Æn.*

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the like use, such for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks like an universal art than a distinct logic. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clerghmen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the like space before. *Spry.*

3. [For likely.] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is like that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.

If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are like to be much advanced. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

He is like to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jer. xxxviii. 9.*

The yearly value thereof is almost increased double of that it was within three years, and is like daily to rise higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Ducies.*

Hoyton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were like to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor like to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the mind than his rules of law, he is fitted to our bodies, he is not like to be much followed. *Baker on Learning.*

- LIKE. *n. s.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; the like, for the like thing or like person.]

1. Some person or thing resembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,  
I shall not look upon his like again. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Every like is not the same, O Caesar. *Shakespeare.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the like. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the like was held entangled. *Hagyard.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;  
Another forward sets, and doth no more;  
A third the like. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

By conversation with his like to help, Or solve his defects. *Milton, P. L.*

Two fires may be mistaken. *L'Estrange.*

She'd study to reform the men,  
Or add some grains of folly more,  
To women than she had before;  
This might their mutual fave strike,  
Since every being loves his like. *Smyth.*

2. Used with had; near approach; a state like to another state. A sense common, but not just: perhaps had is a corruption for was.

Report being carried secretly from one to another in my ship, had like to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

- LIKE. *adv.*

1. In the same manner; in the same manner as it is not always easy to determine whether it be adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,  
Now hearing them so heavily lament,  
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*



Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Psalm, ciii. 13.*  
 Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be likened with Christ, who was meek and lowly? *Tullian.*  
 What will be my confusion, when he sees me Neglected, and forsaken like himself? *Philips.*  
 They roar'd like lions caught in tails, and rag'd: The man knew what they were, who heretofore Had seen the like lie murder'd on the shore. *Walker.*

2. In such a manner as befits.  
 Be strong, and quit yourselves like men. *I Sam. iv. 9.*  
 3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.  
 I like the work well, ere it be demanded,  
 As like enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakespeare.*

To LIKE.† v. a. [from *like*, Saxon; *liken*, Dutch; *lika*, Sw. *Goth.*]

1. To chuse with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all liked. *Kneller.*  
 He gave such an account as made it appear that he liked the design. *Clarendon.*  
 We like our present circumstances well, and dream of no change. *Alderbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.

Though they did not like the evil he did, yet they liked him that did the evil. *Sidney.*  
 He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company. *Sidney.*  
 He proceeded from looking to liking, and from liking to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues  
 I have lov'd several women; never any  
 With so full soul. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
 I took'd upon her with a soldier's eye;  
 That liked, but had a rougher task in hand  
 Than to drive liking to the name of love. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first perceiving it himself. *South.*  
 Bounties can like, but not distinguish too.  
 Nor their own liking by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,  
 If ever covetous hand, or lustful eyes,  
 Or lips be laid on thing that hid his best,  
 Should be his prey. *Spenner, F. Q.*  
 Say, my fair brother now, if this device  
 Do like you, or may you to like coincide. *Spenner, Hubb. Tale.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty,  
 it flint her to include the same within one entire lease.  
 He shall dwell where it liketh him best. *Deut.*  
 The musick likes you not. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

There let them learn, as, likes them to despise  
 God and Messiah. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [From the adjective *like*.] To liken.  
 And like me to the peasant boys of France. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

To LIKE.† v. n.

1. To be pleased with; with of before the thing approved. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson says; but he is mistaken in thinking it disused. Brockett, N. C. Words.

Of any thing more than of God they could not  
 by any means like, as long as whatsoever they knew  
 besides God, they apprehended it not in itself  
 without dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness  
 like of this resolution, that they thought two days a  
 long delay. *Kneller.*

2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.  
 The man likes not to take his brother's wife. *Deut.*

He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly  
 at liberty, because he may either go or stay,  
 as he best likes. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. † n. s. [from *likely*.]

1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.  
 What of his heart perceive you in his face,  
 By any likelihood he shew'd to-day? *Shakespeare.*  
 — That with no man here he is offended.

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.  
 The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,  
 Like to the senators of antique Rome,  
 Go forth and fetch their cong'ring Caesar in.  
 As by a low, but loving likelihood.  
 Were none the general of our gracious express,  
 As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,  
 How many would the peaceful city quit. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

There is no likelihood between pure light and  
 black darkness, or between righteousness and re-  
 probation. *Ridgely.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age,  
 so had there been more, it would by likelihood  
 as well have noted many of their courses. *South.*  
 Many of likelihood informed me of this before,  
 which hug'd so tottering in the balance, that I  
 could neither believe nor misdoct. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

It never yet did hurt,  
 To lay down likelihood, and forms of hope. *Shakespeare.*

As there is no likelihood that the place could be  
 so altered, so there is no probability that these  
 rivers were turned out of their courses. *Ridgely, Hist. of the World.*  
 Where things are least to be put to the venture,  
 as the eternal interests of the other world ought  
 to be; there every, even the least, probability, or li-  
 kelihood of danger, should be provided against. *South.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by  
 the evangelists, which were not completed till after  
 their deaths, and had no likelihood of being so when  
 they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

Think, in all likelihood, would it be with a  
 libertine who should have a visit from the other  
 world; the first horror it raised would go off, as  
 an over-sensitiveness came on. *Alderbury.*

LI'KELY.† adj. [from *like*.]

1. That may be liked; that may please.

These young companions make themselves be-  
 lieve they love at the first looking of a likely  
 beauty. *Sidney.*  
 Sir John, they are your likeliest men; I would  
 have you served with the best. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Those argent fields more likely habitats,  
 Translated saints and middle spirits hold  
 Betwixt the angelical and human kind. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Probable; that may in reason be thought  
 or believed; that may be thought more  
 reasonably than the contrary: as, a  
 likely story, that is, a credible story.

It seems likely that he was in hope of being busy  
 and conspicuous. *Johnson, Life of Otway.*

- LI'KELY. adv. Probably; as may reason-  
 ably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was likely ignorant  
 of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville, Scipion.*

To LI'KEN.† v. s. [from *like*.] The Su-  
 Goth, *likan* is the same. To represent  
 as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your hand, for likening him to  
 a singing man of Windsor. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

For who, though with the tongue  
 Of angels, can relate? or to what things  
 Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift  
 Human imagination to such height  
 Of God-like power? *Milton, P. L.*

LI'KENES.† n. s. [from *like*.] Sax.  
*licnepe.*

1. Representation; parable; comparison.  
 He side to them, sothey ye schal saye to use  
 this likenes, letche, heale thyself. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, iv.*

2. Resemblance; similitude.  
 They all do live, and moved as one  
 To multiply the likeness of their kind. *Spenner.*

A translator is to make his author appear as  
 charming as he can, provided he maintains his char-  
 acter, and makes him not unlike himself. Trans-  
 lation is a kind of drawing after the life, where  
 there is a double sort of likeness, a good one and a  
 bad one. *Dryden.*

There will be found a better likeness, and a  
 worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen. *Dryden.*

3. Form; appearance.  
 Never came trouble to my house in the likeness  
 of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort  
 should remain. *Shakespeare.*

It is refer to stand upon our guard against an  
 enemy in the likeness of a friend, than to embrace  
 any man for a friend in the likeness of an enemy.  
 L'Estrange.

4. One who resembles another; a copy; a  
 counterpart.

Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,  
 Indeed, mamma, I do not know ye;  
 Alas! I have lost my mistress!  
 I took you for your likeness Close. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE.† adv. [*like* and *wise*.] "In  
 very ancient style, all the words that are  
 now compounded with *wise* were at one  
 compounded, and had the preposition.

They said 'in like wise' and 'in other  
 wise.' But about the time that our present  
 version of the Scriptures was made,  
 the old usage was wearing out.

The phrase 'in like wise' occurs [in this ver-  
 sion] but once; (St. Matt. xxi. 24.) which  
 Dr. Johnson has printed *likewise*, as if  
 one word: whereas the compound term  
*like-wise* occurs frequently. We find,  
 in several places, 'on this wise, in this  
 wise, in no wise.' The two first phrases  
 are now obsolete, and the third seems  
 to be in the state which Dr. Johnson calls  
 obsolescent." Campbell, Philosoph. of  
 Rhetoric, i. 580.] In like manner;  
 also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one  
 thing, which, if ye tell me, I in like wise will tell  
 you by what authority I do these things. *St. Matt. xxi. 24.*

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and  
 likewise in the empire of Almanzor, after Charles  
 the Great, every bard taking a feather. *Bacon, Ess.*

Spirit of virtue poured to pure unmixt serum,  
 conglutates it as if it had been blood. Spirit of  
 sea-salt makes a perfect conglutination of the serum  
 likewise, but with some different phenomena. *Arbuthnot, on Aliments.*

LI'KING. adj. [Perhaps because plumpness  
 is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a  
 state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meet and your drink; for why should he see you feed worse *liling*, than the children which are of your sort? *Shakspere, Hen. 10.*

L'LING.† n. s. [from *like*.]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liling*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent.

*Shakspere, Hen. IV.*  
Their young ones are in good *liling*; they grow up with corn.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lustiness; and, being in good *liling*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to show the good habit of their body. *Dryden, Notes to Pers.*

2. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the labouring moon, By charms of heart was hurried down;  
For'd with regret to leave her native sphere,  
Came but a while on *liling* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; desire. [*liling*, wif, Sax.]  
Your *liling* is that I should tell a tale.

*Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*  
Why do you longer feed on leashed light,  
Or laking to gaze on earthly moli?

4. Delight in; pleasure in; with *to*. [*liling*, pleasure, Saxon.]

There are limits to be set betwixt the boldness and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write; and he who has no *liling* to the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

L'LACH.† n. s. [*lilac*, *lilds*, French.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilac* tree. *Bacon.*

The *lilac* hangs to view  
Its bursting gems in clusters blue. *T. Watson, Ode 10.*

To LILL.† v. a.

1. To put out; used of the tongue. See To LOLL.

*Cerberus*  
His three deformed heads did lay along,  
And lilled forth his bloody flaming tongue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To assuage pain. [*lillare*, Lat. to lull.]  
A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

L'LIED.† adj. [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more  
By sandy Ladon's lilled banks. *Milton, Arcades.*

To LILT.† v. n. To do any thing cleverly or quickly. Lancashire, according to Mr. Pegge. The Scotch use *lilt* in the sense of "sing cheerfully" and "to lilt and dance" is "to dance with great vivacity." See Dr. Jamieson's Goth. Diet. in *To LILT*. [*lulla*, Su. Goth. to sing.] Thus to sing, by not using words of meaning, but tuneful syllables only, Brockett's N. C. Words. To jerk, to rise in the gait or song. Craven Dial.

L'LY.† n. s. [*lilium*, Latin; *lila*, *hlge*, Saxon. The etymology warrants *lily*; but, as Mr. Nares has observed, the analogy of our language not only allows us to double a letter, in order to shorten a preceding vowel, but even requires that we should do it; and indeed it was written *lily* anciently. The Su. Goth. word is also *lillia*.]

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There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various sorts. *Miller.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!  
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!  
Almost on grave allow'd me! like the day,  
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,  
I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakspere, Hen. VIII.*

Arno, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Pemson on Drawing.*

Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;  
And if our pride will to our reason yield;  
That on the regal seat great David's son,  
Array'd in all his robes, and types of power,  
Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior.*

For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

L'LY-DAFFODIL. n. s. [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.

L'LYNHANDED.† adj. [*lily* and *hand*.]  
Having hands white as the *lily*.

The *lily-handed* Liagre  
Did feel his pulse. *Spenser, F. Q.*

L'LY-HYACINTH. n. s. [*lilio-hyacinth*.]  
It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth; the roots are scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

L'LY of the Valley, or May *lily*. n. s. [*lilium convallium*.]

The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods. *Miller.*

*Lily* of the valley has a strong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer, Hudibras.*

L'LYLIVERED.† adj. [*lily* and *liver*.]  
Whitlivered; cowardly.

A base, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave.  
*Shakspere, K. Lear.*  
Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,  
Thou *lily-liver'd* boy! *Shakspere, Macbeth.*

L'IMATE. n. s. [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB.† n. s. [*lim*, Saxon; *lem*, Danish; "limr, Icel. membrum; *lima*, articulation dissecare." Serenius. Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. *lim*-pian, to belong to.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,  
And large proportion of his strong-knit limbs.

Now am I come each limb to survey,  
If thy appearance answer loud report. *Shakspere.*

2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A philosophical word.

By moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet at the blue at its inward limit, and at its outward limit the red and yellow. *Newton.*

To LIMB. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,  
They limb themselves, and colour, shape, and size  
Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LIMBECK. n. s. [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *almbick*.] A still.

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,  
Still'd through the limbeck of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*

First of Spain, and the line,  
Whose countries *limbeck* to our bodies be,  
Canst thou not gain bear? *Dennis.*

Call up, unbound,  
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,  
Drain'd through a limbeck to his naked form. *Milton, P. L.*

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a limbeck. *Hewell.*

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,  
Yet judg'd it, like vapours that from limbeck rise,  
It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*

The warm limbeck draws  
Salubrious waters from the noontide brood. *Philips.*

To LIMBECK.† v. a. [from the noun.] To strain as through a still. An uncommon, and not a good expression. Feltham somewhere also uses it.

The greater do nothing but limbeck their brains in the art of alchemie.

See E. Sandys, *State of Religion.*

LIMBED.† adj. [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.

A steer of five years' age, large limbed, and fed,  
To Jove's high altars Aguemelon led. *Pope, Iliad.*

LIMBER.† adj. [*lemper*, Danish, to bend to any one's will; *tempa*, Su. to give way, to yield. Junius and Serenius.]

Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.

You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakspere.*

I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state, Edward Atheling could subsist, being the indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues: so as though he might have some place in his cantio, yet he retracted him because of his fear. *Warton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Insect, or worm: those wad their *limber* furs  
For wings; and smallest linaments exact  
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride.

She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Aethiops.*

The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the asopagus, very limber. *Ray on Creation.*

LIMBERNESS. n. s. [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBERS.† n. s. pl. [*limar*, plur. of *lim*, Icel. boughs of trees.] In the rustic language of Berkshire, thills or shafts; in military language, two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition; and in naval language, *limber-holes* are little square apertures cut in the timbers of the ship to convey the bilge water to the pump. See LAMBER.

LIMBLE.† v. a. [*limblar*, Sax.] Waiting limbs; deprived of limbs.

Lop these legs that bore me  
To barbarous violence; with this hand cut off

4 M

This instrument of wrong, till nought were left me  
But this poor bleeding limbeck trunk.

*Massinger, Renegado.*

LI'MMEAL.\* *adv.* [*limb and meal.*] Piece-meal; in pieces.

O! that I had her here to bear her limbeck!

*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Tears cards limbecked without regard to age,  
sex, or quality.

*Butler, Char. Hen.*

LI'MBO.† *n. s.* ["*Et quod sit limbus in-  
LI'MBUS.*" *ferorus* i' Du Cange; that  
is, as if the frontier or margin of the  
other world.]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which  
there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popu-  
larly hell.

I do closely reject, and esteem as fables, all the  
limbus of the fathers.

*Bp. Hooper, Confess. of Chr. Faith, (1584.)* § 25.  
No, he is in tartar limbo, worse than hell,  
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him.  
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.

*Shakespeare.*

O what a sympathy of woe is this!  
As far from help as limbo is from bliss.

*Shakespeare.*

According to the common doctrine of their  
church, [the church of Rome,] the souls of pious  
men were held in a limbus, remote from God, to  
the borders of hell.

*Bp. Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone, p. 179.*

All these up-whirl'd aloft  
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off.  
Into a limbo large, and broad, since all'd  
The paradise of fools.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Any place of misery and restraint.

For he no sooner was at large,  
But Trulla straight brought on the charge;  
And in the self-same limbo put  
Tha knight and squire, where he was shut.

*Hudibras.*

Frier, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am  
left in limbo.

*Dryden, Span. Frier.*

LIME.† *n. s.* [*lim, gelman, Saxon, to  
glue; lijim, Teut. glue.*]

1. A viscid substance drawn over twigs,  
which catches and entangles the wings  
of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net or lime,  
The pitfall, nor the gin.

*Shakespeare, Mocketh.*

You must lay lime, to tangle her doves,  
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhymes  
Should be full fraught with servicable vows.

*Shakespeare.*

Jollifer of this state  
Then are new-benched ministers, be throws,  
Like nets or lime-twigs, wherewith he goes,  
His title of barrister on every wench.

*Donne.*

By this means  
I knew the foul coxcomb though disguis'd,  
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells.

*Milton, Curus.*

And yet came off.  
A thrush was taken with a bush of lime-vice.

*L'Estrange.*

Then tails for beasts, and time for birds were  
found.

And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.  
*Dryden.*

O court a wife, spread out his wily parts  
Like nets, or lime-twigs, for rich widows' hearts.

*Pope.*

2. An essential ingredient in mortar and  
some other cements; so called because  
of its use in cement. [*lime, Sax. calx.*]

It is one of the alkaline earths, lately  
shewn to be a metallic oxide. See  
the Journal of Science, &c. No. 30,  
p. 286.

There are so many species of lime  
atone, that we are to understand by it in

general any stone that, upon a proper  
degree of heat, becomes a white calx,  
which will make a great ebullition and  
noise on being thrown into water, falling  
into a loose white powder at the bottom.

The lime we have in London is usually  
made of chalk, which is weaker than  
that made of stone. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

They were now, like sand without lime, all  
bound together, especially so many as were Eng-  
lish, who were at a gaze, looking strange one  
upon another, not knowing who was faithful to  
their side.

*Bozon, Hen. VI.*

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,  
We never hear the workmen praise'd;  
Who bring the time, or place the stones,  
But all admire Isigo Jones.

*Suiff.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort  
of stone that is not sandy, or very cold. *Mortimer.*

LIME TREE, or LINDEN. *n. s.* [*linb, Saxon,  
tilia, Lat.*]

1. The linden tree.

The flower consists of several leaves,  
placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose,  
having a long narrow leaf growing to the  
fourth of each cluster of flowers.  
From which cup rises the pointal, which  
becomes testiculated, of one capsule,  
containing an oblong seed. The timber  
is used by carvers and turners. These  
trees continue sound many years, and  
grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas  
Brown mentions one, in Norfolk,  
sixteen yards in circuit.

*Miller.*

For her the times their pleasing shades deny,  
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die.

2. A species of lemon. [*lime, French.*]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!  
To where the lemon and the piercing lime,  
With the deep orange glowing between them,  
Their lighter glories blend.

*Thomson, Summer.*

To LIME.† *v. a.* [*gelman, Sax.*]

1. To entangle; to ensnare.

With attendance, and with business,  
Ben we *limed* both more and less.

*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.*

Oh bosom, black as death!  
Oh limed soul, that, struggling to be free,  
Am ever engaged.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Example, that so terrible shows in the wreck of  
misdeedhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade suc-  
cession, but that they are limed with the twigs  
that threaten them.

*Shakespeare.*

The bird that hath been limed in a bush,  
With trembling wings misdoth both every bush,  
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,  
Have now the fatal object in my eye,

Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught,  
and kill'd.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. To smear with lime.

Myself have lim'd a bush for her,  
And place a quire of such enticing birds,  
That she will light to listen to their lays.

*Shalp.*

Those twigs in time will come to be limed, and  
then you are all lost if you do but touch them.

*L'Estrange.*

3. To cement. This sense is out of use.

I will not ruinise my father's house together,  
Who gave his blood to line the stones together.

And set up Lancaster.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave  
to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining,  
marling, and liming.

*Chiff.*

All sorts of pease love limed or marled land.

*Mortimer.*

LI'MBERNER.\* *n. s.* [*lime and burn.*] One  
who burns stones to lime.

*Holcot.*

LI'MHOUND.\* *n. s.* [called also *lym-  
limmer, or limmer.* See *LYM*, and *LIM-  
MER.* See also Cotgrave, "*limier*, a  
bloodhound." Holme, in his old Aca-  
demy of Armory, deduces our word  
*limmer* from the *leam* or string with which  
this kind of dog was led. And so in the  
Gentleman's Recreation: "The string  
wherewith we lead a greyhound is called  
a leece; and that for a leech, and  
a *lyme*," p. 16.] A limmer, or large dog  
used in hunting the wild boar. *Kerrey.*

But Talus, that could like a limbeck wind  
ber,

And all things secrete wisely could bewray.  
At length found out, whereas the hidden lay.

*Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 25.*

All the limbeckhounds in the city should have drawn  
after him by the acrot.

*B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

LI'MKILN. *n. s.* [*lime and kiln.*] Kiln  
where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the  
reek of a lime kiln.

*Shalp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

They were found in a lime kiln, and having  
passed the fire, each is a little vitrified.

*Woodward.*

LI'MESTONE. *n. s.* [*lime and stone.*] The  
stone of which lime is made.

Fine stone and lime stone, if broke small, and  
laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LI'ME-TWIG.† See the first sense of *LIME*.

LI'METWIGGED.\* *adj.* [*from lime and  
twig.*] Smear'd with lime; prepared to  
entangle.

Not to have their consultations lime-twigg'd with  
quicks and sophisms of philosophical persons.

*L. Addison, W. Barbary, (1671.) Pref.*

LIME-WATER. *n. s.*

*Lime-water*, made by pouring water  
upon quick lime, with some other ingre-  
dients to take off its ill flavour, is of  
great service internally in all cutaneous  
eruptions, and diseases of the lungs.

*Hill, Materia Medica.*

He tried an experiment on wheat infused in  
lime water alone, and some in brandy and lime  
water mixed, and had from each grain a great  
increase.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LI'MIT. *n. s.* [*limite, French; limitor,  
Latin.*] Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole limit of the mountain round  
shall be most holy.

*Ezra, xliii. 12.*

We went, great emperor, by thy command,  
To view the utmost limits of the land;  
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,  
But foaming billows beating on the ground.

*Dryden.*

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [*limitor, French, from  
the noun.*]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to  
restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave  
at large.

They tempted God, and limited the Holy One  
of Israel.

*Psalm, lxxviii. 41.*

Thanks I must you con, that you  
Are there's profest; for that is boundless then  
In limited professions.

*Shakespeare, Timon.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer  
a limited monarch.

*Swift.*

2. To restrain from a lax or general signi-  
fication; as, the universe is here limited  
to this earth.

LIMITA'NEUS. *adj.* [*from limit.*] Be-  
longing to the bounds.

DIET. LI'MITARY. *adj.* [*from limit.*] Placed at

the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,  
Proud liminary cherub! *Milton, P. L.*

**LIMITATION**.† *n. s.* [*limitation*, French; *limitatio*, Latin.]

1. Restriction; circumscription.

*Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preservation thereof.* *Hooker.*

Am I myself,

But, as it were, in sort of limitation? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I despair, how this limitation of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir. This limitation, indeed, of our author, will save these the labour, who would look for him amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consents to limitations, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Shelf.*

2. Confinement from a lax or undetermined import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints and limitations all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

3. Limited time.

You have stood your limitation, and the tribunes Endue you with the people's voice. *Shakespeare, Cæd.*

4. A certain precinct, in which friars were allowed to beg, or exercise their function.

Some [pulpits] have not had four sermons these five or six hundred years, since friars left their limitations. *Bp. Gilling, Sermon before K. Edward VI. p. 25.*

**LIMITEDLY**.\* *adv.* [from *limited*.] With limitation.

Some person or number of persons were vested with a sovereign authority, subordinate to our Lord, to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely according to pleasure, or *limitedly* according to certain rules. *Barrow, Unity of the Church.*

**LIMITER**.\* *n. s.* [from *limit*.]

1. One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes.

Calling the same god "Joven terminalem," that is, Jupiter the limiter or the bounder of all things. *Fisher, Atchem*, (1625), p. 176.

It appears, that the sea is not that infinite limiter, which gives several gifts, and seteth several bounds to all other things. *Ibid.*, p. 180.

A law so good and moral, the limiter of sin. *Milton, Terentianus.*

2. A friar who had a licence to beg within a certain district, or whose duty was confined to a certain district. Obsolete.

Almost every fryer limitour caryeth it written in his boosome. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. Feb. 68.*

In some strange habit after uncouth wise,  
Or like a pilgrim, or a limicer. *Spenser, Rub. Tale.*

**LIMITLESS**.\* *adj.* [*limit* and *less*.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Then will crown

With limitless renown. *Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

Now to this use of city-commonwealth, Limitless London, am I come obscur'd. *Daniel, Wm's Pilgrimage*, H. 4. b.

Ye never alone  
A limicer desire to what may make  
The settled quiet of a peaceful state. *Browne, Virg. Past. ii. 4.*

**LIMMER**.† *n. s.*

1. [*limier*, French.] A limo-hound. See

**LIMO-HOUND**. "A limmer is a mungrel dog, half a cur, and half a hound or spaniel." Huloet. And thus Ainsworth calls this dog a mongrel. Mr. Tyrwhitt has admitted this word into his Glossary to Chaucer from the preceding one subjoined to Urry's edition of the old poet, and defines it "a blood-hound," with a reference, in proof of the assertion, to both words in the following lines; in which, however, the second usage of *limmer* means not the hound, but the lad or servant that led this kind of dog, which was accustomed to be so brought into the field.

There overtake I a grete rout  
Of hunters and of foresters,

And many relies and liners,  
That bid 'hem to the forest fast,

And I with 'hem; so at the last  
I aakid one lad, a *lymcer*,

Say felowe, who shal tustin here? *Dreng of Chaucer, 560.*

A *lymer*, or *limmer*, so called from the lean or line wherewith he is led, is a middle-sized hound between a harrier and a greyhound both for kind, and frame of body, being active, light, and nimble. *Holme, Academy of Armory.*

2. [*limar*, plural of *lim*, Icel. boughs of trees. See **LIMBERS**.] A thill or shaft. "Limmers, a pair of shafts." North. Grose.

3. [*limonier*, Fr.] A thill-horse; a "limmer." *Sherrwood.*

TO LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

His eye doth his effigies witness,  
Most truly *limn'd*, and living in thy face. *Shakespeare.*

Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Pemham.*

How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected beauty? *Glover.*

**LIMNER**. *n. s.* [corrupted from *enluminer*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more coercible than that, which is so diversified, should picture itself so unerringly, according to the idea of its kind. *Glover.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,  
To copy out ideas in the mind;

Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown,  
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Glover.*

**LIMOUS**.\* *adj.* [*limous*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy.

This country became a gained ground by the muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They esteemed this natural melancholic acidity to be the *limous* or slimy facultative part of the blood. *Floyer.*

**LIMP**.\* *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]

1. Vapid; weak. Not in use.

The chub eats waterials, and the flesh of him is not firm, limp, and tasteless. *Watson, Angler.*

2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexible.

TO LIMP.† *v. n.* [*limp*-heal, lame, Sax. *limpen*, *limpen*, to halt in one's gait.

*Lye*.] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,

Who after me hath such a weary step  
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

One of sixteen,  
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old limping sire. *Shakespeare.*

How far  
The substance of my promise doth wrong this shadow  
In undervaluing it; so far this shadow  
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*

When Plutus, with his riches, is sent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot. *Bacon.*

Limping death, laid 'on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden, Hor.*

The limping smith observes 'd sudden 'd feast,  
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryden.*

Can syllogism set things right?  
No: majors soon with minors fight:  
Or both in friendly consent join'd,  
The consequence *limps* false behind. *Prior.*

**LIMP**.\* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Halt; the act of limping; a colloquial expression; as, he has a *limp* in his walking.

**LIMPER**.\* *n. s.* [from *limp*.] One who limps in his walking. *Sherrwood.*

**LIMPET**. *n. s.* A kind of shell fish. *Ainsworth.*

**LIMPID**.\* *adj.* [*limpid*, French; *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The brook that purils along  
The vocal grove, now fretting e'er a rock,  
Gently diffus'd into a limpid plain. *Thomson, Summer.*

**LIMPIDNESS**. *n. s.* [from *limpid*.] Clearness; purity.

**LIMPINGLY**.\* *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner. *Sherrwood.*

**LIMPITUDE**.\* *n. s.* [*limpitude*, Latin.] Clearness; brightness. *Cockerham.*

**LIMY**.\* *adj.* [from *lime*.] Viscous; glutinous.

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong  
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twin  
In *limy* snare the subtil locus found. *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime.

A humus soil covered with the skin, having been buried in some jelly soil, the turned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Cree, Museum.*

**LIN**.\* *n. s.* [*lyn*, Welsh, a lake.] A mere or pool, from which rivers spring.

Drayton.

Recount her rivers from their fons.

*Drayton, Polyolb. Song 9.*

TO LIN.\* *v. n.* [*linna*, Linnæ. to cease; ablinna, Sax. the same.] To yield; to cease; to give over. It is still a northern word.

Unto his foe he came,  
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to wile,  
Or soon to lose before he once would lin. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For coarser fire, and it will never *linne*  
Till it breaketh forth; in like, flame and sin. *Mir. for Mag. p. 365.*

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never lin till he be a gallop. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

**LINCER**.\* *n. s.* A ledge; a rectangular projection; whence the term *linch-pin*, a pin with a linch. The derivations of the word *linchpin*, by our etymologists, it will be seen are now inadmissible.

Jennings's West Country Words. Mr. Jennings, however, offers no etymology

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for *linch*; and I am still of opinion that the Saxon word, which I have produced under *linchpin*, is correct. Formerly, in agreement with my etymology, the word was *lingpin*. See Cowell's Law Dict. in V. Lingo.

**LINCHPIN**, *n. s.* [quasi *linch-pin*, Skinner.—*u. Goth.* *lunta*, paxillus axis. Dr. Jamieson.—It is the Sax. *lyngr*, axis.] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

Through which something of a lace or loblin might be drawn, as a nail through the *linchpin* of an axle-tree to keep the wheel on. *Cibb's* *Amplified*.  
**LINCOLN GREEN**, *n. s.* The colour of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln. All in a woodman's jacket he was clad  
Of *Lincolne green*, belay'd with silver lace.

*Spencer, F. Q.*

She's in a frock of *Lincolne green*,  
Which colour likes her sight. *Dryden, Faints*.  
**LINCOLNE**, *n. s.* [*linchpin* Lat. from *lingo*.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclogia, or *linchures*. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 380.*

**LINCOLN**, *n. s.* [from *lingo*, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

**LIND**, *n. s.* [*lin*, Saxon.] The lime *LINDEN*, *n.* tree. See *LIME*.

As light as leafe on *linde*. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale*.  
Hard bos, and *linden* of a softer grain. *Dryden*.  
Two neighbouring trees, with walls encompass'd round.

*Dryden*.

One a hard oak, a softer *linden* oak. *Dryden*.  
**LINE**, *n. s.* [*linca*, Latin; *lin*, *u. Goth.*]

1. Longitudinal extension.  
Even the planets, upon this principle, must graduate on more slowly the sun; so that they would not revolve in curve lines, but fly away in direct tangents, till they struck against other planets. *Bentley*.

2. A slender string.  
Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,  
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings;  
O see the then sole hope, and in design  
Of heav'n our joy, supported by a line. *Waller*.  
A line seldom holds to strain, or draws straight  
In length, above fifty or sixty feet. *Marsden, Mech. Exercises*.

3. A thread extended to other operations.  
We as by *line* upon the ocean go,  
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryden*.

4. The string that sustains the angler's hook.  
Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,  
They make the fishes and the men their prize. *Waller*.

5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.  
Long is it since I saw him,  
But time hath nothing blur'd those lines of favour  
Which time had worn. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*  
I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple  
line of life; here's a small tribe of wives. *Shaks*.  
Here, while his scurvy drone-pipe scans'd  
The mystick figures of her hand,  
He tipsy palimony, and dimes  
On all her fortune-telling fancies. *Cleveland*.

6. Delineation; sketch.  
You have generous thoughts turned to such speculations: but this is not enough towards the raising such buildings as I have drawn you here the *line* of, unless the direction of all affairs here were wisely in your hands. *Tenney*.  
The inventors meant to turn such qualifications into persons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope, Ess. on Homer*.

7. Contour; outline.

On looking at those colours may they shioe,  
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line! *Pope*.  
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse.

To the preceding line, Ulysses speaks of Nauclos, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender. *Broomer*.

In moving *lines* these few epistles tell  
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well. *Garrick*.

9. Rank of soldiers.  
They pierce the broken foe's remotest lines. *Addison*.

10. Work thrown up; trench.  
Now match an hour that favours thy designs,  
Uoite thy forces, and attack their lines. *Dryden, Æn.*

11. Method; disposition.  
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,  
Observe degree, priority, and place,  
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office, and custom, in all line of order. *Shaks*.

12. Extension; limit.  
Eden stretch'd her line  
From Auran eastward to the royal towers  
Of great Seleucia. *Milton, P. L.*

13. Equator; equinoctial circle.  
It were the greatest folly in the world to perplex one's self with that, which Providence will never come to pass; but if it should, then God, who sent it, will dispose it to the best; most certainly to his glory; which would satisfy us in our respects to him; and, unless it be our fault, as certainly to our good; which, if we not strangely unreasonable, must satisfy in reference to ourselves and private interests. Besides all this, in the very dispensation God will not fail to give such allies, which, like the cool gales under the line, will make the greatest heats of suffering very supportable. *Hammond, in Felt's* *Life of him*, § 2.

When the sun below the line descends,  
Then one long night continued darkness joins. *Crescent*.

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. [*lin*, old French.]  
He child the sisters  
Who first they put the name of king upon me,  
'And had them speak to him; then prophet-like,  
They told him father to a line of kings. *Shaks*.  
He sends you this most memorable line,  
In every branch truly demonstrative,  
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Some lines were noted for a stern, rigid virtue,  
Savage, haughty, parsimonious, and unpopular;  
Others were sweet and affable. *Dryden*.  
His empire, courage, and his boasted line  
Were all prov'd mortal. *Rowe, Comm.*

A golden bowl  
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,  
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian line. *Dryden*.

The years  
Ran smoothly on, productive of a line  
Of wise hereditary kings. *Philips*.

15. A line is one tenth of an inch. *Locke*.  
16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *lines*. Dr. Johnson.—Used also now in the singular; as, I send you a line.

17. Lint or flax. [*linum*, Latin; *linet*, Saxon.]  
Nor anie weaver, which his work doth boast  
To diaper, in damask, or in *lyne*. *Spenser, Maisepeira*.

To *LINE*, *v. a.* [suggested by Junius from *linum*, linings being often made of linen.]

1. To cover on the inside.

A box lined with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt. *Boyle*.

2. To put any thing in the inside: a sense rather ludicrous.

The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except hind beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Crescent*.

Her women are about her: what if I do line one of her hands? *Shakespeare, Cymb.*  
He, by a gentle bow, divid'd  
How well a colly's purse was *lin'd*. *Swift*.

3. To guard within.  
Notwithstanding they had *lined* some bridges with muskets, they were totally dispersed. *Clerendons*.

4. To strengthen by inner works.  
Line and new repair our towns of war,  
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakespeare*.

5. To cover with something soft.  
Son of sixteen,  
Pluck the *lin*'s crutch from thy old limping sire. *Shakespeare*.

6. To double; to strengthen with help.  
Who *lin'd* his crutch with boys,  
Eateth the air, on promise of supply. *Shakespeare*.  
My brother Mortimer doth stir  
About his title, and hath sent for you  
To line his cotterpie. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and assured to the state, than martial men, yet *lined* and assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon*.

7. To impregnate: applied to animals getting.

Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jere  
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Crescent*.  
**LINEAGE**, *n. s.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.

Both the *linage* and the certain stir  
From which I sprung from me are hidden yet. *Symmer*.  
Joseph was of the house and *linage* of David. *St. Luke, ii. 4.*

The Titan comes forth with all his generation or *linage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whose body the whole *linage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sits. *Bacon*.  
Men of might, great power,  
Aod from the immortal gods their *linage* came. *Dryden*.

No longer shall the widow's land bemoan  
A broken *linage*, and a doubtful throne,  
But boast her royal progeny's increase,  
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addison*.

This case was infused by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *linage* of David. *Atterbury*.

**LIN**, *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.  
When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors occur more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* designs. *Watson, Architecture*.

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.  
To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his father had enjoy'd, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to. *Locke*.

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.  
Peace be to France, if France in peace permit  
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shakespeare, K. John*.

## 4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,  
Was *lincel* of the lady Ermengere.

Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!  
Well had I been deposed if you had reign'd!  
The father had descended for the son;  
For only you are *lincel* to the throne.

Dryden.

**LINALLY**, *adv.* [from *lincel*.] In a direct line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown  
had *lincel*ly and rightfully descended, it was father  
law.

Clarendon.

**LINEMENT**, *n. s.* [*linement*, French; *linementum*, Latin.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form.

Noble York

Found that the issue was not his begot:  
Which well appeared in his *linements*.  
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father.

Shakespeare.

Six wings he wore to shade

His *linements* divine.

Milton, *P. L.*

Man be access

In all his *linements*, though in his face

The glimpses of his father's glory shine.

Milton, *P. R.*

There are not more differences to men's faces,  
and the outward *linements* of their bodies, than  
there are in the make and tempers of their minds;  
only there is this difference, that the distinguishing  
characters of the face, and the *linements* of the  
body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar  
physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in  
children.

Locke.

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing  
some few *linements* in the character of a lady,  
who hath spent all her life in the practice of both.

Swift.

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to  
destroy the structure of the tenderest plant; the  
*linements* of a white lily will remain after the  
strongest decoction.

Arbutnot.

**LINÆAR**, *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed  
of lines; having the form of lines.

Where-ever it is freed from the sand stone, it is  
covered with *linear* strain, tending towards several  
centres, so as to compose flat stellar figures.

Woodward on Fossils.

**LINÆATION**, *n. s.* [*lineatio*, Latin, from  
*linea*.] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horse ground two white *linæations*,  
one of a pair of a pale red.

Woodward.

**LINEN**, *n. s.* [*linum*, Latin; linen, lunin,  
Saxon; linen peapp, linen warp,  
Lye.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw foul  
linen upon him, set going to bucking.

Shakespeare.

Unseen, unfold, the fiery serpent skins  
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs.

Dryden, *En.*

**LINEN**, *adj.* [*linens*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A linen coat on one leg, and a kersy boot hose  
on the other, garnished with a red and blue list.

Shakespeare.

2. Resembling linen.

Death of thy son! those *linen* cheeks of thine  
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, why face?

Shakespeare.

**LINENDRAPE**, *n. s.* [*linen* and *draper*.]

He who deals in linen.

Dealt with the *linen-draper*.

B. Jonson, *Dr. in Ar.*

Charles Cambrick, *linendrawer* in the city of  
Westminster, was indicted for speaking obscenely  
to the lady Fenshope Touchwood. *Tatler*, No. 355.

**LINEMER**, *n. s.* [*linen* and *man*.] A linen

**LINEMAN**, *n. s.* [*linen* and *man*.] A linen

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If she show good clothes or dressing, have your  
learned council about you very morning, your  
French tailor, barber, *linemer*, &c.

B. Jonson, *Epitome*.

I have in a table  
With curious punctuality set down  
To a hair's breadth, how low a new-stamp'd  
countrier

May well to a country gentleman, and by  
Gradation, to his merchant, mercer, draper,  
His *lineman* and tailor.

Messinger, *Emp. of the East*.

**LING**, *n. s.* The termination notes commonly  
diminution; as, *linging*, and is derived  
from *klein*, German, little; sometimes a  
quality; as, *lingling*, in which sense  
Skinner deduces it from *langen*, old  
Teutonic, to belong.

Johnson.

When Skinner and Johnson, after  
puzzling about the derivation of this  
termination, referred it to the old Teut.  
*langen*, or Germ. *klien*, they never ad-  
verted, that it was immediately derived  
from the Saxon *ling*, a common termina-  
tion, used in the same manner, as in  
the old English and Scottish. See  
Somner and Lye.

G. Chalmers.

**LING**, *n. s.* [*ling*, Icelandic.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the  
northern counties; yet Bacon seems to  
distinguish them.

Heath and ling, and edges. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

2. [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.

When harvest is ended take shipping, or ride,  
*Ling*, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide.

Tusser.

Our English bring from thence good store of  
fish, but especially our deepest and thickest  
ling, are therefore called inland *ling*.

Abbott, *Deccr. of the World*.

**LINGEL**, *n. s.* See **LINGLE**.

**TO LINGER**, *v. n.* [from *lenz*, Saxon,  
*long*.]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.  
Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,  
We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love.

Dryden.

Better to rush at once to shades below,  
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe.

Pope, *Ode*.

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *lingere*, in deep thoughts detain'd  
Of th' enterprise so hazardous and high.

Milton, *P. R.*

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die,  
And let this world no longer be a stage  
To feed contention in a *lingering* act.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,  
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.  
Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;  
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcell's lays.

Dryden.

Your very fear of death shall make you try  
To catch the shade of immortality;  
Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save  
Part of its prey from the devouring grave.

Prior.

4. To remain long without any action or  
determination.  
We have *lingered* about a match between Anne  
Page and my cousin Blunder, and this day we  
shall have our answer.

Shakespeare, *M. Wives of Windsor*.

5. To wait long in expectation or uncer-  
tainty.

I must solicit

All his concerns as mine:

And if my eyes have power, he should not see  
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay.

Dryden, *Clotemnes*.

6. To be long in producing effect.

She doth think, she has strange *ling* ring poisons.

Shakespeare.

**TO LINGER**, *v. a.* To protract; to draw

out to length. Out of usage.

I can get no remedy against this consumption  
of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and  
lingers it out, but the disease is incurable.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

She *lingers* my desires.

Shakespeare.

Let your brief pleasures be mercy,  
And *linger* not your sure destructions on. *Shak.*

**LINGERER**, *n. s.* [from *linger*.] One who

lingers.

Barret.

*Lingerers*, persons who do not indeed employ  
their time criminally, but are such pretty innocents,  
who, as the poet says, "Waste away, in gentle in-  
activity, the day!"

Guarison, *No. 151*.

**LINGERING**, *n. s.* [from *linger*.] Tar-

diness.

Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue  
Thy *lingering*.

Milton, *P. L.*

**LINGERINGLY**, *adv.* [from *lingering*.] With

delay; tediously.

Of poison, some kill more gently and *linger-*  
*ingly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both  
kill.

Hale.

**LINGET**, *n. s.* [from *linget*; *lingot*, Fr.]

A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as  
among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched  
with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use.

Cassius.

Seville has at present more business, as being  
nearer the source of riches, the port of Cadix,  
where the *lingets* of America are landed.

Seiburne, *Treat. through Spain*, L. 44.

**LINGLE**, *n. s.* [*linguel*, Fr. cotgrave;

*lingula*, Lat.] Shoemaker's trough.

Cockeram.

His *sale* and *lingel* in a thong.

His tar-bore on his broad belt bong.

Dryden, *Shep. Carl.* (1595).

**LINGO**, *n. s.* [Portuguese.] Language;

tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your  
*lingo*, before I cross the seas.

Congreve, *Way of the World*.

**LINGUACIOUS**, *adj.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of

tongue; loquacious; talkative.

**LINGUADE**, *n. s.* [*lingua* and *dens*,  
Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the

tongue and teeth.

*Ph* and *Bh*, (or *ph* and *Bh*) are labiodental; *T*

and *Dh* are gingival; *Th* and *Fh* are lingual.

Holten, *Elem. of Speech*, p. 71.

**LINGUIST**, *n. s.* [from *lingua*.] A man

skillful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have  
all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet,  
if he had not studied the solid things in them, as  
well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing  
so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any  
yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his  
mother dialect only.

Milton on Education.

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments  
towards a good education.

Addison, *Spect.*

**LINGWORT**, *n. s.* An herb.

**LINGY**, *n. s.* *adj.* This word has very op-

posite senses applied to it, as a northern  
expression; by Grose, in the sense of  
*limber*; which is repeated in the Craven  
Glossary with the additions of *tall* and  
*flexible*; but by Mr. Brockett, in the

senses of active, strong, able to bear fatigue.

**LINIMENT.** *n. s.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam.

The wise author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily sap or *liniment*, fit for the anointment of the feathers.

Ray on Creation.

**LINING.** *n. s.* [from *line*.]  
1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud,  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?

Milton, *Comus*.

The fold in the grille of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue.

Grew, *Comal. Sacra*.

The gown with stiff embroidery shining,  
Looks charming with a lighter lining.

Prior.

2. That which is within.  
The lining of his coffers shall make coats  
To deck our soldiers for those Irish wars.

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

**LINK.** *n. s.* [*gelencke*, Germ.]  
1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on  
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs  
Of more than links asunder, than can ever  
Appear in your impediment.

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth.

Hale.

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependence; you cannot draw one without attracting others.

Glauville.

While she does her upward flight sustain,  
Touching each link of the continued chain,  
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see  
A bird, a source, a life, a deity.

Prior.

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.  
Make a link of horse hair very strong, and  
fasten it to the end of the stick that springs.

Martimer, *Husbandry*.

3. A chain; any thing connecting.  
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

Shakspeare.

I feel  
The link of nature draw me; first of flesh,  
Bonds of my bone thou art.

Milton, *P. L.*

Fire, food and earth, and air, by this were  
bound,  
And love, the common link, the new creation  
crown'd.

Dryden, *Kn. Tole*.

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in inductive ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers links, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes.

Judge Hale.

5. A series; this sense is improper.  
Addison has used *link* for *chain*.

Though I have here only chosen this single link of martyrs, I might fold out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

6. [from *λύσις*.] A torch made of pitch and hard.

O, thou art an everlasting bonfire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in links and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern.

Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous leaf of lies.

Hoevel.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,  
Goodly and great he calls behind his link.

Dryd.

One that bore a link  
On a sudden clasp'd his flaming eyelid,  
Like linstock, to the horse's touch-hole.

Hudibras.

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lampblack.  
There was no link to colour Peter's hat.

Shakspeare.

**TO LINK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down  
Thus drooping; or with linked thunderbolts  
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph.

Milton, *P. L.*

Against ending cares,  
Lap me in soft Lydian sin;  
Married to immortal verse,  
Such as the meeting soul may pierce  
In notes, with many a winding bout  
Of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Milton, *L'Al.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.  
They're two links in friendship.

Shakspeare.

That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.

3. To join; to connect.  
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,  
Inclose whole downs in walks, 'tis all a joke.

Pope.

So from the first eternal order ran,  
And creature link'd to creature, man to man.

Pope.

4. To join by confederacy or contract.  
They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they link themselves in to near a band.

Hobbes.

Be advised for the best,  
Ere thou thy daughter link in holy band  
Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest.

Spenser, *P. Q.*

Blood in princes link'd not in such sort,  
As that is of any pow'r to toy.

Daniel, *Civ. Wars*.

5. To connect; as concomitant.  
New hope to spring  
Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet link'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

God has link'd our hopes and our duty together,  
Decay of Chr. Duty.

So gracious hath God been to us, as to link together our duty and our interest, and to make those very chief instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness.

Tillotson.

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are linked, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest.

Hobbes.

Tell me which part it does necessitate?  
I'll show the other; there I'll link 't effect;  
A chain, which fools to catch themselves project!

Dryden.

By which chain of ideas thus visibly linked together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected.

Locke.

**TO LINK.** *v. n.* To be connected; with in.

All the productions of the earth link in with each other.

Darke on Scorpio.

**LINKBOY.** } *n. s.* [*link and boy*.] A boy  
**LINKMAN.** } that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous displays of light, to prevent the efficaciousness of the linkboy!

Merr.

Though thou art tempted by the linkman's call,  
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall.

Gay.

In the black form of cinder which she came.  
O may'st no linkboy interrupt their love!

Gay, *Trium.*

**LINSEY.** } *n. s.* [*linetecp*, Saxo;] Grey, believed to be from *linet*, flax, on the seed of which the bird feeds; *linotte*, French; *linaria*, Latin.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphrasia, for the repairing of their sight.

Merr., *Andris*, against *Andris*.

Is it for thee the linnet hours his throat? *Pope*

**LINSEY.** } *n. s.* [*linetecp*, Saxo;] *sermen* *lini*, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

**LINSEY.** } *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen*.]  
**LINSEY-WOOLSEY.** } stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

No matter for the stuff, whether *linsey* or *woolsey*.

Bentley, *Phil. Lips.*

Here is a very great trade in worsted stockings, some *linsey*, and a coarse kind of *linsey*.

Pennant.

**LINSEY-WOOLSEY.** } *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen* and *wool*.] Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; light or coarse stuff; hence what is mean, vile, unsuitable.

He gave them coats of *linsey-woolsey*, said he, that is good and warm for winter, good and light for summer.

Bp. of Chester, *Two Kerns*. (1576.) sign. C.8.b.

Barbed and barelegged, only clothed in *linsey-woolsey*.

Homilies, *Serm. P. II.* for *Whituesday*.

If among the covetous there is *linsey woolsey*, as far as will make for their profit, so far, and no longer, they love God.

Lor. Biss of Br. Beauvis, (1614.) p. 15.

**LINSEY-WOOLSEY.** } *adj.* [*linen* and *wool*.] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

Luther himself being accompanied a very papist, and the Lutheran an ass in a tuchet, a *linsey woolsey* bishop.

Steyden, *Four of the Faith*, (1565.) fol. 102. b.

This sense may seem to have a ground from the like prohibition of *linsey-woolsey* garments, and the sowing of a field with mingled seed.

Gregory, *Notes on Script.* ch. 19.

That *linsey-woolsey* intermixture of comick mirth with tragic seriousness.

Phillips, *Theatr. Poet. Pref.*

A lawless *linsey-woolsey* brother,  
Half of one order, half another.

Hudibras.

I've'd, patch'd and yrebad, *linsey-woolsey* brothers.

Hammer.

Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others.

Pope, *Dunciad*.

**LINSTOCK.** } *n. s.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonic; *lint* and *stock*.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

Hammer.

The nimble gunner  
With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,  
And down goes all before him.

Shakspeare, *Hen. V.*

The distance touch'd for shot of ev'ry size,  
The *Assau-touch*, the pond'rous ball espies.

*Dryden.*  
**LIN**.† n. s. [*linetum*, Latin; *lin*, Welsh and Erse. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Sax. *linet*.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.
2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with *anguentum basilicum* visello ori, upon pledges of *fin*.

*Wierman, Surgery.*

**LINTEL**. n. s. [*linetel*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies across the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the basin, and strike the *linetel* and the two side posts. *End.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *linets* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber.

*Mason, Mech. Exercis.*

Silver the *linetel* dead projecting o'er,  
And gold the ringlets that command the door.

*Pope, Odys.*

**LION**. n. s. [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.] 1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

Be lion-mettled; proud, and take no care  
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;  
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.

*Proclamation on Drawing.*

They rejoice  
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioness;  
So fly they in pairs too last com'd in.

*Milton, P. L.*

See lion-hearted Richard,  
Proudly valiant, like a torrent swell'd  
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,  
Breaking away impetuous, and involves  
Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he press'd!  
Amidst the thickest battle. *Philip.*

2. A sign in the zodiac.

The *lion* for the honours of his skin,  
The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shins  
For aching heav'n, when giants dar'd to brave  
The threatened stars. *Creech, Monist.*

**LIONESS**. n. s. [feminine of *lion*.] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness*  
Lay couching head on ground, which catlike watch  
When that the sleeping man should stir.

*Shakespeare.*

The furious *lioness*,  
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth  
roar. *May.*

The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues,  
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse.

*Dryden.*

If we may believe *Poly*, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness*.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**LIONLEAF**. n. s. [*leontopetalon*, Latin.] A plant.

*Müller.*

**LIONLIKE**.† } adj. [from *lion*.] Resem-

**LIONLY**.† } bling a lion.

The anguill arm'd our armies with strength to strike,

And made us both encounter *lion-like*.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 600.*

King Richard's surname was *Cour-de-Lion*, for his *lion-like* courage.

*C Camden, Rem.*

Such *lion-like* terror is in that mild face, when it looks upon wickedness.

*Bp. Hall, Concept. B. 3.*

Coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction.  
*Milton, Rem. of Ch. Gov. B. ii.*

**LION'S-MOUTH**.† } n. s. [from *lion*.] The

**LION'S-PAW**.† } name of an herb.

**LION'S-TAIL**.† }

**LIP**. n. s. [*lippe*, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are so used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe *lip*, seem'd 'not to know  
What guests were in her eyes. *Shelop. K. Lear.*  
No falsehood shall delude my *lips* with lies,  
Or with a veil of truth disguise.

*Soudy, Paraph. on Job.*

Her *lips* bluish deeper sweets. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel.

*Burvet, Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet follows, and the flesh within withers.

*Wierman, Surgery.*

3. To make a *lip*. To hang the *lip* in silliness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the physician.

*Shakespeare.*

To *LIP*. v. a. [from the noun.] To kiss.

Obsolete.

A hand, that kings

Have *lip*, and trembled kissing.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Oh! 'tis the fond's arch mock,  
To *lip* a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shelop.*

**LIP-DEVOTION**.\* n. s. [*lip* and *devotion*.]

Devotion uttered by the *lips* without concurrence of the heart.

*Lip-devotion* will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. It is indeed the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered in what it begs. *South, Sermon. v. 336.*

**LIP-GOOD**.\* adj. [*lip* and *good*.] Good in talk without practice.

Men are deceiv'd, who think there can be thrall  
Beneath a virtuous prince. Wish'd liberty  
Ne'er lover lies than under such a crown:

But when his grace is merely but *lip-good*,

And that no longer than he aims himself

Ahead in public, there to seem to shun

The strokes and stripes of flatterers, which within

Are lecherous unto him, and so feed

His brutish sense with their afflictive sound,

As dead to virtue, he permits himself

Be carried like a pitcher by the ears

To every act of vice; This is a case

Deserves our fear, and doth prevenge the night

And close approach of blood and tyranny.

*B. Brown, Scenars.*

**LIP-LABOUR**.† n. s. [*lip* and *labour*.] Action of the *lips* without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Christ calleth your Latyne howers illness,  
hypocrysey, moche babylinge, and *lippe-laboure*.  
*Bale, Yet a Courte. f. c. (1543.) fol. 24. b.*

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but *lip-labour*.

*Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

**LIP-LABORIOUS**.\* adj. [from *lip-labour*.]

Uttering words without sentiments; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and *lip-laborious*.

*Lord's Hist. of the Bonians, (1630.) p. 66.*

**LIPOTHYMOUS**. adj. [*λίπην* and *θύμος*.]

Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surpris'd with a *lipothyמוש* languor, and great oppression about the stomach and hypochondriacs, expect to relief from cordials.

*Harey on the Plague.*

**LIPOTHYMY**. n. s. [*λιποθυμία*.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipothyמוש*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life.

*Bp. Taylor, Worlthy Communicant.*

In *lipothyמוש* or swoonings, he used the friction of this finger with saffron and gold.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**LIPFED**. adj. [from *lip*.] Having lips.

**LIPFITUDE**. n. s. [*lippitude*, French; *lippitudo*, Latin.] Blearedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious, are such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pestilences and *lippitudes*.

*Bacon.*

**LIP-WISDOM**. n. s. [*lip* and *wisdom*.] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do.

*Scidney.*

**LIPQUABLE**. adj. [from *liquo*, Latin.]

That may be melted.

**LIPQUATION**. n. s. [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concentered, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquefaction*.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **LIPQUATE**. v. n. [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *lipuate*.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**LIQUEFACTION**. n. s. [*liquefactio*, Latin; *liquefaction*, French.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefactiones*; and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region.

*Burnet.*

**LIQUEFABLE**. adj. [from *liquefy*.] That may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the juncioneness or extreme continuation of spirits: the two first may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **LIPQUEFY**. v. a. [*liquefy*, French; *liquefactio*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in time and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarely; and that is true maturation.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **LIPQUEFY**. v. n. To grow liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefyed* at the approach of the saint's head.

*Addison on Italy.*

**LIQUESCENCY**. n. s. [*liquefcentia*, Latin.]

Aptness to melt.

**LIQUESCENT**. adj. [*liquefcentia*, Latin.] Melting.

**LIQUEUR**.\* n. s. [French.] A most affected and contemptible expression, much used of late for what is in fact a dram, a draught of some spirituous and



high-flavoured liquid, by those whose gentility recoils at the vulgar phrase.

Know what conserves they choose to eat,  
And what *liqueurs* to sipple.

*Shenstone, To the Virtuosi.*

**L'IQUID.** *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glass.

*Dr. Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sugared nest

Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,

Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable.

*Dryden, Elia.*

Let Carolins smooth the tuneful lay,  
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the noise.

And sweetly flow through all the royal line.

*Pope, Hor.*

4. Apparent; manifest.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*.

*Boyle, Purgeign.*

**L'IQUID.** *n. s.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,

To sit beneath her leafy canopy,

Quaffing rich *liquids*.

*Philips.*

**TO L'IQUIDATE.** *v. a.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to lessen debts.

If our epistolary accounts were fairly *liquidated*, I believe you would be brought in considerable debt.

*Ld. Chesterfield.*

**LIQUIDATION.** *n. s.* [from *to liquidate*.] Act of lessening debts.

**LIQUIDITY.** *n. s.* [from *liquid*.] Subtlety; thinness.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs.

*Glanville.*

**L'IQUIDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of aniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidity*.

*Boyle.*

**L'IQUOR.** *n. s.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids incrusting, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.

Nor everted them the grape

Whose head: that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes.

*Milton, S. A.*

Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons.

*South, Sermon.*

2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

**TO L'IQUOR.** *v. a.* [from *to noun*.] To drench or moisten.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*.

*Bacon.*

**L'IQUORICK.** *n. s.* See **LICORICE.**

**L'IQUORISH.** *adj.* See **LICKERISH.**

**LIRICONFANGUY.** *n. s.* A flower.

**LIRIPOOF.** *n. s.* [*liripion*, *liripipion*, Fr. "Chaperon des docteurs de Sorbonne, longue robe de docteur, suivant Rabelais." Roquefort. *Leri-ephippium*, a contraction of *cleri-ephippium*, the tippet

or hood of a clergyman. Littleton.] The hood of a graduate.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

In this letter the good prime do not trouble his clergy with recommending a single virtue, or proposing a single vice; but he charges them, with great solemnity, not to wear short *liripioes* of silk, nor gowns open before, nor swords, nor daggers, nor unembroidered girdles.

*Henry, Hist. of Gr. Brit. vol. 6. (regn. H. VII.)*

**L'ISSON.** *n. s.* [from *lission* in Portuguese.]

1. A kind of white wine.

2. A kind of soft sugar.

**LISSH.** *adj.* Stout; active; strong; nimble.

A northern word. Grose, Crav. Dial.

and Brockett.

**LISSE.** *n. s.* A cavity; a hollow.

To the time of a rock at Kingsport in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified rocks, each near as big as my fist.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

**TO LISP.** *v. v.* [*lisp*, Saxon; *lisp*, Belg. from the Gr. *λίσσω*, Aristoph. in Rania, a lisp, stuttering tongue; Casaubon and Upton: from *lispans*, Lat. stammering, lisp; Wachter.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a man of these *lisping* lawborn buds, that come like a woman in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

They ramble not to learn the mode,

How to be droll, or how to *lisp* abroad.

*Clovenland.*

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth.

*Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,

I list *lisp* numbers, for the numbers came.

*Pope.*

**TO LISP.** *v. a.* To utter with a lisp; to

express imperfectly, or with hesitation.

Scarcely had she learnt to *lisp* a name

Of martyr.

*Crashaw.*

**LISP.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of

lisping.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty lisp;

O! Stephon, you are a dangerous creature.

*Taylor.*

**L'ISPER.** *n. s.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps.

*Huloet.*

**L'ISPLYNG.** *adv.* [from *lisping*.] With

a lisp; imperfectly.

Show him that T is clone; but this lets breath;

and with often trial he will hit on it, though at first it may be *lisping* or imperfectly.

*Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 144.*

**L'ISSOM.** *adj.* [probably from *lissom*, Sax.

to loose; *lisse*, reflexion.] Limber;

supple; relaxed; loose; free. Pegge,

without any etymology, confines this

word to the north of England, where it

is rather *lissome*, that is *lightsome*; as

in Cheshire and part of Yorkshire, where

*lissom* means active, agile. See Wilbra-

ham's Chesh. Gloss. and Craven Dial.

*Lissom*, however, is common, in several

parts of England, in the former meanings.

**LIST.** *n. s.* [*liste*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperor of all the list.

*Bacon.*

Some say the loadstone is *poison*, and therefore

in the lists of poisons we find it in many authors.

*Bacon.*

Bring next the royal list of Stuns forth,  
Undaunted minds, that roll'd the rugged north.

*Prior.*

2. [*lice*, French.] Enclosed ground in

which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations strove,

The rest at gaze, without the list did stand;

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,

Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand.

*Dryden.*

Part thy son, and Sparta's king advance,

In measure'd lists to toss the weighty lance;

And who his rival shall to arms subdue,

His be the dame, and his the treasure too.

*Pope, Iliad.*

3. [*lirt*, Sax. the verge or border of any

thing.] Bound; limit.

The ocean, overtopping of his list,

Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste

Than young Laertes in a riotous head

O'er-bears your officers.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

She within lists my ranging mind hath brought,

That new beyond myself I will not go.

*Dryden.*

4. [*lirtan*, Saxon.] Desire; willingness;

choice; pleasure. See **LUST**.

—Too much;

I find it still when I have list to sleep.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or list to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgement.

*King Charles.*

He saw false reward where he lay full low;

I need not swear he had no list to crow.

*Dryden.*

5. [*lirt*, Saxon, the same.] A strip of cloth.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot

bore on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.

*Shakespeare.*

Instead of a list of cotton, or the like fibre,

made use of a siphon of glass,

A list the cobbler's temple ties,

To keep the hair out of his eyes.

*Bufl.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a

list, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament.

*Hooker.*

**TO LIST.** *v. v.* [*lirtan*, Saxon.]

1. To chuse; to desire; to be disposed;

to incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,

Point what you list, I nought refuse at all.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Unto them that add to the word of God, what

them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto

their will, and break God's commandments for

their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth

not good.

*Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them

to do as they would, will endure them to speak

as they list.

*Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they list,

in my judgement they bemoan fairness.

*Walsley.*

Now by his mother, or star, or what I list.

*Shakespeare.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may

Take their advantage when, and how, they list.

*Daniel.*

When they list, into the world

That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw

My bowels, their repent.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Used as an impersonal verb; it pleased.

Frequent in our old writers.

When him list the prouder looks subdue,

He would them gazing blind, or turn to other

bevy.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**TO LIST.** *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register.

For a man to give so near to Christianity in

those days, was to list himself a martyr, and to

bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to

the hopes of this life.

*South.*

They list with women each dog's name  
Who dares not hazard life for future fame.

*Dryden, En.*

2. To retain and enrol soldiers; to enlist.  
The lords would, by listing their own servants,  
persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like.

*Clarendon.*

The king who raised this wall appointed a million  
of soldiers, who were listed and paid for the  
defence of it against the Tartars.

*Temple.*

Two hundred horse he shall command;  
Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band,  
These in my name are listed.

*Dryden.*

5. [From list; enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How dares your pride presume against my  
laws,  
As in a listed field to fight your cause?

Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden, An. Tole.*

4. [From list, a shred or border.] To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of  
benefits, like a kind of embroidery or listing of  
one favour upon another.

*Wotton, Life of Buckingham.*

5. [Contracted from listen.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

Then weigh, what loss your honour may sus-  
tain,  
If with too credent ear you list his songs;

Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open  
To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

I, this sound I better know;  
List / I would I could hear so. *B. Jonson.*

- Li'STEN. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow  
Conspicuous, with seven listed colours gay.

Betokening peace from God, and car'nt new,  
*Milton, P. L.*

As the show'ry arch

With listed colours gay, or azure, gold,  
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Phillips.*

- To Li'STEN.† v. n. [hlytan, and lytan, Sax.] To hear; to attend. Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to listen what I say.

One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;  
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,  
Listening their fear I could not say, amen.

*Shakspere.*

He, that no more must say, is listened more  
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to  
glose.

*Shakspere.*

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,  
And fill'd the air with barbarous dinomance,  
At which I caw'd and listen'd there a while.

*Milton, Comus.*

- To Li'STEN. v. n. To hearken; to give attention.

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,  
I'll tell you news. *Shakspere, Tem. of the Shrew.*

Antagonus used often to go disguised, and listen  
at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard  
some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he  
said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a  
little farther off.

*Racon, Apophthegms.*

Listen, O ladies, unto me, and hearken, ye  
people.

*Isid. Alex.*

When we have occasion to listen, and give a  
more particular attention to some sound, the sym-  
posium is drawn to a more ordinary tension.

*Follier, Elem. of Speech.*

On the green bank I sat, and listen'd long;  
Nor till her lay was ended could I move.

But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard,  
And listen'd to, than modest truth is heard.

*Dryden.*

To this humour most of our late comedies owe  
their success: the audience listens after nothing  
else.

Li'STENER. n. s. [from listen.] One that  
hearkens: a hearer.

They are light of belief, great listeners after  
news.

Listeners never hear well of themselves.

If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good  
listener, she may make a tolerable figure, which  
will serve to draw in the young chaplain.

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in  
a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care  
of listeners.

Li'STUL.† *adj.* [from list, in the sense of  
listen.] Attentive.

Thereby they both did frankly condescend  
And to his doom with kindred cares did both at-  
tend.

Li'STLESS. *adj.* [from list.] Without in-  
clination; without any deter-  
mination to one thing more than  
another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits,  
make them gross, listless, and unactive.

If your care to wheat alone extend,  
Let Myra with her sisters first descend,  
Before you trust in earth your future hope.

Or else expect a listless, lazy crop. *Dryden, Virg.*

Lazy lolling sort  
Of ever listless loiterers, that attend  
No cause, no trust.

I was listless, and desponding.

Careless; heedless: with of.

The sick for air before the portal gap,  
Or bide in their empty hives remain,  
Besumb'd with cold, and listless of their gain.

Li'STLESSLY. *adv.* [from listless.] Without  
thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and  
see whether he be stirring and active, or whether  
he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time.

Li'STLESSNESS.† n. s. [from listless.] In-  
attention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed  
by listlessness or sorrow.

This habit, [cloth] rooted in the child, grows  
up and adheres to the man, producing a general  
listlessness and aversion from labour.

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up and adheres to the man, producing a general  
listlessness and aversion from labour.

Of their army, whose list hearse more,  
I shall rehearse, so as I can, a list.

Li'TERAL. *adj.* [literal, French; literal, Lat.]

1. According to the primitive meaning,  
not figurative.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers,  
we see that the words, which were, do continue;  
the only difference is, that whereas before they  
had a literal; they now have a metaphorical use,  
and are as so many notes of remembrance unto  
us, that what they did signify in the latter, is ac-  
complished in the truth.

A foundation, being primarily of use in archi-  
tecture, hath no other literal notation but what  
belongs to it in relation to an house, or other  
building, nor figurative, but what is founded in  
that, and deduced from thence.

Following the letter, or exact words.

The fitted for public audience are such as,  
following a middle course between the rigour of  
literal translations and the liberty of paraphrases,  
do with greater shortness and plainness deliver  
the meaning.

Consisting of letters; as, the literal no-  
tation of numbers was known to Europeans  
before the cyphers.

Li'TERAL. n. s. Primitive or literal mean-  
ing.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use  
metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what  
secret conceits they will swallow in their literals,  
an example we have on our profession.

Li'TERALISM. n. s. [from literal.] What  
accords with the letter or exact word.

If none of these considerations, with all their  
weight and gravity, can avail to the disposing him  
of his precious literals, let some one or other  
treat him but to read on.

Li'TERALIST. n. s. [from literal.] One  
who adheres to the letter or exact word.

Let the extreme literalist sit down now, and re-  
solve whether this in all necessity be not the due  
result of our Saviour's words; or, if he persist  
to be otherwise opinioned, let him well advise, lest  
thinking to gripe fast the Gospel, he be found  
instead with the canon law in his fist.

I shall substitute the sense of Mr. Mede, which  
the context literalist cannot but see.

Li'TERALITY. n. s. [from literal.] Original  
meaning.

Not attaining the true deuterocopy and second  
intention of the words, they are fain to omit their  
superconceptions, euhemerisms, figures, or tropo-  
logies, and are not sometimes persuaded beyond  
their literalities.

Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate  
literalities.

Li'TERALITY. *adv.* [from literal.]

1. According to the primitive import of  
words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, it can  
be comprehended; yet literally taken, it is a thing im-  
possible.

2. With close adherence to words; with  
by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus  
as close as I was able, I have performed that epis-  
ode too literally; that giving more scope to Me-  
neus and Lausus, that version, which has more  
of the majesty of Virgil, less of his consciousness.

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be  
translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear  
a chain.

Li'TER. n. s. A little; a small portion.

This also is a northern phrase.



**LITERARY.**† *adj.* [*literarius*, Lat.] Respecting letters; pertaining to literature; regarding learning. *Literary* history is an account of the state of learning, and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* conversation is talk about questions of learning. *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters. It may be said, this *epistolary* correspondence was political often than *literary*.

He has long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of *literary* merit.

Johnson, *Prof. to Shakespeare*.

The former of these appears with too much distinction in the *literary* as well as the *politic* world, to make it necessary I should enlarge upon this subject.

Mason, *Life of Gray*.

Soon after his (Dr. Johnson's) return to London, which was in February, 1764, was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the *literary* club. Sir Joshua Reynolds had the merit of being the first proposer of it, to which Johnson acceded; and the original members were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Edmund Burke, Dr. Nugent, Mr. Henrich, Mr. Langton, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Chamier, and Sir John Hawkins. *Reynolds, Life of Johnson*.

**LITERATE.**\* *adj.* [*literatus*, Latin.] Learned.

Cockeram.

This is the proper function of *literate* elegance; to figure virtue in so fresh and lively colours, that our imagination may be so taken with the beauty of virtue, as it may invite our minds to make love to her in solitude.

W. Mountague, *Dev. Ess.* P. I. (1648.) p. 348.

In *literate* nations, though the pronunciation, and sometimes the words of common speech, may differ, as now in England, compared with the south of Scotland, yet there is a written dialect which pervades all dialects, and is understood in every province: But where the whole language is colloquial, he that has only one part, never gets the rest, as he cannot get it but by change of residence. *Johnson, Jour. Western Isles*.

**LITERATI.** n. s. [Italian.] The learned.

I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the *lithium*. *Beaumont*.

**LITERATOR.**\* n. s. [*literator*, Lat.] A petty schoolmaster.

In this age of light, they teach the people, that preceptors ought to be in the place of gallants. They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race, (for some time a growing nation amongst you,) a set of petulant *literators*, to whom, instead of their proper but severe unostentatious duties, they assign the brilliant parts of men of wit and pleasure, of gay, young, military sparks, and danglers at toilets. *Burke, Lett. to a Member of the Fr. Nat. Assembly*.

**LITERATURE.** n. s. [*literatura*, Lat.]

Learning; skill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deservers, there will not want supply. *Bacon*.

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison, Freeholder*.

**LITH.**\* n. s. [lith, Sax. Lithin, Gothick.]

A joint; a limb. Obsolete.

Chamterlers, taken in every lit.

Chaucer, *N. Pr. Tale*.

**LITHARGE.** n. s. [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Lat.]

*Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver.

It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill, Materia Medica*.

I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*.

Boyle.

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver.

Boyle.

**LITHET.**† *adj.* [lith, Saxon; from lith, a joint. See LITH.] Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent.

To make *lithet* that erst was hard.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, B. I.

The unweildy elephant.

To make them mirth, w'd all his might, and wreath'd  
His *lithet* proboscis. *Milton, P. L.*

TO LITHET.\* v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To smooth; to soften; to palliate.

Chaucer so uses it, Troil. and Cress. iv. 754. Obsolete; except that, in some parts of the north of England, it is applied to their way of mixing oatmeal with milk.

2. [*lyda*, Su. Goth.] To listen; to attend.

*Lyth* ye, that is, hark ye. Yorkshire Gloss. And so *lyth* in Cumberland.

**LITHETES.** n. s. [from lith.] Limberness; flexibility.

**LITHET.**† *adj.* [from lith.]

1. Soft; pliant.

Thou unick, death,  
Two Talbots winged though the *lithet* sky,  
In thy despite shall 'scape mortality. *Shaksp.*

2. [*lyth*, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt.

It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*. Dr. Johnson. — Chaucer also uses it in the sense of wicked; but its more general acceptation is that of slothful, lazy, idle, indisposed to do any thing; which the Saxon word warrants. It is used in the north of England.

Nis *lyther* in business, ferovete in spiritie.

Woolton, *Chr. Manual*, (1576.) K. vi.

Winter making men *lithet* and idle.

Lary, *lithet*, idle, slothful, careless, negligent.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

**LITHETLY.**\* *adv.* [from lithet.] Slowly; lazily.

*Lithetly*, and *Cockeram*.

**LITHETNESS.**\* n. s. [from lithet.] Idleness; laziness; lack of spirit to do any thing.

*Barret, Colgrave, and Sherwood*.

**LITHOGRAPHY.** n. s. [*litho*, and *grapho*.]

The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

**LITHOMANCY.** n. s. [*litho*, and *man*.]

Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Heleus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**LITHONTRIPTICK.** *adj.* [*litho*, and *triptik*.]

*lithontriptique*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

**LITHOTOMIST.** n. s. [*litho*, and *tomos*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

**LITHOTOMY.** n. s. [*litho*, and *tomos*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

**LITHY.\*** *adj.* [from lithet.] Pliable; bending easily.

*Huolot.*

**LITIGANT.** n. s. [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.

The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommends his suit.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The *litigant* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

**LITIGANT.** *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

TO LITIGATE.\* v. a. [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process; to bring into litigation.

What scruples, lest some future birth  
Should designate a span of earth. *Shenstone.*

TO LITIGATE. v. n. To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**LITIGATION.** n. s. [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigare*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that both not confound, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clerendon.*

**LITIGIOUS.** *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find still  
*litigious* men, who quarrels move. *Dome.*

His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing positive of *litigious*. *Adams.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.

*Hodder, bounds.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,  
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds.

*Dryden, Georg.*

**LITIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

**LITIGIOUSNESS.\*** n. s. [from *litigious*.] A

wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

Dr. Smalridge, who succeeded him [Atterbury] both at Carlisle and Christchurch, is said to have lamented his hard fate, in being forced to carry water after him, to extinguish the flames which his *litigiousness* had every where occasioned.

*Storhouse.*

**LITEN.**\* n. s. [litcan, Saxon, a burying ground; from lic, a corpse, lit, Su. Goth. and tun, Icel. tuna, Su. Goth. a field, an enclosed place.] A place where the dead are reposit: the church-lit is yet an expression in several parts of England.

**LITTEK.** n. s. [*liiter*, French.]

1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* strait;

Weakness pines with too. *Backpacker, E. John.*  
 Was carried in a rich chariot *litter*, with  
 two horses at each end. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The drowsy frightened steeds,  
 That draw the *litter* of close-curtain'd sleep.

Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,  
 In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden, Æn.*

*Litters* thick besiege the donor's gate,  
 And begging lords and teeming ladies wait  
 The prince's dale. *Dryden, Jun.*

2. The straw laid under animals, or on  
 plants.  
 To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks.

Take off the *litter* from your kernel bed.

Their *litter* is not tow'd by sows unclean.

3. A brood of young.  
 I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath  
 overwhelmed all her litter but one.

Reflect upon that numerous litter of strange,  
 senseless opinions that crawl about the world.

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered  
 to take care of her *litter*.

Full many a year his hateful head had been  
 For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:  
 The last of all the *litter* 'scap'd by chance,  
 And from Geneva first infected France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.  
 Fruitful as the sow that carry'd  
 The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd.

5. Any number of things thrown sluttishly  
 about.  
 Stripyon, who found the room was void,  
 Sole in, and took a select survey  
 Of all the *litter* as it lay.

To LIT'TER, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth; used of beasts, or of  
 human beings in abhorrence or con-  
 tempt.  
 Then was this island,  
 Save for the son that she did litter here,  
 A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with  
 A human shape.

My father named me Autolyces, being *littered*  
 under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise  
 a snapper up of unconsidered trifles.

The whole of bears are, at first *littered*, with-  
 out all form or fashion. *Hawkins on Providence.*

We might conceive that dogs were created  
 blind, because we observe they were *littered*  
 so with us.

2. To cover with things negligently, or  
 sluttishly scattered about.  
 They found

The room with volumes *litter'd* round.

3. To cover with straw.  
 A thatched barn, a *littered* stable, or an ample  
 cowhouse.

By Williams, *Discov. of Mtd.* (1663) p. 977.  
 He found a stall where oxen stood,  
 But for his once well *litter'd* was the floor.

4. To supply cattle with bedding.  
 Tell them how they *litter* their jades and exer-  
 cise merchandise.

Hacker's *Life of Alp. Williams*, (1693) P. ii. p. 80.  
 To LIT'TER, v. n. To be supplied with  
 bedding.

The inn,  
 Where he and his horse *litter'd*.

LIT'TLE, adj. comp. less, and lesser;  
 superl. *leisile*, Goth. *liti*, Icel.

lycel, Sax. "consent. reliquis dialect.  
 Septentrionalibus." Serenius.]

1. Small in extent.  
 The coast of Dan went out too *little* for them.

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small  
 bulk.  
 He sought to see Jesus, but could not for the  
 press, because he was *little* of stature.

His son being then very *little*, I considered only  
 as war, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

One would have all things *little*; hence has  
 try'd  
 Turkey poults, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd.

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.  
 When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast  
 thou not made the head of the tribes?

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*  
 All that is just ought to seem *little* to thee,  
 because it is so to itself.

4. Not much; not many.  
 He must be loosed a *little* season. *Revelations.*

A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of  
 the hands to sleep; so shall poverty come upon  
 thee.

And now in *little* space  
 The confines meet.

By sad experiment I know  
 How *little* weight my words with thee can find.

A *little* learning is a dangerous thing  
 Drink deep, or taste not the Persian spring.

5. Some not none: in this sense it always  
 stands between the article and the  
 noun.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions,  
 which may plentifully be found in him, by any  
 one who will but read with a *little* attention.

LIT'TLE, n. s.  
 1. A small space.  
 Much was in *little* wit; and all convey'd  
 With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd.

2. A small part; a small proportion.  
 He that despised *little* things, shall perish by  
*little* and *little*.

The poor remnant of human seed which re-  
 mained in their mountains, peopled their country  
 again slowly, by *little* and *little*.

By freezing the precipitated matter from the  
 rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the  
 white precipitate with water, the mercury will  
*little* by *little* be gathered into drops.

I gave thee thy master's house, and the house  
 of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too  
*little*, I would have given such and such things.

They have much of the poetry of Meccas,  
 but *little* of his liberality.

Not grudge I thee too much that Grecians  
 give,  
 Nor murmur take the *little* I receive.

There are many expressions, which carrying  
 with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but  
*little* of thy ignorance.

3. A slight affair.  
 As if 'were *little* from their town to chase,  
 I through the seas pursued their exil'd race.

I view with anger and disdain,  
 How *little* gives thee joy or pain:

A hint, a bronze, a flower, a root.

4. Not much.  
 These are fitted for, and *little* else.

5. Representation in a small compass;  
 miniature; formerly common. Obso-  
 lete.

Give me leave to present you with her picture  
 drawn in *little*, and in water colours; sullied in-  
 deed with tears and the abrupt accents of a real  
 and consonant sorrow; but drawn with a faithful  
 hand, and taken from the life.

Sp. Taylor, *Dock of Fun. Ser.* to Ld. Carkery, (1650.)

LIT'TLE, adv.  
 1. In a small degree.

The received definition of names should be  
 changed as *little* as possible.

2. In a small quantity.  
 The poor sleep *little*.

3. In some degree, but not great.  
 Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids,  
 subacid substances are proper, though they are a  
*little* astricting.

4. Not much.  
 The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the  
 heart of the wicked is *little* worth.

Finding him *little* studious, she chose rather to  
 endure him with conversative qualities of youth;  
 as dancing and fencing.

That patient was infamously bold; this parallel  
 is *little* better.

Several clergymen, otherwise *little* fond of  
 obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal  
 of all those which they find in ecclesiastical  
 writers.

LIT'TLENESS, n. s. [from *little*.]  
 1. Smallness of bulk.

All trying, by a love of *little*ness,  
 To make abridgements, and to draw to less;

Ev'n that nothing which at first we were.

We may suppose a great many degrees of *little*-  
 ness and lightness in these early practices, so  
 many of them might float in the air.

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.  
 The English and French, lo verse, are forced to  
 raise their language with metaphors, by the pom-  
 pouness of the whole phrase, to wear off any  
*little*ness that appears in the particular parts.

3. Want of dignity.  
 The angelic grandeur, by being concealed,  
 does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our  
*little*ness so much, as if it was always displayed.

LIT'TORAL, adj. [*littoralis*, Latin.] Be-  
 longing to the shore.

LITUR'GICAL, \* adj. [*liturgique*, Fr. See  
 LITUR'GICK.]

LITUR'GICK, \* adj. [*liturgique*.] Belonging  
 to a formula of public devotions.

Which lesson, if it had been well pressed by  
 those that take on them to be somewhat gifted above  
 their brethren, and observed better by their zealous  
 followers, we should have had *little* need of such  
 surgical deprecations.

6p. Prudent, Euch. p. 228.  
 A tedious number of *liturgical* theologues.

Thus our *liturgical* version translates rightly,  
 "The king shall rejoice."

Mason, on Church Music, p. 168.  
 The rest of the *liturgical* hymns were supposed to  
 be contaminated by their long and antient con-  
 nection with the Roman mind.

Watson, *Hist. E. P.* iii. 166.  
 LITURGY, \* n. s. [*liturgie*, French; *liturgia*,  
 Greek, from *lairein*, publick,  
 and *tyron*, work.] Form of prayers;  
 formula of public devotion.

We dare not admit any such form of *livary*, as either appoints to scripture at all, or very little, to be read in the church. *Hooker.*

The blessedest of mortal wights began to be impetioned, so that a great part of divine *livary* was addressed solely to her. *Hooker.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful *livary* and means of impetration in this world. *By Taylor.*

To LIVE† v. n. [Gothick, *liban*; Icel. *lifa*; Sax. *liban*, *liban*, *liban*; Germ. and Dutch, *leben*.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,  
That darkness does the face of earth invest,  
When living day should light it? *Shallop. Macbeth.*

To save the living and revenge the dead,  
Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest! *Ecclus. xli. 1.*  
Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their living, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Haywood.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perfected with many sins, so they be not willfully lived and died in. *Hommond.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison, Spect.*

If we are firmly resolved to live up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high-placed Macbeth  
Shall live the less of nature, and pay his breath  
To time and mortal custom. *Shakespeare.*

See the minutes how they run;  
How many makes the hour fall complete,  
How many hours bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,

How many years a mortal man may live. *Shallop.*  
The way to live long most be, to use our bodies as so is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Bay on the Crostkin.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give  
Than just to die when I began to live? *Dryden.*  
Now three-and-thirty rolling years are fled  
Since I began, nor yet begin to live. *Brown.*

Live while you live, the epicure would say,  
And seize the pleasures of the present day;  
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,  
And give to God each moment as it flies;  
Lord, in my views let both united be;  
I live in pleasure, when I live to thee. *Doddridge, in Orton's Life of him.*

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

My statutes and judgements, if a man do, he shall live in them. *Lev. xviii. 5.*  
He died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with him. *1 Thes. v. 10.*

6. To remain undestroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, live upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,  
And what collected night involves the skies!  
Nor can our shaken vessels live at sea,  
Much less against the tempest force their way. *Dryden.*

How a vessel, formed according to the description given of the structure of the ark, could live, as the seamen's phrase is, in such a tempest of waters. *Biblioth. Biblica, Opf. l. 230.*

7. To continue; not to be lost.

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues  
We write in water. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
Sounds which address the ear are lost and die  
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye  
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight  
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies graced,  
There high in air memorial of my name  
Fix the smooth ear, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converse; to cohabit; followed by *with*.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing,  
For thy delight each May morning.  
If these delights thy mind may move,  
Then live with me, and be my love. *Shakespeare.*

9. To feed.

Those animals that live upon other animals have their flesh more alkaline than that live upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To maintain one's self; to be supported.

A most notorious thief; lived all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Spenser.*  
They which minister about holy things, live of the things of the temple. *1 Cor. ix. 13.*  
His goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to live upon. *Kneller.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than that of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who live by labour. *Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to live on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.

In a spacious cave of living stone,  
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,  
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds. *Dryden.*

Cool groves and living lakes  
Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguished.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:  
These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,  
Then on the living coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

LIVE† adj. [from alive.]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the live ox, and divide the money. *Exodus.*

2. Active; not extinguished.

A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the sulphure, upon casting of a live coal upon it. *Boyle.*

By thee the various vegetative tribes  
Draw in a filmy net, and clasp with leavers,  
Wrap the live elder, and imbibe the dew. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Vivid; spoken of colour.

Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom  
Shoots, less and less, the life carnation round;  
Her lips blush deeper sweets. *Thomson, Spring.*

LIVE† n. s. Life. Obsolete. See ALIVE.

LIV'LESS† adj. [from life.] Wanting life; rather, *lifeless*.

Description cannot suit itself in words,  
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,  
In life so *livless* as it shows itself. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

A *livless*, cadaverous, noisome soul.

*Hommond, Works, iv. 562.*

LIV'ELIHOOD† n. s. [It appears to me corrupted from *livecode*. Dr. Johnson.]  
— In the first sense, which is all that Dr. Johnson notices, this may be the case; but, in the second, it is from *lively*, and *head*, or *hood*, i. e. quality, character. See HOOD.]

1. Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ab! luckless babe, born under cruel star,  
And in dead parents' hateful womb bred;  
Full little wretchest thou what sorrows ares,  
Left thee for portion of thy livelihood. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a livelihood out of her own estate. *Clarendon.*  
He brings disgrace upon his character to submit to the picking up of a livelihood that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profusion and livelihood to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places; which must very much dispose a people, and oblige them to seek a livelihood where they can find it. *Addison, Spect.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow-subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest livelihood; the skilful or industrious find their account in it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Living form; appearance of life. *Spenser writes it lively-head.*

If in that picture dead  
Such life ye read, and virtue in vain show;  
Of that more ye were, if the true lively-head  
Of most glorious visage ye did view. *Spenser, F. Q. II. ix. 3.*

The tyranny of her sorrow takes all livelihood from her cheek. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

LIV'ELLY† adv. See LIVELY.

LIV'ELINESS† n. s. [from lively.]

1. Appearance of life.

What hides while we are living, and among the livinghood, but that we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a dreadfulness, and most agreeable by their liveliness to those with whom we live. *Sp. Taylor, Art of Handing, p. 70.*

That liveliness which is the proof of a poet's makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature. *Dryden, DuRamey.*

2. Vivacity; spiritliveness.

Give me that wit, whose praise excites, glory puts on, or disgrace grieves: he is to be nourished with ambition, pressed forward with honour, checked with reprehension, and never to be suspected of sloth; though he be given to play, it is a sign of spirit and liveliness. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Extravagant young fellows, that have liveliness and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and on make able and great men; but, save and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education.*

LIV'ELUDE† n. s. [live and lode, from lead; the means of leading life. Kellham places *livecode* among his old French words.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.

She gave like blessing to each creature

As well of worldly *livelihood* as of life,

That there might be no difference 'twixt us and life. *Spenser, Habb. Tale.*

Temporal goods they had more than their needed reasonable to their necessary *livelihood*. *Fos. Acts and Mon. of W. Thorne.*

**LIV'ELONG.** *adj.* [*live and long.*]

1. Tedious; long in passing.

May a time, and oft,

Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,

Your infants in your arms; and there have sat

The *livelong* day, with patient expectation

To see great Pompey pass. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The obscure bird clamour'd the *livelong* night.

*Shakespeare.*

Young and old come forth to play,

On a sun-shine holiday,

Till the *livelong* daylight fall. *Milton, L'Al.*

Seek for pleasure in *dovery*

The sorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior.*

How could she sit the *livelong* day,

Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable. Not used.

Thou, in our wander and astonishment,

Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument.

*Milton, En. on Shakespeare.*

**LIV'ELY.** *adj.* [*live and like.* Sax. *līpce.*]

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.

But wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste,

With youthful steps? much *livelier* than he while

He seems; supposing here to find his son,

Or of him bringing to us some glad news? *Milton, E. A.*

2. Gay; airy.

Dulness delighted, ey'd the *lively* dance,

Remembering she herself was pertness once. *Pope.*

Farm'd by thy converse, happily to sever

From grave to gay, from *lively* to serene. *Pope.*

3. Representing life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us

pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or

painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden, Dryden.*

4. Strong; energetic.

His fish must be not only living, but *lively* too;

it must be brightened and stirred up by a particu-

lar exercise of those virtues specifically requisite

to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more

full, intense, and *lively*, than those of natural

bodies. *Newton, Newton.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments

and reflections, a *lively* persuasion of the certainty

of a future state. *Atterbury.*

**LIV'ELY.** *adv.*

1. Briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who dis-

charging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy,

did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which

describes most *lively* our actions and passions,

our virtues and our vices. *Dryden, Pref. to his St. of Innocence.*

In which time of remission of the higher powers,

the lower may advance, and more *lively* display

themselves. *Glenville, Pre-cant. p.115.*

This sacrament of the eucharist is *lively* re-

sembles, and so *lively* falls in with it, that it is

indeed itself a supper, and is called a supper. *South, Ser. II. 276.*

**LIV'ER.** *n. s.* [from *live.*]

1. One who lives.

Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,

Guided to what may great or good appear,

And try if life be worth the *liv'er's* care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner

with respect to virtue or vice, happiness

or misery.

If any loose *liv'er* have any goods of his own,

the sheriff is to seize thereupon. *Speaner an Interl.*

The end of his descent was to gather a church

of holy christian *liv'ers* over the whole world. *Hammond.*

Here are the wants of children, of distressed  
persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose  
disorderly *liv'ers*, at one view represented. *Atterbury.*

**LIV'ER.** *n. s.* [*live*, Saxon.] One of

the entrails.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:

And let my *liv'er* rather bend with wine,

Than my heart cool with mortifying *gourne.* *Shakespeare.*

Reason and respect

Makes *liv'ers* pale, and lusthood dojected. *Shaks.*

**LIV'ERCOLOUR.** *adj.* [*liv'er and colour.*]

Dark red.

The uppermost stratum is of gravel; and then clay

of various colours, purple, blue, red, &c. *Woodward.*

**LIV'ER'D.** *adj.* Having a liver; as,

"white-liv'erd." *Sherwood.* "Lily-

liv'erd." *Shakespeare.* Both these ex-

pressions were used to denote faint-

hearted, cowardly, mean, dastardly,

unmanly.

**LIV'ERGROWN.** *adj.* [*liv'er and grown.*]

Having a great liver.

I enquired what other casualties was most like

the rickets, and found that *liv'ergrown* was nearest. *Gravet.*

**LIV'ERWORT.** *n. s.* [*liv'er and wort; lichen.*]

A plant.

That sort of *liv'ermort* which is used

to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on

commons, and open heaths, where the

grass is short, on declivities, and on

the sides of pits. This spreads on the

surface of the ground, and, when in

perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as

it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a

dark colour. *Miller.*

**LIV'ERY.** *n. s.* [from *liv'er*, French.]

1. The act of giving possession. *Liv'ery*

and *seisen* is *delivery* and *possession.*

She gladly did of that name babe accept,

As of her own by *liv'ery* and *seisen.* *Spenser, P. Q. iv. l. 87.*

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,

Call in his letters patents that he hath

By his attorneys general in use

His *liv'ery*, and deny his offered homage. *Shaks.*

2. It is from wardrobe.

Had the two houses first used their *liv'ery*,

and once effectually redeemed themselves from

the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my

own judgement. *King Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained.

4. The state of being kept at a certain

rate.

What *liv'ery* is, we by common use in England

know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of

horse-meat, as they commonly use the word in

stabling; as, to keep horses at *liv'ery*; the which

word, I guess, is derived of *liv'ring* or *delivering*

forth their nightly food. So in great houses, the

*liv'ery* is said to be served up for all night, that is,

their evening allowance for drink; and *liv'ery* is

also called the upper weed which a serving man

wears; so called, as I suppose, for that it was

delivered and taken from him at pleasure. So it is

apparent, that, by the word *liv'ery*, is there meant

horse-meat. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. The clothes given to servants; from

the scarfs or ribbonds, of chosen colours,

given by the ladies of old to knights.

"To such [knights] as were victorious,

prizes were awarded by the judges, and

presented by the hands of the ladies—

with ribbonds, or scarfs, of chosen col-  
ours, called *liv'eries*. Those *liv'eries* are

the ladies' favours spoken of in romance;

and appear to have been the origin of

the ribbonds, which still distinguish so

many orders of knighthood." Brydson's

Summary View of Heraldry. From the

old cavaliers wearing the *liv'ery* of their

mistresses, the custom of people of quality

making their servants wear a *liv'ery*,

to denote *service*, is supposed to be derived.

*Liv'ery*, in former days, thus

seems also to have been used for a

cockade.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *liv'ery* wears. *Shaks.*

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to

forake this argument, for that it hath, though no-

thing else, yet the name of *Scripture*, to give it

some kind of countenance more than the pretext

of *liv'ery* costs affords. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,

If we will keep in favour with the king,

To be his men, and wear his *liv'ery*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *liv'ery*,

That see I by our faces. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

So 'ry lady cloak'd in white,

And crown'd with oak and laurel every knight,

Are servants to the lady, by *liv'eries* known

Of innocence. *Dryden, Fl. and Lenf.*

In others 're not her gay *liv'ery* flings,

're not that sways on party-colour'd dyes;

Tur'd in the sun she cast a thousand dyes,

And as she turns the colours fall or rise. *Pope, Dunciad.*

If your dinner miscarries, you were teased by

the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove

it true, show a halfpenny of broth on one or two of

their *liv'eries*. *Swift.*

6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a

token or consequence of any thing.

Of fair Urian, fairer than a green,

Prookly bedeck'd in April's *liv'ery*. *Shaks.*

Mistake me not for my complexion,

The shadow'd ivory of the burning sun,

To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shaks.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,

Insect, or worm; to those wa'd their limber fans,

For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,

In all the *liv'eries* deck'd of summer's pride,

With spots of gold and purple, scarlet, green,

*Milton, P. L.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey

Had in her sober *liv'ery* all things clad. *Milton, P. L.*

It is very proper and humane to put ourselves,

as it were, in their *liv'ery* after their decease, and

wear a habit unsuitable to prosperity, while those

we loved and honoured are mouldering in the

grave. *Tuller, No. 184.*

7. [In London.] The collective body of

liv'ermen.

To *Liv'ery*,\* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

clothe in a *liv'ery*; to dress in a garment

befoteking any thing.

His rudeness—

Did *liv'ry* falconers in a pride of truth.

*Shakespeare, Love's Complaint.*

A thousand *liv'ried* angles, lovely her.

*Milton, Comus.*

Our youth, all *liv'ried* o'er with *liv'ry* gold,

Before her dance'd. *Pope, Epit. to Senn.*

The pair arrive; the *liv'ried* servants wait;

Their lord receives them at the pompous gate. *Parwell, Hermit.*

**LIV'ERYMAN.** *n. s.* [*liv'ery and man.*]

1. One who wears a *liv'ery*; a servant of

an inferior kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard  
some of the *liverners* frequently railing at their  
ministers.

2. [In London.] A freeman of a company.  
LIVES. *n. s.* [the plural of *life*.]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,  
In a farm house or field, to have three lives.

*LI'VID*. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, Fr.]  
Discoloured, as with a blow; black and  
blue.

It was a pestilential fever, not seated in the veins  
or humours, for there followed no carbuncles,  
no purple or livid spots, the mass of the blood not  
being tainted.

Upon my *livid* lips become a kiss:  
O envy not the dead, they need not bliss!  
They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,  
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the snow.

*LI'VIDITY*. *n. s.* [*lividité*, French; from  
*livid*.] Discolouration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are  
darkness or lividity of the countenance.

*LI'VIDNESS*. \* *n. s.* [from *livid*.] The state  
of being livid.

*LI'VING*. *participle* *adj.*

1. Vigorous; active; as, a *living* faith.  
2. Being in motion; having some natural  
energy, or principle of action; as, the  
*living* green, the *living* springs.

*LI'VING*. *n. s.* [from *live*.]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on  
which one lives.

The Areadias fought as in unknown place,  
having no succour but in themselves; the Helots,  
as in their own place, fighting for their lives,  
wives, and children.

All they did cast of their abundance; but she  
of her want did cast in all that she had, even her  
living.

2. Power of continuing life.  
There is no living without trusting somebody or  
other, in some cases.

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a *living* make.

Then may I set the world on wheels, when he  
can spin for her living.

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,  
Or shortly you'll dig for your living.

Actors must represent such things as they are  
capable to perform, and by which both they and the  
spectator may get their living.

4. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the  
country offered unto them, without pains, will  
neither for any love of God, nor for all the good  
they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn  
forth from their warm nests.

The parson of the parish preaching against  
adultery, Mrs. Hull told her husband, that they  
would join to have him turned out of his living for  
using personal reflections.

*LI'VINGLY*. *adv.* [from *living*.] In the  
living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead,  
who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward  
pollutions, whose temper pollutes themselves.

*LI'VRE*. *n. s.* [Fr.] The sum by which the  
French reckon their money, equal  
nearly to our ten-pence.

*LI'VIAL*. *adj.* [from *livium*, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a *livium*.  
The symptoms of the excretion of the bile  
viated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a  
livid urine.

2. Obtained by *livium*.

Helmolt conjectured, that *livial* salts do not  
pre-exist in their alkaline form.

*LI'VIATRE*. \* *adj.* [*liviatre*, French;  
*LI'VIATRE*] from *livium*.] Making  
a *livium*.

In these the salt and *liviatre* serosity, with  
some portion of clover, is divided between the guts  
and the bladder.

*LI'VIATRE* salts to which pot-ashes belong, by  
piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to  
part readily with their inure.

*LI'VIPIUM*. *n. s.* [Latin.] Lye; water  
impregnated with alkaline salt, produced  
from the ashes of vegetables; a liquor  
which has the power of extraction.

I made a *livium* of fair water and salt of  
wormwood, and laving from it with snow and  
salt, I could not discern any thing more like to  
wormwood than to several other plants.

*LI'ZARD*. *n. s.* [*lizard*, French; *laceratus*,  
Lat.] An animal resembling a serpent,  
with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of *lizards*; some in  
Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat  
*lizards*; it is very probable likewise that they eat  
in Arabia and Judaea, since Moses ranks  
them among the unclean creatures.

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmata,  
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,  
As venomous toads, or *lizards*' dreadful stings.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,  
*Lizard*'s leg, and owl's wing.

*LI'ZARDTAIL*. *n. s.* A plant.

*LI'ZARDSTONE*. *n. s.* [*lizard* and *stone*.] A  
kind of stone.

*LI'L D*. [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the  
canon and civil laws.

*Lo't* *interj.* [In Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—  
The imperative of *look*. So the common  
people say corruptly, 'lo' you there  
now; 'lo' you there.' Where we now  
employ sometimes *lo*, with discrimination,  
our old English writers used  
indifferently *lo*, *loke*, *loke*, for this im-  
perative. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. i.  
478.] Look; see; behold. It is a word  
used to recal the attention generally to  
some object of sight; sometimes to  
something heard, but not properly; often  
to something to be understood.

'Lo' within a ken our army lies.  
Now must the world point at poor Catherine,  
And may, 'lo' there is mad Petruchio's wife.

'Lo' I have a weapon,  
A better never did itself sustain  
Upon a soldier's thigh.

I am yours for ever.  
—Why lo you now, I've spoke to the purpose  
twice.

For lo! he sung the world's stupendous birth.

'Lo' heave'n and earth combine  
To blast our bold design.

*LOACH*. *n. s.* [*loche*, Fr.]

The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he  
breeds and feeds in little and clear swift  
brooks or rills, and lives there upon the  
gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he  
grows not to be above a finger long,  
no thicker than is suitable to that  
length: he is of the shape of an eel, and has  
a beard of wattles like a barbel; he has  
two fins at his side, four at his belly,

and one at his tail, dappled with many  
black or brown spots; his mouth, barbel-  
like, under his nose. This fish is usually  
full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner,  
and other physicians, commended for  
great nourishment, and to be very grate-  
ful both to the palate and stomach of sick  
persons, and is to be fished for with a  
small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom  
rises above the gravel.

*LOAD*. *n. s.* [blat, Saxon; *laban*, to  
load.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.  
Fair plait with fish surcharg'd,  
Deignes noise to ease thy load, and taste thy sweet?

Then on his back he laid the precious load,  
And sought his wonted shelter.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we  
The weeping arab, and the balmy tree;  
While by our oaks the precious loads are born,  
And realm commanded which these trees adorn.

2. Weight; pressure; encumbrance.  
Jove lighten'd of its load  
The enormous mass, the labour of a God.

3. Weight, or violence of blows.  
Like iron mov'd they laid on *load*.  
And made a cruel fight.

Far heavier load thyself expect to feel  
From my prevailing arm.

And Menæchmus laid hard upon his latrin.

4. Any thing that depresses.  
How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind  
under a great burden and load of guilt, I know  
not, unless he be very ignorant.

5. As much drink as one can bear.  
There are those that can never sleep without  
their load, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they  
have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle.

The thundering god,  
Ev'n he withdrew to rest, and laid his load.

To *LOAD*. *v. a.* preterite, *loaded*; *par*.  
*loaden* or *laden*. [*laban*, Sax.]

1. To burden; to freight.  
At last, laden with honour's spoils,  
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome.

Your carriages were heavy loaded as they are  
a burden to the beast.

2. To encumber; to embarrass.  
He that makes no reflections on what he reads,  
only loads his mind with a rhapsody of titles, fit  
in winter nights for the entertainment of others.

3. To charge a gun.  
A mariner having discharged his gun and  
loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.

4. To make heavy by something appended  
or annexed.  
The dreadful row, laden with death, still sounds  
In my stupor's ear.

*LOAD*. *n. s.* [more properly *lade*, as it was  
anciently written from *laban*, Saxon, to  
lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes  
amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body,  
from the depth whereof the main *load* spreadeth  
out his branches, until they approach the open air.

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is  
to follow the *load* as it lieth.

*LO'ADER*. \* *n. s.* [from *load*.] One who  
loads.

Every vice is a *loader*, but that's a ten.

*Dryden, Arg. to Juv. Sat. 6.*

**Lo'ADMANAG.** \* *n. s.* [labman, Saxon, a pilot or guide; and *age*, the French termination of nouns: it would have been more English, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, to say *lodmanship*; as, *seaman-ship*, *horsemanship*, &c.] In the statute 3 Geo. I. c. 13. *loadmanage* is repeatedly used in the sense of *pilotage*. Chaucer describes his shipman's *lodmanage*, which the Glossary to Urry's edition of the poet calls "the skill or art of navigation."

**Lo'ADSMAN.** \* *n. s.* [*lade* and *man*; from *to lead*; Saxon, labman; Su. Goth. *loadsmann*. See **LOADSTAR**.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

Asking them anon,  
If they were broken, or sought wo-begon,  
Or had need of *loadsmen*.

*Chaucer, Leg. of Hops, and Medes.*  
*Loadsmen* and *mayneris*, in all things redy.  
*March, Sec. Title, or Hist. of Beryn.*

**Lo'ADSTAR.** \* *n. s.* [more properly, as it is in Maundeville, *lodestar*, from *leban*, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing  
Of mine eyes; she the overcloud of my desires,  
And yet the recompence of my overbrow. *Sidney.*  
My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!

Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air,  
More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear  
When wheat is green, when lawns burn buds appear. *Shakespeare.*

That clear majesty  
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly  
worth,  
*Lodestone* to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes. *Darwin.*

**Lo'ADSTONE.** \* *n. s.* [properly *lodestone* or *leadingstone*. See **LOADSTAR**.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The *lodestone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour; it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

The use of the *lodestone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art. *Suff.*

**LoaD.** \* *n. s.* [from *laie* or *laif*, Saxon, Dr. Johnson. — So the M. Goth. *laibis*, *laibis*; Su. Goth. *laif*, as noticed by Serenius; to which Dr. Jamieson adds the Germ. *laib*; Icelandic *laif*, *laif*; Fenn. *leipa*; Lappon. *leab*; Fris. *leef*, *leef*; low Latin, *leibo*; Latin, *libum*. Mr. H. Tooke contends, that *loaf* is the past participle of the Saxon *laiban*, to raise; and means merely *raised*; as the M. Goth. *laibis* is the same participle of *laiban*, to raise or lift up. Dr. Jamieson refers the word to the Germ. *laib*, and the cognate terms denoting *life*; bread being almost universally consider-

ed as "the staff of life," but at the same time admits the ingenuity of Mr. Tooke's theory as far as it applies to *loaf*, viz. "After the bread has been wetted, by which it becomes *dough*; then comes the *leaven*, which in the Saxon is termed *hæf* and *hæpen*; by which it becomes *loaf*." Div. of Purl. ii. 157. — Lye considers the Goth *laiban*, which strictly means to *sustain*, as derived from *laiba*, bread. And Leigh speaks of the Saxon *laef*, to sustain. See **LoRD**.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Easy it is  
Of a cut loaf to steal a shive we know. *Shakespeare.*  
The bread corn in the towns suffered not for six days: herupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a loaf a day. *Hayward.*  
With equal force you may break a loaf of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any thick mass into which a body is wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of loaf sugar in each bottle. *Merrimer.*

**LoAM.** \* *n. s.* [Jim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from *laipo*, a fen. Junius.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious clay; marl.

The purest treasure  
Is spotless reputation; that away,  
Met are but gilded loam or painted clay. *Shakspeare.*  
Alexander returns to dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make loam; and why of that loam might they not stop a beer barrel?

We wash a wall of loam; we labour in vain.  
*Hooker on Religion, § 19.*

**To LoAM.** \* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. The joint ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.

*Mason, Mech. Exercises.*

**Lo'AMY.** \* *adj.* [from *loam*.] 1. Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, if it be not loamy and binding.

Auricular seedlings best like a loamy sand, or light moist earth; yet rich and shaded. *Evelyn, Kul.*

2. Smeared with loam.

Petters of gold are but fetters; and the peasant that from his loamy cottage is carried prisoner to a stately castle, though for his homely stall he changes the exchange of a princely building, yet he batters his golden liberty for iron shackles. *Haynt, Serm. (1658), p. 195.*

**LoAN.** \* *n. s.* [hlen, Saxon, Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *laen*; vox usitatissima. Serenius. Icel. the same. M. Goth. *laun*, merces, remuneratio; *leiguan*, to lend; whence *laena*, Su. Goth. *leenen*, Dutch, and *lennan*, Saxon, to lend; of which last Mr. H. Tooke pronounces *loan* to be the past participle.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues may be paid, the less need your majesty ask subsidies, *fiorens*, and *loans*. *Bacon.*

You're on the first,  
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,

Thy friend and old acquaintance dares discern  
The gold you lent him, and forswear the loan.

**To LoAN.** \* *v. a.* [lænan, Saxon.] To lend. Not now in use. "Loned, mutuos, lent." Huloot.

He delivers up his people to their enemies, sometimes by way of location, loan, or letting; sometimes again by vendition, sale, or utter alienation: By way of location, or *loving* them out: so we shall read in the Book of Judges; He did often let out his people to the oppressor for their sins. *Longius, Serm. (1644), p. 20.*

**Lo'ANING.** \* *v. z.* See **LoNE**, **LoNIN**.

**LoATH.** \* *adj.* [læð, Saxon, Dr. Johnson. — Almost all the citations given by Dr. Johnson, have *loath*, yet *loath* is certainly preferable for the sake of preserving the analogy between it and *to loathe*, unless it be thought better to write that word *lothe*. The original Saxon *laes* leaves this matter uncertain. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 298.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide away, as *loath* to leave the company of so many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half lost to look so low,  
She thanked them in her disdainful wise,  
No other grace vouchsafed them to show  
Of princess worthy. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
When he heard her answers *loath*, he knew  
Some secret sorrow did her heart distress. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To speak so indirectly, I am *loath*;  
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,  
That is your part. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
Long doth she stay, as *loath* to leave the land,  
From whose soft side the first did issue make,  
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,  
Her slowest banks unwilling to forsake. *Darwin.*

Then will thou not be loath  
To leave the paradise but to possess  
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton, P. L.*  
To pardon willing, and to punish loath;  
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both;  
Lifting up that one that prostrate lies, you grieve  
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Wallen.*

When *Kæna* is forced to kill *Lausus*, the poet shows him compassionate, and is *loath* to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden, Duferney.*  
As some fatal pilgrim standing on the shore,  
First views the terrace he was to venture on;  
And then his inn upon the farther ground,  
Loth to wade through, and loth to go round:  
Then dipping in his staff does trial make  
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you shy to be oblig'd;  
And still more loath to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*  
**To LoATHIE.** \* *v. a.* [læthin, Saxon; to detect.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and loathing. *Sidney.*

They with their flintiness  
Polluted this name gentle soft long time,  
That their own mother loath'd their baselines. *Spenser.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,  
Not to reveal the secret which I loath.  
For thee the lion lacerates the taste of blood,  
And roaring huns his fennale through the wood. *Dryden.*

Now his exalted spirit loathes  
Incumbances of food and cloaths. *Suff.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety. Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowley.*

Our appetite is distinguished with the satisfaction,  
and is succeeded by loathing and satiety. *Rayna.*



## 3. To see food with dislike.

*Loathing* is a symptom known to attend disorders of the stomach; the cure must have regard to the cause. Quincy.

## To LOATHET v. n.

1. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing a corrupted passage from Spenser, viz. "And loathing paddocks," where the true reading is, "And loathed paddocks," i. e. detested paddocks, not paddocks creating disgust. See the edition of Spenser's Works in 1805, vol. i. p. 199.

## 2. To feel abhorrence or disgust.

The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and the Egyptians shall loathe to drink of the water. Eschus.

Why do I stay within this hated place,  
Where every object shocks my loathing eyes? Rowe.

LO'ATHER.† n. s. [from loath.] One that loathes. Sherwood.

LO'ATHFUL. adj. [loath and full.]

## 1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with loathful eyes behold,  
He would no more endure. Spenser, *Heb. Tale*.

## 2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,  
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust  
Of his weak wriogs, dare not to heaven lift. Spenser.

LO'ATHING. n. s. [from loath.] Disgust; disinclination; unwillingness; aversion to.

A loathing and detestation of the unjust and tyrannous rule of Harold. Spenser on Ireland.

I can give no reason for my loathing.  
More than a lodge'd hate, and a certain loathing,  
I bear Antioch. Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

On nuptial cinders this receives the fire,  
And turns their mutual loathings to desire.

Congreve, *Am. Sat.* 11.

LO'ATHINGLY. adv. [from loath.] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLINESS. n. s. [from loathly.] What excites hatred or abhorrence.

The lesson [of matters historical] is as it were the mirror of man's life, expressing actually (and as it were at the eye) the beauty of virtue, and the deformity and loathsomeness of vice.

See T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 306. b.  
The more ill savour and loathsomeness we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer. Bp. Hall, *Rev.* p. 168.

LO'ATHLY.† adj. [loath, Saxon.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

Thou art so loathly, and so old also.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,  
Brod in the loathly lakes of Tartary,  
With murder'd ravins. Spenser, F. Q.

The people fear us; for they do observe  
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly heirs of nature. Shakespeare.

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord shall bestow  
The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,  
That you shall hate it. Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

LO'ATHLY. adv. [from loath.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of embreining, that the softer, though loathly must needs give place unto them. Sidney.

Loathly opposite I stood  
To his unseasonal purpose. Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

This shews that you from nature loathly stray,  
That suffer not an artificial day. Donne.

LO'ATHNESS. n. s. [from loath.] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself  
Weigh'd the loathsomeness and obedience,  
Which end the beam should bow. Shaks. *Tempest*.  
Should we be taking leave,  
As long a term as yet we have to live,  
The loathsomeness to depart would grow. Shaks. *Cymb.*  
After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and loathsomeness to speak amongst them; and immediately one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. Batoon.

LO'ATHSOME. adj. [from loath.]

## 1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly  
Did much disdain to subject its desire  
To loathsomeness cloth, or hours in ease to waste. Spenser.

While they pervert pure nature's healthfulness  
To loathsomeness sickness. Milton, P. L.

If we consider man in such a loathsomeness and provoking condition, why is not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being? South.

## 2. Causing satiation or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey  
Is loathsomeness in its own deliciousness,  
And in the taste confounds the appetite. Shaks.

LO'ATHSOMELY.† adv. [from loathsomeness.] So as to excite hatred or disgust.

What need I tell you how loathsomeness deformed these fashions of the world make us to appear in the sight of God? Bp. Hall, *Fashions of the World*.  
Neither disdaineth he to enter into the poorest cottage, though he even creep into it, and though it smell never so loathsomeness.

Herbert, *Country Parson*, ch. 14.

LO'ATHSOMENESS.† n. s. [from loathsomeness.] Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

The loathsomeness of them [rags] offends me more than the stripes I have received. Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

Take her skin from her face, and thou shall see all loathsomeness under it.

Burton, *Anat. of Med.* p. 566.

The catenaculi must have been [full of stretch and loathsomeness], if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches. Addison.

LOAVES, plural of loaf.

Demetrius, when he lay a dying, caused loaves of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine into them; and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past. Bicon.

LOB.† n. s. [perhaps of the same origin as looby. See LOOBY.]

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; a clown.

Find Esau such a leut or lob.  
Forthwith of Jacob and Esau. (1568.)

Farwell, thou lob of spirits, I'll begone,  
Our queen and all her elves come here anon.

Shakespeare, *Shakespeare*.

This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country folk.

J. Gaudin, *Anti-Basil-Drith*, (1661), p. 12.

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers or sturdy beggars.

Crowder, whom in leens bound,  
Thou loathly threw'st into lob's pound. Hudibras.  
If he can once compass him, and get him in lob's-pound, he'll make nothing of him, but speak him a few hard words to him, and perhaps bind him over to his good behaviour for a thousand years. Addison, *Dissuader*.

## 3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the lob worm, and the brandling are the chief.

Warton, *Angler*.

To LOB v. a. To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed castledicks, —

— And their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hides and hips.

Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

LOBBY. n. s. [laube, German.] An opening before a room.

His lobby fill with tendence,  
Rain scurried whispering in his ear,  
Make sacred even his stirrup. Shakespeare, *Timon*.

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting till he should pass through a kind of lobby between that room and the next, where were divers standing him. Walton.

Try your back stairs, and let the lobby wait,  
A stranger in war is no deceit. King.

LOBBOCK. n. s. [from lob.] A word of contempt for a sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob. It is still a northern word. Sherwood.

Now neat, my gullant youths, farewell!  
My lads that oft have cheer'd my heart!

My grief of mind no tongue can tell,  
To think that I from you must part!

I oow must leave you all, alas,  
And live with some old lobbok ass!

Bretton, *Works of a Young Wai*, (1577).

LOBE. n. s. [lobb French; λαβή.] A division; a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the lobes of his rank liver swell  
To that prodigious mass for their eternal need. Dryden.

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the lobes, and the lobes the lungs.

Arbuthnot, on *Dissections*.

From whence the quick reciprocating dissem.

The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. Smol.

LOBBOLY. n. s. A kind of snarling dish. Chambers. An odd mixture of spoon-meat. Exmore dialect. On board the ships of war, water-gruel is called lobbolly, and the surgeon's servant or mate the lobbolly-boy. Grose.

The first was a feast held every week at several houses; which they called a lobbolly-feast, &c. which is as our water-gruel in England; at which feast each did strive to excite another in the difference of making it.

Let, from the Summer Islands to Pyrene, in his

Disson. *New Lights*, (1645), p. 3.

LOBBST.† n. s. [Sax. loppet, loppit, loppit; and thus Barrett gives us our word lobster. Alf. 1580.] A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, and craw-fish. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

It happens often that the lobster hath the great claw of one side longer than the other.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

LOBBLE. n. s. A little lobe. Chambers.

LO'CAL. adj. [local, French; locus, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was overcome, he took the very local possession of glory, and that to the use of all that are here, even as myself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you.

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,  
Leaving material world, and local skies. Prior.

2. Relating to place.

The circumference of local presence in them unto us, might imply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other.

Hooker.

Where there is only a local circumstance of warship, the same thing would be worshipped supposing that circumstance changed.

Stillingfleet.

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream on thy flight,  
As of a duel, or the loud wounds  
Of head, or heel.

Milton, *P. L.*

How is the change of being sometimes here,  
sometimes there, made by local motion in vacuum,  
without a change in the body moved?

Digby on Bodies.

**LOCALITY.** *n. s.* [from *local*.] Existence  
in place; relation of place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity  
and dimension; and that they have nothing to  
do with grosser locality, is generally opinioned.

Glanville.

Fond Fancy's eye,  
That idly gives locality and form  
To what she prizes best. *Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 3.*

These factions—weakened and distracted the  
locality of patriotism.

Burke, *Thoughts on French Affairs.*

**LOCALITY.** *adv.* [from *local*.] With re-  
spect to place.

Being succeeded into heaven he is locally there.

Confut. of N. Stanton, (1546.) E. iii. b.

O Saviour, whilst thou now sittest gloriously in  
heaven, thou dost not less impart thyself unto us,  
than if thou stoodst visibly by us, than if we stood  
locally by thee.

By. *Hid. Contempl. B. 4.*

Whether things in their natures so divers as  
body and spirit, which almost in nothing commu-  
nicative, are not essentially divided, though not  
locally divided, I have to the readers. *Glanville.*

**TO LOCATE.** *v. a.* [*loco*, *locatus*, *Lat.*]  
To place.

Under this roof the biographer of Johnson, and  
the pleasant tourist to Corcoran and the Hebrides,  
passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has lo-  
cated some of the liveliest scenes, and most im-  
portant passages in his entertaining anecdotes of his  
friend Samuel Johnson.

Camden, *Memoirs of himself.*

**LOCATION.** *n. s.* [*locatio*, old Fr.; *locatio*,  
*locatio*, *Lat.*] Situation with respect to  
place; set of placing; state of being  
placed.

Any determinate location or position of the body.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no  
more than that it does exist; thus, though a phrase  
borrowed from place, signifying only its existence,  
not location.

Locke.

**LOCUT.** *n. s.* [*Gael*, *loch*; *Irish*, *loch*;  
*Welsh*, *lugh*; *Sax.*, *luh*; *Lat.*, *locus*.]  
A lake. Scottish. See *LOUGH*.

A lake or loch that has no fresh water running  
into it, will turn into a stinking puddle.

Cheyne, *Phil. Principles.*

**LOCUS.** *n. s.* [*loch*, French; but the word  
is originally Arabic.]

1. A liquid confection; a soft medicine,  
between a syrup and an electuary;  
called *lochet* in our old lexicography;  
and also *locho*, or *lochoch*, as it is also in  
French. See *LOCHOCK*.

2. In the plural, *loches*, the evacuations  
consequent on the delivery of a woman  
in child-bed. [*loch*, *Saxon*, Greek.]

**LOCK.** *n. s.* [*lox*, *Saxon*, the lock of a  
door; also an enclosure; and a tuft of  
hair. *Serenius* deduces it from the  
*Goth.*, *lukon*, and *Sax.*, *luh*, to shut up,  
to close; and so Mr. H. Tooke calls it  
the past participle of the latter. But  
*Serenius* also cites the West. Goth.  
*locka*, to shut.]

1. An instrument composed of springs  
and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

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No gate so strong, no lock so firm and fast,  
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or  
burst.

We have locks to safeguard necessities,  
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.

Shakespeare.

As there are locks for several purposes, so are  
there several inventions in locks, in contriving their  
wards or guards.

Mason.

2. The part of the gun by which fire is  
struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven  
charges and discharges: under the breach of the  
barrel is one bolt for the powder, a little before the  
lock another for the bullets; behind the cock a  
charger, which carries the powder to the further  
end of the lock.

Greene, *Musarm.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practiced in all the locks and grips  
of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug  
or grapple, and to close.

Milton on Education.

4. Any enclosure.

Sergeants, eager with his hawk to press  
Between the rival gully and the rock,  
Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the lock.

Dryden, *Æn.*

To destroy any sluice or lock on a navigable  
river, is made felony, to be punished with trans-  
portation for seven years.

Blackstone.

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging to-  
gether.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair  
in locks, some curled, and some fringed. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who lowering her fair head over  
the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and drew  
her green locks by that rustling river. *Sidney.*

His grisly locks, long growing and unbound,  
Disorder'd hung about his shoulders round. *Spenner.*

The bottom was set against a lock of wool, and  
the sword was quite decided.

Johnson.

They nourish only a lock of hair on the crown  
of their heads.

Sandys, *Trav.*

A lock of hair will draw more than a cable rope.

Greene.

Behold the locks that are grown white  
Beneath a helmet to your father's battles.

Addison, *Cato.*

Two locks that graceful hung behind  
In equal curls, and well conspir'd, to deck  
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of  
daisies, or smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison, Spect.*

TO LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, seated on the level floor,  
She left behind, and locking every door,  
Thought all secure. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am locked in one of them;  
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakspeare.*

Our former sample to our strong barr'd gates.

Those seek to know those things which make us  
blest,  
And having found them, lock them in thy breast.

Denham.

The log in secret lock. *Dryden, Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men,  
and all such whose opinions are not liked kept  
out, the freedom of those which is infringed, and  
all their acts are as void as if they were decided  
in.

Dryden, *Æn.*

One conducts to the poets composing of his  
work; the other slackens his pace, and locks him  
up like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle.

Dryden, *Ded. to the Æn.*

If one third of the money in trade were locked  
up, must not the landholders receive one third  
less?

Locke.

Always lock up a cat in a closet where you keep  
your china plates, for fear the mice may steal to  
and break them.

Swift.

Your wise lock'd up,  
Plain milk will do the feast. *Pope, Hor.*

3. To close fast.  
Death blazes his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes.

Gay.

TO LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.  
For not of wood, but of enduring brass,  
Doubly parted did it lock and close,  
That when it locked none might through it pass.

Spenner, *F. Q.*

2. To unite by mutual intercession.  
Either they lock into each other, or slip one upon  
another's surface; as much of their surface touches  
as makes them cohere.

**LOCKER.** *n. s.* [from *lock*.] Any thing  
that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

I made lockers or drawers at the end of the boat.

Robinson Crusoe.

**LOCKET.** *n. s.* [*loquet*, French.] A small  
lock; any catch or spring to fasten a  
necklace, or other ornament.

With wooden lockets best we write, *Hudibras.*

**LOCKRAM.** *n. s.* [*lock*, *Su. Goth.* locks  
clipped off wool; and *ramr*, thick. *Ser-  
renius*.] A sort of coarse cloth.

The kitchen malkin pin  
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeched neck,  
Clambering the walls to eye him.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

**LOCKRON.** *n. s.* A kind of ranunculus.

**LOCKSMITH.** *n. s.* [*lock* and *smith*.] A  
man whose trade is to make and mend  
locks.

We may likewise see, in Plato's forenamed in-  
stances of his smiths and his Wrights, how many  
several arts there be:—some goldsmiths, some  
braziars, some farriers, some locksmiths.

Futley, *Athom.* (1622.) p. 102.

**LOCKY.** *adj.* [from *lock*.] Having locks  
or tufts. Not in use.

Sherrwood.

**LOCOMOTION.** *n. s.* [*locus* and *motus*,  
*Lat.*] Power of changing place.

All progression, or animal locomotion, is per-  
formed by drawing on, or impelling forward, some  
part which was before at quiet.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

Many in the set locomotions and movements of  
their days have measured the circuit of it, [the  
earth].

An excursion to London, upon the footing that  
locomotion then was, when an hundred miles were  
a journey of three days, was a matter of some im-  
portance.

Greaves, *Recollec.* of Situation.

**LOCOMOTIVE.** *adj.* [*locus* and *motus*,  
*Latin*.] Changing place; having the  
power of renovating or changing place.

I shall consider the locomotive, or locomotive  
faculty of animals. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

In the right too, oft he ticks,  
Or shews his locomotive tricks.

Prior.

An animal cannot well be defined from any  
particular organical part, nor from its locomotive  
faculty, for all are subject to rocks.

Arbutnot on Elements.

**LOCOMOTIVITY.** *n. s.* [from *locomotive*.]  
Power of changing place.

The most super edifice that ever was con-  
ceived or constructed, would not equal the  
smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and  
locomotivity.

Bryson.

**Lo'cust.** *n. s.* [*locusta*, Latin.] A devouring insect.

The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts* which are not known among us: the old historians and modern travellers remark that *locusts* are very numerous in Africa, and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of *locusts*. Since there was a prohibition against using *locusts*, it is not to be questioned but that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine and the neighbouring countries.

*Calmel.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locusts* into thy courts.  
Air replete with the streams of animals, roting, has produced pestilential fevers, such likewise been raised by great quantities of dead *locusts*.

*Arbutnot on Air.*

**Lo'cust-tree.** *n. s.*

The *locust-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose calyx arises the point, which afterwards becomes an uncapular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance.

*Miller.*

**Locu'tion.\*** *n. s.* [*locutio*, Lat. locution, Fr. *locution*.] Discourse; manner of speech; phrase.

Under the shadow of *figurate locution* in his glories of the persons.

*Bate on the Revol. P. II. (1550).*

They found shills as well in the one as the other; tropes, hyperbolic *locutions*, figures of eloquence, and such like toys.

*Stapleton, Fort. of Faith, fol. 67. b.*

He conformeth it to be a way of locution made use of by very good authors.

*Ep. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, p. 139.*

**LODESTAR.** See **LOADSTAR.**

**LODESTONE.** See **LOADSTONE.**

**TO LODGE.** *v. a.* [*logian*, Saxon; *loger*, French.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king stiled him by the name of the duke of York; lodged him, and accommodated him in a great state.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night.

Every house was proud to lodge a knight.

*Dryden.*

3. To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,  
And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear,  
The desperate savage rush'd within my force,  
And bore me headlong with him down the rock.

*Gray.*

He lodg'd an arrow in a tender breast,  
That had so often by his own been prest.

*Addison, Oe.*

In viewing again the ideas that are lodg'd in the memory, the mind is more than passive.

*Lake.*

4. To fix; to settle.

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,  
And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a fear  
To be again displac'd.

*Shakespeare.*

I can give no reason,  
More than a lodg'd hate, and a certain loathing  
I bear Antonio.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand, though he lodg'd it, and noted it, in some particulars.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The church lodg'd I, I've track'd her to her covert;  
Rush in at once.

*Addison, Cato.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can lodge a greater store of images, than all the senses can present at one time.

*Chayne, Phil. Principles.*

8. To lay flat.

Those blessed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,  
Though castles topple on their warders heads.

*Shakespeare.*

We'll make foul weather with desquied terrors;  
Our sighs, and they, shall lodge the summer corn,  
And make a dearth in this revolting land.

*Shakespeare.*

**TO LODGE.** *v. n.*

1. To reside; to keep residence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,  
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie.

*Shakespeare.*

Something holy lodges in that breast,  
And with these raptures moves the vocal air  
To testify his hidden residence.

*Milton, Comus.*

And dwells such rage in soft bosoms then?  
And lodg' such daring souls in little men? Pope.

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,  
That his chief followers lodge in towns about him,  
While he himself keepeth in the cold field?

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

My father is a man of war, and will not lodge with the people.

*Samuel.*

3. To take up residence at night.

And soldiers, stay and lodge by me this night.

*Shakespeare.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people!

*Jeremiah.*

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a less convenient inn to lodge in by thee flat.

*By Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long come whom they reckon in Oxfordshire bent for rack clays; and its straw makes it not subject to lodge, or to be mildew'd.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**LODGE.** *† n. s.* [*logis*, French; *lodge*, Dan. a hut, a shed; *log*, Celt. a place.]

1. A small house in a park or forest.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and children, into a certain forest thereby, which he call'd his desert, wherein he built build two fine lodges.

*Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a lodge in a warren.

*Shakespeare.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,  
Upon the north side of this pleasant chase.

*Shakespeare.*

Thus at their shady lodge arriv'd, both stood,  
Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd  
The God that made both sky, air, earth.

*Milton, P. L.*

Wherever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a lowprinted family.

*Swift.*

2. Any small house appendant to a greater; as, the porter's lodge.

**LO'DGEABLE.\*** *adj.* [*from lodge*; French, *logéable*.] Capable of affording a temporary dwelling.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

At the furthest end of the town eastward, the ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the king's officers) lodgible.

*See J. Fawcett, Phileas. (1636), p. 164.*

The house is old-fashioned and irregular, but lodgible and commodious.

*Smollett, Humph. Chisler.*

**LO'DGEMENT.** *n. s.* [*from lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place.

The various lodgement and inoculation of the auditory nerves.

*Berham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.  
An appended diaphragm from a mere lodgement of extravasated matter.

3. Possession of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making lodgements, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other.

*Addison.*

**LO'DGER.** *n. s.* [*from lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Base tale, call'st thou me host? now I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell keep lodgers.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or lodgers.

*Granat.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of lodgers, and many families.

*Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to stop; for that a lodger she had taken in was run mad.

*Tatler.*

Sylvia was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the fellow lodger paid eight pounds, one shilling and five-pence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and four-pence halfpenny.

*Arbutnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.

Look in that breast, most dirty D—! be fair; Say, can you find but one such lodger there?

*Pope.*

**LO'DGING.** *n. s.* [*from lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.

I will in Cassio's Lodging lose this napkin,  
Let him find it.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to another, which is a great advantage of acquaintance.

*Bacon.*

At night he came  
To his known lodgings, and his country dame.

*Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of his friend.

*Addison, Guardian.*

With take lodgings in the sound of Bow.

*Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,  
The seat of love, the lodging of delight;  
The bower of him, the paradise of pleasure,  
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spirit.

*Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The bounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the blindness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging.

*Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm lodging.

*Ray on Creation.*

**LOE'† n. s.** See **LOWE.**

**TO LOFFE.\*** *v. n.* To laugh. See **TO LAUGH.**

The whole quire hold their hips, and loffe.

*Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.*



A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and logical head.

*Addison, Spectator.*

**LOGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logic.

How can her old good man

With honour take her back again?

From hence I logically gather,

The woman cannot live with either.

*Prior.*

**LOGICIAN.** *n. s.* [*logicien*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of logic; a man versed in logic.

If a man can play the true logician, and have as just judgement as invention, he may do great matters.

If we may believe our logicians, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter.

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,

Came whip and spur.

*Pope, Dunciad.*

A logician might put a case that would serve for an exception.

*Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of them logicians; accordingly they have given method, and shed subtilty upon their author.

*Baker.*

**LOGMAN.** *n. s.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry logs.

For your sake

Am I this patient logman?

*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

**LOGOGRIFFE.** *n. s.* [*logos*, discourse, and *griffe*, an enigma, from *griffe*, a net, Gr.] A sort of riddle.

Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul,—

Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fifty tones

Of logogriffes, and curious palindromes,—

Thou then hadst had some colour for thy flames

On such my serious foliages.

*B. Jonson, Discourses.*

**LOGOMACHY.** *n. s.* [*λογμαχία*, Gr. *logomachie*, Fr.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with distinctions, trivia, quiddities; and so transformed her to a mere kind of sophistry and logomachy.

*Hovell.*

The contentions of the eastern and western churches about this subject, are but a mere logomachy, or strife about words.

*Mrs. Dringhall, Schism Guarded, p. 403.*

I shall not enter into a mere logomachy, or strife about sounds and phrases.

*Thray, Poetry truly stated, P. ii. § 1.*

**LOGWOOD.** *n. s.*

Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; it is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water.

*Peaschem on Drawing.*

**LOHOCK.** *n. s.*

Lohock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctues.

*Quincy.*

Lohocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated.

*Wierman, Surgery.*

**LOIN.** *n. s.* [*lwyn*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.—Our word was originally *lend*; *lends* being the *loins*. See *LEND*. Callander derives the Sax. and Germ. *lendeu*,

and *lenden*, from *leinga* "to extend, the loins being the length of the trunk of the body."] 1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

So have I seen in larger dark  
Of veal a lucid loin.

Replete with many a brilliant spark,

As wise philosophers remark,

At once both sink and shine.

*Ld. Dorset.*

2. Loins; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,

Blanket my loins.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!

Thou lost issue of thy father's loins!

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Virgin mother, hail!

High in the love of heaven! yet from my loins

Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son

Of God Most High.

*Milton, P. L.*

A multitude, like which the populous north

Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass

Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons

Came like a deluge on the world.

*Milton, P. L.*

**LOITER.** *v. n.* [*leuteren*, *loteren*, Teut. to linger; *lata*, Gothick, tardy, slow.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.

Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the countries.

*Shakspeare.*

Whence this long delay?

You loiter while the spoils are thrown away.

*Dryden.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have loitered, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity.

*Regis.*

**LOITER.\*** *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly.

Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively loiters it away.

*Locke.*

In life's summer hours, delectable

As the long day so loiter'd.

*Hurdia, Village Curate.*

**LOITERER.** *n. s.* [from *loiter*.] Alinger; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a lesson to cry,

And daily to loiterers have a good eye.

*Tracer, p. 10.*

The poor, by idleness or unfrithfulness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and loiterers.

Where hast thou been, thou loiterer?

Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have been open'd.

To search if thou wert come.

*Otway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we live not like idle loiterers, and tramps.

*Merr.*

Ever listen loiterers, that attend

No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend.

*Pope.*

**TO LOLL.** *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the Reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius, with great probability, cites the Icelandic *lolla*, to be slowly moved, *loll*, a slow step, as the origin of our word.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.

So hangs and lolls, and weeps upon me: so  
shakes and pulls me.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

He is not *looting* on a lewd love bed,

But on his knees at meditation.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Close by a softly murmuring stream,

Where lovers used to *loil* and dream.

*Hudibras.*

To *loil* on couches, rich with cyron steds,

And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.

*Dryden.*

Vain of care he *loils* supine in state,

And leaves his business to be done by fate.

*Dryden.*

But wanton now, and *loiling* at our ease,

We suffer all the invariable ills of peace.

*Dryden.*

A lazy *loiling* sort

Of ever listless lovers.

*Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.

The triple port of the Stygian seat,

With *loiling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.

*Dryden.*

With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd

And with his *loiling* tongue assay'd the taste.

*Dryden.*

**TO LOLL.** *v. a.* To put out. Used of the tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind,

Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,

To see the people, when they smile, the make,

To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,

Their tongues *loil'd* out at a foot.

*Dryden, Pers.*

My Strymmon's freezing streams are sat alone,

Trees beat their heads to beat him sing his

strong.

Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loil'd* their

fawning tongues.

*Dryden, Virg.*

**LOLLARD.\*** *n. s.* [*lollard*, Teut. *LOLLER.* } *lollard*, low Latin. Some

contend, that this word was derived

from Walter *Lollard*, a German, who

began to dogmatize at the beginning of

the fourteenth century; others, from

the Germ. *loben*, to praise, and *herr*,

Lord, because the lollards travelled

about from place to place, singing holy

hymns; Chaucer, from *lodium*, cockle

or tares, as if these persons were the

tares sown in Christ's vineyard; and

others from the old Germ. *lullen* or

*lollen*, to sing, and the termination *hard*,

with which many of the high Dutch

words end; from the manner, as already

stated, of their singing hymns, or, as

some think, from their custom also of

chanting requiems to the souls of the

dead. Du Cange believes the word to

be of German origin; and agrees with

Kilian's *lollard*, (*mussard*), a number

of prayers, *lollen*, signifying also to

mumble, to hum.] A name given to

the first reformers of the Roman Catho-

lick religion in England; a reproachful

appellation of the followers of Wicliffe.

See *LOLLARDY*.

I smell a *loller* in the wind, quoth he:—

He shal no gospel glowen here ne teche:—

He wolde sowne soules difficulte,

Or springen coles in our cleene core:

And therfore, hoste, I warne thee before.

*Chaucer, Signif. Prod.*

They are of him [the pope] curst with hook,

hell, and candle, out of his heaven, as Pasquin

callethe, and this natural life, no *lollards* and

heretics not worthy the benefice of temporal quiet.

*Anderson, Epus. on Benedictus, (1573), fol. 59.*

In his lectures he [H. Crompe] called the heretics *lollards*. *Facts, Acts, and Mon. of Wicliffe*.  
Dr. Wicliffe dying at Lutterworth Dec. 31, 1384, his followers were soon after distinguished, or rather reproached, by the nickname of *lollards*.  
*Leavis, Life of Wicliffe*, p. 10.

**LO'LLARDY.** \* n. s. [from *lollard*.] The doctrine of lollards; a name given to what, before the Reformation, was deemed heresy.

Beware that thou be not oppressed  
With antichrist's *lollardie*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5*.  
The spirit of popery, not Christianity, was to be seen in the zeal of the enemies to *lollardy*.  
*Young on Idiot. Corruptive*, ii. 531.

To **LO'LOL.** \* v. n. To move heavily; to walk in a heavy, lounging manner; to lean idly; and in a general sense to idle. A low word, formed from *loll*, and used in many places. See Craven Dial. Brockett, and Moore.

**LOMBARDIC.** \* adj. [from *Lombards*.] Applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy.

Writing in Italy was uniform until the irruption of the Goths, when it was disfigured by the taste of that barbarous people. In 569, the Lombards having possessed themselves of all that part of the empire, except Rome and Ravenna, introduced another form of writing, which is termed *Lombardic*. As the popes used the *Lombardic* manner in their bulls, the appellation of Roman was sometimes given to it in the eleventh century. Though the dominion of the Lombards continued no longer than about two hundred and six years, the name of their writing was still current beyond the Alps, from the seventh century to the beginning of the thirteenth, and then ceased.

As to the *Lombardic* character, we have not a book that I know of, written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in Mabillon de Diplomatica; nor did I ever see any in any other place. In Sir J. Cotton's (1) perceiver by your catalogue (there be several). Several of our MSS. are said by Dr. Lambin to be written in *Lombardic* letters; but they are the common text or square hand, about 400 years old, vastly different from Mabillon, as I suppose yours are also.  
*H. Wankley to Dr. Smith*, (1697.) *Antiq. & Antiq.* i. 85.

**LOMP.** n. s. A kind of roundish fish.

**LO'NDONER.** \* n. s. [from *London*.] A native of London; an inhabitant of London.

What was the speech among the *Londoners*  
Concerning the French journey.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The felicity of Queen Elizabeth may be much imputed to the rare temper and moderation of man's minds in those days; for the pulse of the common people, and *Londoners*, did beat nothing so high as it did afterwards, when they grew pampered with so long peace and plenty.

Some *Londoners*, whom they extolled to the skies for their wit, I knew, passed in town for silly fellows.  
*Addison, Freehold*, No. 29.

**LO'NDONISM.** \* n. s. A mode of expression said to be peculiar to London.

The subject is, to show, that the humble and accepted dialect of London, the *Londonisms*, as I say call them, are far from being reproachable

in themselves, however they may appear to us not born within the sound of Babel-bell.

*Pope, Anac. of the King. Language.*  
**LO'NE.**† adj. [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no company.

Here the lone hour a blank of life displays.

Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and lulls,  
And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls.  
*Pope.*

2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rocky, is more contemplative than this court.

3. Formerly denoting single; unmarried; or in widowhood.

Moreover this Glyceiric is a lone woman.

A hundred mark is a long loan for a poor lone woman to bear.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. 11.*

Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry.

*Tale to a Collect. of Records*, (1642).

**LO'NE.** \* } n. s. Our northern words for  
**LO'NNIN.** } a lane.

**LO'NELINESS.** n. s. [from *lonely*.]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and spacious assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness*, entreprising nobody since Daphnusa was lost.

2. Disposition to solitude.

I see

The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find  
Your self tears' blood.  
*Shakespeare.*

**LO'NELY.** adj. [from *lone*.]

1. Solitary.

I go alone,

Like to a lonely dragon; that his fen  
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.  
*Shakespeare.*

Why thus close up the stars

That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton, Com.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell  
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell, *Dryden, Zen.*

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest princes,

You lonely thus from the full court retire,  
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rome.*

**LO'NESOMENESS.** \* n. s. [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company.

One that doth wear away himself in *lonesomeness*.

Those that would make *lonesomeness* acceptable, by advising men, as through a prospect, to behold the greatness of structures and bravery of cohorts, through the humbling of a cottage.

*Sir R. Tempest on Solitariness*, p. 95.

I can love both fair and brown,—  
Her who loves *lonesomeness* best. *Dryden, Poems*, p. 7.

If of court-life you knew the good,  
You would leave *lonesomeness*. *Ibid.* p. 151.

**LO'NESOMENESS.**† adj. [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal.

They dance as they were wood,  
Around an huge black goat, in *lonesomeness* wood,  
By shady night, far from house or town.

More, Pre-exist. of the Soul, &c. 49.  
You either must the earth from rest disturb,  
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;  
Else what a dreadful fate will nature wear!

How horrid will these *lonesomeness* seats appear!  
*Blackmore.*

**LO'NESOMENESS.** \* adv. [from *lonesomeness*.] In a dismal or solitary manner.

**LO'NESOMENESS.** \* n. s. [from *lonesomeness*.] State or quality of being lonesome.

The darkness and *lonesomeness* of the night, is no improper similitude; 'tis a pretty emblem of our mortality.

**LONG.**† adj. [long, French; longus, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—The past participle of the Sax. *lenjan*, extendere, producer. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus*.—Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 374.—Mr. Tooke has omitted to notice the M. Goth. *lugg*, *logg*, of which the first *g* is pronounced like our *n*; and from which *long* should seem to be immediately derived.]

1. Not short; used of time.

He talked a long while, even till break of day.

He was desirous to see him of a long season.

*Acts*, xx.

*St. Luke*, xiii.

2. Not short; used of space.

Empress, the way is ready, and not long.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the others.

His branch became long because of the waters.

*Ezek.*

We made the trial in a long necked phial left open at the top.

*Boyle.*

4. Of any certain measure in length.

Women attend their children of a span long.

*Law*, ii. 20.

There, as a line, their long dimensions drew,  
Stretching the figure with sinuous trace.

*Milton, P. L.*

The sign-board spreads her arms,  
Branching so broad and long.

*Milton, P. L.*

A ponderous race,  
Full twenty cubits long, he swings around.

*Pope.*

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his long home. *Ecclesi.* xii. 5.

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land. *Ecclesi.* ix. 12.

They open to themselves at length a way  
Up hidden, under long obedience tried.

*Milton, P. L.*

Him after long debate of thoughts resolv'd  
Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton, P. L.*

Long and careless him. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Ditary.

Death will not be long in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee.

*Ecclesi.* xiv. 12.

7. Tedious in narration.

Chief mastery to dissect,  
With long and tedious hawk, fabled knights.

*Milton, P. L.*

Reduce, my muse, the wandering song,  
A tale should never be too long.

*Prior.*

8. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a long succession must ensue.

*Milton, P. L.*

9. [From the verb, To long.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps, long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at any thing desired.

Praying for him, and casting a long look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit.

*Sidney.*

By every circumstance I know he loves;

Yet he but doubts, and parries, and casts out  
Many a long look for success.

*Dryden.*

10. [In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as a long note; a long syllable.

11. Affectedly deliberate: rather an expression of contempt.

There is nothing to be done, according to him, in the common way; and let the matter in hand

be what it will, it must be carried with an air of importance, and transacted, if we may so speak, with an ostentatious secrecy. These are your persons with long heads, who would fain make the world believe their thoughts and ideas very much superior to their neighbours! *Tailler, No. 191.*

## LONG:† adv.

1. To a great length in space.

The marble building, erects the spacious dome,  
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,  
On which the planted grove and pensile garlands grow.

*Prior.*

2. Not for a short time.

With mighty battles of long-enduring brass.  
When the trumpet sounded long, they still came up to the mount.

*Evel, xii. 13.*

The martial Ancus  
Furbish'd the rusty sword, and  
Resum'd the long-forgotten shield.

*Dryden.*

One of those advantages, which Cornuallie has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and long-expected day, whenever the action of the play is to depend.

*Dryden.*

So stood the pious prince unmur'd, and long  
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng.

*Dryden, En.*

The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays,  
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys.

*Dryden.*

No man has complained that you have discoursed too long on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more.

*Dryden.*

Perus left for you  
The realm of Candahar for dower I bought,  
That long-contended prize for which you fought.

*Dryden.*

It may be put to an end to that long-acted and unnecessary question, whether man's life will be free or no?

*Locke.*

Heaven restores  
To thy fond wish the long-expected shores.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and the superlative, for most time.

When she could no longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulwicks.

*Evel, ii. 3.*

Elder parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue.

*Locke.*

4. Not soon.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind.

*Acts, xviii. 14.*

5. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread long ago, and beyond the memory of all ages.

*Tillotson.*

Say, that you once were virtuous long ago!  
A fragrant, hardy people, long ago.

*Philips, Britain.*

6. [For along; as long, Fr.] All along; throughout.

There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,  
Who said them meditate all his life long.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
The bird of dawn singing all night long,  
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,  
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,  
No fairy takes, an witch hath power to charm,  
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time,

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

He fed me all my life long to this day.

*Gou, xlviii. 15.*

Forty years long was I conversed with this generation.

*Palmer.*

7. Owing to; in consequence of: an abbreviation of *along*, not from the Sax. *zelang*, a fault, as Dr Johnson has hastily asserted, but from *ge-lang*, long of; not

meaning by the fault, by the failure, as he has further mistated it; and not a substantive, as he makes it. See the seventh sense of *ALONG*.

But if it is along on me,  
That ye unvanquish'd be,  
Or els if it be longe on you,  
The sooth shall be proved none.

*Geoffrey, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

*Hobbes.*

Maine, Bloys, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,  
Long all of Somerset, and his delay.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Mistress, all this coll, is long of you, Shakespeare,  
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps long of his fond adorer that we know so little more.

*Glanville.*

## LONG,\* n. s.

1. A character of music, usually equal to two breves.

2. As Dr Johnson has placed, what I have made the seventh sense of the adverb, as a noun substantive; it seems necessary here to refer the reader to what I have there proved.

To LONG,\* v. n. [gelangen, German, to ask. Skimmer.—Icel. "langa, epter," to desire; langen, desire. Serenius.—So the Saxon, langian æfter, to long after, to desire greatly: Ur nu langian mæg æfter þýlicum bágeum. Nisban nunc desiderare licet tales dies. Oros. 2. 5. Lye, edict. Manning. It is a secondary meaning of langian to draw out, to protract.] To desire earnestly; to wish, with eagerness continued: with for or after before the thing desired.

Fresh expectation troubled not the land,  
With any long'd-for change, or better state.

*Shakespeare.*

And thine eyes shall look, and fall with longing for them.

*Deut. xxviii. 32.*

If carat be wished, now he longed sore.

*Feifair.*

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant longed after.

*Knodds, Hist.*

If the report be good, is causeth love,  
And longing hope, and well assured joy. *Dorica.*  
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,  
And long for arbitrary rods again,  
He dooms to death deserv'd.

*Dryden, En.*

Glad of the gift, the new made warrior comes,  
And arms among the Greeks, and longs for equal foes.

*Dryden.*

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,  
This longing after immortality?

*Addison, Cato.*

There's the tie that binds you;  
You long to call him father! *Martha's charms*  
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato.

*Addison.*

Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance from the sea.

*Arbutnot.*

I courted dangers, and I long'd for death.

*A. Phillips.*

To LONG,\* v. n. [gelangen, German.] To belong. This word is often written, as if it were merely an abbreviation of *belong*.

The clothes, and the remnant all,  
That to the sacrifice longens shall.

*Shakespeare, Kn. Tole.*

Commandments that longen to God.

*Leb. Featn. fol. 93. b.*

But he me first through pride, and puaissance strong,  
Asay'd, not knowing what to armes doth long.

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. li. 8.*

But wit's ambition longeth to the best. *Dumars.*  
LONGAN,\* MITY,\* n. s. [longanimitas, Lat. longanimité, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.

The Almighty, in his goodness and mercy, giveth time and space to men that are willing to repent, and admonish offenders with great patience and longanimity to bring them to righteousness of life.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It had overcomen the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the longanimity and suffering of God.

*Hewitt, Eng. Trans.*

That innocent and holy matron had rais'd her clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and longanimity, than in the purple mantle of blood.

*Hewitt, Eng. Trans.*

Lo'NGBOAT,\* n. s. The largest boat belonging to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his longboat.

*Watson.*

They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the longboat.

*L'Estrange.*

LONGE,\* n. s. [French.] A thrust with a sword. Butler, in his remains, writes longee. It is a trifling and needless word.

He attacked Mr. Darnel with great fury, and at the first long ran him up the hill.

*Smollett.*

LONGE\*VAL,\* } adj. [longævus, Lat.] LONGEVOUS,\* } Long-lived.

Leaving no histories of those longævous generations, when men might have been properly historians, when Adam might have read long lectures into Methuselah, and Methuselah unto Noah.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. li. 1.*

Those primitive longævous and antediluvian managers, who first taught science to the world.

*Arbutnot and Pope, Mari. Scribner.*

LONGEVITY,\* n. s. [longævus, Latin.] Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the longevity of the natives.

*Arbutnot on Athens.*

The instances of longevity are chiefly among the abstemious.

*Arbutnot on Athens.*

LONGIMANOUS,\* adj. [longævman, French; longimannus, Lat.] Longhanded: having long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so longimannous as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LONGIMETRY,\* n. s. [longus and metrie, longimetrie, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in longimetry, by the measure of which the distance between two objects is measured.

*Chrysos, Phil. Principles.*

Lo'NGING,\* n. s. [from long.] Earnest desire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet longings, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they ended with Philicles.

*Sedney.*

I have a woman's longing,  
An appetite that I am sick withal,  
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace.

*Shakespeare.*

The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfaction, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and longings after them. *Locke.*

**LONGINGLY.** *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.

To his first bias longingly be leans,  
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*

**LONGIQUITY.** *n. s.* [*longinquitas*, Lat.] Remoteness; not nearness. *Cockeram.*  
*Longiquity* of region does cause the examination of truth to be over-dilatory.

*Burrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

**LONGISH.** *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

**LONGITUDE.** *n. s.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension.  
The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Watson, Architect.*

The variety of the alphabet has more *longitudinal* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Brady.*

This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired. *Brady.*

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellan's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbott.*

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.  
To conclude;

Of *longitude*, when other way have we,  
But to mark where and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*

His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

4. The position of any thing to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of aumeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown, Vul. Err.*

**LONGITUDINAL.** *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudo*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

*Longitudinal* is opposed to *transverse*; these vessels are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

**LONGLIVED.** *adj.* [*long and vive*.] Having great length of life, or existence.

When stag, and raven, and the *long-lived* tree,  
Compar'd with man, died in minority. *Dumas, Poems*, p. 306.

I could gaze a day  
Upon his armour that hath so reviv'd  
My spirits, and tells me that I am long-lived  
In his appearance. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

**LONGLY.** *adv.* [from *long*.]

1. Tediously; of much continuance. Mr. Steevens, noticing the second use of this adverb by Shakespeare, says that he had met with no other instance of it. This sense, which is the more obvious meaning, is given by Cotgrave and Sherwood.

2. Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd so longly on the maid,  
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakespeare.*

**LONGNESS.** *n. s.* [from *long*.] Length; extension. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

He brought with him a plot of the enemy's, which he hate I caused to be drawn out; but because of the *longness* of the work, I caused him to leave the town undone. *Sidney, St. Pap.* [Let. 1601.] vol. ii. p. 253.

**LONGSOME.** *adj.* [langsum, Saxon; *langsaem*, Teut.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.

They found the war so cheerful and *longsome*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The residue of his *longsome* treatise is spent upon the council of Constantinople.

*Ep. Hall, Hist. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 197.

When chill'd by adverse snows, and heaving rain,  
We tread with weary steps the *longsome* plain. *Pope.*

**LONGSOMENESS.** *n. s.* [from *longsome*.] Tediousness.

That the *longsomeness* of suits in ecclesiastical courts may be restrained.

*Hist. of Conformity*, (1681.) p. 22.

**LONGSHANKED.** *adj.* [*long and shank*.] Having long legs.

That pigmy king of Poland fought more victorious battles than any of his *longshanked* predecessors. *Burton, Anat. of Mel*, p. 318.

**LONGSPOUN.** *adj.* [*long and span*.] Carried to an excessive length; tedious.

The *longspoun* allegorical fables grow.  
While the dull mortal lies too plain below. *Addison, Acc. of Eng. Poets.*

**LONGSUFFERANCE.** *n. s.* [*long and suffering*.] Clemency; longsuffering.

The goodness, patience, and *longsufferance* of God. *Com. Prayer, Communion.*

This my *longsufferance*, and my day of grace,  
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste. *Milton, P. L.*

**LONGSUFFERING.** *adj.* [*long and suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness.

*Ezod*, xxiv. 6.

**LONGSUFFERING.** *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longsuffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Regis.*

**LONGTAIL.** *n. s.* [*long and tail*.] Cut and long tail; a canting term for one or another. A phrase, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hunt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentleman. —  
Aye, that I will, come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

**LONGTONGUED.** *adj.* [*long and tongue*.] Babbling.

A *long-tongued* babbling gossip!  
*Titus Andronicus.*

**LONGWAYS.** *adv.* [This and many other words so terminated are corrupted from *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

This island stands on a vast mole, which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

**LONGWINDED.** *adj.* [*long and wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious.

My simile you mislead,  
Which, I confess, is too *longwinded*. *Smyth.*

**LONGWISE.** *adv.* [*long and wisc*.] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which be filled with his length. *Hobart.*

**LONGING.** *n. s.* A lane. Still used in the north of England, as in Scotland. See *LOKE*.

**LONGISH.** *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat longly.

He had spent the summer at Cassington in a *longish* and retired condition. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 76.

**LOO.** *n. s.* A game at cards.

A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*. *Addison.*

In the fights of *loo*. *Pope.*

To *LOO.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

I'll play the cards come next my fingers —  
Fortune could never let Ned *loo* her,  
When she had left it wholly to her.

Well, now who wins? — why, still the same —  
For Sal has lost another game. *Shenstone to a Friend.*

**LOOBLY.** *adj.* [*looby and like*.] Awkward; clumsy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *looby* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*

**LOOBY.** *n. s.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skinner mentions *lapp*, German, *foolish*; and *Junius*, *llabe*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original, unless it come from *lob*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the derivation which Junius offers, and adds to it the *lcel*, *lubbe*, "hirsutus et incomptus nebulo." Minshew classes together *lob*, *lobock*, and *lubber*, for a clown; but *looby* was not used in his time.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.

Great *loobers* and *long*, that both were to swinke. *Pis. of P. Poughness*, sign. A. i. b.

The vices trace  
From the father's scoundrel race.  
Who could give the *looby* such airs?  
Were they masons, were they butchers? *Smyth.*

**LOOF.** *n. s.* [*loo*, Fr. *Cotgrave*, "the loof of a ship; bouter de *loo*, to sail near the wind."] That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chest-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. *See Dict.*

To *LOOF.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring a ship close to the wind.

She once being *loof'd*,  
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,  
Claps on his sn-ving, and like a doing mailed,  
Leaving the light in blight, flies after her. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To *LOOF.* *v. n.* [*loocan*, Saxon, *lygen*, Germ. *gloggen*, *lcel*, respicere; *ab antiquis*, *lila*, *gla*, nitorem et splendorem involvente. Serenius.] But see also

Loescherli Lat. Celt. p. 22. \* *Lug* lucem Gallis notavit. Arnoricis et Cambri



vadem vox superest, necnon sequentia;  
*lucked, fulgor, luechod, oculi, aming,*  
*conspicuis: Majores nactus dicantur*  
*luechod, rem conspicuis intueri; unde*  
*hodieum Suevius luechod est videre. Con-*  
*spicuit Latium luechod.*"]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: to was sometimes used anciently for *at*.

Your queen died, she was more worth such  
 eyes.

Thus what you look on now. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The gods look down, and the summat's seen.  
 They laugh at. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Abimelech looked out at a window, and saw  
 Isaac. *Genesis.*

Nine inquiries have taken hold upon me, so  
 that I am not able to look up. *Psal. xl. 12.*

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance,  
 and goodly to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*

The fathers shall not look back to their children.  
*Jeremiah.*

He had looked round about on them with anger.  
*St. Mark, iii.*

The state would cast the eye, and look about to  
 see whether there were any head under whom it  
 might unite. *Bacon.*

Five devices of scribbling water without willing  
 be pretty things to look on, but nothing to behold.  
*Bacon, Ess.*

Froth appears white, whether the sun be in the  
 meridian, or any where between it and the horizon,  
 and from what place sooner the beholder look  
 upon it. *Boyle on Colours.*

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry,  
 than take pains to look about for a bridge.

Thus pond'ring, he look'd under with his eyes.  
*J. Strange.*

And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden, Ke. Tale.*

Bertram; if thou dar'st look out  
 Upon your slaughter'd host. *Dryden, Sam. Renc.*

I cannot, without some indignation, look on an  
 ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I  
 behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused  
 to their faces, by a botching interpreter. *Dryden.*

Intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours  
 after true felicity, can suspend this prosecution in  
 particular cases, till they have looked before them,  
 and informed themselves, whether that particular  
 thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*

There may be in his reach a book, containing  
 pictures and discourses capable to delight and  
 instruct him, which yet he may never take the  
 pains to look into. *Locke.*

Towards those who communicate their thoughts  
 in print, I cannot but look with a friendly regard,  
 provided there is no tendency in their writings to  
 vice. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks  
 down with a generous neglect on the censures and  
 applauses of the multitude. *Addison, Spect.*

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques  
 of a wreck, and look about me to see how few  
 friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optic nerves of such animals as look the  
 same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before  
 they come into the brain; but the optic nerves  
 of such animals as do not look the same way with  
 both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To have power of seeing.  
 Fate sees thy life log'd in a brittle glass,  
 And looks it through, but so it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.  
 In regard of our deliverance past, and our dan-  
 ger present and to come, let us look up to God,  
 and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

We are not only to look at the bare action, but  
 at the reason of it. *Sittingfield.*

The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk,  
 that he might eat it himself; and if we look well  
 about us, we shall find this to be the case of most  
 mediocrities. *L. Estorvo.*

They will not look beyond the received notions  
 of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous  
 a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would look into himself, would  
 find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's view of things; let him look  
 into the future state of bliss or misery, and see  
 God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every  
 man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.  
 If he long deferred the march, he must look to  
 fight another battle before he could reach Oxford.  
*Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.  
 Look that ye bind them fast. *Shakspeare.*

He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples,  
 had thereby a property to them: he was only to  
 look that he used them before they spoiled, else he  
 robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.  
 Let their eyes look right on, and let their eyes  
 lids look straight before them. *Pope, iv. 25.*

7. To have any particular appearance; to  
 seem.

I took the way,  
 Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;  
 And look'd as lightly press'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*

That spotless modesty of private and public  
 life, that generous spirit, which all other Christians  
 ought to labour after, should look in us as if they  
 were natural. *Sprad.*

Pity, as it is thought a way to the favour of God;  
 and fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that,  
 or at least of prudence and courage, beget au-  
 thority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offensive to my sight;  
 Nor shall they see me do an act that looks  
 Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryden, Ctem.*

To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers  
 of a supply, looks very sullen. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

Should I publish any favours done me by your  
 lordship, I am afraid it would look more like vanity  
 than gratitude. *Addison.*

Something very noble may be discerned, but it  
 looks cumbersome. *Fiction on the Classics.*

Let, a sad spectacle of woe, be true  
 The desert sands, and now he looks a god. *Pope, Odys.*

From the vices and follies of others, observe  
 how such a practice looks in another person, and  
 remember that it looks as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*

This makes it look the more like truth, nature  
 being frugal in her principles, but various in the  
 effects thence arising. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.  
 Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor snarl, nor fret,  
 I will be sure of what is mine own. *Shakspeare.*

What haste looks through his eyes?  
 So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shakspeare.*

Give me your hand, and trust me you will look well,  
 and bear your years very well. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?  
 Look they as they were built to shake the world,  
 Or be a moment to our enterprise? *B. Jonson.*

Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he  
 will be sincere, I may easily know what he looks.  
*Cicero.*

It will be his lot to look singular in loose and  
 licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury.*

9. To form the air in any particular man-  
 ner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,  
 Which cannot look more hideously on me,  
 Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

That which was the worst now least offends me;  
 Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame  
 How could I once look up, or leave the head? *Milton, S. A.*

These look too up to you with reverence, and would  
 be animated by the sight of him at whose soul  
 they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

10. To Look about one. To be alarmed;  
 to be vigilant.

It will tempt those men who dwell careless to  
 look about them; to enter into serious contention,  
 how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

If you find a wasting of your flesh, then look  
 about you, especially if troubled with a cough. *Hursey on Consumption.*

John's cause was a good mick cow, and many  
 a man subsidised his family out of it; however,  
 John began to think it high time to look about him.  
*Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

11. To Look after. To attend; to take  
 care of; to observe with care, anxiety,  
 or tenderness.

Men's hearts falling them for fear, and for look-  
 ing after those things which are coming on the  
 earth. *St. Luke.*

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the  
 world, should principally be looked after in a tutor.  
*Locke on Education.*

A murther was wont to indurage the daughters,  
 when any of their desired gods, squirrels, or birds;  
 but then they must be sure to look diligently after  
 them, that they were not ill used. *Locke on Education.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the  
 water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now  
 retreated. *Woodward.*

12. To Look black. To frown; to shew  
 sign of dislike or disgust.

She hath abated me of half my train;  
 Look'd black upon us; struck me with her tongue.  
 Most serpent-like, upon the very heart. *Shakspeare, G. Lear.*

The bishops thronged repined, and looked black.  
*Hudibras, Hist. lib. ii. 1137.*

13. To Look fur. To expect.

Philantus's disgrace was engriev'd, in lieu of  
 comfort, of Arctia, who telling him she never  
 looked for other, had him seen some other misera-  
 ble. *Shakspeare, G. Lear.*

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact  
 performance thereof we may rather wish than look  
 for. *Hobbes.*

Shalt feel our justice, in whose sacred passage  
 Look for no less than death. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to  
 say little to them, and that which they least look  
 for. *Bacon, Essays.*

This mistake was not such as they looked for;  
 good, though the error in form seemed to be con-  
 sistent to, yet the substance of the accusation  
 might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in  
 confession, instead of setting you free, which is  
 the benefit to be looked for by confession, perplex  
 you the more. *Bp. Taylor.*

Look now for no ennobling vision, nor fear  
 The bait of hollow words. *Milton, S. A.*

Drown'd in deep despair.  
 He dares not offer one repining prayer:  
 Adam'd he lies, and sadly looks for death. *Dryden, Jura.*

I must with patience all the terms stand  
 Till mine is call'd; and that long look'd-for day  
 Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden, Jura.*

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line,  
 will save those the labour who would look for one

her amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men.

14. To Look into. To examine; to sit; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd  
To be a preparation 'gainst the Poland;  
But better look'd it, be truly found  
It was against your highness. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The more frequently and narrowly we look into the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Aitbury.*

It is very well known a traveller's will to look into all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*

15. To Look on. To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, who rely on clocked in good desires, become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon, Essays.*

If a harmless maid  
Should ere a wife become a nurse,  
Her friends would look on her the worse. *Prior.*

16. To Look on. To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I looked on Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*

He looked upon it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall look upon the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they looked upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Hume, on Hum. Understanding.*

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be looked upon as best board by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Waks, Prep. for Death.*

17. To Look on. To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and look on. *Shakespeare.*  
Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to look on. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

18. To Look over. To examine; to try by one.

Look o'er the present and the former time, If no example of so vile a crime Appears, then mourn. *Dryden, Jun.*

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to look them over. *Locke.*

19. To Look out. To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to look out for a purchase. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to look out for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them. *Aitbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must look out for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton on the Classics.*

The curious are looking out, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the sower folks think they have found out some. *Swift to Pope.*

20. To Look out. To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Cilley.*

21. To Look to. To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to it. *Shakespeare.*  
Who knocks so loud at doors, Francis? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Let this fellow be looked to: let some of my people have a special care of him.

Uncleanly scruples fear not you; look to it. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds. *Prover. xviii. 32.*

When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to look to our ship. *Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to look to him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook look better to it another time. *l'Estrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the composer of it must look to that. *Woodward.*

22. To Look to. To behold.

To Look, v. a.  
To seek; to search for.

Letting my lure, I go from place to place,  
Like a young fawn that ise hath lost the hind,  
And seek each where. *Spenser.*

23. To turn the eye upon.

Let us look one another in the face. *2 Kings, vi. 8.*

24. To influence by looks.

Such a spirit must be left behind!  
A spirit fit to start into an empire,  
And look the world to law. *Dryden, Cenci.*

25. To Look out. To discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to look out all the bills I could. *Grunt, Pilate's Morality.*

Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will look out other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*

LOOK, interj. [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes look ye.] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakespeare.*

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakespeare.*

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon, Ess.*

Look you! as they pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord. *Cilley on Pride.*

LOOK, n. s.

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou cream-faced loon,  
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt have the afflicted people, but will bring down high looks. *Psal. xviii. 27.*

The gracious Heaven for nobler ends designed, Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, Jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful looks, able to discompose most men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing.

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,  
And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a surly stand,  
And gl'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,  
And wish'd that a-v'ry look might be their last. *Dryden.*

3. View. With out.

This leads to a little tower,—the dressing room of the suitors. It is a small square cabinet, in

the middle of an open gallery, from which it receives light by a door and three windows. To look-out, charming.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night, through Spain, L. 23.

4. Watch. With out: as, they kept a good look-out.

LOOKER,† n. s. [from look.]

1. One that looks.

For though infusion of celestial power  
The duller earth it quickeneth with delight,  
And lifeless spirits privily doth pour  
Through all the parts, that to the lookers' sight  
They seem to please. *Spenser, Hymns.*

Those curious arched chambers, in which these lookers or beholders dwell. *Smith on Old Age, p. 93.*

I have ever observed, that your grave looks are the dulcist of men. *D. of Buckingham, Retiheral.*

2. LOOKER ON. Spectator, not agent.

Shepherds pour pipe, when his harsh sound testifies anguish, into the fair looker on, passions not passion enters.

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the lookers on. *Hooker.*

My business in this state  
Made me a looker on here in Vienna;  
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble  
Till it's a'er-run the stew. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,  
Yet satnest thou not as a looker on? *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the looker on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

The lookers on, and the enquiring vulgar,  
Will talk themselves to action. *Denham, Sophy.*

He wish'd he had indeed been one,  
And only to have stood a looker on. *Addison, Oct.*

LOOKING, n. s. [from look.] Observation. With for.

A certain fearful looking-for of judgement.

LOOKING-GLASS, n. s. [look and glass.]

Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither straight,  
That it may shew me what a face I have.  
— Go some of you and fetch a looking-glass. *Shakespeare.*

There is none so homely but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

We should make no other use of our neighbour's faults, than of a looking-glass to mend our own manners by. *l'Estrange.*

The surface of the lake of Nemi is ever ruffled with the least breath of wind, which, perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's looking-glass. *Addison on Italy.*

LOOM,† n. s. [from gloom, a bottom of thread.]

Minshew. Lome is a general name for a tool or instrument. Junius.

And therefore Junius or Dr. Johnson might have added the Sax. xeloma, goods, any utensil, or household-stuff.

1. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

He must leave no uneven thread in his loom, or by indulging to any one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Minerva, studious to compose,  
Her twisted threads, the web she strung.  
And o'er a loom of marble hung. *Addison.*

A thousand maidens plied the purple loom,  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

2. Household-stuff; furniture; hence the expression heir-loom. See HEIRLOOM.

**6. Loom Gale.** [In naval language.] A gentle, easy gale of wind.  
**To Loom.** † v. n. [leoman, Saxon.] To appear large at sea. Spoken of a ship at a distance.  
*Skinner.*  
*Awful she looms, the terror of the main.*  
*Fye, Carmen Seculare.*

**LOOM.** n. s. A bird.

A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots; they breed in Far Island.

*Grew, Muscum.*

**LOOM.** n. s. [This word, which is now used only in Scotland, is the English word loom. See LOWN.] A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

*Thou cream-fac'd loom!*

Where got'st thou that goose look?

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The false loom, who could not work his will

By open force, employ'd his flattering skill:

I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend?

Are you afraid of me that are your friend?

*Dryden.*

This young lord had an odd cunning regard, or, as the Scots call it, a false bias of a grandfather,

that one might call a Jack of all trades.

*Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

**LOOP.** † n. s. [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run. Dr. Johnson. — *Hibern. lup*, ammentum; *Icel. lópe*, pensum lanificii, *lappa*, filum digitis ducere. *Serenius.*]

1. A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any skill'd in *loops* of fingering fine,

Might in their diverse cunning ever dare

With this, so curious network, to compare.

*Spenser.*

Make me to sew it, or at least to prove it.

That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop,

To hang a doubt on.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Blind our crooked legs in hoops

Made of shells, with silver loops.

*B. Jonson.*

An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut

in his clothes with great integrity, while all

the rest of the world are degenerated into buttocks,

pockets, and loops.

*Addison.*

2. A small aperture, in ancient castles, to spy the enemy, or to fire ordnance from, or to admit light.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce outstep.

*Pierces, Sup. xi. 32.*

**LOOPEN.** *adj.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes. Poor naked wretches, 'whomsoever' ye are, That 'bide' the pelting of this pitiless storm!

How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,

Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you

From seasons such as these? *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**LO'PHOLE.** n. s. [loop and hole.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage. The Indian herdman, shunning heat, Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;

At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade;

*Milton, P. L.*

Ere the blabbing Eastern scout

The nice morn from the Indian steep.

From her cabin'd *loophole* peep.

*Milton, Comus.*

Walk not near you corner house by night; for

there are blunderbuses planted in every *loophole*,

that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle.

*Dryden, Spau. Friar.*

2. A shift; an evasion. Needful, or needful, I not now cozened, For still you have a *loophole* for a friend.

*Dryden.*

**Lo'PHOLE.** *adj.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.

This wrenny *loophole'd* goal, In which y' are hamper'd by the felloe.

Canst thou put y' in mind of wallclock, *Hudibras.*

**LOORD.** † n. s. [*lorden*, Dutch; *lordard*, French; *lurdan*, Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. D. Trevous derives

*lordard* from *lorde* or *lourd*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which

were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some

degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that they are

awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery,

but in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it

denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. Spenser's Scholiast says, *lord*

was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes,

that usurped their tyranny here in Brittain, were called, for more dread than

dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous

in this realm, that if it fortun'd a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the

Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clear

over, else he must abide no less than premeditated death; but being afterward

expell'd, the name of *lurdane* became so odious unto the people whom they had

long oppress'd, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the

quarantague the *lurdane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From

Spenser's own words, it signifies something of stupid dullness rather than

magisterial arrogance. Macbean. — Dr. Johnson might have added to the

remark of Macbean, that stupidity was a principal feature in the *lurdane's* character:

"In every house lord Dane did then

rule all;

"Whence *laidie* *lovels* *LURDANES* DOW

we call."

*Mir. for Magistrates, p. 558.*

*Loord* indeed is no other than the Etonic

tonic word *luyard*, or *loer*, *loerd*, an idle, slothful fellow; hence the Fr. *loard*,

stupid, blockish; Ital. *lorde*, foul, filthy, *lordane*, a "lubberly, slovenly, filthy

fellow." Florio, 1598. *Serenius* makes the Goth. *lori*, filth, the origin. See

also *LURDAY*.] A drone.

Sixer, thou'st but a lazy *loerd*,

And rekes much of thy swinke,

That with fond terms and witless words

To blur mine eyes dost think. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

**LOOS.** † n. s. [*los*, old Fr. Lacombe; *laus*, Latin. Mr. H. Tooke, however, considers

this word as the past participle of the Sax. *hliran*, to celebrate, and as the

origin of the Lat. *laus*.] Praise; re-nown. Obsolete.

Heracles had the great *loos*. *Chaucer.*

That much be feared, lest reproachful blame

With foule dishonour him mote blot therefore;

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. lib. 12.*

Besides the loose of no much loss and fame, As through the world thereby should glorify his name.

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. lib. 12.*

**To LOOSE.** v. a. [*lepan*, Sax.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.

The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*.

*Acts.*

Canst thou loose the lands of Orion?

Job

Who is worthy to loose the seals thereof?

*Rev. v. 2.*

This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it.

*Jerem.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound.

*Loose* him, and bring him to me. *St. Luke.*

4. To free from imprisonment.

The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*.

*Isaiah.*

He heard, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berek kept in chains.

*Abbot.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife.

*Car.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.

Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from lust and self,

Leas to the pretor owes than to himself.

*Dryden, Pers.*

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity.

*St. Luke.*

8. To disengage.

When heaven was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,

Then sprung she forth, they follow'd her again.

*Dryden.*

**To LOOSE.** v. n. To set sail; to depart by loosening the anchor.

Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete.

*Acts.*

The emperor, *loosing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca.

*Knox, Hist.*

*Loosing* thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port.

*Raleigh.*

**LOOSE.** † *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.

*Shakespeare.*

Lo! I see four men loose walking. *Den. lib. 25.*

2. Not fast; not fixed.

Those feet that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on is an eternal vicissitude of fast and loose, though without ever coming into the bodies of planets.

*Keuley.*

3. Not tight; as, a loose robe.

If ever I said loose-bodied gown, sew me in the skirts of it.

*Shakespeare, Tw. of the Shrew.*

The Greek historian sets her [Boudicca] in the field, on a high heap of turves, in a loose-bodied gown declaiming, a spear in her hand.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.*

4. Not crowded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass.

With horse and chariots, rank'd in loose array.

*Milton, P. L.*

5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring

Her, whom he waking evermore did woe

To be the chaste flower that ay did spring

On earthly carnage, the daughter of a king.

Now a loose leman to vile service bound.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

When loose epistles violate chaste eyes,  
She half commits who silently denies.

*Dryden, Ovid.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax.

If an author be loose and diffuse in his style,  
The translator needs only regard the propriety of the language.

*Fellen.*

7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.

It is but a loose thing to speak of possibilities,  
Without the particular design; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular case.

*Bacon, Holy War.*

It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so loose in the doses of powerful medicines.

*Arbutnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid.

Because conscience, and the fear of swearing from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the loose regard whilom is the course of vulgar folly.

*Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am so much ashamed to put a loose indigested play upon the publick, as to offer brass money in a payment.

*Dryden.*

Vario spends whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge.

*Watts on the Mind.*

10. Lax of body; not costive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to sleep regularly; people that are very loose have seldom strong thoughts or strong bodies.

*Locke on Education.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

The prevailing principle is, to sit as loose from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can.

12. Disengaged from obligation; commonly with from; in the following line with of.

*Now I stand*

Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts?

*Addison.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prisoners loose homeward.

*Isaiah.*

With the wildest tempests loose;  
That thrown again upon the coast,  
I may once more repeat my pain.

*Prior.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. To break loose. To gain liberty.

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from choosing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen.

*Locke.*

Like two black storms on either hand,  
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;  
This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,  
Where you, like day, brave loose from both appear.

*Dryden.*

16. To let loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint.

And let the living bird loose into the open field.

*Lev. xiv.*

We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad;  
and when God lets loose a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us.

*Dr. Taylor, Holy Living.*

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone makes distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expanse of space, or divisibility of matter.

*Locke.*

If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be let loose to the chase by the law of necessity; which they should be weaned from, by being made surfeit of it.

*Locke.*

LOOSE, *v. n.* [the past participle of *loosen*, Goth. *lym*, Saxon; amittere, dimittere. Mr. H. Tooke, *Div. of Parl.* ii. 254.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying stores,  
And all the busy pageantry  
That wise men scorn, and fools adore:

Come, give thy soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor.

*Dryden, Her.*

Lucia, might my big-wooln heart  
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow,  
Marcia could answer thee in sighs.

*Addison, Cato.*

The fiery Pegasus disdain  
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;

When glorious fields and opening camps he views,  
He runs with so unbounded loose.

*Prior.*

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the antients, give themselves such a loose to lyrics, as if there were no coöperation in the world.

*Fellen on the Clocidia.*

2. Dismission from any restraining force.

Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percussed; as in the sound of a string, where air is percussed by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp loose.

*Bacon.*

Their arrows softly pair'd, for timber and for feather,  
With birch and Israel pierc'd, to fly in any weather;  
And shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,

The sea gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile.

*Dryden, Polyd.* 36. 5.

LOOSELY, *adv.* [from loose.]

1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.

I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd  
So loosely, that a quarrel could divide?

*Dryden, Aur.*

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haste were loosely ad  
About her ears.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Without union or connection.

Part loosely wing the region, part more wise  
To common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way.

*Milton, P. L.*

He has within himself all degrees of perfection that exist loosely and separately to all second beings.

*Norris.*

4. Irregularly.

A bishop, living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives.

*Cemden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not loosely through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream.

*Hooker.*

The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very loosely and negligently employed.

6. Unusually; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember so weak a composition.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

7. Unchastely.

The stage how loosely does Astraea tread,  
Who fairly puts all children to bed?

*Pope.*

TO LOOSEN, *v. n.* [from loose.] To part; to tend to separation.

When the polypus appears to the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to loosen when pulled in that direction than by the nose.

*Sharp, Surgery.*

TO LOOSEN, *v. a.* [from loose.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent.

After a year's roofing, then shaking off the tree good, by loosening of the sun.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To separate a compages.

From their foundation loosing to and fro,  
They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load.

*Milton, P. L.*

She breaks her back, the loose's sides give way,  
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea.

*Dryden, Zen.*

4. To free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it loosens his hands, and assists his understanding.

*Dryden, DeFrenoy.*

5. To make not costive.

Few looseneth the belly; because the best restoring to the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as few also caused trembling.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LO'OSENESS, *n. s.* [from loose.]

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the looseness of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.

A general looseness of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh out in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day.

*Atterbury.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavour'd to win the common people, both by strained courtesy and by looseness of life.

*Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity.

Courty court he made still to his dame,  
Pour'd out in looseness on the grassy ground,  
Both careless of his health and of his fame.

*Spenser.*

5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

Taking cold north looseness by contraction of the skin and outward parts.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In pestilent diuines, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into looseness.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Fat meats, in plaguesick stomachs, procure looseness and hinder retention.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LO'OSESTRIFF, *n. s.* [*lysimachia*, Latin.]

An herb.

*Miller.*

The royal loose-striff, royal geunion, grace  
Our gardens.

*Tate, Cowley.*

TO LOP, *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, German, a leaf; by Sereuius from the Goth. *Alapa*; Helsing. dial. *lop*, cortex, *leopa*, decorticate.]

1. To cut the branches of trees.

Greivle cleev, what sturges uingrele heads  
Have lepp'd and bew'd, and made thy body bare  
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments?

*Shakespeare.*

Like to pillars.

Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,  
With branches lepp'd, in wood or mountain fell'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

The plants, whose luxury was lepp'd,  
Or age with crutches underprop'd.

*Cemden.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lepp'd, is still the same oak.

*Locke.*

The book the bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,  
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year.

*Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.

The gardener may lop religion as he pleases.

*Howell.*

So long as there's a bead,  
Hither will all the mourning spirits fly;  
Lop that but off.

*Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

All that denominated it paradise was lepp'd off by the deluge, and that only left which is enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries.

*Wadward, Nat. Hist.*

Rhyme sure in needless boots the poet ties,  
Procrustes like, the as or wheel applying;  
To lop the mangled snare, or stretch it into size.

*Smith.*

LOR.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or sicker thy head were yettler is,  
So on thy corse shoulder it leans assis;  
Now thyself hath lost both top and top,  
As my budding branch thou wastest crop.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

Nor should the boughs grow too big, because  
they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the  
tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that  
you must cut it down, or else both body and top  
will be of little value.

Mortimer.

2. [Joppe, Saxon.] A flea.

LORP. pret. of leap. Obsolete.

With that spring forth a naked vrain,  
With spotted wings like peacock's train,  
And laughing leapt to a tree.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

LORPPE.† n. s. [from lop.] One that cuts

trees. [arborator, Latin.] Hulot.

Hence *lopper* on the hamie hill

Shall sing with voice on high. Hulot, *Tr. of Virg.*

LORPPE.† adj. Coagulated; as, loppered

milk. Ainsworth. Thus it is still called

in Scotland. Dr. Johnson. It is loppered

in Scotland, and loppered in Lancashire.

Radically the same, Dr. Janieson says,

with the Icel. *laup*, coagulum, liquor

coagulus, from *hleiþ*, coagulum.

LORPPE.† n. s. pl. [from lop.] Tops of

branches lopped off. *Colg.* and *Sherwood.*

LOQUACIOUS.† adj. [loquax, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom and Eve,

Confessing soon; yet not before her judge

Bold, or loquacious, thus should'st reply'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue,

Loquacious, bawling, ever in the wrong. Dryden.

2. Speaking.

Blind British bards, with volent touch

Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes

Provoke to harmless revels. Philips.

3. Apt to blab; not secret.

LOQUACIOUSNESS.† n. s. [from loquacious.]

Loquacity; too much talk.

LOQUACITY.† n. s. [loquacit  , French.]

Cotgrave; loquacitas, Latin.] Too much

talk.

Why loquacity is to be avoided, the wise man

gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of

words there wasteth out sin. Ray on *Creation.*

Too great loquacity, and too great taciturnity

by fits. Arbuthnot.

LORD.† n. s. [hlaford, Saxon. Dr.

Johnson. — *hlaford*, Icel. *herus*, do-

minus; *laef*, lave, area, horreum; *ad*,

*lad*, terra, ci warda; *alli*, nec incom-

modic. Serenius. Thus Verelius de-

rides *hlaford*, from *lad*, land, and *yard*,

a guardian; and the G. And. considers

the word quasi *hlaford*, horreum econo-

mus, from *lave*, a barn, a storehouse.

Others view *loaf* as the origin of this

word. See *LADY*. Junius thus deduces

it from *hlaf*, and *ord*, initium, origo, q. d.

he who administers bread; Stierhnelm,

from *hlag*, and *werod*, an host. Mr. H.

Tooke, observing that *hlaf* is the past

participle of the Saxon *hlapan*, to raise,

says that *hlaford* is a compound word of

*hlaf*, raised or elevated, and *ord*, (ortus),

source, origin, birth. Lord therefore

means high-born, or of an exalted origin.

Div. of Purl. ii. 158. A learned com-

mentator of elder times has made the  
following remark on *lord*: "Adonai,  
*lord*, is of the former word *Eden*, a base  
or pillar which sustaineth any thing:  
this title sheweth, that the Lord, who  
created all things, doth also sustain and  
preserve them. Our English word *lord*  
hath much like force, being contracted  
of the old Saxon *laforð*, which cometh  
of *laef*, to sustain." Leigh's *Critica*  
*Sacra*, edit. 1650. p. 4. col. 1.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governor.

Man over man

He made not *lord*. Dryden, *K. Lear*.

Of Athens he was *lord*. Dryden, *K. Lear*.

We have our author's only arguments to prove,

that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. Locke.

They call'd their lord Acteon to the games,

His shook his head in answer to the name.

Addison.

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,

Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain.

Vandy of *Human Wishes*.

2. Master; supreme person.

But now I was the *lord*

Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,

Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,

This house, these servants, and this same myself

Are yours, my *lord*. Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.

Now being assembled into one company, rather

without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their

misery, they fall to division. Heyward.

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to control

*Lord* like at ease, with arbitrary power,

To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. Dryden.

4. A husband.

I oft in bitterness of soul deploir'd

My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*.

Pope, *Ode*.

5. One who is at the head of any business;

an overseer.

Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two,

To call on his fellows the better to doo.

Tuxen, *Hush.*

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. Shaks.

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so

clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major

part of both houses, especially at the *lord*.

King Charles.

8. A baron, as distinguished from those of

higher title.

9. An honorary title applied to officers,

as *lord* chief justice, *lord* mayor, *lord*

chief baron.

10. A ludicrous title, given by the vulgar

to a humbled person; traced, how-

ever, the Greek *kyrios*, crooked. See

DU CANGE in V. *LORDS*. And Whiter's

*Etym. Magn.* p. 538.

TO LORD.† v. s. To domineer; to rule

despotically; with over before the sub-

ject of power.

Unrighteous *lord* of love! what law is this,

That me thou makest thus tormented by?

The whilst she lordeth in licentious bliss

Of her free will, scorning both thee and me.

Spenser.

I see them *lord*ing it in London streets. Shaks.

Those huge tracks of ground they *lorded* over,

begat wealth, wealth ushered in pride.

Howell, *Vic. Forest*.

They had by this possess'd the towers of Gosh,

And *lorded* over them whom now they serve.

Milton, *S. A.*

I should rather choose to be tumbled into the  
dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth  
of our Lord, than by a denial of truth, through  
blood and perjury, waste it to a sceptre, and *lord* it in  
a throne. South.

But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,

Art thou not still a slave? Dryden, *Pera.*

The value of one man the afflicted throne

Imperial, that once *lorded* o'er the world,

Susain'd. Philips.

The civilizers! the disturbers say,

The robbers, the corruptors of mankind!

Proud vagabonds! who make the world your

home,

And *lord* it where you have no right.

Philips, *Briton*.

TO LORD.† v. s. To invest with the dig-

nity and privileges of a *lord*.

He being thus *lorded*,

Not only with what my revenue yielded,

But what my power might else exact, — like one,

When having, unto truth, by telling of it,

Made such a sinew of his memory.

To credit his own lie, — he did believe

He was the duke. Shakspeare, *Tempest*.

The Yorkshire men happily may like his (*lord*

Essex), being *lorded*.

Second *Narrat.* of the late *Parl. &c.* (1658), p. 20.

LOORDING.† n. s. [from *lord*.]

1. Sir; master; an ancient mode of ad-

dress.

Now, *lordings*, trowly,

Ye ben to me welcome right berily,

Listen, *lordings*, if ye list to weet

The cause. Spenser, *F. Q.*

He call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:

*Lordings*, you know I yielded to your will.

Fairfax, *Tasso*.

2. A little *lord*; a *lord* in contempt or ri-

dicule.

I'll question you

Of my *lord*'s tricks, and yours, when you were

boys.

You were pretty *lordings* then!

Shakspeare, *Wint. Tale*.

As if they would turn the world upside down,

And put the scold into the bell, and bell into the

clapper, beggars on horseback, and *lordings* lackey.

Farvor, *Antiq. over Novelty*, (1619), p. 514.

To *lordings*, proceed, I tune my lay,

Who feed in tower or hall;

Thou dost *lord* they be, in dukes I say,

That pride will have a fall.

Swift.

LO'RLIKE.† adj. [*lord* and *like*.]

1. Befitting a *lord*.

Fears to lose the *lordlike*; lyrynges of this worlde.

Confut. of N. *Sherton*, (1546), D. v. b.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

*Lordlike* at ease, with arbitrary power,

To peel the chiefs, the people to devour.

Dryden, *Hist.*

LO'RLING. n. s. A diminutive *lord*.

Tranlus, of amphibious breed,

By the dam from *lordings* sprung.

By the sire exhal'd from dung.

Swift.

LO'RLINCES.† n. s. [from *lordly*.]

1. Dignity; high station.

Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,

Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*

To one so weak. Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Pride; haughtiness.

Balaam being also the false prophet, and set

here for the pope and his clergy, agrees excellently

well with the *lordliness* of him to this Pergamene

period, wherein he stode upon the necks of em-

perours, and kicked their crowns off with his feet.

More, on the Seven Churches, Pref.

LO'RDLY.† adj. [from *lord*.]

1. Befitting a *lord*.

*Lordly* aims require *lordly* estates to support them.

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.  
Bad, as yourself, my lord;  
As't like your lordly, lord protectorship! *Shakspeare*.

Of me as a common enemy.  
So drenched once, may now exasperate them,  
I know not; lords are lordless in their wine.  
*Milton, S. A.*

Expect another message more imperious,  
More lordly thundering than thou wilt bear.  
*Milton, S. A.*

Every rich and lordly swain,  
With pride would 'd'rag about her chain. *Swift*  
**LO'RDLY.** *adv.* Imperiously; despotically;  
proudly.

So when a tiger sucks the bullock's blood,  
A famish'd lion, lusting from the wood,  
Hears lordly fiers, and challenges the food.  
*Dryden*.

**LO'RDSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *lord*.]

1. Dominion; power.

Let me never know that any base affection  
should get any *lordship* in your thoughts. *Sidney*  
It being not upon such an irreparable rising of  
the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good  
large circuit. *Sidney*

They which are accounted to rule over the  
Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their  
great ones exercise authority upon us. *St. Mark, 2. 42.*

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide.  
*Faifas*.

2. Seignior; domain.

How can those graces of the king be avoided  
without wronging of those lords which had those  
lands and *lordships* given them.  
*Spenser on Ireland*.

There is *lordship* of the few wherein the master  
doth much joy, when he walketh about his own  
possessions. *Watson*

What lands and *lordships* for their own sake  
My quondam barber, but his worship now.  
*Dryden*.

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not  
a duke.

I assure your *lordship*,  
The extreme horror of it almost rais'd me  
To air, when first I heard it.  
*R. Jovian, Catinice*.

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not  
your *lordship* my testimony of being the best  
husband now living. *Dryden*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and  
some other persons in authority and  
office.

**LO'RE.** *n. s.* [lope, learning, Sax. from  
leapan, to learn.]

1. Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest lore of maidenhood  
Bids me not rejoice with these armed men.  
Oh soldier shall I be? *Faifas*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Faifas*  
Calu region once,  
And full of peace: now tost, and turbulent!  
For understanding rul'd not; and the will  
Hear'd not her *lore*; but in subjection now  
To sensual appetite. *Milton, P. L.*

The subtle fend his *lore*  
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd  
smooth. *Milton*

Lo! Rouse herself, proud mistress now no more  
Of art, but thund'ring against heaven's *lore*.  
*Pope*.

2. Workmanship.

In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,  
About the which two serpents were wound,  
Eversly mutually in lovely *lore*.  
*Spenser, F. Q. Iv. iii. 42.*

**LO'RE.** *pret. and part.* [lopan, poplopan,  
from loapan, Sax.] *Lost*; left. Obso-

lete. "Wonne or *lore*." Plowman's Tale.

Neither of them she found where she them *lore*.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

**LO'RE.** *n. s.* [from loapan, Sax.] An  
abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete. Dr.  
Johnson.—It is the Cornish term for a  
vagrant. Sometimes it is, in our lexico-  
graphy, explained by *lorel*; both indeed  
originally meaning what we now call,  
"a lost man;" and is rendered into the  
Latin *perditus, perditissimus*. See **LOREL**.  
Every *lorel* shapeth hym to fude newe fraudes.  
*Chaucer, Boeth.*

Siker thou speak'st like a *lorel* lord  
Of heaven to deemen so:  
How be I am but rude and borell,  
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

**LO'RESMAN.** *n. s.* [*lore* and man.] In-  
structor. Not now in use.  
The *loresmen* of the shepherdes,  
Was of Arcude, and light Pan. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

**LO'RICATE.** *pret. and part.* [*loricate*, *loric*,  
Lat.] To plate over; to arm one with  
a coat of defence. *Cockeram*.

Nature hath *loricated*, or plaistered over, the  
sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax,  
to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt  
to creep in there. *Reg.*

**LO'RICATION.** *n. s.* [*lorication*, Lat.] A  
surface like mail.

These comes [of the ceds] have—the entire  
*lorication* smoother couched than those of the fir-  
kind. *Encom, iv. 1.*

**LO'RMER.** *n. s.* [*lormier*, French.] A  
**LO'RMER.** *n. s.* [*lormier*, French.] A  
saddler; a bridle-maker. It  
properly signified a maker of bits, spurs,  
and metal-mountings for bridles and  
saddles. *Chalmers*.

**LO'RING.** *n. s.* [from *lore*.] Instructive  
discourse.

That all they, as a goddess her adoring,  
Her wisdom did admire, and hearkened to her  
*loring*. *Spenser, F. Q. v. vii. 42.*

**LO'RIOT.** *n. s.* [*loriot*, French.] The  
bird called witral. [*galgulus*.] *Cotgrave*.

**LO'RM.** *pret. and part.* [*lopm*, Sax.  
from loepan, Left; forsaken; lost.

That ever I cast to have *lorne* this ground.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

Who after that he had fair Una *lorne*,  
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

But thou, lone stream whose sullen side,  
No sedge-crown'd sisters now attend,  
Now waft me from the green hill's side,  
Whose cold turf hides the buried friend.  
*Cullins on the Death of Loric.*

**LO'SABLE.** *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to  
privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it,  
be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general,  
and not lovable by them. *Boyle*.

**TO LOSE.** *v. a. pret. and part. lost.*  
[Gotick; *liusan*; Sax. *leopian, lojan*.]

1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the  
contrary to win.

I fought the battle bravely which I *lost*,  
And lost it but to Macedonians.  
*Dryden*

The lightn'd couriers ran;  
They rush'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day.  
*Dryden*.

2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this sense  
is *Paradise lost*.

Fare—few, alas! the casual blessing bound,  
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost*! *Pope*.

3. To be deprived of.

He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead  
thereof, ever after used a hand of iron.

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal stroke  
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life.  
*Dryden*.

4. To suffer diminution of.

If salt have *lost* its savour, wherewith shall it be  
salted? *St. Matthew*.

5. To possess no longer: contrary to keep.  
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery.  
*Gronov.*

No youth shall equal boys of glory give,  
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,  
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*.  
*Dryden*.

We should never *lose* sight of the country,  
though sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it. *Adisson*.

6. To miss, so as not to find.

Venus wept the sad disaster  
Of having *lost* her favourite dove. *Prior*.

7. To separate or alienate. It is perhaps  
in this sense always used passively, with  
to before that from which the separation  
is made.

But if in honour *lost* 'tis still decreed  
For my bow shall show, my flock shall bleed;  
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove.  
*Pope, Ode*.

When men are openly abandoned, and lost to  
all shame, they have no reason to think it *lost*, if  
their memory be reproached. *Swift*.

8. To ruin; to send to perdition.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,  
The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Adisson*.

9. To bewilder, so that the way is no  
longer known.

I will go *lose* myself,  
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakspeare*.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely  
to flatter and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion,  
than unpremeditated and confused variety to  
distract and *lose* it. *King Charles*.

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it  
uses the ideas and repetition of numbers, which are  
so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from  
running into a confused chaos, wherein the mind  
*loses* itself. *Locke*.

10. To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he  
loves with so much passion. *Temple*

11. Not to employ; not to enjoy.

The happy have whole days, and those they use,  
The unhappy have lost hours, and those they *lose*.  
*Dryden*.

To *lose* these years which worthier thoughts re-  
quire.

12. To squander, to throw away.

To *lose* that health which should those thoughts  
inspire. *Savage*.

I no more complain,  
Time, health, and fortune are not lost to vain. *Pope*.

13. To suffer to vanish from view.

Like following life in creatures we direct,  
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope*.

Oh in the passion's wild rotation tost,  
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost*. *Pope*.

14. To destroy by shipwreck.

The coast  
Where first my shipwreck'd knight was *lost*. *Prior*.

15. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.  
He has merit, good nature, and integrity that  
are too often lost upon great men, or at least are  
not all three a match for flattery. *Pope, Letters*.

16. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many more men are lost than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

17. To be freed from; as, to lose a fever.

His seely back the bunch has got  
Which Edwin lost before. *Parad.*

To **LOSE**, v. n.

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her  
*Loses* discomfite, and like folly she wins. *Milton, P. L.*

**LO'SSEL**, n. s. [from the Sax. *lorsian*, to perish, to be lost. What occasion is there for pronouncing this a corruption of *lord*, when the derivation is so clear? Mr. Douce supposes the similarity of the letters *r* and *z*, in ancient manuscripts, to have occasioned the two words *lord*, and *lozd*, or *lozel*.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *lozels* and scoundrels cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, as they are challenged for any such fact. *Spectator on Ireland.*

A *lozel* wandering by the way,  
One that to bounty never cast his mind,  
No thought of honour ever did essay  
His *lozels* breast. *Spectator, F. Q.*

Be not with work of *lozels'* wit defamed,  
Ne let such verses poetry be named.

By Cambridge a towns I do know,  
Whose losses by *lozels* death I tell,  
More here than is needful to tell. *Taster, Husb.*

A gross lag!  
And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,  
That wilt not stay her tongue.

The rude hand of many an idle *lozel*, that dares  
Adventure to portray that sacred beauty.

*Luc, M. of Br. Beauv.*, (1614), p. 51.

**LO'SENGER**, n. s. [from the Sax. *leasengere*, lying; *loesenger*, Fr. a beguiler, Cotgrave.] A deceiver; a flatterer. Obsolete.

Alas! ye *lozels*, many a false flatterer  
Is in your court, and many a *loesenger*.

*Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.*

**LO'SER**, n. s. [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *losers* let it sympathise,  
For nothing can seem foul to those that win.

No man can be provident of his time but is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and be that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

It cannot last, because the net seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,  
Shall be the portion of a conquering chief,  
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief.

*Dryden.*  
*Losers* and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South.*

**LO'SING**, n. s. [loving, Saxon.] Loss; diminution.

The four of the Lord goeth before the obtaining of authority; but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Eccles. x. 21.*

**LOSA**, n. s. [lof, Sax. from the verb *leorjan*, to lose.]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good; the contrary to gain.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of loss and detriment for the good of others.

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begot him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *losa*. *Ecclesi.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *losa*. *Locke.*

2. Miss; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?  
— No other harm but loss of such a lord.  
— The loss of such a lord includes all harms.

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man  
Restore it, and regain. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Destruction.

Her fellow ships from her *losa* she merited;  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe besides. *Dryden.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *losa* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle: used only in the following phrase.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *losa* to comprehend.

Reason is always striving, and always at a *losa*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *losa* which side to close with. *Baker on Learning.*

6. Useless application.

It would be loss of time to explain any further our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse.

**LO'SFUL**, \*adj. [loss and full.] Detrimental; noxious.

Aught that might be *loisful* or prejudicial to us.

*Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 271.*

**LO'SLESS**, \*adj. [loss and less.] Exempt from loss.

Rebellion rages in our Irish province; but, with miraculous and *loisless* victories of few against many, is daily discomfited and broken.

*Milton, Apol. for Sweetness.*

**LOST**, participial adj. [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing count,  
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost*.

*Pope, Ode.*  
**LOT**, n. s. [laud, Gothic; hlut, Saxon; lot, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The part participle of the Sax. *hlutan*, to cast. Mr. H. Tooke. — "The English word *lot* cometh of the Hebrew *law*, to hide or cover, or to lie hid; because a lot is of obscure and doubtful things." Leigh, *Critica Sacra*, 1650, p. 119. col. 1.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kids, as largely conclude my lingering lot:  
Didstid not not, although I be not fair,  
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,  
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,  
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney.*

Our own lot is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already. *L'Esrange.*  
Prepar'd I stand; he was lost born to try —  
The lot of man, to suffer and to die.

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Ases shall cast lots upon the two goats; one lot for the Lord, and the other lot for the scapegoat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*

Their tasks in equal portions she divides,  
And where unequal, where by *lots* decides.

*Dryden, Virg.*  
Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots, to show, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger. *Johnson.*

3. A chance. See **LOTTERY**.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,  
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks  
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Memenius.  
*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes; as to pay *scot and lot*.

Anyone cometh another —  
And with her dote, laying  
Meis, salt, or other thing,  
Her latest girl, her wedding ring,  
To pay for her *lot*. *Shelton, Poems, p. 131.*

To **LOT**, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To assign; to set apart.

A just reward, such as all times before  
Have ever listed to those wretched *lots*.

They appoint no time for their release, but patiently abide his *lot*ed leisure.

*Anderson, Epist. on Benedictus*, (1753), fol. 54. b.

2. To distribute into lots; to catalogue: as, the goods are *lot*ed.

3. To portion.

Some sense, and more estate, kind Heaven  
To this well *lot*ed poor has given. *Prior.*

**LOT**, n. s. or **Nettle tree**, n. s. [late, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. A plant. See **LOTOS**.  
The leaves of the *lot* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments; the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

Next comes the *Lot*-tree, in whose dusky bue,  
Her black and sun-burnt country you might view,  
Tut's Cowley.

2. A little muddy fish, like an eel; an eel-pout; also a small scaled fish.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**LOTH**, \*See **LOATH**.

**LOTOS**, n. s. [Latin.] See **LOTE**.  
The trees around them all their food produce,  
*Lotos*, the name divine, nectarous juice.

*Pope, Ode.*  
There appear to have been two distinct species of *lotus* designed by the term, [*lotos*], because Herodotus and Pliny, in particular, describe a marked difference between them: the one being an aquatic plant, whose root and seeds were eaten in Egypt; the other, the fruit of a shrub or small tree, on the sandy coast of Libya.  
*Remet on the Geograph. of Herodotus.*

**LO'ION. n. s.** [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, Fr.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. *Quincy.*

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two portions of belladonna macerated in two coyns of water. *Arbutnotus on Cains.*

**LO'TTERY. n. s.** [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.]

1. A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-sighted tyrants range on,  
Till each man drops by lottery. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The lottery that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy  
Does man, her slave, oppress,  
Still various and unconscionable still,  
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife.

And makes a lottery of life. *Shakespeare, Hen. 4.*  
Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a lottery for their work. *South.*

2. Allottery; allotment. Not now in use.

If beauty, wisdom, modesty, can settle  
The heart of Antony, Octavia is  
A blessed lottery to him. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Faunting under  
Fortune's false lottery. *Beaumont and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

**LO'VABLE. adj.** [from *love*.] Amiable; worthy to be loved. *Shakespeare.*

**LO'VAGE. n. s.** [*levisticum*, Latin.] A plant.

**LOUD. adj.** [from *loud*, Sax. the past participle of the verb *to loud*, or *to bellow*; *hlopan*, *behlapan*, *loved*, *low'd*.] What we now write *loud*, was formerly, and more properly, written *low'd*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 39. *Su. Goth. loud*; *Teut. luyde*; *Germ. laut*.]

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

They were instant with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *St. Luke, xlii. 23.*  
The numbers soft and clear,  
Gently steal upon the ear;  
Now louder, and yet louder rise,  
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorously; turbulent.

She is loud and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Proverbs.*

**LOUD. adv.** Noisily; so as to strike the ear with great force.

The guests loud laughing, who can then be heard?  
*Darius, W's Pilgrim, sign. V. 2.*  
His prowess Philomides confound'd,  
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. *Pope.*

**LO'UDLY. adv.** [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.  
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd  
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Dryden.*

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by so many presbyterian divines, loudly disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

**LO'UDNESS. n. s.** Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or fierceness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have sallied out into complaint or loudness. *South.*

**TO LOVE. v. c.** [*lupan*, Sax.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love. — It is to be made all of sighs and tears; it is to be made all of faith and service; it is to be all made of fantasy.

All made of passion, and all made of wishes;  
All adoration, duty, and obedience;  
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,  
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

One who in love were wise.  
The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he loves; he would be the only employer of her thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,  
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,  
And much above myself I lov'd them too. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be loved of my father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. *St. John.*

4. To be pleased with; to delight in.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,  
Arts which I lov'd. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

He lov'd his worthless rhimes, and, like a friend  
Would find out something to commend. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart.  
*Deut. vi. 5.*

**TO LOVE. v. n.** To delight; to take pleasure.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh;  
we see that salmon and smelts love to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so. *Jerem. v. 31.*

**LOVE. n. s.** [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds love-learned song.  
The dewic leaves among! *Spenser, Epithalam.*

While tidly I stood looking on,  
I found the effect of love in idleness. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

My tales of love were wont to weary you;  
I know you joy not in a love discourse. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

I look'd upon love with a soldier's eye,  
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand  
Than to drive liking to the name of love. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

What need we vermin-tinctur'd lip for that,  
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the moon? *Milton, Comus.*

Love quarrels off in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock treachery, engendering life. *Milton, S. A.*

A love potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Cotton on Popularity.*

You know you are in my power by making love. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,  
And love, and love-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,  
And these love-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

What love, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?  
My love till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;  
That love which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender love with the prince. *Dan. i. 9.*

The one prech Christ of contention, but the other of love. *Psalm i. 17.*

By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one to another. *St. John, xiii. 35.*

Unwearied have we spent the nights,  
Till the Lesbian stars, so faint'd for love,  
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.

Demetrius  
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena,  
And won her soul. *Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

If you will marry make your love to me,  
My lady is bespoken. *Shakespeare, F. Lear.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon, Essays.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender love to mankind, and is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson.*

5. Liking; inclination to; as the love of one's country.

In youth, of patrimonial wealth possess,  
The love of science faintly warm'd his breast. *Foster.*

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my love.  
If that the world and love were young,  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;  
These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

The bush'd never hopes his love to see. *Dryden.*

The lever and the love of human kind. *Pope.*

7. Lewdness.

He is not settling on a lewd love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

8. Unreasonable liking.

The love to sin makes a man sin against his own reason. *St. Paul, Holy Living.*

Men in love with their opinions may not only suppose what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

9. Fondness; concord.

Come, love, and health to all! —  
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in love, and in the spirit of meekness? *1 Cor. iv. 21.*

10. Principle of union.

Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: love is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire. *Dryden, Ovid.*

11. Picturesque representation of love.

The lovely lady was born with every grace:  
Such was his form as painters, when they show  
Their utmost art, on naked loaves bestow. *Dryden, Ovid.*

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dissonance, trust you, love, 'tis none;  
I would die for thee. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

13. Love reverence.

I know that you have not the love of God in you. *St. John.*

Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire: the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensitive love; so that the love of God consists of two parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Hammond.*

The love of God makes a man chaste without



the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any arms but those of love.  
*Rp. Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin silk stuff.  
*Amarnoth.*  
This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or lace hood.  
*Boyle on Colours.*

LO'VEAPPLE, *n. s.* A plant. *Milder.*  
Love-apple, though its flower has fair appears,  
Its golden fruit deserves the name it bears.  
*Tate's Country.*

LO'VEDAY, *n. s.* [love and day.] A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. "Si ante iudicium captatur dies amoris." Bracton. And, "agayn the fourme of a love-day taken between the same parties." Rot. Parl. 13 H. 4. n. 13. *Tyrwhitt.*  
In lovedays, there coude he machel help.  
*Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

I can holde lovedays, and assure a reves' reknyng.  
*Fit. of P. Harman.*

This day, all quarrels die, Andronicus; —  
I do remit these young men's heinous faults: Lavinia, though you left me like a chail, I found a friend; and sure as death I swore, I would not part a bachelor from the priest. Come, if the emperor's court can feast two brides, You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends: This day shall be a loveday, Tamora.  
*Andronicus.*

LOVEFAVOUR, *n. s.* [love and favour.] Something given to be worn in token of love.  
*Deck'd with love-favours. Rp. Hall, Sat. l. 2.*

LOVE-IN-IDENESS, *n. s.* A kind of violet.  
A little western flower, —  
Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound:  
And maidens call it *love-in-ideness*.  
*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

LO'VEKNOT, *n. s.* [love and knot.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELESS, *n. s.* [love and less.] Sweet-heart; lass beloved.  
So soon as Tybalt's love-lass can display  
Her opall colours in her Eastern throne.  
*For Mag. p. 776.*

LO'VELESS, *adj.* [love and less.]  
1. Without love; void of the passion between the sexes.  
He wanted nothing but a lady, on whom he might bestow his service and affection; for the knight-errant that is *loveless*, resembles a tree that wastes leaves and fruit, or a body without a soul.  
*Sheldon, Tr. of D. Quixote, l. 1.*

Ye *loveless* bards, intent with artful pains  
To form a sigh, or to contrive a tear,  
Forego your Pindus! *Shenstone, Eleg. 1.*

2. Without endearment; without tenderness.  
Not in the bought smiles  
Of harlots, *loveless*, joyless, unendear'd!  
*Milton, P. L.*

3. Void of kindness.  
How rules therein thy breast so quiet state,  
Spite leagued with merry love with *loveless* hate?  
*P. Fletcher, Plac. Eccl. iii. 14.*

LO'VELETTER, *n. s.* [love and letter.] Letter of courtship.  
Have I escaped *loveletters* in the holiday time  
Of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?  
*Shakespeare.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the sons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother.  
*Addison, Spect.*

LOVE-LIES-A-BLEEDING, *n. s.* A kind of amaranth. See the first sense of AMARANTH.

LO'VELLY, *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiaably; in such a manner as to excite love.  
Thou look'st  
*Lovely* dreadful.  
*Otway, Fen. Preserved.*

LOVELINESS, *n. s.* [from *lovely*.] Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love.  
Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and lovingness.  
*Sidney.*

When I approach  
Her *loveliness*, so absolute she seems,  
That what she wills to do, or say,  
Seems virtuous, virtuouslest, discreetest, best.  
*Milton, P. L.*

If there is such a naive *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how restless is their power when they are on the side of truth?

LO'VELOCK, *n. s.* [love and lock.] A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First; against which Prynne wrote a laborious pamphlet in 1628, maintaining that utter ruin must be the portion of his countrymen, if they did not leave off to nourish their *lovelocks*! See also TO CALAMISTRATE. The mode continued beyond the date of Prynne's ridiculous indignation. Lily seems to have somewhat anticipated, in the following passage, part of the vogue of the present times.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a quide or a bodkin? a perubone on your upper lip, or an alley on your chin? a low curl on your head like a bull, or dangling like a spaniel? your mustachoes sharpe at the end, like shoemakers' awles, or hanging down to your mouth, like gosses dakers? your *lovelocks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders?  
*Lily, Mitas, (1592.)*

Prodigal in apparel, "pure lotus," neat combed and curled, with powdered hairs, "comptus et calamistratus," with a long *love-lock*, a flower in his ear, perfumed gloves.

Burton, *Anat. of M. p. 539.*

LO'VELORN, *adj.* [love and lorn.] Forsaken of one's love.  
The *love-lorn* nightingale,  
Nightly to thee her song mourneth well.  
*Milton, Comus.*

LO'VELY, *adj.* [from *love*. Sax. *luplic*.] Amiable; exciting love.  
The breast of Hebea,  
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*  
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.  
*5 Sam.*

The flowers which it had press'd  
Appeared to my view,  
More fresh and *lovely* than the rest,  
That in the meadows grew.  
*Denham.*

The Christian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did.  
*Tillotson.*

The fair  
With cleanly powder dry their hair;  
And round their *lovely* breast and head  
Fresh flow'r n their mingl'd odours shed.  
*Prior.*

LO'VELY, *adv.* [luplice, Sax.] Charming-ly; beautifully.  
The defeated liquor —  
Spouts into subject vessels, *lovely* clear.  
*Philips, Cider, B. 2.*

LO'VEMONGER, *n. s.* [love and monger.] One who deals in affairs of love.  
Thou art an *old lovmonger*, and speakst skillfully.  
*Shakespeare.*

LO'VEQUICK, *adj.* [love and quick.] With the eagerness of love.  
[She] sees not him her soul desir'd to see;  
And yet hope spent makes her not leave to look:  
At last her *lovequick* eyes, which ready be,  
Fasten on one.  
*Daniel, Cu. War, B. 2.*

LO'VER, *n. s.* [from *love*.]  
1. One who is in love.  
Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit.  
*Shakespeare.*

Let it never be said, that he whose heart  
Is fill'd with love, should break a *lover's* rest.  
*Dryden.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.  
I tell thee, fellow,  
Thy general is my *lover*; I have been  
The look of his good act, whence men have read  
His name unparalleled, imply amplified.  
*Shakespeare.*

3. One who likes any thing.  
To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things.  
*Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

LO'VER, *n. s.* An opening. See LOUVER.

LOVESECRET, *n. s.* [love and secret.] Secret between lovers.  
What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?  
Or what *lovesecret* which I must not hear?  
*Dryden, Aur.*

LO'VESHAFT, *n. s.* [love and shaft.] The arrow of Cupid.  
A certain aim he took  
At a fair vestal throned by the west,  
And loo'd his *loveshaft* smartly from his bow.  
*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

LO'VESICK, *adj.* [love and sick.] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.  
See, on the shore inhabits purple spring,  
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing.  
*Dryden.*

To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind,  
Her swain a pretty present has design'd.  
*Dryden, Virg.*

Of the reliefs to ease a *lovesick* mind,  
Flavia prescribes despair.  
*Granville.*

LO'VESOME, *adj.* [lupsum, Sax. sweet, agreeable.] Lovely. Adopted by Dryden from Chaucer. A word not now perhaps in use.  
Nothing new can spring  
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,  
Or beautiful or *lovesome* can appear.  
*Dryd. Luc.*

LO'VESONG, *n. s.* [love and song.] Song expressing love.  
Poor Romeo is already dead!  
Stubb'd with a white wench's black eye,  
Run through the ear with a *lovesong*.  
*Shakespeare.*

*Lovesong* weeds and *lovesick* thorns are grown,  
Where seeds of better arts were early sown.  
*Dennis.*

LO'VESUIT, *n. s.* [love and suit.] Courtship.  
His *lovesuit* hath been to me  
As fearful as a siege,  
*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

LO'VETALK, *n. s.* [love and tale.] Narrative of love.  
The *lovetale*  
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;  
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch  
Easied saw.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Cato's a proper person to contrait  
A *lovetale* word.  
*Addison.*



nanced by the following passage, which has escaped the notice of the commentators; where it evidently means to subject.

For few there were that were so much redoubt'd,  
Whom double fortune lifted up and lout'd.

*Mr. for Mag. p. 303.*  
I am lout'd by a traitor villain,  
And cannot help the noble chevalier.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*  
**LO'UTISH.** *adj.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkin.

This *loutish* clown is such, that you never saw so ill-favoured a vice; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous.

*Sedley.*  
**LO'UTISHLY.** *adv.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin; like a lubber.

*Hallet.*  
**LO'UTISHNESS.** *n. s.* [from *loutish*.] Clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin.

Loquacity and rusticity is not loquacity, except it be accompanied with loutish-like stupidity.

*World of Wonders, (1696), p. 24.*

**LO'UVER.** *n. s.* [from *louver*, French, an opening.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. In the north of England, an opening at the top of a dove-cot. Written also *lover* and *lover*. See Barret's *Alv.* 1580.

But darkness drest and daily night did hover  
Through all the inner parts wherein they dwell,  
No lightning was with window, nor with lover,  
But with continual candle light, which fell  
A doubtful mass of things.

*Spenser, F. v. vi. s. 42.*  
An envious man having caught his neighbour's pigeons in a net, pluck'd off their tails, and let them go; which, though they could fly forward home, yet were soon after found dead in the dovecote, fann'd'd for want of *loer*, as unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *lover*.

*Fuller's Worthies in Northamptonshire.*  
The ancient manner of building in Cornwall was, to set hearths in the midst of rooms for chimneys, which vented the smoke at a *louver* in the top.

*Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*  
**LOW.** *adj.* [law, Dan. *lo*, Icel. *laeg*, Dutch; *lag*, Su. Goth. from the Goth. *ligan*, to lie, according to some.]

1. Not high.  
Their wandering course now high, now low, then bid,  
Progressive retrograde.

*Milton, P. L.*  
2. Not rising far upwards.  
It became a spreading vine of low stature.

*Ersk. art. 6.*  
3. Not elevated in place or local situation.  
O mighty Caesar! do'st thou lye so low?  
Art all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,  
Shrunk to this little measure?

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*  
Equal in days and nights, except to those  
Beyond the polar circles; in them day  
Had unobscured shadow, while the low sun,  
To recompense his distance, in their sight  
Had rounded still 'till 'horizon, and o'erlook'd  
Or east or west.  
Whatever is washed away from them is  
carried down into the lower grounds and into the sea, and nothing is brought back.

*Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*  
4. Descending far downwards; deep.  
The lowest bottom shook of Erebus.

*Milton, P. L.*  
So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low,  
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,  
Capacious bed of waters.

His volant touch  
Insisteth through all proportions low and high;  
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue.

*Milton, P. L.*  
5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow; used of water.

As two men were walking by the sea-side at low water, they saw an oyster, and both pointed at it together.

*J. Eiranger.*  
It is low ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put in to swell the charge.

*Atturbury.*  
6. Not of high price: as, corn is low.

7. Not loud; not noisy.  
As when an open air we blow,  
The breath, through small'd, sounds flat and low;  
But if a trumpet take the blast,  
It lifts it high, and makes it last.

*Waller.*  
The theatre is so well contriv'd, that, from the very deep of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause confusion.

*Addison on Italy.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.  
They take their course either high to the north, or low to the south.

*Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars.  
Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred years' time, taking the lower chronology, that the earth had then stood, mankind should be propagated no farther than Judas?

*Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

10. Late in time: as, the lower empire.

11. Dejected; depressed.  
His spirits are so low his voice is drown'd,  
He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,  
Like the deaf murmurs of a distant sound.

*Dryd.*  
Though he before had gall and rage,  
Which death or conquest must assuage;  
He grows despirited and low,  
He hates the fight, and shuns the foe.

*Prior.*  
12. Impotent; subdued.  
To be worst,  
The lowest, most dejected, thing of fortune,  
Stands still in experience.

*Shakespeare.*  
Why but to keep ye low and ignorant.

*Milton, P. L.*  
To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them as low as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure.

*Grant, Bills of Mortality.*

13. Not elevated in rank or station; affected.  
He woos both high and low, both rich and poor.

*Shakespeare.*  
Try in men of low and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the spade.

*Locke.*

14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as low tricks.  
Yet sometimes nations will decline so low  
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrongs  
But justice, and some fatal course annexed,  
Deprives them of their outward liberty,  
Their inward loss.

*Milton, P. L.*

15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.  
He has not so many thoughts that are low and vulgar, but, at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime and noble.

*Addison, Spect.*

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wit of the heathen world are low and dull.

*Felton on the Classics.*

16. Submissive; humble; reverent.

I bring them to receive  
From thee their names, and pay their fealty  
With low subjection.

*Milton, P. L.*  
From the tree her step she turn'd;  
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r  
This deity within.

*Milton, P. L.*

17. A term applied to certain members of the church, in contradistinction to high. See the 24th sense of HIGH.

*Low, adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high.  
There under ebon shades and low-brow'd rocks,  
As ragged as thy locks,  
In dark Cimærian desert ever dwell.

*Milton, L'Al.*

My eyes no object met  
But low-hung clouds, that dip themselves in rain,  
To shake their bores on the earth again.  
No luxury found room  
In low-hung offices, and bare walls of lome.

*Dryden.*  
Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;  
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,  
And low-built bodies are the growth of Spain.

*Cruc.*

We wandering go through dreary wastes,  
Where round some mouldering tow'r pale icy creeps,  
And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps.

*Page.*

2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is chiefly used in composition.

Vroude of their numbers and virtue in soul!  
The confident and over-lustful French;  
Do the low-rated English play at dice?

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

This is the prettiest low-born lass, that ever  
Ran the greenward; nothing she does or seems,  
But smacks of something greater than herself,  
Too noble for this place.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends  
upon a low-spirited creeping family.

*Swift.*  
Corruption, like a general flood,  
Shall deluge all; and avarice creeping on,  
Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the sun.

*Page.*

3. In times approaching towards our own.  
In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as low down as Aristotle's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds.

*Locke.*

4. With a depression of the voice.  
Lucia, speak low, he is retir'd to rest.

*Addison, Cato.*

5. In a state of subjection.  
How comes it that, having been once so low brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again?

*Spencer on Ireland.*

To Low, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for lower. Dr. Johnson.—Swift perhaps chose to adopt the old verb, of which Dr. Johnson has offered no other notice than the last of the following citations; where it is certainly a justifiable word.

Ech that exhaunish him schal be low'd; and be that meketh him schal be high'd.

*Wicliffe, St. Luke, xiv.*

He that high hearts loweth  
With fyrie darts, which he throweth,  
Cupid.

*Geoffrey, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

The value of guineas was low'd from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings.

*Swift.*

To Low, *v. n.* [hlopan, Saxon. The adjective low, not high, is pronounced lo, and would rhyme to no: the verb low, to below, low; and is by Dryden rightly rhymed to now.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild ass lony when he has grass? or  
loweth the ox over his fodder? Job, vi. 5.

Fair lo grac'd his shield, but lo now,  
With horns exalted stands, and seems to low.

Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir;  
The lowing heard, or flency about his care. Prior.

LOW.\* n. s. [*lohe*, German.] Flame;  
fire; heat. Yet used in the north and  
west of England. See also LOW-BELL.

LOW-BELL.\* n. s. [*lohe*, German; *leg*, Sax.;  
or *log*, Icelandic, a flame, and *bell*.] A  
kind of fowling in the night, in which the  
birds are wakened by a bell, and lured  
by a flame into a net. Low denotes a  
flame in Scotland, and some parts of  
England.

In a still evening, about eight of the clock,  
when the moon shines not, take your lowlod of a  
moderate size, that it may be well managed by one  
man in one hand.

The Experienced Fowler, (1697), p. 97.  
Her beauty, and her drum, to foes  
Did cause amazement double:  
As timorous larks amazed are  
With light, and with a lowbell.

Balled of St. George for England.

To LOW-BELL.\* v. a. [from the noun.] To  
scare as with a lowbell.

To be thus lowlodded with panick frights, to be  
thus tremblingly dismayed where there is no place  
of fear — is a mighty disproportion of men's fa-  
culties. Hammond, Works, iv. 579.

LOW-L.\* The termination of local names.

Lowc, loe, comes from the Saxon  
hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the  
Gothick *latai* is a monument or barrow.

Glossary, Camden.

Hence Dumbler-hap, *Houdanum*, canum  
tumulus; Loob: iape-hap, *Ladlow*,  
populi tumulus; Gape-hap, *Mercus*, or  
*Marlow*, mariscus circumdatus tumulus,  
&c. Lye, edit. Manning, in V. hlep.

To LOW-WEAR.\* v. a. [from low-]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way  
of submersion.

As our heavy vessels pass their watery way,  
Let all the naval world due homage pay;  
With hasty reverence their top-bonours lower,  
Confessing the asserted power. Prior.

2. To suffer to sink down.

When water issues out of the apertures with  
more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it  
small particles of loose matter as it met with in its  
passage through the stone, and it sustains those  
particles till its motion begins to remit, when by  
degrees it lowers them, and lets them fall.

Woodward.

3. To lessen; to make less in price or  
value.

The kingdom will lose by this lowering of in-  
terest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their  
money. Locke.

Some people know it is for their advantage to  
lower their interest. Child on Trade.

To LOW-WEAR.\* v. n. To grow less; to fall;  
to sink.

The present pleasure,  
By revolution low-riding, does become  
The opposite of itself. Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

To LOW-WEAR.\* v. n. [It is doubtful what  
was the primitive meaning of this word:  
if it was originally applied to the appear-  
ance of the sky, it is no more than to  
grow low, as the sky seems to do in dark  
weather: if it was first used of the coun-

tenance, it may be derived from the  
Dutch *loeren*, to look askance; the *ow*  
sounds as *ow* in *hour*; or *make low*, the  
*ow* sound as *o* in *more*. Dr. Johnson.—  
The word is primarily perhaps from the  
Saxon *hleap*, the face, the front, the  
brow; and should be written *lowr*.  
Chaucer uses *lowre* in the sense of to be  
discontented.]

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy;  
to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;  
And all the clouds that lowered upon our house,  
In deep bosom of the ocean buried.  
Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

The lowering spring, with lavish rain,  
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and the  
nature wears a lowering countenance, 1 withdraw  
myself from these uncomfortable scenes. Addison.  
The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.

Addison, *Cato*.

If on St. Swithin's feast the welkin lowers,  
And every peevish stream with hoarse showers,  
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drail.

Gog.

2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen.

There was Diana when Acton saw her, and  
one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal  
lowering, one might see the workman meant to set  
forth tears of anger. Sidney.

He mounts the throne, and June took her place,  
But sullen discontent sat lowering on her face;  
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.

Dryden.

LOW-WEAR.\* n. s. [from the verb.]  
1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

The gladsome sun hath not so many frowns;  
Nor Autumn ripe'd grapes; nor Winter's lovers  
So many nipping winds.

Summary of Du Bart. (1681), Pref.

2. Cloudiness of look.

Philocles was jealous for Zellmane, not without  
so mighty a lower as that face could yield.

LOW-WEARINGLY.\* adv. [from *lower*.] With  
cloudiness; gloomily. Sherwood.

LOW-WEAR.\* adj. [from *low*, *lower*, and  
*most*.] Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost,  
living creatures have them lowermost.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

It will also happen, that the same part of the  
pipe which was *not* lowermost, will presently be-  
come higher, so that the water does ascend by de-  
scending; ascending in comparison to the whole  
instrument, and descending in respect of its several  
parts. Wilkins, *Dedalus*.

LOW-WEAR.\* adj. [from *lower*.] Threatening  
to be wet or stormy; overcast. Used  
in many places. See also Brockett  
and Moore.

LOW-WING.\* n. s. [from *To low*.] The cry  
of black cattle.

The lowing of the oxen which I hear.  
1 Sam. xv. 14.

The maids of Argos, with and frantick cries,  
And imitated lowings, fill'd the skies. Rowlandson.

LOWLAND.\* n. s. [*low* and *land*.] The  
country that is low in respect of neigh-  
bouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil he be?  
His errand was to draw the lowland damps,

And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,  
Then breathe the balmy stench with all his force.

Dryden.

No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs,  
Or marshy lowlands, to produce the fogs. Dryden.

LOW-LIHOOD.\* n. s. [*lowly*, and *hood* or  
*head*.] Humble or low state. Obsolete.  
For who can fail in under lowliness,  
No faithful set to find grace and speed.

Chaucer, *Compl. of the St. Knight*.

LOW-LIPLY.\* adv. [from *lowly*.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meantly; without dignity.

LOW-LINESS.\* n. s. [from *lowly*.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is every ambition's ladder,  
Whereto the climber upward turns his face.

Shakespeare.

The king-becoming graces,  
As justice, verity, temperance, stainless  
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;  
I have no relish of them. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

With lowliness majestic, from her seat,  
And grace, that when who saw to wish her stay,  
Rose. Milton, *P. L.*

If with a true Christian lowliness of heart, and  
a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we  
shall find, that they will turn to a greater account  
to us, than all the warlike preparations in which  
we trust. Atterbury.

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject de-  
pression.

They continued in that lowliness until the divi-  
sion between the two houses of Lancaster and York  
arose. Spenser.

The lowliness of my fortune has not brought me  
to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to  
virtue. Dryden.

LOW-LY.\* adj. [from *low*.]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for  
I am meek and lowly in heart. St. Mat. ix. 29.  
He did bend to us a little, and put his arms  
abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very  
lowly and submissive manner, as looking that from  
him we should receive sentence of life or death.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;  
Then thus with lowly voice Ilseus began.

Dryden.

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he  
charges even his angels with folly; with low lye  
a reverence must we bow down our souls before so  
excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so much  
superior to our own! Rogers.

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive accents,  
One common right the great and lowly claims.

Pope.

3. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,  
These rural poems, and their lowly strain,  
The name of Varus oft insert'd shall see.

Dryden, *Silvius*.

4. Not elevated in local situation; low.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands.

Dryden, *Æn.*

LOW-LY.\* adv. [from *low*.]

1. Not highly; meantly; without grandeur;  
without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and lowly taught;  
I know my business is but to the court. Shakespeare.

'Tis better to be truly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. Shaks. *Hen. VIII.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heaven is for thee too high  
To know what passes there; he *lowly* say  
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being.

Milton, P. L.

Another crowd

Prefer'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd. Pope.  
**LOWN.**† *n. s.* [*Irish*, Irish; *loen*, Dutch, a stupid drone. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. H. Tooke calls it, like *lowt*, the past participle of *to low*.—Dr. Jamieson conjectures the Saxon *leapen*, Goth. *leigandis*, a traitor, a betrayer, as the origin of our *lown*.] A scornful; a raucal. Not in use. Dr. Johnson says. It still remains a heavy, stupid fellow, according to King, in the north of England.

King Stephen was a worthy peer;  
His breeches cost him but a crown;  
He held them sixpence all too dear;  
With that he call'd the taylor *loen*.

Old Song in Shakespeare.

We should soon have both *low* and *loen*, if the peculiar baggage would but give way to customers. Shakespeare, *Pericles*.

**LOWND.**† *adj.* [*loga*, Icel. *lagn*, Sw. Goth. serenity of the air. See Dr. Jamieson, in V. *LOWN*.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter. Used in several parts of the north of England; and sometimes written, like its original, *fun*.

**LOWNESS.** *n. s.* [from *low*.]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know

By the height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth,  
Or *foison* follow. Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh,  
maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apples upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* opens it in breadth.

Adams

2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd nature  
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughter.

Shakespeare.

Now I must

To the young man send humble treaties,  
And palter in the shift of *lowness*. Shakespeare.

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as *lowness* of condition.

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if by accident be too much *lowness*, that of Persius is the hardness of his metaphors.

Dryden.

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such *lowness* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politic a king as his father. Bacon.

6. Depression; dejection

Hence that poverty and want of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. Swift.

**LOWSPRITED.**† *adj.* [*low* and *spirid*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind: and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lowspired* unpolished creature. Locke.

**LOWT.**† See **LOUT**, and **To LOUT**.

**LOWTHOUGHTED.**† *adj.* [*low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts with-held from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded.

Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,  
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. Milton, *Comus*.

O grace serene! Oh virtue heavenly fair,  
Divine oblivion of *lowthoughted* care!  
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,  
And faith our early immortality. Pope.

**LOXODROMICK.**† *n. s.* [*loxis* and *drōmikos*.]

*Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; thence is when you sail, neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them; hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. Harris.

**LOYALTY.**† *adj.* [*loyal*, French; *loel*, old French; *legalis*, Lat. Roquefort, Gloss. Supplem.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloucester's treachery,  
And of the *loyal* service of his son,  
When I inform'd him, then be call'd he me so. Shakespeare.

The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. Knolles.

*Loyal* subjects often seize their prince,  
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. Dryden.

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail, wedded love! — by thee  
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure,  
Relations clear, and all the charities  
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. Milton, P. L.

There *Loxian* with Evadne moves,  
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves. Dryden, *En.*

**LOYALIST.**† *n. s.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The color, by the instigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the *homelians*. Howell, *Voc. Fenn.*

**LOYALLY.**† *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

Though *loyally*, well held, to *frail* does make  
Our faith more *loyal*; yet he that can endure  
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,  
Does conquer him that did his master conquer. Pope, *Olymp.*

**LOYALTY.**† *n. s.* [*loialté*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to *frail* does make  
Our faith more *loyal*; yet he that can endure  
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,  
Does conquer him that did his master conquer. Pope, *Olymp.*

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. Clarendon.

Abdell, faithful found —  
Unshaken, unswayed, untimid, if  
His *loyalty* be kept. Milton, P. L.

For *loyalty* is still the same,  
Whether it win or lose the game;

True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shone upon. Hudibras.

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

**LOZEL.**† See **LOSEL**.

**LOZENGES.**† *n. s.* [*lozenge*, French. Of unknown etymology. Dr. Johnson.—Morin mentions, from Menage, Scalliger's conjecture of *lozenges* or *lozanges* being a corruption of *lauranges*, a cause de leur ressemblance à une feuille de laurier;† but proposes at the same time a conjecture of his own as to the derivation: "peut-être a-t-on dit *lozange* pour *lozange*, comme on dit *neutange*, *olduange*. Dans ce cas, il viendrait du Gr. *ῥιζοῦ*, oblique; et du Lat. *angulus*, q. d. *angle oblique*."] 1. A rhombus.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *lozenge*. Watson, *Architecture*.

2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

4. A four-cornered figure, in heraldry, like a pane of glass in old casements, in which the arms of women are now usually painted.

Pointed all with amorettes,  
And with *lozings*, and scuttrons. Chaucer, *Rem. R.* 893.

**LOZENGED.**† *adj.* [*lozengé*, Fr.] Having the shape of a *lozenge*. Cadgrave.

**LOZENGY.**† *adj.* In heraldry, having the field or charge covered with *lozenges*.

**LV.** a contraction for *lordship*.

**LV. n. s.** A game at cards. See **LOO**.  
Ev'n mighty *lv* join who kings and queens o'er-throne,  
And mov'd down armies in the fights of *lv*. Pope.

**LU'BARD.**† *n. s.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.  
Yet their wine and their virtues those cur-mudgeon *lubbards*  
Look up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. Swift.

**LUBBER.**† *n. s.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbard*, said by Janus to signify in Danish *fat*. Dr. Johnson.—*Lubber* is the same as *lubby*, and *lby*; Icel. *lubber*, "hirsutus et incinctus nebulo." Sernius. Hulest calls a lout *o' a lubber*, or loundine, rusticus, tardus, &c." And Minshew combines in one "a lobbie, lubber, lubcocke, and clowne;" giving them the Greek origin of high, *λοῦβρος*. But See **LOU**.]

A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky lout; a lubby.

For tempest and showers deceive a many,  
And lingering *lubbards* lose many a penny. Turner, *Hubb.*

These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the bays, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat lubber out of breath. Curwen, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

They clap the lubber Ajax on the shoulder,  
As if his foot were on Hector's breast,  
And great Troy shrinking.

Shakespeare, *Tril. and Creon*.  
A notable lubber thus reported him to be.

Shakespeare.  
Tell how the drudging plowman went;  
His shaw'ny fall hath thresh'd the corn.  
Then ten day labourers could not find;  
Then lies down the lubber fiend?

Milton, *L'Ail*.  
Venetians do not move uncouthly rife,  
Than did your lubber state mannikin betide.

Dryden.  
How can you name that supernatant lubber?  
Cyclops.

LUBBERLY. *adj.* [from lubber.] Lazy  
and bulky; awkward.

I came at Eton to marry Mrs. Anne Page;  
and she's a great lubberly boy.  
Not such a title, lubberly sets, as later times  
patented the world withal.

Adden on *Dragon's Polyglot*. S. 11.

Those modest, lubberly boys, who seem to want  
spirit, become at length more shining men; and at  
school generally go through their business with  
more ease to themselves, and more satisfaction to  
their instructors.

Gilman, *Est. T.*

LUBBERLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.  
Merry Andrew on his low rope c-jumps lubberly  
the same tricks which his master is so dexterously  
performing on the high.

Dryden.

TO LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from lubricus,  
Latin.] To make smooth or slippery;  
to smooth. Cockerham.

There are aliments which, besides this lubricat-  
ing quality, stimulate in a small degree.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and  
saponaceous remedies, some of which lubricate,  
and others both lubricate and stimulate.

Sherr, *Surgery*.

Rest,  
Man's rich restorative; his balmy bath,  
That supplies lubricates, and keeps in play,  
The various movements of this nice machine;  
Which asks such frequent periods of repair.

Young, *N. Th. 3.*

LUBRICATE. *n. s.* [From *to lubricate*.]  
That which lubricates.

Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous,  
colourless and smooth; it is found, when not cold,  
to be a great resolver of spams, and lubricator of  
the fibres: this power it probably owes to its  
smoothness.

Burke on the *Salt*, and *Dem. P. iv. § 21.*

TO LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from lubricus,  
Latin.] To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRICITY. *n. s.* [from lubricus, Lat.  
lubricit, French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.  
Bullockar.

2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to  
facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating na-  
ture; the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil,  
and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation.

Ray on *Creation*.

3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.  
It is strange to consider the lubricity of popular  
favour.

Watson, *Let. (in 1628)* item. p. 444.

The manifold impossibilities and lubricities of  
matter cannot have the same convenience in any  
modification.

Merc.

He that enjoyed crowns and knew their worth,  
excepted them not out of the charge of universal  
equality; and yet the politician is not disgraced  
by the inconsistency of human affairs, and the  
lubricity of his subject.

Glenville, *Apog.*

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained  
but by keeping perpetually in our eye the  
certainty of death, and the lubricity of fortune.

L'Etrenge.

4. Wantonness; lewdness.

[They] incline and allure men to lubricity and  
dissipated courses. Sir T. Herbert, *Trav. p. 357.*  
From the lechery of these fauns, he thinks that  
satire is derived from them, as if wantonness and  
lubricity were essential to that poem which ought  
in all to be availed.

Dryden.

LUBRIC. *adj.* [lubricus, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

A thong

Of short thick skin, whose dissuading valleys blunt  
And roll themselves over her lubric threat,  
In panting murmurs. *Cromwell, Del. of the Muses.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady.

I will delude him from his cradle through the  
deep and lubric waves of state, till he is swallowed  
in the gulf of fatal ruin.

Watson, *Life of J. of Buckingham.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [lubrique, French.]

Why were we hurried down  
This lubric and adulterate age;  
Nay, added fast perditions of our own.  
To excruciate the steaming confusion of the stage?

Dryden.

LUBRICOUS. *adj.* [lubricus, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being volatile and lubricous  
as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the  
tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces  
into them the matter it bears along with it.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgement being the leading power, if it  
be stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly  
conceived truths, and perpetually removed in  
them, the practice will be as irregular as the con-  
jectures.

Glenville, *Reyn.*

LUBRIFICATION. *n. s.* [lubricus, and *fin*,  
Latin.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the innation  
and lubrication of the heads of the bones; an oily  
one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous,  
supplied by certain glandules seated in the articu-  
lations.

Ray on *Creation*.

LUBRICATION. *n. s.* [lubricus and *fin*,  
Latin.] The act of lubricating or smooth-  
ing.

The cause is lubrication and relaxation, as in  
medicines emollient, such as milk, honey, and  
mellows.

Dixon.

LUC. *n. s.* [lucius, Lat. ἀλὺς, Gr. quia  
est quasi lucus inter pisces. Vossius.

Hence also the French *lucet*, *lucet*, a  
young pike. *Luc* is very old in our  
language.] A pike full grown.

Many a loome, and many a *luc* in stew.  
The mighty *luc*, or pike, is taken to be the ty-  
rant, as the salmon is the king, of the fresh waters.

Chaucer, *G. T. P. d.*

Walton, *Angler*.  
They give the chosen white *luc* in their coast.

Shakespeare.

LUCENT. *adj.* [lucens, Latin.] Shining;  
bright; splendid.

I must the day-star should not brighter rise,  
Nor lend like influence from his lucens seat.

B. Jonson, *Epig. 76.*

A spot like which perhaps  
Astronomer in the sun's lucens orb  
Through his glass'd optic tube yet never saw.

Milton, *P. L.*

LUCERNE. *n. s.* [lucerne, Span. *medico*,  
in Latin; so called because it came  
originally from Media.] A plant re-  
markable for quick growth; bearing a

purplish flower; the hay of which is  
eminent for the fattening of cattle.

Here has been much out of order these last  
three or four months, but is not the less intent  
upon sowing his lucerne. *Lat. Cicerfeld.*

LUCID. *adj.* [lucidus, Latin; *lucide*,  
French.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his lucid arms  
A military vest of purple flow'd;  
Livelier than Melibon.

Milton, *P. L.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being  
injured by too vehement and lucid an object, and  
again, dilates it for the apprehending objects more  
remote in a fainter light.

Ray.

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or  
the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of  
about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from  
that part of the glass where it is most in motion,  
the electric vapour which is excited by the fric-  
tion of the glass against the hand, will, by discharging  
against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put  
into such an agitation as to emit light, and make  
the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear lucid, like  
a glow-worm.

Newton.

The poorly shill'd its lucid globe unfold.  
And Phœbus warn the ripening orb to gold.

Pope.

2. Pellucid; transparent.

On the fertile banks  
Of Abnane and Theraph, lucid streams.

Milton, *P. L.*

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver  
and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain  
strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we  
could touch them, as we found our fingers  
stopped by that lucid substance.

Swift, *Gulliver*.

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect;  
not darkened with madness.

The long intervals of the two houses, which,  
although they had had lucid intervals and happy  
passages, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom,  
ready to break forth.

Dixon.

Some beams of wit on other souls only fall,  
Strike through, and make a lucid interval;  
But Statheus's genuine mind admits no ray.

His rising face prevail upon the day.  
I believed him in a lucid interval, and desired  
he would please to let me see his back.

Taylor.

A few sensual and voluptuous persons, say,  
for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul;  
but can never so wholly smother and extinguish  
it, but that, at some lucid intervals, it will recover  
itself again, and shine forth as before.

Benjamin.

LUCIDITY. *n. s.* [from lucid.] Splen-  
dour; brightness.

Diet.

What we call wit shews itself with such a  
pointed effulgence in the eyes, that there is scarce  
a man living, whose portion of it is not deter-  
minable from their natural brightness.

Phil. *Let. on Physiology*, (1751,) p. 290.

LUCIDNESS. *n. s.* [from lucid.] Trans-  
parency; clearness.

The transparency of their souls that are ex-  
tended in perfect contemplation, is aptly figured  
by that property of the sea; their capacity and  
clearness, by the smoothness and lucidness of glass.

W. Mountague, *Dev. E. p. i.* (1743,) p. 385.

LUCIFERIAN. *n. s.* [from Lucifer, a name  
of the devil.] Devilish. A word for-  
merly much used; now obsolete.

Hence men of art deprave each other's skill,  
Sith it they view with Luciferian eyes.

Daniel, *W. s. Pilgrimage*, sign. P. 3.

What Luciferian pride preys him, a man of sin, to  
admit, yes to delight in, the same!

Sullivan, *Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 171.

That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out; — that very "*luciferina*," or devilish exorcism is repudiated.

*Bp. Taylor, Diss. against Poesy*, ch. 2. § 10.  
It savours too much of the *luciferian* presumption.  
*Ld. North, Light to Paradise*, p. 90.

**LUCIFEROUS**, *adj.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as shewing a new way to produce a volatile salt.

*Boyle*.

**LUCIFEROUSLY**, *adv.* [*from luciferous*.] So as to discover.

Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most *luciferously* or influentially unto goodness.

*Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 3.

**LUCIFICK**, *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and so mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be contoured, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorific, is interrupted.

*Green*.

**LUCIFORM**, *adj.* [*lux*, *lucis*, Latin, and *form*.] Having the nature of light.

Plato speaketh of the mind or soul as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unity, styled *aloudra*, *luciform*, ethereal vehicle, or *lygma*, terms expressive of the purity, lightness, subtlety, and mobility, of that fine celestial nature, in which the soul immediately resides and operates.

*Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 171.

**LUCK**, *n. s.* [*geluck*, Dutch; Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — *Luck*, good or bad, is merely the past participle of the Saxon, *laccan*, to catch; and means something, any thing, caught. Instead of saying, that a person has had good *luck*; it is not uncommon to say, he has had a good *catch*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. ii. 357. — Such an expression may be still used among the vulgar, and the reasoning upon this deduction is plausible. But the derivation from *geluck*, which is from the old verb *ghelucken*, to prosper, is not to be hastily dismissed. Wachter thus derives the Germ. *gluck*, good fortune, (under which word he notices our *luck*, the Swed. *lycka*, and the Sax. inf. *lick*, from *gleichen*, to please. "Hoc sanè primum et præcipuum est," he well observes, "in rebus secundis, ut nobis placeant. Quid enim refert, qualis sit status noster, si nobis videtur malus?" In like manner, Hirc derives the Su. Goth. *lyckas*, to prosper, from *lika*, to please. *Ungluck*, is the Germ. for bad *luck*. See also KILLEN in V. *Ghe-luck*.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.

He forc'd his neck into a noose,  
To shew his play at fate and lose;  
And when he chanc'd to 'scape, mistook  
For art and subtlety, his *luck*.

*Hudibras*.

Some such method may be found by human industry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than they are divided into by the fire.

*Boyle*.

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such *luck* the *lucky* *luck* may find,  
A long time with that savage people staid;  
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
Farwell, good *luck* go with thee. *Shakespeare*.

I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.

He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,  
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.

*Shakespeare*.

That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the *luck*, to pass, in common opinion for the wisest, have followed a very different sect.

*Temple*.

Such, how highly soever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being *laserates* indeed.

*South*.

The guests are found too numerous for the treat,  
But all, it seems, who had the *luck* to eat,  
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat.

*Tate, Jun.*

**LUCKILY**, *adv.* [*from lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form.

*Dryden, DuFrenoy*.

It happens *luckily* for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications.

*Addison*.

**LUCKINESS**, *n. s.* [*from lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.  
He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckiness* of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding.

*Locke*.

**LUCKLESS**, *adj.* [*from luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of such *luck*, the *luckless* *luck* may find,  
A long time with that savage people staid;  
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser, F. Q.*

*Never shall thy thoughts be base,*

Though *luckless*, yet without disgrace. *Suckling*.  
What else but his immoderate lust of power,  
Pray'r's made and granted in a *luckless* hour?

*Dryden*.

**LUCKY**, *adj.* [*from luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *lucky* might,  
Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight,  
Fled fast away.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Perhaps some arm more *lucky* than the rest,  
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage.

*Addison*.

**LUCRATIVE**, *adj.* [*lucrati*, French; *lucratus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandise being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate; other contracts not so.

*Bacon*.

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture.

*Brown*.

**LUCRE**, *n. s.* [*lucratus*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Malice and *lucry* in them

Have laid this woe here. *Shakespeare, Cym.*  
To tell the sacred mysteries of Heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall turn.

*Milton, P. L.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance tried,  
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,  
The rage of power, the blast of publick breath,  
The lust of *lucry*, and the dread of death.

*Pope*.

To **LUCRE**, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To labour for a desire of pecuniary advantage. Not in use.

[They] frame themselves to every change,  
thereby to satisfy their *lucring* lust.

*Andruson, Epist. on Benedic.* (1573.) fol. 75. b.

**LUCRIFEROUS**, *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable.

Opening treasures with the key of *lucriferous* inventions.

*Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Horib.* (1648.) p. 23.  
Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but to so small a quantity, that the experiment, the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*.

*Boyle*.

**LUCRIFICK**, *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing gain.

**LUCRATIONS**, *n. s.* [*lucration*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.

*Cockran*.

This act requires the intention of our mine, thoughtfulness, and a diligent *lucration* and contention with ourselves.

*Farindon, Scrm.* (1657.) p. 418.

**LUCUAL**, *adj.* [*luculus*, Latin, mourning.] Lamentable. Not in use.

The turbulent and *lucral* mines, which were towards the end and period of his life and reign.

*Sir G. Buck, Hist. Ric. III.* p. 41.

To **LUCUBRATE**, *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study or work by candle-light.

*Cockran*.

**LUCUBRATION**, *n. s.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Life is, since he is gone,  
But a nocturnal *lucubration*.

*Cleveland, Eleg.* on *Alp. Lond.*

Thy *lucubrations* have been pursued by several of our friends.

*Trotter*.

**LUCUBRATORY**, *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light.

You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend.

*Pope*.

**LUCULENT**, *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer. Dr. Johnson. — It should seem, from the enlarged edition of Bullokar's *Expositor* in 1656, that this was anciently a received sense, *luculent* being defined "bright, clear, fair, beautiful, famous."

*And luculent* along

The purer rivers flow. *Thomson, Winter*.

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath.

*Hooder*.

A *luculent* oration, be made of the miseries of this, and happiness of that other life.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 218.

**LUDIBRIOUS**, *adj.* [*ludibrius*, Latin.] Ridiculous.

Needless it should be to refute this fancy, which falls to the ground of itself as a *ludibrious* folly of the man.

*Trotter, Fibre of the Church*, (1604.) p. 119.

**LUDICROUS**, *adj.* [*ludicr*, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgement, in elating a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction.

*Brown*.

**LUDICROUSLY**, *adv.* [*from ludicr*.] Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

To see the buffoonery or action correspond so *ludicrously* with the music.

*Dreamland, Trav.* p. 52.

Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endeavouring to eat in the commonwealth upon the school

paradoxes, which exercised the wits of the junior students in the Stoick philosophy. *Burke.*

**LU'DICROUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculousness.

The *ludicrousness* and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many starting-holes. *Moss, Anti. against Industry*, ch. 1.  
Boliu used to hint among his intimate friends, that he thought the reason why Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of *ludicrousness*, was to soften the general severity of his poem, and to relieve the reader from the perpetual prospect of the daughters and deaths with which the Iliad abounded.

*Dr. Norton on Dryden's Transl. of Iliad.*

**LUDIFICATION.** *n. s.* [from *ludiflor*, Lat.] The act of mocking, or making sport with another. *Dict.*

**LUDIFICATORY.** *adj.* [from *ludiflor*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; from *ludiflor*, Lat.] Mocking; making sport; trifling.

In the sacraments of the church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory*, but all thoroughly true. *Barrow*, iii. 59.

**LUFF.** *n. s.* [*lofa*, Gothic.] The palm of the hand, used in the north of England, and in Scotland.

**To LUFF.** *v. n.* [*for loff*.] To keep close to the wind. *See term.*

Contract your swelling sails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

The ship, *luffing* too near the great island, on a sudden stuck fast on a rock.

*Randolph's Isl. in the Archipelago*, p. 61.

**To LUG.** *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxoon, to pull; *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is more probably the Su. Goth. *lugga*, to pull or drag by the hair; *luggan*, Sax. to pull, to pluck.]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this

Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakespeare.*

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril,

Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*

When savage bears agree with bears,

Shall secret ones *lug* saints by th' ears? *Hudibras.*

See him drag his feeble legs about

Like bounds ill coupled; Jowler *lugs* him still

Through bledges. *Spenser.*

Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear

A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryd.*

Either every single animal spirit must convey a

whole representation, or else they must divide the

image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his

share. *Catlin.*

2. To pull or shake by the ears. *Barret's Alv.* 1580. So in the north of England, "to pull by the ears; I'll *lug* thee, if thou dost so." *Pegge.*

I'm as melancholy as gib cat or a *lugg'd* bear.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. 1.*

3. **To LUG out.** To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But buff and belovous never know these cares,

No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;

They will be heard, or they *lug* out and cut. *Dryden.*

**To LUG v. n.** To drag; to come heavily;

perhaps only misprinted for *laga*.

My lugging soul flew under her own pitch,

Like *lugg* in air, too clasp, and *lug* along

As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

**LUG.** *† n. s.*

1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchanted pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs.

*Curvo, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. The ear. *Dr. Johnson* confines the use of this word to Scotland, without any example; but it is certainly common enough in England, [from the verb *lug*.] There's no man colour smells, or sees a sound, Nor seeks the labour of the honey-bee With's hungry *lugs*, nor binds a geying wound With's shippery eye-balls: every faculty And object have their due analogy.

*Moss, Life of the Deaf*, ii. 97.

With hair in character, and *lugs* in test.

*Cleaveland.*

3. A land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd

For the large leap which Debon did compel

Coulth to make, being eight *lugs* of ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**LU'OGAGE.** *n. s.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come bring your *luggage* nobly on your back.

*Shakespeare.*

What do you mean

To dent thus on such *luggage*? *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Think not thou to find me slack, or need

Thy politic maxims, or that cunning

*Luggage* of war there shown me. *Milton, P. B.*

How durst thou with that sullen *luggage*

O' th' self, old self, and other baggage? *Hudibras.*

To oppose thy lumber against us?

The mind of man is too light to bear much car-

caption; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with

the jewels, none will be cast out ill as be ship-

wrecked. *Gleanings.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,

And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dryden.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing

for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

**LU'SAIL.** *n. s.* A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast.

*Ash.*

**LU'GRIOUS.** *† adj.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.

To act no passionate, *lugubrious*, tragical part,

whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage.

*Hammond, Works*, ii. 546.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whin-

gling tone, makes up the sum of many men's bu-

lunisms. *Dryden of Chr. Piet.*

Most of them [pictures] represent devout *lugu-*

brious events. *Swinsburne, Trav. through Spain*, i. 41.

**LUKE, or LEUKE.** *† adj.* [plac, Saxon.] Not fully hot. *See* **LUKEWARM.**

*Prompt. Parv.*

**LU'KENESS, or LE'KENESS.** *n. s.* [from *luke*, Lat.] Moderate warmth. *Orig. Vocab.*

**LUKEWARM.** *† adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Sax. is heot; in old Frisian *hij*; in Dutch *heute*; whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to deter-

mine, by the first word, the force of the

second; as we say, *boiling hot*. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is from the Saxon, *plac*,

warm; which was also pleonastically

accompanied with *papm*, viz. *plac-papm*:

whence: our *luke-warm*. *See* *Lye*, edit.

*Manning.* *See also* **LEW.**

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

Water is not so deadly by the fyre made hote to the uttermost, but fyre cometh bytwene a lytell warners, as we myght saye *hale warm*, which is neither very hote, nor very colde, but in a meane bytwene both. *Bp. Fisher, P. p.* 49.

A dreary curse, whose life away did pass, All wallow'd in his own, yet *lukewarm* blood, That from his wound yet welled fresh alas! *Spenser, F. Q.*

May you a better fast never behold, You know of most friends; smoke and *lukewarm* water

*Shakespeare, Timon.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great

advantage to contemperate hot and sharp humours.

*Wasson, Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone distills with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distill from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue steadfast, it is an obedi-

ence so *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits

not the name of penance. *Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue

In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addison, Cato.*

**LU'KEWARMLY.** *† adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth. *Shewood.*

2. With indifference.

**LU'KEWARMNESS.** *n. s.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.

2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness*.

*King, Church.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness

in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and

spiritual fury. *Spinoza.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the

zeal of your faction, and reprove them with *lu-*

*warmness*. *Swift.*

**To LULL.** *v. a.* [*lulla*, Su. Goth. *lallo*,

Lat. *See also* **LULLABY.**]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to draw to sleep. This is the oldest sense of the word.

In her barm this lull child she laid,

With full ad face, and gan the child to blisse,

And lulled it, and after gan it kisse. *Chaucer, Cl. Tole.*

There trickled softly down

A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play

Enomg the puny stones, and made a sound

To lull him soft asleep, that by it lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie,

To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton, Arcades.*

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept.

*Milton, P. L.*

In England we very frequently see people lulled

sleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety,

who would be warmed and transported out of

themselves by the bewellings and distortions of

enthusiasm. *Addison, Spect.* No. 407.

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

Fortune false doth lull them in her lap.

*Mir. for Mag.* p. 327.

To find a foe it shall not be his lap,

And peace shall lull him in her *Sowery* lap. *Milton, Fac. Es.*

No more there seems my meditations laid,

Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal words and waters lull'd,

And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson, Spring.*

**LULL.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Power or quality of soothing.

My lord, your stay was long, and yonder to it

Of falling waters tempted me to rest. *Young, Revenge.*



**LU'LLARY.\* n. s.** [*Lullus*, Lat. "Quem nutricum fuisse deum contendit Turnebus." From *lull*: it is observable, that the nurses call sleep by *ly*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull to sleep*. Dr. Johnson.—"Dr. Johnson is probably mistaken in supposing that the nurses' *ly* signifies sleep, otherwise than as a contraction of *lullaby*. It is to be wished, that Mr. Holt White had favoured us with some proof that *lull* originally signified to sleep, and that its present sense, *to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound*, is but a secondary one, retained after the primitive import had become obsolete. The same ingenious critic proceeds to state that *ly* means *house*, and therefore *lullaby* is to go to house or cradle. There is so much plausibility in this conjecture, that it is almost a pity to be obliged to dissent from it. Though it cannot be disputed that *ly* signifies a dwelling, it is presumed that this sense is as unconnected with the word in question as Dr. Johnson's *sleep*. It would be a hopeless task to trace the origin of the northern verb *to lull*, which means to *sing gently*; but it is evidently connected with the Gr. *λυαλε*, to speak, or *λυαλε*, the sound made by the beach at sea. Thus much is certain, that the Roman nurses used the word *lulla* to quiet their children, and feigned a deity called *Lullus*, whom they invoked on that occasion: the *lullaby*, or tune itself, was called by the same name. As *lullare* meant to *sing lull*, to *lull* might in like manner denote the singing of the nurse's *lullaby* to induce the child to sleep.—In an old ballad, printed by Mr. Ritson, *And Songs*, p. 198, the burden is *lully, lully, lully*, sweete baby, from which it seems probable, that *lullaby* is only a comparatively modern contraction of *lully baby*, the first word being the legitimate offspring of the Rom. *lulla*. Douce, *Illustr. of Shakespeare*, vol. 2, p. 111.] A nurse to still her child.

Only that noise hears rolling circles cease,  
Sing *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax*.  
Philosied, with melody,  
Sing in your sweet lullaby;  
*Lulla, lulla, lully, lulla, lulla, lully*. *Shakespeare*.  
If you will let your baby know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my business further.—Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your beauty till I come again. *Shakespeare*.  
Wholes bounds, and looms, and sweet melodious lullaby.

Be unto us, as is a nurse's song  
Of *lullaby*, to bring her babe to sleep.  
*Titus Andronicus*.  
Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children.  
*Locke on Education*.  
**LU'LLER.\* n. s.** [from *lull*.] A dandler; one who fondles children.  
*Cotgrave*, and *Sherwood*.  
**LUM.\* n. s.** The chimney of a cottage; Northumberland, *Pegge*. Used in Yorkshire also, and in Scotland; and is supposed by Sibbald to be from the Sax. *leom*, *light*, "scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this

hole in the roof." But Dr. Jamieson refers it to the Welsh *llumon*, a chimney, "which Owen deduces from *lum*, that which shoots up, or ends, in a point."

**LUMBA'GO.\* n. s.** [*lumbi*, Latin, the loins.]

*Lumbago* are pains very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers: they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and cramp-like pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers.

*Quincy*.

**LU'MBAL.\* adj.** [*lumbaris*, Lat. from *lumbar*.] *adj.* [*bi*, the loins.] In anatomy, pertaining to the loins.

**LUMBER.\* n. s.** [*loma*, *xeloma*, Saxon, household-stuff; *lommering*, the dirt of an house, Dutch.]

1. Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value; old stuff.  
*Cockerham*.

The very best was violated  
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,  
And thrown among the common lumber. *Utterby*.  
One son at home  
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.  
If to some useful art he be not bred,  
He grows more lumber, and is worse than dead.  
*Dryden*.

Thy neighbour has removed his wretched store,  
Few hands will rid the lumber of the year.  
*Dryden, Jun.*  
If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no letter than a piece of lumber. *Green*.

The poring school-boys mark;  
Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;  
A lumber-house of books in every hall!  
*Pope, Dunciad*.

2. Harm; mischief. Lancashire. *Pegge*.  
**TO LUMBER.\* v. a.** [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly.

Follow ground is (usually) an indigested thicket, lumbered all over with weeds, and briars, and thorns, and thistles. *Solemnische, Sermon*. (1642.) p. 4.  
In *Heath* we must have so much stuff lumbered together, that not the least beauty of ungaily can appear. *Hymers*.

**TO LUMBER.\* v. n.** To move heavily, as hithundered with his own bulk.  
First let them run at large,  
Nor lumber o'er the meads, nor cross the wood.  
*Dryden*.

**LU'MBRICAL.\* adj.** [from *lumbricus*, Lat. a worm.] In anatomy, denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.

**LU'MINARY.\* n. s.** [*luminare*, Latin, *luminare*, Fr.]

1. Any body which gives light.  
The great luminary  
Shakes light from far. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.  
Sir John Graham, I know not upon what luminaries be equaled in his face, dissuaded him from marriage. *Watson*.

3. Any one that instructs mankind.  
The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great luminaries of this island. *Brewster*.

**TO LU'MINATE.\* v. a.** [*luminare*, Lat.] To give light to; to illuminate.

*Cockerham*.

**LUMINATION.\* n. s.** [from *lumen*.] Emission of light.

**TO LU'MINE.\* v. a.** [*luminare*, Lat.] To illuminate; to lighten intellectually.

With admiration of their passing light,  
Blinding the eyes, and luminous the sight.  
*Spenser, Hymns of Heavenly Love*.

**LU'MINOUS.\* adj.** [*luminosus*, Fr.]

1. Shining; emitting light.  
Fire burned so hotly, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate. *Beacon*.

Its first convex division  
The luminous inferior orb inclines,  
From chaos.  
How cause the sun to be luminous? Not from the necessity of natural causes. *Bradley*.

2. Enlightened.  
Earth stung, industrious of herself, fetch day,  
Travelling east; and with her part averse  
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Shining; bright.  
The most luminous of the prismatic colours are the yellow and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together.  
*Newton, Opticks*.

**LU'MINOUSLY.\* adv.** [from *luminous*.] In a bright or shining manner.

**LU'MINOUSNESS.\* n. s.** [from *luminous*.] Brightness; emission of light: as, the luminousness of the sea: a philosophical term.

That luminousness that appears in some eyes. *Spence, Critic*.

**LUMP.\* n. s.** [*lump*, Teut.]

1. A small mass of any matter.

The wood had it by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Beacon, Nat. Hist.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could lumps of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in it, that the lumps themselves totally disappear? *Boyle*.

A wretch is prisoner made;  
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the ravenous fox  
In morsels cut. *Tate*.

Every fragrant flower, and odorous green,  
Were scented well, with lumps of amber laid.  
*Dryden*.

To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads the soul into as gross thoughts, as a country maid would have of an infinite butter-pail, the several parts whereof being applied to her lump of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of. *Locke*.

2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump;  
As evoked in thy manners by thy shape. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Why might there have been lumps, in this great mass, huge lumps of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together? *Karl against Burnet*.

3. Mass untinged with.

All men's browns  
Lie like one lump before him, to be fashioned  
Into what pinch he please. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, are, mixtaneously in one lump. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. The whole together; the gross.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the lump.

*Addison.*

Other epidemic vices are rife and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the lump.

*Bentley, &c.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized in a lump, under the notion of being papists.

*Burgh.*

To LUMP, *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expenses ought to be lumped together.

*Addison.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were lumped in the same scale.

*Addison.*

LUMPFISH, *n. s.* [*lump* and fish.] A sort of fish: thick, and very ill-shaped; called also the *sucker*, and the *sea-eel*.

LUMPING, *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a lumping pennyworth.

*Shakspeare.*

LUMPIST, *adj.* [*lumpish*, Teut. stupidus, piger. Kilian.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Lifting up his lumpish head.

*Shakspeare.*

Spenser, *F. Q. l. l. 45.*

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and lumpish.

*Hale, Hist. of the World.*

Sylvia is lumpish, heavy, melancholy.

*Shakspeare.*

Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may be taken tardy, when they slight tricks play,

Than we; we are too dull and lumpish. *Suckling.*

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and lumpish figure, made their way more speedily.

*Burnet.*

How dull and how insensible a beast Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?

Philosophers and poets vainly strove In every age the lumpish mass to move. *Dryden.*

LUMPHISHLY, *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity. *Sherwood.*

LUMPHISHNESS, *n. s.* [from *lumpish*.] Stupid heaviness.

The Lord was well acquainted with the dulness and lumpishness of our hearts.

*Erythol. of Solomon's Song, (1585), p. 309.*

Such repugnancy and resistance there is yet remaining in those, which are most obedient; such heaviness and lumpishness in those which are most ready and diligent.

*Herman, Transl. of Ben, p. 59.*

LUMPS, *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spiders to dig hard lumpy clays, but too small for light garden mould.

*Mortimer, &c.*

LUNACY, *n. s.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the lunacy is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too.

*Shakspeare, At you like it.*

Your kindred shun your house, As beaten hence by your strange lunacy. *Shakspeare.*

If we had all reason, and history, and human helps and acquisitions, quite aside, the world will never be rid of religious lunacies and fancies.

*More, Critic. Calh. (1655), p. 251.*

There is difference of lunacy: I had rather be mad with him, than when he had nothing, thought

all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing.

LUNAR, *†* *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, LUNARY. *†* *Lat.*]

1. Relating to the moon.

They that have resolved that these years were but lunary years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted. *Relaph, Hist. of the World.*

Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go, And view the ocean leaning on the sky;

From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know, And on the lunar world securely pry. *Dryden.*

2. Being under the dominion of the moon. They have deominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words.

The figure of its seed much resembles a horse-shoe, which Baptista Porta had thought too low a signification, and raised the same unto a lunary representation.

3. Resembling the moon; orbed like the moon.

The lunar horns that bind The brow of Isis, cast a blaze around.

In their right hand a pointed dart they wield; The left, for ward, sustains a lunar shield.

LUNARY, *n. s.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, French.] Moonwort.

Then sprinkles she the juice of rue With nine drops of the midnight dew, From lunary distilling. *Dryden, Nymphid.*

LUNATED, *†* *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross lunated after this manner.

LUNATICK, *†* *adj.* [*lunatique*, Fr. *lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Lord have mercy on my score, for he is lunatick. *Wichfe, St. Matt. xvii.*

Bedlam beggars, from low farins, Sometimes with lunatick hams, sometimes with prayers, Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

LUNATICK, *n. s.* A madman. The lunatick, the lover, and the poet, Are of imagination all compact:

One sees more devils than vast hell can hold; This madman, *Shakspeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

I dare assure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a lunatick in Bedlam within these seven years: because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so.

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple jangle, The set a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital for the reception of idiots and lunaticks. *Swift.*

LUNATION, *n. s.* [*lunation*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the lunations be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever.

LUNCH, *†* *n. s.* [*Minshew* derives it from *luncheon*, from *lunja*, Spanish; *Skiner* from *kleinken*, a small piece, Teut.

It probably comes from *clutch* or *dunch*. Dr. Johnson. — *Minshew's* derivation seems to be the true one. The Spanish *lonja*, a great slice, is particularly applied to *bacon*. See *LOJJA*, Dict. Acad.

Esopi. And thus, in our early usage of *luncheon*: "Witness their double chynnes, and fat *lunchins* of flesh on their bodies." The *Catullus* of the Masse, 8vo. 1584. Serenius, however, notices the Swed. *luna*, *kluna*, *massa*.]

1. As much food as one's hand can hold. When hungry thou stood'st staring like an oaf, I slid'd the luncheon from the barley loaf; With crumbled bread I thickened 'd well the mess.

2. A kind of meal between breakfast and dinner. Now a common colloquial expression. Formerly it was an afternoon's repast, between dinner and supper.

LUNC, *†* *n. s.* [*luna*, Lat.] 1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.

A troop of Janinarians screw'd the field, Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *luncs*, or squares, Firm as they stood. *Watts.*

2. Fit of lunacy or frenzy; mad freak. The French say of a man fantastical or whimsical, *Il a des luncs*. *Hammer.*

These dangerous, unsafe *luncs* o' the king! Beware them!

He must be told on't, and he shall; the office Becomes a woman best. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. A leash: as, the *lunc* of a hawk. [Su. Goth. *luna*, fucit.]

LUNEST, *n. s.* [from *luna*, Lat.] A little moon; an attendant upon a planet.

There have been further discoveries made of the visible and material heavens, in these later ages, than ever were known to our predecessors; who could never have believed, that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets, as our late perspectives have discovered.

LUNETTE, *n. s.* [French.] A small half moon. Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is six toises in extent, of which the parapet is four.

LUNG, *n. s.* See LUNGS. LUNGR, *n. s.* See LONGE.

1. A thrust. 2. A violent kick of a horse.

LUNGOUS, *†* *adj.* [Of uncertain etymology.] Spiteful; malicious. Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. Grose. And I believe, in Cheshire.

LUNGIS, *n. s.* [*longis*, Fr. *longone*, Ital. from *longus*, q. d. to be a long time about an affair, *Ménage*. See *To LOUNG*.] A lubber, Barret, *Adv.* 1580. A dreaming, drowsy fellow; also, one who being sent on an errand is long in returning. *Cotgrave*, and *Sherwood*. Not now in use, though obvious in the modern *lounge*.

LUNGS, *n. s.* pl. [*lungen*, Saxon; *lung*, Dutch; *lung*, German. The singular number in our language is rarely used.

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It occurs in the summary of Du Bartas, 1621, p. 284. "The lung is nourished by a spiritual and vaporous blood." Again, "The lung is the instrument of the voice."

1. The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.

More would I, but my lungs are wasted so,  
That strength of speech is utterly denied me.

*Shakespeare.*

The bellows of his lungs begin to swell,  
Nor can the good receive nor bad expel. *Dryden.*  
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,  
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron lungs;  
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,  
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met.

*Dryden.*

2. Formerly a cant term for a person; denoting a large and strong-voiced man, as Coles has observed; and also a chymical servant, a sort of under-workman in the art.

That is his fire-drake,  
His lungs, his æphyrae, be that puff his coals.

*B. Jonan, Alchemist.*

**LUNGED.** *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,  
While the lung'd bellows himself fire provoke.

*Dryden.*

**LUNG-GROWN.** *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs sometimes grow fast in the skin that lines the breast within; whence such are detained with that accident are *lung-grown*.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

**LUNGEWORT.** *n. s.* [lunge-*wort*, Saxo; *pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*  
**LUNISO'LAR.** *adj.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

**LUNT.** *n. s.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The match-cord with which guns are fired.

**LUPINE.** *n. s.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks.

*Miller.*

When Proteogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and lupines, that his invention might be quick and refined.

*Preachon on Drawing.*

Where stalks of lupines grew,  
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear  
The bearded product of the golden year.

*Dryden, Georg.*

**LUPINE.\*** *adj.* [*lupinus*, Latin.] Like a wolf.

Their physiognomy is canine, *æ* lupine, or loonine; for, we read, some men had lionly looks.

*Bp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 236.*

**LURCH.** *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *fourche*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the use of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a

forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help. A ludicrous phrase.

Will you now to peace incline,  
And languish in the main design,

And leave us in the lurch? *Denham.*  
But though thou'rt of a different church,  
I will not leave thee in the lurch. *Hutchins.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in the lurch. *L'Extreame.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is base to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and leave them in the lurch at last.

*Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and leave us in the lurch, by some of their late refinements. *Addison, Guardian.*

**TO LURCH.** *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, and pain to shackle, to hedge, and to lurch.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To lie in wait; we now rather use *lurk*. While the one was upon wing, the other stood lurking upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Extreame.*

**TO LURCH.** *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Lat.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provision and match every thing down. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque. [from the game *lurch*.]

He waxed like a sea;  
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,  
He lurcht all words o' the garland. *Shak. Coriol.*

He never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation.

*South.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or lurch the sincere communicant.

*South.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

**LURCHIA.** *n. s.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

I not love a *lurcher*, that taketh men's stomachs away that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh, their hearts that they cannot fight, their eyes that they cannot sleep?

*Lily, Endimion.*

His thefts some tradesman spies,  
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;  
Whilst every honest tongue *Shoop* thief resounds.

*Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of *lurchers*, *lurchers*, and setters.

*Trotter.*

3. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not now used.

*Barric.*

**LURDAN.\*** *n. s.* [*lourdin*, old French, stupid, clownish; *lourdai*, a duce; *lurdus*, low Lat. from *lourd*; Teut. *lourd*. See **LOORD**. Serenius derives the word from the Goth. *lor*, stercus.] A clown; a blockhead; a lazy person; a worthless person. Used in Lancashire and other parts of the north.

Lo! here we have the *kyng's* male!

What, *lurdens*, art thou wode?

*Old Song of Adam Bell, p. II.*

*Lurdens* or clowns attired in their ordinary worky-day clothes.

*Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, p. 228.*

**LURDAN.\*** *adj.* [*lourdin*, Fr.] Blockish; **LUR'DY.** } stupid; lazy; sluggish.

*Cotgrave, and Grosse.*

**LURE.** *n. s.* [*lurre*, French; *lure*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,  
And, till the stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,  
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shaks.*

This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw it one time or other, some birds to strike upon it. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A great estate to an heir, is as a lure to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

This affluet'd pride, nor art nor force can bend.

Nor high-down hopes to reason's lure descend.

*Denham.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;

With her of tartsels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account  
Of beauty, and bet lures, easily scorn'd?  
All her assaults, on worthless things intent?

*Milton, P. R.*

**LUXURY**

Hold out her lure to his superlative eye,  
And grieve'd to see him pass contemptuous by.

*Motley.*

**TO LURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that lured loud and shrill,  
I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing.

These falcons clannetung up and down, from hill to hill, and luring all along, lighted at last upon a large pleasant valley.

*Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 134.*

**TO LURE.** *v. t.*

1. To bring hawks to the lure.

With empty hand men may no lures lure.

*Chaucer, Wife of Bath, Prolog.*

2. To attract; to entice; to draw. [*lura*, allitere, Goth. *lurenius*.]

A little matter will lure or scare the common people into civil and religious fashions, if they have any leaders and bold dictators.

*Bp. Taylor, Arct. Hendemon, p. 154.*

As when a flock

Of ravens foul, though many a league remote,  
Against the foot of battle, in a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*

With scent of living carcasses. *Milton, P. I.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and lured on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could.

*Temple.*

Should you lure

From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots  
Of pendulous trees, the mouch of the brook,  
Behoves you then to play your finest art.

*Thomson.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,  
And various science lures the lured eye.

*Gey, Trivia.*

**LURID.** *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal. Not used.

Slow setting o'er the lurid grove.

Unusual, gloomy brow. *Thomson, Summer.*

**TO LURK.** *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See **TO LURCH**.]

Dr. Johnson. *Lurk* may be from *loeren*; or, rather from the Danish *lurer*, to lurk, to watch, to lie sneaking, or in ambush; whence *lur*, an ambush. See Dr. Jamieson in V. **TO LOURE**, where it is observed that Serenius and three both trace our word to the Su. Goth. *lurk*.

See also Spiegel, Gloss. Su. Goth. V. LURKEN.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in laud a savage nation dwelt,  
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;  
But like wild beasts, lurking in luscious den,  
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,  
All naked.

Milbrook lurked between two hills, a village  
of some eighty houses, and borrowing its name  
from a mill and little brook running there through.

Corcor, *Sure, of Cornwall*.  
They lay not to live by their works,  
But thieveryly loiter and lurk.

If sinners enice thee, consent not; if they say  
let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent.

The wife, where danger or dishonour lurks,  
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays.

See  
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree.

The king unseen  
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive  
queen;

He springs to vengeance.  
I do not lurk in the dark: I am not wholly  
unknown to the world; I have set my name as  
length.

LU'CKER.\* n. s. [from lurk.] A loiterer;  
one that lies in wait: a thief that lies in  
wait.

If this lawless lurker had ever had any taste of  
the civil or canon law.

By Hall. *Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 159.  
It was well known what a bold lurker schism  
was.

Milton, *Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.  
LU'CKINGPLACE. n. s. [lurk and place.]  
Hiding place: secret place.

Take knowledge of all the lurking-places  
where he hideth himself.

LU'URY.\* n. s. [I know not the etymology.]  
A crowd; a throng; a heap.

And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out?  
World of Wanderers, (1608), p. 135.

A lurry and rabble of poor farthing friars,  
who have neither rent nor revenue.

We are not to leave duties for no duty, and  
to turn prayer into a kind of lurry.

Milton, *Iconoclasts*, ch. 16.  
LUSCIOUS.\* adj. [from delicious, say  
some; but Skinner more probably de-  
rives it from *luscious*, corruptly pro-  
nounced. Dr. Johnson. — It is probably  
from the old word *lush*, juicy, succulent,  
rank, lusty. See LUSH. Luscious is  
usually written *luscious* in our old lexico-  
graphy.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.  
Pert wit and luscious eloquence have lost their  
relish.

2. Sweet in a great degree.  
The food that to him now is as luscious as  
loches, shall shortly be as bitter as colloquintida.

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his  
glave,  
And shed the luscious liquor on the ground.

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,  
And raisins keep their luscious native taste.

3. Pleasing; delightful.  
He will bait him in with the luscious proposal  
of some gainful purchase.

LU'SCIOUSLY.\* adv. [from luscious.] Sweet-  
ly to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. n. s. [from luscious.] Im-  
moderate sweetness.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than  
to embitter sensualities whose lusciousness intox-  
icates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him?

Post bred worms by reason of the lusciousness  
and sweetness of the grain. Mortimer, Husbandry.

LU'SERN. n. s. [lupus cervarius, Latin.] A  
lynx.

LUSH.\* adj. Of a dark, deep, full colour,  
opposite to pale and faint; from *luscus*.  
Dr. Johnson from Hammer. — But the  
word has no connection with the Fr. *luscus*,  
and no reference to colour,

where Shakespeare applies it to the grass,  
in the solitary instance of the word given  
by Dr. Johnson. It appears to have  
been usually applied to plants, and to  
denote their juicy, full, succulent, and  
rank state. All the old editions of  
Shakespeare read "luscious woodbine,"  
where modern criticism has substituted *lush*.

Lush and foggy is the blade,  
And cheers the husbandman with hope.

Golding, *Transl. of Ovid*, (1587).  
Shrubs lush and almost like a gyvete.

Golding, *Transl. of Jul. Solinus*, (1587).  
How lush and lusty the grass looks? how  
green?

LUSH.\* adj. [lascus, French; from the  
Goth. *laskr*, sluggish, crafty. Serenius.]  
Idle; lazy; worthless.

LU'BER.\* n. s. [from the adjective.] A lub-  
ber; a sot; a lazy fellow.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.  
Els had we never had so many lecherous lubs  
among them.

Bole, *Acts of Eng.* Vol. P. I. fol. 61. b.  
To LUSK.\* v. n. [from the noun.] To be  
idle; to lie idle, unemployed; to be  
careless.

He is my foe; friend thou not him, nor forge  
him arms, but leave him unencouraged.

Him lusk at home unencouraged.  
Warner, *Albion's Eng.* (1596), p. 147.

Would be cashier'd of one poor scrap of pelf:  
If that she were incarcinate in our time,  
She might lusk in dandied in dandied slime,  
Shaded from honour.

Mortons, *Scourge of Vill.* (1599), ii. 5.  
Not that I mean to feign an idle God,  
That dwells in heaven, and never looks abroad,  
That courts not virtue, and corrects not vice; —  
but I conceive

In God care, counsel, justice, mercy, might,  
To punish wrongs, and patronise the right.

LU'SKISH.\* adj. [from lush.] Somewhat  
inclining to laziness or indolence.

Any swineherd's brat, that lousie came  
To luskish Athens.

Mortons, *Scourge of Vill.* (1599), i. 3.  
LU'SKISHLY.\* adv. [from luskish.] Lazily;  
indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS.\* n. s. [from luskish.] A  
disposition to laziness.

He slouch'd off luskishness; and, courage chill,  
Kindling afresh, gan battell to renew.

LU'SCIOUSLY.\* adv. [from luscious.] Used  
in play; sportive.

Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, ta-  
bles, and dice, and such mixt luscious lots; whom  
Gaskier well comforts.

Burton, *Anat. of Med.* p. 271.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly  
condemned as unlawful; such as the *luscious*  
lots, dancing and stage-plays.

LU'SORY.\* adj. [lusciorius, Latin.] Used in  
play.

How littler have come been against all *luscory*  
lots, or any play with chance!

By Taylor, *Artif. Hindrances*, p. 120.  
They supply it with their laces in *luscory* shir-  
mises on horseback, wherein their dexterity cannot  
be too much studied.

There might be many entertaining contrivances  
for the instruction of children in geometry and  
geography, in such alluring and *luscory* methods,  
which would make a most agreeable and lasting  
impression.

LU'RY.\* n. s. [lurt, Saxon; lust, Dutch;  
from the Gothic, *lustig*, jolly; and not  
the participle of the Sax. *lycan*, to list,  
to desire, as Mr. H. Tooke pretends.  
See the first sense of the word.]

1. Desire; inclination; will. This primary  
sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.  
Seamen yet use this sense in respect to  
the inclination of the ship, when she  
heels.

He that hath more *lust* to cry.  
Swinney, *Dial. between two Shepherds*.  
And Nemerson learned well to rule her lust.

Little *lust* had she to talk of aught.

Let me be privileg'd by my place, and meagre,  
To be a speaker free; when I am hence,  
I'll answer to my duty, Shrewsbury, Tr. and Com.

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied  
upon them.

2. Carnal desire.  
This our court, infected with their manners,  
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurism and lust  
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.

Then a grand palace. *Shakespeare, A. Lear*.  
*Lust*, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

They are immediately given to the *lust* of the  
flesh, making no conscience to get husbands. *Abbot*.  
When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not  
reist by disputing with it, but fly from it, that  
is, think not at all of it.

3. Any violent or irregular desire.  
The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute  
the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness  
they imagined.

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is  
drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon  
are meant all manner of *lusts*. *Psalm on Drawing*.  
All weigh our acts, and what'er seems unjust,  
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*.

The *lust* of lucre. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*  
Vigour; active power; lustiness. Not  
used.

Trees will grow greener, and bear better fruit,  
if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the  
root: the cause may be the increasing *lust* or  
advice of the root.

To LUST.\* v. n. [Sax. *lyscan*; Goth.  
*lustan*.]

1. To desire carnally.  
That with her lust *lust* in infancy.  
If *lust*ing love be so disgraceful,  
Dile before you live unchast:  
For better die with honest fame,  
Than lead a wanton life with shame.

Incontinent man, that loveth all he seeth  
And *lusteth* after that he did love. *Reverend*.

## 2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

## 3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lust*. *Psalm lxxiii.*

## 4. To have irregular dispositions, or desires.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jer. li. 5.*

LUST'ER. \* n. s. [from *lust*.] One who is inflamed with lust.

Hear, and fear, all *lusters* after strange women! *Dr. Clarke, Sermon. (1637.) p. 499.*

LUST'FUL.† adj. [lust and full. Sax. *lurfull*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires. Turning wasteful fire to *lustful* heat. With beastly sin thought he to have deſi'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

## 2. Propensity to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd *Milton, P. L.*

## 3. Vigorous. Not in use.

The want of *lustful* health. Could not be half so grateful to your grace. As these most wretched tidings that I bring. *Sackville, Trag. of Gorboduc. (1561.)*

LUST'FULLY. adv. [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.LUST'FULNESS.† n. s. [from *lustful*. Sax. *lurfullnes*.] Libidinousness. *Sherwood.*LUST'HEAD.† } n. s. [from *lusty*.] VI-  
LUST'HOOD. } gour; sprightliness;  
corporeal ability

To see thee succeed in thy father's stead,  
And flourish in flowers of *lusthead*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

A goodly personage,  
Now in his freshest flower of *lusthead*,  
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*

Reason and respect  
Make livers pale, and *lusthead* deject. *Shakespeare.*

I'll prove it on his body;  
Dewlight his nice face, and his active practice,  
His May of youth and bloom of *lusthead*. *Shakespeare.*

Frenchmen have been neighing after the  
constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless *lusthead*. *Parnassus of Literature.*

LUST'ILY.† adv. [lurliche, Sax.] Stoutly;  
with vigour; with mettle.

Old Hulberdin, as he was dauncing with his  
doctours *lustilic* in the pulpit, against the heretics,  
how he stamp and tooke on I cannot tell, but  
crash quoth the pulpit, downe cometh the dauncer,  
and there lay Hulberdin not dauncing but  
sprawling in the midst of his audience. *For. Arts and Manners of Dr. Linsimer.*

I determine to fight *lustilic* for him. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Now, gentlemen,  
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarous took upon him that painful journey,  
which the old king *lustilic* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*

LUSTINESS. n. s. [from *lusty*.] Stoutness;  
sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready alight,—  
[He] with good speed began to take his flight,  
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser, Muscivorus.*

Where there is no great a pretension of the  
ordinary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but  
when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mo-  
ther. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*,  
and being in good liking, were set on a stall  
to shew the good habit of their body, and made to  
play tricks before the buyers, to shew their ac-  
tivity and strength. *Dryden, Pers.*

LUST'LESS.† adj. [from *lust*.] Not vig-  
orous; weak; languid; lifeless.

*Lustless*, far from game. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

The rather lambs bene starved with cold,  
All for their maister be *lustless* and old. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

In his *lustless* limbs, through evil guise,  
A shaking fever reign'd continually. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The throats, with shrill sharps, as purposely  
he sang. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To awake the *lustless* sun: or chiding, that so  
long. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He was in coming forth. *Dryden, Polyoth. S. 13.*

LUST'RAL. adj. [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*,  
Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,  
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

To LUSTRATE. \* v. a. [*lustror*, Latin.]  
To purify.

The parts of this work, as fast as I could finish  
them, were *lustrated* by your gracious eye, and  
consummated by your judicious observations. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. Dedication.*

When we have found this execrable thing,  
which hath brought all our plague on us, then  
we must purge, and cleanse, and *lustrate* the whole  
city for its sake. *Hemond, Works, li. 638.*

LUSTRATION. n. s. [*lustration*, French;  
*lustratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care,  
His some assemblies, whose united prayer,  
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censurs rise;  
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sidney, Pers. of Job.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit de-  
gradative unto himself, and such as he should rather  
labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth  
the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Should Ie's priest command,  
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning sand;  
Through deserts they wou'd seek the secret spring,  
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden, Jus.*

What were all their *lustrations* but so many  
volumen purifying, to render both themselves and  
their sacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South, Sermon.*

By ardent prayer, and clear *lustration*,  
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;  
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LUST'RE. n. s. [*lustr*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have new eye left to see some mischief on  
him. *—* Last it may prove prevent it; out, vile glory!  
where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare, G. Lear.*

To the soul time dull perfection giveth,  
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Davies.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,  
In all its *lustre*, to the noontide sky. *Addison, Ode.*

Past but some fleeting years, and these poor  
eyes, *—* Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies:

No longer shall their little honours keep;  
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,  
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A scone with lights.

Ridotta sips, and dances till she see  
The doubling *lustre* dance as quick as she. *Pope, Her.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred  
years, rather without obscurity than with any  
great *lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and  
spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and  
obscure in a foreign country, when he might live  
with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [from *lustre*, *Fr. lustrum*, Latin.] The  
space of five years.

Both of us have closed the truth *lustre*, and it  
is time to determine how we shall play the last  
act of the farce. *Bolingbroke.*

To LUST'RE. \* v. a. [from the noun.] To  
render bright; to illuminate.

In the same instant that God made the sun,  
With it this glorious light we see begun,  
Which *lustred* half the earth. *Heywood, Her. of Angels, (1635.) p. 122.*

LUST'RING. n. s. [from *lustre*.] A shining;  
silk; commonly pronounced *lustering*.

LUST'ROUS.† adj. [from *lustre*. *Fr. lustreux*.]  
Donne has written our word *lustreux*:  
"a *lustrious* beauty and excellency of  
workmanship." Hist. of the Septuagint,  
ed. 1633. p. 62.] Bright; shining; lu-  
minous.

Noble before, my sword and yours are silk,  
good sparks and *lustreous*. *Shakespeare, All's well.*

The more *lustreous* the imagination is, it filleth  
and fitteth the better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LUST'STRUM. \* n. s. [Latin.] A space  
of five years; properly, the completion  
of fifty months.

Allowing for each of those a *lustrum* or quin-  
quennial. *Gregory, Pothum. p. 140.*

Prolonging them, with greater comfort, to so  
many years or *lustrum*. *Smith on Old Egypt. p. 264.*

We push time from us, and we wish him back;  
Lavish of *lustrums*, and yet find of life. *Young, Night Th. 2.*

LUST'WORK. n. s. [*lust* and *work*.] An herb.  
LUST'Y.† adj. [*lustrig*, Teut.]

1. Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,  
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanche? *Shakespeare.*

Making thee young and *lusty* as an eagle. *Palmer.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,  
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,  
And there pursue the chase. *Keats.*

2. Beautiful; handsome. This and the  
two following senses are unnoticed by  
Dr. Johnson; and indeed they are now  
not used. *—*

Lacordet, his *lustic* wife. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

So loveth thou the *lusty* Hyacinth;  
So loveth thou the faire Coronea deer. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Pleasant; delightful.

How fresh my flowers bene spread,  
Dyed in lilly white and crimson red,  
With leaves engrained in *lustre* green. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

4. Saucy; sturdy.

The confident and over *lusty* French  
Do the low-cast English play at chess. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Cassius's soldiers did show themselves verie  
stubborne and *lutie* in the campe.

*North, Tronpel. of Plutarch.*

**LUTANIST.** † *n. s.* [from *lut.*] One who  
plays upon the lute.

*The lutanists therefore are men of fine genius.*

*Taylor, No. 153.*

I can call the lutanist and the singer, but the  
sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day.

*Johnson, Rascals, ch. 2.*

**LUTARIOUS.** *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.]

1. Living in mud.

2. Of the colour of mud.

— A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarius* kind.

*Green.*

**LUTATION.** \* *n. s.* [*lutatus*, Lat.] The  
method of cementing chymical vessels  
close together. See **TO LUTE.**

**LUTE.** † *n. s.* [*luth*, *lut*, French. Dr.  
Johnson.—Some derive this word from  
the Arab. *a-ode*, whence the Spanish  
*laud* or *laut*, supposed by Bochart to be  
the chelys or testudo of the ancients.  
See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 203. The  
German *laute* is also testudo, and the  
verb *lauten*, sonum modulare sive id  
fieri sive instrumento. See Wachter.  
The Su. Goth. word is *luta*.]

1. A stringed instrument of music.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain tops that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance,  
upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a  
lute.

*Penckm.*

In a sadly pleasing strain  
Let the warbling lute complain. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*  
A lute string will bear a hundred weight with-  
out rupture, but at the same time cannot exert  
its elasticity.

*Arbutnot.*

Land of singing, or of dancing slaves,  
Love-whispering woods, and lute-resounding  
waves.

*Pope, Dunciad.*

2. [from *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A  
composition like clay, with which chem-  
ists close up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, some specious vessels move,  
These furnace erect, and those approve. *Gorth.*

**TO LUTE.** † *v. a.* [from the noun. French.  
*luter*.] To close with lute, or chemist's  
clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover  
of iron well luted, after the manner of the chemists.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that being closely luted  
in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire.

*Wiliams, Magic.*

Then appeared a large glaſs-bottle, wherein  
was luted up a famous necromancer.

*J. Edmonds, Tr. of Quevedo, p. 48.*

**LUTER.** \* *n. s.* [from *lut.* *lutit* is a  
*lutist*.] word more regularly for-  
med than *lutanist*.] A player on the  
lute. Huotet and Barret thus define  
the *luter*. Dr. Johnson notices neither  
that nor *lutist*.

His (Strada's) imitation of Clandian in ex-  
pressing a controversy between a *lutist* and  
a nightingale.

*Hobart on Providence, p. 254.*

**LUTESTRING.** \* *n. s.*

1. The string of a lute. Sherwood. And  
see the example from Arbutnot in  
**LUTE.**

2. A kind of silk. See **LUTSTRING.**  
There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat  
lady in the *lutestring* trollope.

*Goldsmith, En. 15.*

**LUTHERAN.** \* *n. s.* One who adheres to  
the doctrine and discipline of Luther.  
See **LUTHERANISM.**

I know her son,

A spleeny Lutheran. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *Lutherans* constantly pressed the unsophis-  
ticated tenet of the atonement, not contractively  
in a civilistical, but comprehensively in a Chris-  
tian point of view. *Lawrence, Ser. 3.*

**LUTHERAN.** \* *adj.* Denoting the doctrine  
or followers of Luther.

The king desired the *Lutheran* divines to ap-  
prove his second marriage; they begged his ex-  
cuse in writing. *Burnet, Hist. of the Ref. B. 2.*

If we contemplate them [the Articles of the  
Church of England] in this view, or rather such  
of them as will become the subject of investiga-  
tion, we find, that far from being framed according  
to the system of Calvin in preference to all others,  
they were modelled after the *Lutheran* in op-  
position to the Romish tenets of the day.

*Lawrence, Ser. 1.*

**LUTHERANISM.** \* *n. s.* The doctrine of  
**LUTHERISM.** \* *n. s.* Luther. Protestant-  
ism is divided into *Lutheranism* and  
Calvinism, so called from Luther and  
Calvin, the two distinguished reformers  
of the sixteenth century. *Guthrie.*  
*Lutherism* increased daily in the university.

*A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1596.*

In this country, where the light of literature  
could not be concealed, nor the love of truth sup-  
pressed, *Lutheranism* found numerous proselytes,  
who were known by the appellation of "the men  
of the new learning."

*Lawrence, Ser. 1.*

**LUTHERN.** \* *n. s.* [*lucarne*, Fr. *lucerna*,  
Lat.] An architectural term for a sort  
of window over the cornice, in the roof  
of a building. See the third sense of  
**LANTERN.**

**LUTULENT.** *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Mud-  
dy; turbid.

**TO LUX.** \* *v. a.* [*luxer*, French;  
**TO LUXATE.** \* *v. a.* [*luzo*, Latin.] To put  
out of joint; to disjoin.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, which way it  
slipped out; it requirith to be returned in the  
same manner. *Hurwen.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall,  
*Lux'd* his neck-joint, and spinal marrow broke. *Philips.*

**LUXATION.** \* *n. s.* [*luxation*, Fr. *cotgrave*;  
from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjoining.

If the straining and *luxation* of one joint can  
so afflict us, what shall the racking of the whole  
body, and the torture of the soul?

*By. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

Why this mangling and *luxation* of our bones  
*Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 50.*

2. Any thing disjoined.

If thou wert laid up of the gout, or some rupture,  
or *luxation* of some limb, thou wouldst not  
complain to keep in. *By. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*  
This joint may be kept from *luxation*.

*Smith on Old Age, p. 59.*

The undue situation, or contusion parts, in  
fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chi-  
rurgical means. *Flyer.*

**LUXE.** † *n. s.* [French; *luxus*, Latin.]  
*Luxury*; voluptuousness. Not used.  
Dr. Johnson says, citing only Prior. But  
Shenstone uses it; though indeed it is  
a word unworthy of English usage.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd

And all the various *luxe* of costly pride. *Prior.*

Above or Persian *luxe*, or Attic art,  
The rude majestic monument arose.

*Shenstone, Eleg. 21.*

**LUXURIANCE.** † *n. s.* [from *luxurians*,  
**LUXURIANCY.** \* *n. s.* Latin. This word is  
noticed by Heylin, in 1656, as unusual  
and uncouth. But *luxuriancy* had been  
used some years before that date.]  
Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty  
or growth.

The rankness and *luxuriancy* of our tempers in  
this kind ought rather to be the subject of our  
extirpation, than a ground for our manuring and  
culture.

*W. Montague, Dec. Em. P. 1. (1648), p. 143.*

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxu-  
riancy*.

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest  
*luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe the alternate  
breast

In full *luxuriant* rose. *Thomson, Summer.*

**LUXURIANT.** *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.]  
Exuberant; superfluously pteuous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth  
well, but not age. *Bacon, Ess.*

The mantling vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
*Luxuriant*. *Milton, P. L.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his  
character to be so. *Dryden, Pref. to Oe. Ep.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth redine,  
But slow no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

**LUXURIANTLY.** \* *adv.* [from *luxuriant*.]  
Abundantly.

The subura locks, and the taper arms, of the  
Saxon dance are most *luxuriantly* illustrated.

*Warton, Ronsay Eng. p. 81.*

**TO LUXURIATE.** † *v. n.* [*luxuriari*, Latin.]  
To grow exuberantly; to shoot with  
superfluous plenty.

I could more willingly have *luxuriated*, and  
better satisfied myself and others.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

For all this harm, which apparently follows  
surfeiting and drunkenness, see how we rage and  
*luxuriate* in this kind!

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 71.*

Corn *luxuriates* in a better mould.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 453.*

The tongue, that nimble interpreter of the mind,  
when it doth most *luxuriate* in variety of expres-  
sions, is yet so bounded, that of necessity it must  
utter all conceptions of the mind in a few words.

*Horst, Reform. of Schools. (1642), p. 47.*

'Tis worth enough, if a young gallant can  
Look big, *luxuriate*, and write gentlemen!

*Beaumont, Pygmal. xvi. 30.*

The gay girl, as was her fate,  
Doth wander and *luxuriate*.

*Loveless, Luc. Penth. p. 46.*

Alexander the Great, reflecting on his friends  
degenerating into sloth and luxury, told them  
that it was a most slavish thing to *luxuriate*, and  
a most royal thing to labour.

*Burton, vol. iii. S. 19.*

**LUXURIUS.** *adj.* [*luxuriens*, Fr. *luxurio-  
sus*, Lat.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.

2. Administering to luxury.

Those whom last thou saw'st  
In triumph, and *luxurious* were they  
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,  
And great exploits; but of true virtue void.

*Milton, P. L.*

The *luxurious* board.

3. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed;  
Her blush is guiltless, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*

- I grant him bloody,  
*Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. Shakspeare.*  
 4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.  
*Luxurious cities, where the noise*  
*Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers.* Milton, P. L.

5. Softening by pleasure.  
 Repel the Tuscans foes, their city seize,  
 Protect the Latians, in *luxurious* ease. Dryden.  
 6. Luxurious; exuberant.

- Till more hands  
 Aid us, the weak under our labour grows  
*Luxurious by restraint.* Milton, P. L.

- LUXURIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *luxurious*.] Delicately voluptuously.  
 Hoiter hours — you have  
*Luxuriously* pick'd out. Shakspeare. Act. and Clop.

- Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,  
 And with heretics verse *luxuriously* were fed. Dryden.

- He never supt in solemn state;  
 Nor day to ought *luxuriously* did join. Dryden.

- LUXURIOSNESS, *n. s.* [from *luxurious*.]  
 Voluptuousness; lewdness. Shakspeare.  
 Who does the strength of England's yem-  
 mory:

- When foundation of *luxuriousness*  
 Fain all the world with such gross beauties;  
 Who can sustain? what modest brain can hold,  
 But he must make his shamefaced muse a scold!  
 Marston, *Scourge of Vill.* (1599), l. 2.

- LUXURY, *n. s.* [*luxurè*, old French;  
*luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictness to pleasure.

- Egypt with Assyria strove  
 In wealth and luxury. Milton, P. L.  
 Riches expose a man to pride and luxury,  
 and a foolish elation of heart. Addison, Spect.

2. Lust; lewdness.  
 Urge his hateful luxury,  
 His bestial appetite in change of lust,  
 Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters,  
 wives. Shakspeare.

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.  
 Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in  
 a fruitful ground, with the luxury of the trees will  
 incorporate. Bacon.

4. Delicious fare.  
 He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and  
 by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of  
 luxury for a hermit. Addison.

- LY. A very frequent termination both of  
 names of places and of adjectives and  
 adverbs; when *ly* terminates the name of  
 a place, it is derived from *leag*, Sax.  
 a field. Gibson. When it ends an ad-  
 jective or adverb, it is contracted from  
*lick*, like: as, *beautily*, *beautlike*; *plainly*,  
*plainlike*.

- LYAN, *n. s.* [called also *lean*, and *lyme*.  
 See LIMEHOUND, and LIMEY. Per-  
 haps from the Saxon *lyan*, ducere, to  
 lead.] A kind of thorn or leash for  
 holding a hound in hand.

- My dog-hook at my belt to which my *lyan's*  
 ty'd,  
 My sheaf of arrows by, my wood-knife by my side,  
 My hound then in my *lyan*. Dryden, *Maze's Elitism*.

- LYCANTHROPY, *n. s.* [*lycanthropie*, Fr.  
*lycân*, a wolf, and *anthropos*, a man, Gr.]  
 A kind of madness, in which men have  
 the qualities of wild beasts.

- The world is a wide wilderness, wherein we  
 converse with wild and savage creatures: we think

them men; they are beasts. It is contrary to the  
 delusions of *lycanthropy*: there, but that is a man  
 thinks himself a beast. Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.  
 I must retrace the calamities of the time, and  
 the desperate case of this nation, who seem to have  
 fallen quite from the very faculty of reason, and  
 to be possessed with a pure *lycanthropy*, with a  
 volkish kind of disposition to tear one another in  
 this manner. Howell, Lett. l. vi. 58.

He seems like a man in his sleep, and grows as  
 much the wiser as the man that dreams of a *lycan-  
 thropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come  
 near a river. Bp. Taylor.

Dr. John Freid (hus) given, from *Ætius* and  
 Orbinian, a description of the madmen called *lycan-  
 thropes* of which one of the most striking symp-  
 toms was, to wander amongst the sepulchres of  
 the dead. Warburton, *Serm.* 27.

LYDIAN, *adj.* Denoting a species of the ancient  
 music; meaning a soft and slow kind of air.

And ever, against eating cars,  
 Lap me in soft Lydian airs. Milton, L. All.

Silly sweet Lydian measures,  
 Soothe my sooth'd the soul to pleasure. Dryden, Ode.  
 The Lydian mood is now in most request.

Philips, *Theat. Poet. Pref.*  
 I have mixed unawares too much of the Thyr-  
 gic; I might change it to the Lydian, and soften  
 their riotous temper; but it is enough: learn  
 from this example to speak with veneration of an-  
 cient music? Arbuthnot and Pope, *Mari. Scriblerus*.

To LYE. See TO LIE.

LYING, *n. s.* [from *lie*, whether it signifies  
 to be recumbent, or to speak falsely, or otherwise.]

They will have me whipt for speaking true,  
 that I have me whipt for lying, and sometimes  
 I am whipt for holding my peace. Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Many tears and temptations befall me by  
 the lying in wait of the Jews. Acts, xi. 19.

The doctor has practised both by sea and land,  
 and therefore cures the green-sickness and *lying* in /  
 Spectator.

LYINGLY, *adv.* [from *lying*.] Falsely;  
 without truth. Shakspeare, Othello.

LYKE, *adj.* for like. Spenser.

LYM, *n. s.* [from *lean* or *lyme*. See  
 LIMEHOUND.] A bloodhound.  
 Mauff, greyhound, mongrel grin,  
 Hound, or spaniel, brach, or lyn. Shakspeare, K. Lear.

LYMPH, *n. s.* [*lymphæ*, French; *lymphæ*,  
 Latin.] Water; transparent colourless  
 liquor.

When the ethylæ passeth through the mesentery,  
 it is mixed with the lymph, the most spirituous and  
 elaborated part of the blood. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

LYMPHATED, *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad.  
 Dict.

LYMPHATIC, *n. s.* [*lymphatique*, Fr.  
 from *lymphæ*, Latin.]

1. The lymphatics are slender pellucid  
 tubes, whose cavities are contracted at  
 small and unequal distances: they are  
 carried into the glands of the mesentery,  
 receiving first a fine thin lymph from the  
 lymphatic ducts, which dilates the  
 chylous fluid. Cheyne, Phil. Principles.  
 Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may  
 sink into the veins, or lymphatics and glands. Fagier.

2. A lunatick. [*lymphaticus*, Lat. mad.]

All nations have their lymphatics of some kind  
 or other. Id. *Shafsbury*.

Erroneous fancy ship'd her wild attire;  
 From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.  
 Shenstone, *Eleg.* 16.

LYMPHATIC, *adj.*

1. Denoting the vessels called lymphatics.

The circulation of the blood, the milky and  
 lymphatic vessels, the motion of the heart, &c.  
 Ellis, *Knowl. of Divine Things*, p. 342.

2. Mad; raving; extravagant; enthusias-  
 tick.

A negro stood by us trembling, whom we could  
 see now and then lift up his hands and eyes, mot-  
 tering his black art, as we approached, to some  
 huggoblin but, when we least suspected, [he]  
 skipt out, and as in a lymphatic rapture un-  
 sheathed a long snake or knife.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trans.* p. 27.  
 Horace either is, or feigns himself, lymphatic.  
 Id. *Shafsbury*.

LYMPHEDUCT, *n. s.* [*lymphæ* and *ductus*,  
 Lat.] A vessel which conveys the  
 lymph.

The glands,  
 All artful knots, of various hollow threads,  
 Which lympheducts, an artery, nerve, and vein,  
 Involve'd ad close together wound. Blackmore.

LYNDEN tree, [*tilia*, Lat.] A plant. See  
 LIND.

LYNX, *n. s.* [Latin.] A spotted beast,  
 remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a leopard with spots, has  
 but a confused notion of a lynx, it not being  
 thereby sufficiently distinguished from a leopard.  
 Locke.

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,  
 The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam. Pope.

LYRE, *n. s.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] A harp;  
 a musical instrument to which poetry  
 is, by poetical writers, supposed to be  
 sung.

With other notes than to the Orphan lyre. Milton, P. L.

My softest verse, my darling lyre,  
 Upon Utopia's toilet lay. Prior.  
 He never touch'd his lyre in such a truly chro-  
 matick manner as upon this occasion. Arbuthnot and Pope, *Mari. Scriblerus*.

LYRICAL, *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyricus*,  
 LYRIC, French.] Pertaining to a  
 harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a  
 harp; singing to a harp.

All his trochæus lung and acts enroll'd  
 In copious legend, or sweet lyric song. Milton, S. A.

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat  
 of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in  
 the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer  
 turn, and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. Dryden.

The lute neglected, and the lyric muse,  
 Love taught my tears in sadlier notes to flow,  
 And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. Pope.

LYRICK, *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the  
 harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the  
 manner of the old Grecian lyrics, did only com-  
 pose the words of his divine odes, but set them to  
 music himself. Addison.

LYRIST, *n. s.* [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musi-  
 cian who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming lyric chose  
 Minerva's anger, and the diurnal woes,  
 Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. Pope.

# M.

## M A C

**M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp*: it is never mute.

**M.\*** A numeral letter signifying one thousand.

**MAB.\*** *n. s.*

1. The queen of the fairies, in the superstitious mythology of elder days; probably derived from the Welsh *maab*, anciently signifying a little child.

O, then, I see queen *Mab* hath been with you: She is the fairest midwife; and she comes In shape no bigger than an agate stone On the fore-finger of an elderman.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul. Her chariot of a small's fine shell, Which for the colours did excel, The fair queen Mab becoming well.*

*Drayton, Nymphidia. This is Mab, the mistress fairy That doth nightly rob the dairy.*

*B. Jonson, Entert. at Allrope. With stories told of many a feat, How fairy Mab the junksies eat.*

2. A slattern. North. Ray, and Grose. See *Mon*.

To **MAB.\*** *v. a.* To dress carelessly. North. Ray, and Grose.

To **MA'BBLE.\*** *v. a.* To wrap up. See *To Mobbble*.

Their heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is to be seen of them than their eyes.

*Sandys, Travels.*

**MACARONI.\*** *n. s.* [Ital. *maccheroni*.]

1. A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese, and spice. Florin, Ital. Dict. 1598. A favourite dish among the Italians; and now common, in our own country, at dinners; a sort of vermicelli.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccheroni*, &c.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

2. A sort of droll or fool; and thence the application of the word to a *fop*. [*Mac-carone*, Ital.] See also *MACAROON*.

There is a set of merry drolls whom the common people of all countries admire, and seem to love so well, that they could eat them, according to the old proverb; I mean those circumlocutious wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland, they are termed "pickled herrings;" in France, "*Jean potage*;" in Italy, "*maccheroni*;" and in Great Britain, "Jack puddings."

*Adams, Spect. No. 47. You are a delicate Londoner; you are a macaroni; you can't ride.*

*Boswell, Tour to the Hebr. p. 64.*

**MACARONICK.\*** *n. s.* [*macaronique*, Fr.; from the Ital. *maccheroni*.]

1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. Ludicrous mixture of languages; a kind of burlesque.

To be travestied or turned into burlesque or *macaronique*.

*By. Ward, Apol. for the Myst. of the Gos. (1673.) p. 42.*

**MACARON'ICK.\*** *adj.* [*macaronique*, Fr.]

The adjective in both languages is modern: not so the substantive.] Denoting a kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words. Dr. Johnson, in *macaron*, has considered this application as derived from the person, the *macaroni*, whom he calls a coarse, rude, low fellow; but it is much more probably from the combination, the mixed food, *macaroni*.

Our author gives an account of this new species of poetry, since called *macaronic*.

*Warren, Hist. E. P. ii. 557.*

**MACARON'.** *† n. s.* [*maccheroni*, Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted. Dr. Johnson.—But see *MACARONICK*. Donne means not such a person as Johnson has described, but a pert, meddling fellow; a busy body; and the poet has placed the accent on the first syllable. But it was also accented on the last.

Like a big wife at sight of loathed meat, Ready to travel; so I sigh and sweat, To hear this *macaron* talk in vain: for yet, Either my humour or his own to fit;— He names a price for every effort paid, He saith our wars thrive ill because delay'd.

*Donne, Poems, p. 192.*

A *macaron*, And to way fit to speak to clouted shoon.

*El. on Donne's Death by R. B. Donne's Poems, (ed. 1650.)*

2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar. [from the Italian word; whence *macaron*, French.]

**MACA'W'.** *† n. s.* A large species of parrot, distinguished also by the length of its tail. There are three sorts of this bird brought over into Europe. *Chambers.*

Where pheasants, parrots, and macaws unfold, Their many-colour'd plumes, suffus'd with gold.

*Asa.*

**MACAW-TREE.\*** *n. s.*

A species of the *palm-tree*, very common in the Carribee islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony.

*Miller.*

**MACE.†** *n. s.* [*magga*, Saxon; *maça*, Spanish.]

1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates.

Who mightily upheld that royal mace, Which now thou bearest. *Spranger, F. Q.*

2. [*mace*, old French; *masa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

Some have an axe, and some a mace of steel. *Chaucer, Fm. Tale.*

O murderous slumber!

Lay't thou thy leaden mace upon my boy That plays thee music? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.* The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron maces, made most bloody execution. *Kneller.*

Death with his mace perfittick smote.

*Milton, P. L.*

With his mace their monarch struck the ground;

With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound, And rising streams a ready passage found.

*Dryden.*

The mighty maces with such haste descended, They break the bones and make the armour rend.

*Dryden.*

3. [*macis*, Lat. and old French.] A kind of spice.

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is mace: it is thick and membranaceous, of an oleaginous, and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant but acrid and oleaginous taste.

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorific: it is more effectual with a little mace added to it.

*Arbushnot.*

**MACE'LE.\*** *n. s.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to dispose him to rest.

*Wierman, Surgery.*

**MAC'CEBAREH.\*** *n. s.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table opposite to the mace-bearer.

*Spectator.*

To **MAC'ERATE.†** *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining.

*Hercy on Consumption.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

No such mad cares, as wot to *macerate* And rend the greedy minds of covetous men, Do ever creep into the shepherd's den.

Sorrow which contracts the heart, *macrates* the soul, subverts the good estate of the body, hindering all the occupations of it, causing melancholy, and many times death itself.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 25.*

Covetous men are all fools; for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not?

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*



Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they macerate their bodies, and impair their health. *Fishes.*

### 3. To steep almost to solution.

A vessel—wherein the meat must be *macerated* for a certain season. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 84. In lotions in women's cases, we order two portions of hellebore, *macerated* in two coyle of water. *Arbuthnot.*

**MAC'ERATION.** *n. s.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]

### 1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

*Cockeram.*

### 2. Mortification; corporal hardship.

The faith itself, being clear and serene from all clouds of ceremonies, yet retaineth the use of fastings, abstinences, and other *macerations* and humilitations of the body, as things real and not figurative. *Bacon, Advanc. of Learning*, B. 2.

What *maceration* is there here, with fears and jealousies? *Sp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 96. Envy is not pleasure, but the *maceration* of the body. *Fritheim, Rec. li. 56.*

Long fastings, and *macerations* of the flesh. *Hemst. Lett. iv. 36.*

### 3. Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

*Quincy.*

He took only a *maceration* of rhubarb, infused into a draught of white wine and beer.

*Rantley, Life of Lord Bacon*, (1657.)

They beat the whole plant in a mortar, roots, stalks, flowers, leaves and all, till it be reduced to a confused mass. Then after *maceration*, fermentation, separation, and the other workings of art, there is extracted a kind of ashes or salt.

*Gregory, Notes on Script.* (ed. 1584.) p. 126. The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

**MAC'EREB.** *n. s.* [*typhus*.] An herb.

**MAC'HAIEV'LIAN.** *n. s.* [from Nicholas

*Machiavel*, a Florentine, of the fifteenth century; who inculcated the most detestable notions, and encouraged the "art of reigning tyrannically." He was an enemy to religion, as well as to sound politics; for he taught, that the most solemn obligations might be broken, and that no scruples should be entertained of any action that might compass a design.] A follower of the opinions of *Machiavel*. *Bullock.*

Subtle *Machiavelians*, and those which are frequently called the prudent.

*Sp. M. Sandys, Esq.* (1634.) p. 46. As our Saviour said, to forewarn all evil-doers. "Remember Lot's wife;" so ye I, to forewarn all arch-politicians, and cunning *Machiavelians* of this world, Remember poor Naboth's vineyard. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639.) p. 626.

**MAC'HAIEV'LIAN.** *adj.* Denoting the notions of *Machiavel*; crafty; subtle; roguish.

My brain  
Italianizes my barren faculties  
To *Machiavelian* blackness.

*The Valiant Welshman*, (1615.)

A most barbarous fellow, using *Machiavelian* atheism.

*Rp. Morton, Discharge*, &c. (1633.) p. 208.

**MAC'HIAVELISM.** *n. s.* [*machiavelisme*, French; from *Machiavel*.] The notions of *Machiavel*; cunning roguery. See *MAC'HIAIEV'LIAN*.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**MAC'HINAL.** *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To *MAC'HINATE*. *v. n.* [*machinor*, Lat. *machinari*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive; to form schemes; to plot; to conspire against. *Cotgrave.*

How long will you *machinate*!

Persecute with causeless hate! *Sandys, Ps. p. 96.*

**MAC'HINATION.** *n. s.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

*If you miscarry,*

Your business of the world hath so an end,  
And *machination* ceases. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

O from their *machinations* free,

That would my guiltless soul betray!

From those who in my wrongs agree,  
And for my life their engines lay.

*Sandys, Paraph. Ps.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,

And devilish *machinations* cease to night.

*Milton, P. R.*

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spald.*

**MAC'HINATOR.** *n. s.* [*machinator*, Lat. *machinator*, Fr.] One who plots or forms schemes.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning *machinator* pretends the exaltation of the cause of that grace which he designs to suborn or defeat. *Glanville, Discern. x. p. 280.*

**MACHIN'E.** *n. s.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *masheen*. Dr. Johnson.—But formerly it had the Latin accent, viz. on the first syllable. See the example from Ben Jonson. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is junior by nearly half a century to this.]

### 1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

But who hath then interpreted, and brought *Lucan's* whole frame unto us, and so wrought, As not the smallest joint or gentlest word

In the great mass or *machine* there is stir'd? *J. Jonson, Virg. pref. to My's* *Lucan*, (1627.)

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first material. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine machine,  
The added movements which declare

How fall the moon, how old the year,  
Derive their secondary power

From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

### 2. An engine.

In the hollow side

Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;  
With inward staff the fire machine they load,  
And from bowels thrust the dark smoke. *Dryden.*

### 3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The churning of the Trojan fleet into water-  
nymphs is the most violent *machine* in the whole  
*Æneid*, and has given offence to several critics.

*Adams, Spec.*

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods.

*Pope.*

### 4. One name for a stage coach.

**MACH'INERY.** *n. s.* [from *machine*.]

### 1. Enginery; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.

The Arabians were also famous for other *machineries* of glass. *T. Warton.*

### 2. The machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

Dryden—gives an account of his design of writing an epick poem on the actions either of *Attila* or of *Black Prince*, and of the *machinery* he intended to have used on that occasion.

*Dr. J. Warton.*

**MACH'INING.** *adj.* [from *machine*.] Denoting the machinery of a poem.

Of *Venus* and *Juno*, *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, I say nothing; for they were all *machining*. *Dryden on Æneid*.

**MAC'HINIST.** *n. s.* [*machiniste*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A constructor of engines or machines.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet?

*Stevens on Shakespeare's* *Machets*.

**MAC'ILENCY.** *n. s.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness. *Dict.*

**MAC'ILENT.** *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lenn.

**MACK.** *n. s.* [A corruption of *make*, common in the north of England. Westmoreland and Craven Dialects, &c.] A sort; a kind; a fashion.

**MACKEREL.** *n. s.* [*mackerel*, Dutch; *maguerreus*, French.]

### 1. A sea-fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and mackerel.

*Curru, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Law ordered that the *Sunday* should have rest; And that no nymph her noisy food should sell, Except it were new milk or mackerel. *King, Cookery.*

Sooner shall cats dipper in water clear,  
And speckled *mackerels* graze the meadows fair,  
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay, Pastoral.*

**2. A pander; a pimp.** [*maguerel*, old Fr. *Minshew*.] Obsolete.

**MACKEREL** *Gale* seems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a strong breeze; such, I suppose, as is desired to bring *mackerel* fresh to market.

They set up every sail;

The wind was fair, but blew a *mackerel* gale.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

**MACKEREL** *Sky.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

Let "water'd" signify a sky that has many high, thin, and small clouds, looking almost like water'd taffy, called in some places a *mackerel sky*. *Hobbs, in Spald's Hist. R. Soc. p. 177.*

**MACRO'LOGY.** *n. s.* [*μακρολογία*, long, and *λόγος*, discourse, Gr.] Long and tedious talk without matter. *Bullock*, edit. 1656. It is, in rhetoric, a redundant or too copious style.

**MACROCOSMOS.** *n. s.* [*μακροκοσμος*, French; *macrocosm*, and *κόσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

Throughout all this vast *macrocosm*.

*Watson, Quodlibets*, (1602.) p. 274.

There is a very rigid and strict analogy and conformity between the *macrocosm* and the *microcosm*, the world and man.

*Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 70.

**MAC'TATION.**† *n. s.* [*macatus*, Latin.]  
The act of killing for sacrifice.

Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be of the fruits of the ground only, *beulah*, a sacrifice, or *macation*.

*Shakespeare on the Creation*, Pref. p. ciii.

**MAC'ULA.** *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculae* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened.

*Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To **MAC'ULATE**† *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.]

To stain; to spot.

They would not *maculate* the honour of their people with such a reproach.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gen. fol. 80. b.*

**MAC'ULATE.**† *adj.* [from the verb; *maculatus*, Lat.] Spotted; stained.

*Arm.* My love is most immaculate white and red.

*Moth.* Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours.

*Shakespeare, Love. Lab. Lost*.

**MAC'ULATION.**† *n. s.* [*maculation*, old French.] Stain; spot; taint.

I will throw my glove to do him himself, That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.

*Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

**MAC'ULE.** *n. s.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

**MAC'U' adj.** [German, Saxon; *macuto*, Ital. Dr. Johnson.—“It is merely *mac*, *meb*, (*d* for *t*), the past tense and past participle of the Sax. *meccan*, *sonniare*, *to mete*, *to dream*. The verb *mete* was formerly in common use for *dream*. ‘I fell effronse a slepe, and sodainly me mete.’ *Vis. of P. Pl.* ‘As he satte and woke, his spiritte *mete* that he her saugh.’ Chaucer, *Tr. and Cress.*—The Ital. *matto* is the same Sax. participle, with the Italian terminating vowel.

The decided opinion of Menage and Junius, that *matto* is derived from the Greek *ματτα*, is overruled in my mind, by the consideration of the time when the word *matto* was first introduced into the Italian language: for the Greek derivatives, in that language, proceed to it through the Latin. And in the Latin, there is nothing which resembles *matto*. Mr. H. Tooke, *Div. of Purl. ii.* 341.—Mr. Tooke has here overlooked the true etymon. *Serenus* derives our word from the Goth. *mod*, *anger*, whence our *mood* for rage, or heat of mind; *moody*, passionate, angry; *mobian*, Saxon, to be angry. Thus also Mr. Haslam, in his *Observations on Madness*, refers to the Gothic word, without noticing the preceding sophistry of Mr. Tooke; and adds, “It is true that we have now converted the *o* into *a*, and write the word *mad*: but *mod* was anciently employed:

‘Yet sawe I *modnesse* laghyng in his rage.’

*Chauc. Kn. Tale*, fol. 1561. p. 6.

There is so great a resemblance between anger and violent madness, that *there is*

nothing which could more probably have led to the adoption of the term.” *Observ. &c.* 1809, p. 3. The word *modnesse*, however, which Mr. Haslam has cited, is not the genuine reading of the old poet. The best manuscripts, and correct editions, of Chaucer, read *wodnesse* or *wodness*, which is the ancient term for *madness*; and *modnesse* is most undoubtedly an oversight or error.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, sir, he is mad.

—‘Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind.

*Shakespeare*.

This music made me, let it sound no more; For though it have help'd madmen to their wits, In me, it seems, it will make wiseness mad.

*Shakespeare*.

Cupid, of thee the poets sung, Thy mother from the sea was sprung; But they were mad to make thee young.

*Drakam*.

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like mad-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can.

*By. Taylor, Worthy Communicant*.

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran like mad into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives.

*L'Extrange*.

Madmen ought not to be mad; But who can help his frenzy?

*Iryden, Span. Friar*.

But some strange graces and odd flights also had,

Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.

*Pope*.

2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures fierce

He mark'd, and mad demeanour when alone.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire: with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are mad upon their idols.

*Jer. l. 38.*

The world is running mad *after* force, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatick writing.

*Dryden, Pref. to Ciceronius*.

The people are not so very mad of acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons.

*Rymers*.

4. Enraged; furious.

They that are mad upon me are ever-torn against me.

*P. ci. 8.*

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making barock of the church, and persecuting that way into the death, and being exceedingly mad against them.

*Decry of Chr. Piety*.

To **MAC'U.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *mad* with finding an unlook'd-for rival.

*Sidney*.

This will witness outwardly,

As strongly to the conscience does within,

To the maddening of her lord.

*Shakespeare, Cym.*

This *mad* war, that perhaps ignoble hands

Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer.

*Dryden*.

To **MAC'U.** *v. n.*

1. To be mad; to be furious.

Many of them seiden, he hath a deuel, and mad.

*Wicliffe, St. John, z.*

The madding wheels

Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noise

Of conflicts!

*Milton, P. L.*

She, mixing with a throng

Of madding matrons, bears the bride along.

*Dryden*.

2. To be wild.

Here grows melampode every where,

And terrible good for goats; &c.

The one my madding kids to tame,

The next to blemish their throates.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. July*.

**MAC'U.**† *n. s.* [*matha*, Goth. *maða*, Saxon,

**MADE.**† *n. s.* [*made*, Dutch.] An earth-

worm. Essex.

**MA'DAM.**† *n. s.* [*ma dame*, French, my

dame.] The term of compliment used

in address to ladies of every degree. It

was anciently spoken as in French, with

the accent upon the last syllable. Dr.

Johnson.—It was anciently also used

for mistress, or lady, without being the

term of compliment. And vulgarly it is

now so used: as, she is a proud *madam*.

She became a glorious *madame* of the court.

*Boile, Les Femmes*, (1693), fol. 38. b.

They have always for ladies sake gloriously

garish'd their holy mother, the *madame* of mis-

chief. *Bate on the Revel. P. i.* sig. A. vi. b.

Certes, *madame*, you have great cause of plaint.

*Spenser, P. Q.*

*Madam*, once more you look and woe's a queen!

*Philips, Distrest Mother*.

**MA'DERRAIN.** } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain*.]

**MA'DERAINED.** } Disordered in the mind:

hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd against my heart,

Unto a *madbrin* Kinsdey, full of spleen.

*Spenser, The Shep. of the Shire.*

He let fall his book,

And as he stoop'd again to take it up,

This *madbrin*'d bedroom took him such a cuff,

That down fell print and book.

*Shakespeare, Tim. of the Shrew.*

**MA'DCAP.** *n. s.* [*mad* and *cap*.] either

taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding

to the caps put upon distracted persons

by way of distinction. A madman; a

wild botheaded fellow.

That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;

Not a word with him but a jest.

*Shakespeare*.

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,

And his comrades, that dash the world aside,

And bid it pass.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

To **MA'DDEN.** *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To be-

come mad; to act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay his past a doubt,

All Bedlam or Furness is let out;

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,

They rave, recite, and *mad*den round the land.

*Pope*.

Such madd'ning draughts of beauty,

As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought.

*Thomson*.

**MA'DDER.** *n. s.* [*maddepe*, Sax.] A plant.

The flower of the *madder* consists of

one single leaf, which is cut into four or

five segments, and expanded at the top;

the flower-cup afterwards becomes a

fruit, composed of two juicy berries

closely joined together, containing seed

for the most part, hollowed like a navel;

the leaves are rough, and surround the

stalks in whorles. *Milner*.

*Madder* is cultivated in vast quantities in Hol-

land: what the Dutch send over for medicinal

use is the root, which is only dried; but

the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have

it sent in coarse powder. *Hill*.

To **MA'DDLE.**† *v. n.* To forget; to wan-

der; to be in a kind of confusion. Common

in Cumberland, and other parts of

the north. See *Craven Dial.* and *Brockett's N. C. Words.*

**MADÉ**, participle preterite of *make*.

Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest. *St. John, ix. 5.*

**MADÉFACT'ION.** *n. s.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To **MADÉFY**.† *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin; *madefier*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] To moisten; to make wet. *Cockeram.*

**MADÉIRA Wine.\*** A rich wine made at the island of Madeira.

A cup of *Madeira*, and a cold espousal's leg. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

**MADÉMOISELLE.\*** *n. s.* [*French*; *ma damoiselle*, an ancient term of compliment to young ladies.] A miss; a young girl.

Courtiers and court ladies with their grooms and *mademoiselles*. *Milton, April for Enchiridion.*

I cannot fancy that miss in a boarding-school is more an economist than *mademoiselle* in a nunnery. *Goldsmith, Es. 15.*

**MADÉHO'WLET.†** *n. s.* [*machette*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] An owl. See *HOWLET*.

**MADHE'ADED.\*** *adj.* [*mad and head*.] Hot-headed; full of fancies.

Out, you *madheaded* ape!

A weasel hath not such a deal of spleen, As you are tow'd with. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

**MAD'HOUSE.** *n. s.* [*mad and house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there? Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange.*

**MAD'DID.\*** *adj.* [*madidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; dropping. Not used. *Bailey.*

**MAD'DLY**, *adv.* [*from mad*.]

1. Without understanding; furiously. He war'd a torch aloft, and madly vain, Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

2. Wildly; in disorder. Her matted tresses madly spread, To every nod which wraps the dead She turns her joyous eyes. *Colins, Ode 5.*

**MAD'MAN.** *n. s.* [*mad and man*.] A man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like *madmen*, spouting none, but still sporting. *9 Eodr. xvi. 71.*

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *madman*. *L'Estrange.*

He who tries a *madman's* hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. *South.*

**MAD'NESS.** *n. s.* [*from mad*.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again: he so buffets himself on the forehead, that any *madness* I ever yet beheld seemed but tame and civility to this distemper. *Shakespeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildness of passion; rage. The power of God sets bounds to the raging of the sea, and restrains the *madness* of the people. *King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the *madness* of despair, He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

**MADON'NA.\*** } *n. s.* [*Italian*; i. e. *miss MADON'NA.*] } *mad donna*, my lady.]

1. A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

The Italian painters are noted for drawing the *Madonnas* by their own wives or mistresses. *Rymer, View of Tragedy, p. 157.*

2. Term of compliment, like *madam*. Not in use. *Olivia.* Go to, you're a dry fool; I'll no more of you; besides, you grow dishonest.

Two faults, *madonna*, that drink and good counsel will amend. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

**MADRIR'.**† *n. s.* [*madrier*, Fr.] A plank, or piece of timber, whose grain is full of crooked and speckled streaks. *Cotgrave.* From *materium*, Lat. "L'isle *Madera* a été détre de *materia*, parcequ'elle est fertile en bois." *Menage*.

1. *Madrier*, in war, is a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

2. A long plank of broad wood for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like. *Chambers.*

**MAD'RI'GAL.**† *n. s.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—Others refer the word to the Italian *madriali*, i. e. *alla madre*, hymns to the virgin mother. The Italians also use *madrigali*, which Florio translates, "a kind of short songs or ditties in Italy." A pastoral song; any light airy short song.

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or subtility of an epigram: it consists of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number. *Bailey.*

Waters, by whose falls Birds sing melodious *madrigals*. *Shakespeare.* Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd The huddling brook to hear his *madrigals*. *Milton, Comus.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroic poetry. *Dryden.*

**MAD'WORT.** *n. s.* [*mad and wort*.] An herb.

**MÆRE.** *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon *mep*, famous, great, noted; so *æmere* is all famous; *æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden.*

**MAESTO'SO.\*** [Ital.] A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

To **MATFLE**.† *v. n.* [*maffelen*, Teut. *balutire*. Kilian. This word was in use nearly two centuries before the time of Ainsworth, whom alone Dr. Johnson

cites as authority for it. See also To *FAYFLE*.] To stammer. The word is still used in the north of England.

*Hulot, and Cockeram.* [He] so stammered, or *maffled* in his talk, that he was not able to bring forth a readable word. *Barret, Tr. of Sueton. in F. Stammer, Alc. (1580.)*

**MAT'FLER.** *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

**MAGAZI'NE.**† *n. s.* [*magazin*, French; *magazzino*, Italian; from the Arabic *machzan*, a treasure.]

1. A storehouse; commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunition. *Roberts, Essay.*

Plain heroic magnitude of mind; Their armories and *magazines* contents

Some o'er the public *magazine* preside, And some are sent new forges to provide. *Dryden, Verg.*

Useful arms in *magazines* we place, All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. *Pope.*

His head was so well stored a *magazine*, that nothing could be proposed which he was not master of. *Locke.*

2. Of late [that is, in the year 1757,] this word, Dr. Johnson says, has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet from a periodical miscellany called *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and published under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave*. This miscellany, which gave rise to the *London*, the *Lady's*, and various other *Magazines*, still continues, as Dr. Johnson said of it in his *Life of Cave*, to enjoy the favour of the world, and is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record.

We essayists, who are allowed but one subject at a time, are by no means so fortunate as the writers of *magazines*, who write upon several. *Goldsmith, Es. 9.*

**MAGAZI'NER.\*** *n. s.* [*from magazine*.] One who writes an article for a *magazine*. A bad word.

If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the *Ghost in Cock Lane*: if the reader refers to dose upon that, he is quickly routed by an Eastern tale. *Goldsmith, Es. 5.*

**MAGE'.**† *n. s.* [*magus*, Latin; *mage*, Fr.] A magician.

The budy *Mage* (with love to fend) First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fow'd Deep buried 'bout works of wondrous end. *Spenser, F. Q. ill. fil. 14.*

**MAG'GOT.** *n. s.* [*magrod*, Welsh; *millepeda*, Latin; *maða*, Sax.]

1. A small grub, which turns into a fly. Out of the sides and back of the common caterpillar we have crept out insect *maggets*. *Ray.*

From the sore although the insect flies, It leaves a brood of *maggets* in disguise. *Goth.*

2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

Tellus phrases, silken terms precise, Three wild hyacinths, spruce artificial flowers, Figures pedantic, those summer flies, Have blown the full of *magget* ostentation: I do forewarn them. *Shakespeare.*

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express  
In sunset eyes, and honest merry nose. *Shakespeare.*

To reconcile our late dissenters,  
Our brethren though by other ventures,  
Unite them and their different maggot.  
As long and short sticks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*  
She picked his maggot, and touched him in the  
tender point; then he broke out into a violent  
passion. *Arbutnot.*

MAGGOTTINESS. *n. s.* [from *maggoty*.]

The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY. *adj.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word.

To pretend to work out a vast scheme of  
thought with a maggotty unaided head, is as ri-  
diculous as to think to write strait in a jumbling  
cock. *Norris.*

MAGGOOTHEADED. *adj.* [*maggotty* and  
*head*.] Having a head full of fancies.

He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person, roving and  
maggotty, and sometimes little better than  
crazy. *Life of A. Wood, p. 309.*

MAGI. *n. s. pl.* [Latin.] Wise men  
of the East.

Not only the philosophers among the Greeks,  
but even the magi in the extremest east.

The inspired magi from the east came  
to adore the infant Jesus, and to  
prefer'd my star before their Mithra's flame,  
And at my infant feet devoutly fell. *Spenser, Christ's Passion, p. 2.*

MAGIAN. *adj.* [from *magi*.] Denoting  
the magi of the East.

A future resurrection was the belief of the  
magian sect so famous all over the east.

Peters on Job, [3d ed. 1757,] p. 406.  
Cyrus was a Persian, had been brought up  
in the religion of his country, and was probably ad-  
dicted to the magian superstition of two independ-  
ent beings. *By Water, Apollo, for the Bible, p. 160.*

MAGICIAN. *adj.* [*magicus*, Latin; *magique*,  
French.]

1. Acting, or performing by secret and in-  
visible powers, either of nature, or the  
agency of spirits.

I'll humbly signify what, in his name,  
That magical word of war, we have effected.

They beheld unweild the magical shield of your  
Aristo, which dazzled the beholders with too  
much brightness; they can no longer hold up their  
arms. *Dryden.*

By the use of a looking-glass, and certain artist  
made of cambric, upon her head, she attained to  
an evil art and magical force in the motion of her  
eyes. *Tatler.*

2. Applied to persons using enchantment.  
Not common.

Some of the natives are doubtless magical; and  
this reason I give for it: Another gentleman and  
myself one evening sitting under a tree to avoid a  
storm, (for at that time it thundered and rained  
excessively), a negro stood by us trembling, whom  
we could see now and then lift up his hands and  
eyes, muttering in black art, and was afterwards  
seen hobgoblin; but, when we least suspected,  
skipped out, and as in a lymphatic rapture un-  
shaken a long spear or knife, which he brandished  
about his head seven or eight times, and after mut-  
tering as many spells put it up again; then kissed  
the earth three times: which done, he rose; and  
upon a sudden the sky cleared, and no more noise  
alighted us. *St. Herbert, Trav. p. 27.*

MAGICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical*.] Ac-  
cording to the rites of magic; by en-  
chantment.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by  
the falling of a ring magically prepared, judged  
that one Theodorus should succeed in the empire.  
*Comden.*

MAGICIAN. *n. s.* [*magicien*, Fr. *Coatgrave*; and  
so Chaucer writes the word; *magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magic;  
an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black magic conjures up this fiend  
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

An old magician, that did keep  
The Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;  
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,  
And, where she lists, makes calmer souls to grieve. *Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not  
concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was  
a mathematician or a magician. *Locke.*

MAGICIAN. *n. s.* [*magia*, Latin; *magie*,  
French; which language has the ad-  
jective *magique*, as in the old dictionary  
of *Coatgrave*.]

1. The art of putting in action the power  
of spirits: it was supposed that both  
good and bad spirits were subject to  
magic; yet magic was in general held  
unlawful; sorcery; enchantment.

She once being loath,  
The noble ruler of her magic, Antony,  
Claps on his sea wing. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
What charm, what magic, can over-rule  
the force of all these motives? *Reynolds.*

2. The secret operations of natural powers.  
The writers of natural magic attribute much  
to the virtues that come from the parts of living  
creatures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue  
into the part severed. *Bacon.*

MAGICIAN. *adj.* [*magicus*, Latin; *magique*,  
French.]

1. Acting or doing by powers superior to  
the known power of nature; enchanted;  
necromantic.

Upon the corner of the moon  
There hangs a vaporous drop, profound;  
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;  
And that distill'd by magic alights  
Shall raise such artificial spirits,  
As by the strength of their illusion,  
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Like castles built by magic art in air,  
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear. *Grannell.*

2. Done or produced by magic.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and  
shake  
Till all they magic structures rear'd so high,  
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton, Comus.*

MAGISTERIAL. *adj.* [*magisterial*, old  
French; from *magister*, Latin.]

1. Such as suits a master.

Such a government is paternal, not magisterial.  
He bids him attend as if he had the rod over  
him; and uses a magisterial authority while he in-  
structs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent;  
despotic.

We are not magisterial in opinions, nor, dicta-  
tor-like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Dryden, Fals. Err.*

Prentices go a great way with men that take  
fair words and magisterial looks, for current pay-  
ment. *I. Estrange.*

Those men are but trepanned who are called to  
govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved  
of power; which is nothing else but to mock and  
betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of  
being ridiculous. *South.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner  
of a magistry.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground  
upon a marble, and the magisterial salt, to good  
purpose in some cases; though there is no more  
than a solution of the magisterial salt.

*Greva, Muscum.*  
MAGISTERIALLY. *adv.* [from *magisterial*.]  
Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it  
were spoken magisterially. *Bacon, Adv. to Young.*  
Over their claims and pipes, they claim and ex-  
press all wholly to themselves, magisterially con-  
sidering the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all  
piety, and new modelling the world. *South.*

MAGISTERIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *magiste-  
rial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master.

Pertinaciousness is of two sorts: the one a ma-  
gisterialness in matters of opinion, and speculation,  
the other a poldiveness in relating matters of fact:  
in the one we impose upon men's understandings,  
in the other on their faith.

He chargeth him with too much precipitancy  
and magisterialness in judging. *Go. of the Tongue, p. 188.*

*Nelson, Life of Sir. Bull, p. 225.*

MAGISTERY. *n. s.* [*magisterium*, Latin.]

Magistry is a term made use of by  
chymists to signify sometimes a very  
fine powder, made by solution and pre-  
cipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c. and  
sometimes resins and resinous sub-  
stances; as those of jalap, scammony, &c.  
but the most genuine acation is to  
express that preparation of any body  
wherein the whole, or most part is, by  
the addition of somewhat, changed into  
a body of quite another kind; as when  
iron or copper is turned into crystals  
of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelsus extracted the magistry of wine,  
expressing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby  
the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be un-  
congealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The magistry of vegetables consists but of  
the more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that  
afford it. *Bogel.*

MAGISTRACY. *n. s.* [*magistratus*, Latin.]  
Office or dignity of a magistrate.

You share the ward, her magistracies, priest-  
hoods,  
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends. *St. Jonson.*

He had no other intention but to dissuade men  
from magistracy, or undertaking the public offices  
of state. *Brown.*

Some have disputed even against magistracy  
itself. *Atterbury.*

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine  
prerogative, but it is an insult upon magistracy and  
good government. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

MAGISTRAL. *adj.* [*magistral*, French;  
*magistralis*, low Latin.]

1. Authoritative; suiting a magistrate or  
master; magisterial.

The whole race or corporation of sheep here  
sent four ambassadors to this court: — whereupon  
a great and goodly magistral rum of Lincolnshire,  
in an aristocratic blustering voice, uttered these words.  
*Tread, of Beccolod, (1626, &c. p. 79.)*

2. Masterly; artificial; skilful; cunning.  
This sense is also given by *Coatgrave*.

*Opiates, juleps, apocemes,*  
*Magistral tympa.* *St. Jonson, Scurians.*

MAGISTRAL. *n. s.* A sovereign medicine;  
an artificial preparation. See the second  
sense of *MAGISTRAL*. Not in use.

I find vast quantities of medicines, a confusion of  
magistral and magistral, amongst writers, ap-  
propriated to this disease. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 691.*

A cure and magistral against melancholy beyond the syrrup. *Waldsch, Menns of the Engl.* p. 108.

**MAGISTRALTY.** \* n. s. [from *magistral*.] Despotical authority in opinions.

Those who seek truth, and not magistrality.

*Bacon on Learning.*

**MAGISTRALLY.** † adv. [from *magistral*.] Despotically; authoritatively; magistrally.

What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a license to controul to magistrality.

*Dr. Bramhall, against Hobbes.*

**MAGISTRATE.** † n. s. [*magistral*, old French; *magistratus*, Latin.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governor; an executor of the laws.

They choose their magistrats!

And such a one is he, who puts his shill,

His popular shall, against a graver bench,

That ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I treat here of those legal punishments which

magistrates inflict upon their disobedient subjects.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**MAGISTRATICK.** \* adj. [from *magistral*.] Having the authority of a magistrate.

Both civil and religious acts study to conciliate to themselves a majesty, and reverence, by habits and ornaments; by comely robes and costly vestments; which, though they are not of the internal and essential glory which is in magistratick or ecclesiastick power and order, (which are both divine), yet are so far not only convenient, but almost necessary, as they help to keep both laws and religion from contempt, and from that vulgar insolence to which seditious and atheistical humours are subject.

*Dr. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 169.

**MAGNA CHARTA.** \* n. s. [Latin.] The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

The walls, instead of being adorned with pictures and maps, were hung with many acts of parliament written in golden letters. At the upper end of the hall was the *Magna Charta*, with the Act of Uniformity on the right hand, and the Act of Toleration on the left. *Addison, Spect.* No. 3.

**MAGNALITY.** n. s. [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. Not used.

Too greedy of magnalities, we make but favourable experiments concerning useful truths.

*Brown.*

**MAGNANIMITY.** n. s. [*magnanimitas*, Fr.; *magnanimitas*, Latin.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

With deadly loss, and armed core did fly, In whose dead face he read great magnanimity.

*Symonds, F. Q.*

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose magnanimity, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwearied resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto make.

*Hooder.*

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd Their foe to misery beneath their fears, The rest was magnanimity to remit, If some convenient ransom were propos'd.

*Milton, S. A.*

Exploding many things under the name of *trifles*, is a very false proof either of wisdom or magnanimity, and a great cheat to virtuous actions with regard to fame.

*Swift.*

**MAGNANIMOUS.** adj. [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought Great and nobler done, and so lay down Far more magnanimous, than to assume.

*Milton, P. R.*

In strength

All mortals I exalt'd, and great in hopes, With youthful courage, and magnanimous thoughts Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits.

*Milton, S. A.*

Magnanimous industry is a resolved audacity and care, answerable to any weighty work.

*Greene, Camd.*

**MAGNANIMOUSLY.** adv. [from *magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices of peace and war.

*Milton on Education.*

**MAGNET.** \* See **MAGNET.**

**MAGNETISM.** \* n. s. [*magnetic*, French.] A white alkaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.

**MAGNET.** † n. s. [*magnes*, Lat.] Spenser calls it the *magnes-stone*; and it is so given in Sherwood's dictionary, 1652. The Latin *magnes* is thought to be from the city of *Magnesia* in Lydia, where the stone is said to have been first found. *Magnet* is the Su. Goth. as well as the English word.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two magnets, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss, The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.* It may be reasonable to ask, Whether obeying the magnet be essential to iron? *Locke.*

**MAGNETICAL.** \* adj. [from *magnet*.]

**MAGNETICK.** \* adj. [from *magnet*.]

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole magnetic scheme.

*Blackmore.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it.

*Newton, Opticks.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not magnetic, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water.

*Newton, Opticks.*

3. Attractive: having the power to draw things distant.

The moon is magnetic of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She should all parts to reunion bow; She, that had all magnetic force alone, To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Dunne.*

They, as they move towards his all-cheering lamp.

*Milton, P. R.*

4. *Magnetick* is once used by Milton for *magnet*.

Draw not with credulous desire, and lead

At will the manifest, resolute breast,

As the magnetic hardest iron draws. *Mit. P. R.*

**MAGNETICALLY.** \* adv. [from *magnetic*.]

By the power of attraction.

Many green wounds — magnetically cured.

*Durton, Anst. of Med.* p. 94.

**MAGNETICALNESS.** \* } n. s. [from *magnetic*.] **MAGNETICKNESS.** } *tical.* Quality of being magnetic, or attractive.

The magneticities of their external success.

*Waterhouse, Com. on Fortescue*, (1663), p. 187.

It related not to the instances of the *magnetic* nature of lightning. *Mit. of the Royal Soc.* v. 183.

**MAGNETISM.** \* n. s. [from *magnet*; *magnetism*, modern French.]

1. The tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency.

Very likely that gravity proceeds from a kind of magnetism, and attractive virtue in the earth.

*Glennville, Pre-est.* p. 130.

Let them tell us then what is the chain, the cement, the magnetic, what they will call it, the invisible tie of that union, whereby matter and an incorporeal mind, things that have no similitude nor alliance to each other, can so sympathize by a mutual league of motion and sensation! No, they will not pretend to this. *Bradley, Sermon.* ix.

Many other magnetisms, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Power of attraction.

By the magnetism of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted.

*Glennville, Sermon.*

**MAGNIFIABLE.** adj. [from *magnify*.] Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Never, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently magnificent from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjectives from the multiplying conceits of men.

*Brown.*

**MAGNIFICENT.** † adj. [*magnificus*, Latin.]

**MAGNIFIC.** \* adj. [illustrious; grand; great; noble. Proper, but little used.]

They hoped that through liberality of the king, or of the nobles, a more magnificent building, able to receive the multitude of that university, should have been erected.

*Fulke, Ann. in Ferris*, (1580), p. 42.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and glory throughout all countries.

*1 Chron.* xiii. 5.

That magnificent feast which Ahasuerus made for an hundred and eighty days to the nobles and princes of his empire. *See T. Herodotus, Trans.* p. 300.

In this magnificent state his progress he

Through his usurp'd world did proceed to make.

*Broom, Myst. Pyth.* ix. 168.

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers!

If these magnificent titles yet remain,

Not merely similar. *Milton, P. R.*

O parent! these are thy magnificent deities;

Thy trophies! *Milton, P. R.*

To **MAGNIFICATE.** \* v. a. [*magnifico*, Lat.]

To praise extremely; to commend highly. Not in use.

I cannot with swollen lines magnificent

Nine oons poor worth.

*Merrins, Sonnet of Vill.* P. R. 2. (1599.)

[He] that with oath

Magnifices his merit. *B. Jman, Postscript.*

**MAGNIFICENCE.** n. s. [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

This desert no

Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise

*Magnificence.* *Milton, P. R.*

Not Babylon,

Nor great Alcibiades, such magnificent

Equal'd in all her glories to embrace

Idus or Scorpis, their gods; or seat

Their king, when Egypt with Assyria strove

In wealth and luxury. *Milton, P. R.*

One may observe more splendour and magnificence in particular persons' houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick.

*Addison on Italy.*

**MAGNIFICENT.** adj. [*magnificus*, Lat.]

# 1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man be made, and for him built  
Magnificent this world. *Milton, P. L.*

It is suitable to the magnificent harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downward. *Locke.*

Immortal glory in my mind revives,  
When Rome's exalted beauties I decry,  
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

# 2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.

If he were magnificent, he spent with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he hampered with an aspiring intent. *Sidney.*

# MAGNIFICENTLY, adv. [from magnificent.] Pompously; splendidly.

Bounty a monarch is,  
Which kindly power magnificently proves,  
By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loven. *Dryden.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too magnificently of nature, his bounteous work. *Green, Council.*

# MAGNIFICO.† n. s. [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the magnificent  
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakespeare.*

All but the old magnificent Volpone. *B. Jonson, Far.*

If the Venetians have their senate and magnificent, they [the lords] have the senate. *Parliamentary Speech, (1655), p. 71.*

# MA'GNIFIER.† n. s. [from magnify.]

1. One that ennobles, or enlarges.

A merry heart is one of the three Salernitan doctors, Dr. Merriman, Dr. Diet, and Dr. Quiet, which cures all diseases; [and] is a great magnifier of honest mirth. *Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 297.*

# 2. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

Which erroneous doctrine many of our modern divines have dictated privately to their magnificent of manuscripts. *Stafford, Niebu, P. ii. (1611), p. 109.*

The primitive magnificent of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nileus. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

# 3. A glass that ennobles the bulk of any object.

The imagination is a greater magnificent than a microscopic glass. *Steuens.*

# TO MA'GNIFY.† v. a. [magnifico, Latin; magnifier, French.]

# 1. To praise greatly; to extol highly.

My soul doth magnify the Lord. *St. Luke, l. 46.*

# 2. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to glaze the heavens. *Bacon.*

Why art thou proud, O dust and vanity, vile earth, stink lapped up in silt, magnificent dung, gilded rotteness! *Dr. White, Sermon, (1615), p. 67.*

# 3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

The Lord his God was with him, and magnificent him exceedingly. *2 Chron. l. 1.*

Greater now in thy returns,  
Than from the giant angels, thus that day  
Thy thunders magnificent, but to create  
I greater than created to destroy. *Milton, P. L.*

# 4. To raise in pride or pretension.

He shall exalt and magnify himself above every god. *Dan. vi. 26.*

If ye will magnify yourselves above me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Joh. xix. 5.*

He shall magnify himself in his heart. *Dan. viii. 25.*

# 5. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.

They magnificent themselves, [in the present version, enlarge the borders of their garments.] *Wadsworth, St. Matt. xlii. 15.*

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could magnify them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face;  
Why brings the fool a magnifying glass? *Granville.*

The greatest magnifying glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mista discern,  
Dulness is ever apt to magnify. *Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

# 6. A cant word for to have effect.

My governor assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the greenickness: but this magnificent but little with my father. *Spectator.*

# MAGNI'LOQUENCE.† n. s. [magniloquentia, Lat.] A lofty manner of speaking; boasting.

Our author might have seen how all the other sects ridiculed this magniloquence of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system. *Bentley, Phil. Lip. § 44.*

# MA'GNITUDE. n. s. [magnitudo, Lat.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He with plain heroic magnitude of mind,  
And celestial vigour arm'd,  
Their armories and magazines contents. *Milton, S. A.*

# 2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary magnitude, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity and discretion, in managing affairs of the first magnitude, that is, matters of religion and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a diffidence of your own judgement. *King Charles.*

When I behold this grovelling frame, this world,  
Of heaven and earth consisting; and compute  
Their magnitudes; this earth a spot, a grain,  
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Convince the world that you're devoted and true;  
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be  
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden, Jun.*

Conceive these particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces may be equal in magnitude to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the magnitudes of these smaller particles. *Newton, Opticks.*

# MAGNO'LIA.† n. s. An exotick plant, commonly called the laurel-leaved tulip tree. Miller specifies four kinds of it.

The rich magnolia claim  
The station. *W. Mason, English Garden.*

# MA'GOT-PIE.† See MAGPIE.

MA'GPIE.† n. s. [from *mag, pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a sparrow, and *poll* to a parrot. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Stevens calls

it a contraction of the old French *magot*; and our word was also *magot-pie*, as in the example from Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, where Dr. Johnson has given it *magpies* instead of *magot-pies*. *Minaheu* and *Cotgrave* call this bird a *magatapie*. Yet it is most likely from *mag*, a colloquial expression in some places for *chatter*; especially as the bird is also known by the vulgar name of *chatterpie*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, and understood relations, have  
By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth  
The secret man of blood. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Disimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Proemium on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white,  
A prating thing, a *magpie* high,  
Majestically stalk;  
A stately, worthless animal,  
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,  
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

# MA'GYDARE. n. s. [magudaris, Lat.] An herb.

MAHO'GANY.† n. s. A reddish wood brought from some of the West India islands, and the continent on the south of the gulf of Mexico. In French, *Bois d'Acaya*.

There are many beautiful varieties (of timber) adapted for cabinet work; — among others, the bread-nut, the wild-elm, and the well-known mahogany. *Guthrie, of Jamaica.*

# MAHO'MEDAN.† n. s. A musliman; a MAHO'METAN. professor of the religion of Mahomet.

MAHO'METIST. } Our old lexicographer writes the word *Mahumetan*. The most usual, though not correct, way of writing it, is *Mahometan*. "I call him every where *Mahomet*, although *Mohammed* be the alone true and proper pronunciation of the name." *Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Pref.*

The subject of *Papists* to their judges doth no more prove their religion to be true, than the obedience of *Mahometists* to their superiors both in cases of religion, and of the commonwealth, doth justify their sect to be of the religion of God. *Fulke, Retraction, &c. (1580), p. 64.*

It is the custom of the *Mahometans*, if they see any printed or written paper upon the ground, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their Alcoran. *Addison, Spect. No. 85.*

The *Mahometans* are enthusiasts. *Guthrie, of Egypt.*

# MAHO'METAN.† adj. Denoting the followers or the religion of Mahomet.

My purpose was to give an account first of the controversy, which miserably divided those Eastern churches; and then of that grievous calamity and ruin, which happened to them thereupon, through that deluge of *Mahometan* tyranny and delusion which overwhelmed all those provinces in which they were planted. *Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, Pref. p. xv.*

# MAHO'METANISM.† n. s. The religion of Mahomet.

MAHO'METRY. } of Mahometans.

# MAHU'METISM.†

The standers by, to joy his initiation into Mahometry, salute him by the name of musliman. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 307.*

Pity, that so noble a place, and so populous,  
should continue so long uncivilised and corrupted  
by *Mahometism* and *Gentilism*; which, as with an  
impure breath, has infected the whole island.

*See T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 21.  
Who now sustains a Persian strain:  
There hell (that made it) suffers schism:  
This war, forsooth, was to reform  
*Mahometism*.

*Fanahat, Poems*, (1676), p. 810.  
That abominable imposture of *Mahometism*.  
*Prudence, Life of Mahomet*, Pref. p. 9.  
He thought popery and *Mahometism* were  
equally dangerous to *Christianity*.

*Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 170.  
To MAHOMETANIZE, v. a. [from *mahometan*.]  
To render conformable to any mode or custom of the *Mahometans*.

From these differential marks, I am inclined to  
suspect that our old structures have been new-  
named, and *mahometized* without sufficient  
proof of their Arabic origin.

*Shewsbury, Trav. through Spain*, L. 44.  
MA'HOUD, n. s. A contemptuous name  
of old for *Mahomet*; sometimes also  
used by our ancestors for the devil, and  
sometimes for any savage character. It is  
said to have been common in the  
religious interludes. See *TERMAGANT*.  
Like *Mahoud* in a play.

No man dare him witness, *Skeleton, Poems*, p. 158.  
When judgement in cases of religion is com-  
mitted to such monstrous *mahouds*, what  
gollyness can follow?

*Dale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1545), fol. 5.  
He gaue to curse and swear,  
And vow by *Mahoud* that he should be slaine.

*Sneyder, F. G.*  
MAID, v. n. s. [Icel. *megda*; Saxon,  
MAIDEN.] *mægen*, *mæben*; Dutch,  
*maegd*. See *MAV*. Our *maid* was  
formerly *may*.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.  
Your wives, your daughters,  
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust, *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd,  
And not a *maiden*, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare*.  
I am not solely led

By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakespeare*.  
She employed the residue of her life to repair-  
ing of highways, building of bridges, and endow-  
ing of *maidens*. *Cæsar*.

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;  
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,  
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day. *Dryden, Juv.*

Let me die, she said,  
Hither than lose the spousal name of *maid*. *Dryden*.

2. A woman servant.  
My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,  
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakespeare*.  
Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow;  
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,  
Then bless'd her kneeling, and her *maid* dis-  
miss'd. *Dryden*.

Her closet and the gods share all her bed,  
Except when, only by some *maid* attended,  
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe*.  
A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior*.

3. Female. [mæben-child, Sax.]  
If she bear a *maid* child. *Lev. xii. 5*.  
At sea in childhood died she, but brought forth  
A *maid* child call'd *Maria*. *Shakespeare, Pericles*.

4. In some places, *maiden* is the name of  
a tub in which linen is washed.

MAID, n. s. [raia vel *equatina minor*.]  
A species of skate fish.

The — *maye*, and *malet*, dainty fish.  
*Dryden, Polyd.* S. 25.

MA'IDEN,† adj.

1. Consisting of virgins.  
Nor was there one of all the nymphs that ro'v'd  
O'er *Mænada*, unaid the *maiden* throng. *Addison, On*

2. Fresh; new; unadorned; unpolluted.  
He finish'd his *maiden* sword. *Shakespeare*.  
When I am dead, strew me o'er  
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know  
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand  
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Applied to assizes; meaning where no  
person is condemned to die.

MA'IDEN, v. adj. [not a corruption of the  
old French *maign*, or *mayne*, as Mr.  
Warton has asserted; but rather perhaps  
the Saxon, *mægen*, great, strong; *mægen*,  
strength. But Mr. Archbishop Narves, in  
his Glossary, says, that the word "as  
applied to a fortress, or fortified town,  
meant properly one that had never been  
taken, or was deemed impregnable;  
and still holds, in military language."]  
Strong; impregnable.

At Cattle Well near Woolber — is an intrench-  
ment called by this same name of the *maiden*  
castle. *Watts, Hist. of Northumberland*.

The old Roman camp near Dorchester in Dor-  
setshire, a noble work, is called *maiden* castle, the  
capital fortress in those parts. We have *maiden*  
down in Somersetshire with the same signification.  
*Warton, Hist. E. P.* li. 13.

MA'IDEN, v. n. To speak or act  
demurely like a *maiden*.

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,  
With hollow words, and overty request;  
"Come will ye dine with me this holy day?"

I yielded, though he hop'd I would say nay;  
For had I *maiden'd* it, as many use,  
Loath for to grant, but loathier to refuse;

"Alack, sir, I were loath; another day, —  
" I should but trouble you, — pardon me, if you  
may say —

No pardon should I need: for, to depart  
He gives me leave, and thanks too, in his heart!  
*By. Hall, Sat. iii. 3.*

MA'IDENHAIR, n. s. [maiden and hair;  
*adiantum*.] This plant is a native of  
the southern parts of France and in the  
Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks,  
and old ruins, from whence it is brought  
for medicinal use.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green green,  
upon his head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and  
*maidenhair*. *Puncham*.

MA'IDENHEAD, n. s. [from *maiden*.]  
MA'IDENHOOD, } n. s. [from *maiden*.]  
MA'IDENHOOD, }

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom  
from contamination.

And, for the modest lore of *maidenhood*,  
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.  
Oh whither shall I fly; what sacred wood  
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den? *Faifax*.

She hateth chambers, closets, secret mewes,  
And in broad fields preserv'd her *maidenhood*. *Faifax*.

Example, that so terrible shows in the wreck  
of *maidenhood*, cannot for that dissuade succession,  
but that they are lined with the twigs that threaten  
them. *Shakespeare*.

*Maidenhood* the loves, and will be with  
To aid a virgin. *Milton, Comus*.

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated  
state. This is now become a low word.

The devil and mischief look big  
Upon the *maidenhood* of our affairs. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Some who attended with much expectation, at  
their first appearing have stain'd the northward  
of their credit with some negligent performance. *Wotton*.

Hope's chaste kiss wounds no joy's *maidenhood*,  
Then spurnal rites prejudge the marriage-bed. *Crashaw*.

MA'IDENLINE, v. n. s. [from *maidenly*.]  
The behaviour of a *maiden*; gentleness;  
modesty. *Sherwood*.

MA'IDENLIP, n. s. [lappago.] An herb.  
*Amman*.

MA'IDENLIKE, v. adj. [maiden and like;  
*mægenic*, Saxon.] Like a *maiden*;  
modest; decent.

A little before the beginning of this interval did  
Honouris the third appoint the *Carnestiles* to go  
in white, that they might look more *maidenlike*;  
and decreed that they should be called the family  
of the Virgin. *More, Epos. of the Rev. Churches*, p. 79.

MA'IDENLY,† adj. [maiden and like;  
*mægenic*, Sax.] Like a *maid*; gentle;  
modest; timorous; decent.

"'Tis not *maidenly*  
Our sex as well as I, may chide you for it. *Shakespeare*.

You virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you  
be blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are  
you become? *Shakespeare*.

Under the veil of *maidenly* priesthood.  
*By. Hall, Hon. of the Morr. Clergy*, p. 164.

That same *maidenly* saint was subject to the  
like manner of scandal.  
*See J. Worthington, Dr. Fives of the Church*, p. 180.

An handsome, modest, *maidenly* Christian.  
*Hannam, Works*, ii. 564.

MA'IDENLY, v. adv. In a *maidenlike* man-  
ner.

*Maidenly* demure,  
Of woman-hood the lure. *Skeleton, Poems*, p. 41.

MA'IDHOOD, n. s. [from *maiden*.] Virginity.  
By *maidenhood*, honour, and every thing.  
I love thee. *Shakespeare, Tr. Night*.

MAIDMARIAN,† n. s. [puer ludius, Lat.]  
A kind of dance, so called from a buf-  
fon dressed like a man, who played  
tricks to the populace. Dr. Johnson.

*Maid Marian* was originally a woman,  
the queen of the May; one of the com-  
pany of our old Morris dancers; but, as  
Mr. Stevens has observed, after the  
morris degenerated into a piece of  
court buffoonery, and *Maid Marian*  
was personated by a strumpet or clown,  
this once elegant queen obtained the  
name of *Malkin*, or *Maukin*. See *MAL-*  
*KIN*.

So the hobblinoes, and so the *maid-marian* was  
attired in colours.

Old *Meg of Heref.* for a *Maye-Mar*. (1609), B. 4. b.  
For womanhood, *maid-marian* may be the  
deputy's wife of the ward to thee. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. 1.*

Great was the number of the preachers, [during  
Cromwell's usurpation;] for a lying spirit made  
both some lords, and their cochemen; some  
mechanicks and their apprentices; yea, some mis-  
tresses, with their old-maidens, all gifted in the  
kind; which were not able to discern and dis-  
tinguish between faith and faction, reformation

and rebellion, conscience and conspiracy, holiness and hypocrisy.

*Dr. Griffith, *Illustrations Revised*, (1660,) p. 23.*  
A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maiden* with a tabor and pipe.

*Troyte.*

**MA'IDPALE.** *adj.* [*maid and pale.*] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complexion of her *maiden* peace  
To scarlet indignation. *Shakespeare.*

**MAIDSE'RVANT.** *n. s.* A female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in common friends, whether we are sick or well; for the very *maidsevents* in a family have the same notion. *Swift.*

**MAJESTA'TICAL.** *adj.* [*majestas, majestas*, *MAJESTA'TIC.*] *adj.* [*maiestas, majestas*, *MAJESTA'TIC.*] Great in appearance; having dignity.

In the earth of the house of my majestic presence. *Pochoe on Hecate*, (1685,) p. 120.

He placed a great part of the glory of his majestic presence in the temple.

*Scott's Works*, (ed. 1718,) li. 493.

**MAJESTICAL.** *adj.* [*from majesty.*]

**MAJESTICK.** *adj.* [*from majesty.*]

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

*They made a doubt*

Presence *majestical* would put him out:  
For, forth the king, an angel shall thou see,  
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shakespeare.*

Get the start of the majestic world,  
And bear the palm alone. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

We do it wrong, being so majestic,  
To offer it the show of violence.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

In his face  
Sate meekness, brighten'd with majestic grace. *Dehnam.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,  
Embroider'd with glister'd as he trod,  
And forth he mov'd, majestic as a god.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.

It was no mean thing which he purposed; to perform a work so majestic and stately was no small charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artisans and materials, but likewise of magnificent and majestic desires in every common person. *Watson.*

The least portage, must be of the quick kind; all must be grave, majestic, and sublime. *Dryden.*

**MAJESTICALNESS.** *n. s.* [*from majestic*, *MAJESTICKNESS.*] *adj.* [*from majestic*, *MAJESTICKNESS.*] State or manner of being majestic.

He was pleased with the gravity and majesticness of our order.

*Oldenburg to Boyle, Boyle's Works*, v. 307.

**MAJESTICALLY.** *adv.* [*from majestic*, *MAJESTICALLY.*]

With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wondrous ring ray  
Of moving light illumines the day  
Northward she breeds, majestically bright,  
And here she fixes her imperial light. *Grannville.*

So have I seen in black and white  
A preling thing, a magic light,  
Majestically stalk;

A stately, wordless animal,  
That plays the tongue, and wags the tail,  
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

**MAJESTY.** *n. s.* [*majesté, old French; majestas, Latin.*]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of majesty. *Psalm.*

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with majesty. *Psalm.*

*Amidst*

Thick clouds and dark, doth Heav'n's all-ruling

Come to reside, his glory unobscured;  
And with the majesty of darkness round  
Covers his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

Great, without pride, in sober majesty. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the power and majesty. *1 Chron. xxix.*

To the only wise God be glory and majesty. *John, 25.*

He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father majesty. *Dan. v. 18.*

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,  
The next in majesty. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens. The use of majesty has been ascribed to Gondemar king of the Visigoths, and to the kings of Lorraine in the seventh century; but in France is not traceable before the year 1360; and, according to Camden, "majesty came hither in the time of King Henry the Eighth, as sacred majesty lately in our memory."

See Douce's *Illustr.* of Shakespeare, li. 12.

Seiden has adduced an instance of our word so early as in the reign of Henry the Second.

*Most royal majesty.*

I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,  
Nor will you tender less. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,  
From whence I can your majesty convey

To some high firth. *Walker.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, visited her majesty but once in six weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful state above  
The majesty of heaven. *Dryden.*

**MAIL.** *n. s.* [*maille, French; maglia, Italian;* *from maille, the mesh of a net.*]

1. A coat of steel net work worn for defence.

Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of mail would be but a silly defence. *Watson.*

2. Any armour.

We strip the lobster of his scarlet suit. *Gay.*

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,  
Some don'd a cuirass, some a corset bright. *Farquhar.*

Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,  
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of mail;  
Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag; and in modern times the postman himself, or the conveyance by which the bag of letters is sent. [*male, malleet, French; from male, Goth. saccus viaticus. Seneculus.*]

There is a mail come in to-day, with letters dated Hague. *Tatler, No. 1.*

4. A rent. [*mal, Sax. tributum.*] So used in the north of England.

5. A spot. [*mal, Sax. macula.*] See **MAILED**, or **MOLE**.

**TO MAIL.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.

The mailed hosts shall on his altar sit  
Up to the sun in blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper.

I am thy married wife,  
And thou a prince, protector of this land;

Metthink I should not thus be led along,  
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back.

*Shakespeare.*

**MA'ILED.** *adj.* [*from mail, a spot; maelen, Teut. to paint; maelen, Germ. to spot.*]

Spotted; speckled. Obsolete. *Shrewsb.*

**TO MAIM.** *v. a.* [*maitan, Gothick; to cut off; maigner, to maim, old French; maima, Armoric; mancus, Latin.*]

To cripple by loss of any necessary part; to deprive of a limb; a limb: originally written from the French *maighem*.

You wrought to be a legist; by which power  
You main'd the jurisdiction of all bishops.

*Shakespeare.*

The multitude wondered when they saw the dumb to walk; the maim'd to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *St. Matt. xv. 31.*

**MAIM.** *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness produced by a wound or amputation.

Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the want thereof be a man, than the use a blemish. *Hooker.*

Humphrey, duke of Glouster, scarce himself,  
That bears no shrewd a maim; two pulls at once;  
A lady banish'd, and a limb lost off?

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Not so deep a maim,  
As to be cast from the common air,  
Have I deserved. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

3. Essential defect.

A noble author enters it to be a main in history that the acts of parliament should not be rectified. *Hagyard.*

**MA'IMEDNESS.** *n. s.* [*from maimed.*] State of being lame or maimed.

Freaks from all inflexions, imperfections, diseases, and distempers, infirmities and deformities, maimedness and monstrous shapes.

*Bolton, Last and Learned Work*, (1635,) p. 129.

Feigned and counterfeited maimedness and inability. *Morr, Myst. of Gods*, (1660,) p. 509.

**MAIN.** *adj.* [*magne, old French; magnus, Lat. Dr. Johnson.*—It is the Sax. magen, great, mighty, powerful; magen, strength; mag, Icel. the same, from mag, to be able.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or main public duty which God requirith of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;  
The which observ'd a man may prophesy,  
With a near aim, of the main chance of things  
As yet not come to life. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

He is superstitious grown of late,  
Quite from the main opinion he had once  
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies.

*Shakespeare.*

There arose three notorious and main rebellions, which drew several armies out of England.

*Davies on Ireland.*

The nether flood,  
Which now divided into four main streams,  
Runs diverse. *Milton, P. L.*

I should be much for open war, O poets,  
If what was urg'd

Main reason to persuade immediate war,  
Did not dissuade me most. *Milton, P. L.*

All creature look to the main chance, this is, food and propagation.

*L'Estrange.*

Our main interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*



Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,  
Be careful still of the main chance, my son;  
Put out the principal in trusty hands;  
Live on the use, and never dip thy lands.

*Dryden, Pers.*

Whilst they have busied themselves in various  
learning, they have been wanting in the one main  
thing.

*Baker.*

Now is it only in the main design, but they have  
followed him in every episode.

*Page.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.  
Think, you question with a Jew,  
You may as well go stand upon the beach,  
And bid the main flood bate his usual height.

*Shakespeare.*

See't thou what rage

Transports our adversary whom no bounds,—  
—nor yet the main abyss avails,  
Wide interrupt, can hold this.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.  
We ourselves will follow  
In the main battle, and on either side,  
Shall be well winged with our chiefest force.

*Shakespeare.*

All abreast

Charg'd our main battle's front.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

4. Important; forcible.  
This young prince, with a train of young noble-  
men and gentlemen, but not with any main army,  
came over to take possession of his patrimony.

*Danvers on Ireland.*

That, which thou might

Believe't to main to our success, I bring.  
*Milton, P. L.*

MAIN-† n. s. [margin, Sax.]  
1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.  
The main of them may be reduced to language,  
and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men.

*Locke.*

2. The sum; the whole; the general.  
They allowed the Liturgy and government of  
the church of England as to the main.

*King Charles.*

These notions concerning coinage have, for  
the main, been put into writing above twelve months.

*Locke.*

3. The ocean; the great sea, as dis-  
tinguished from bays or rivers.  
A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
Until a king be by; and then his state  
Empires itself, as doth an island break  
Into the main of waters.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Where's the king?

Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;  
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the main,  
That things might change? *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

He fell, and struggling in the main,  
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain.

*Dryden.*

Say, why should the collected main  
Itself within itself contain?  
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,  
And with delighted silence sleep  
On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep.

*Prior.*

4. Violence; force.  
He gan advance,  
With huge force, and with importable main,  
And towards him with dreadful fury prance.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

With might and main,

He hasted to get up again.  
With might and main they chae'd the murderous  
foe,  
With brassen trumpets, and iohsted box.

*Dryden.*

5. A hand at dice. [main, French; "faire  
et lever la main, to take up the trick at  
cards," Cotgrave: from manus, Latin,  
the hand.]

Were it good,

To set the exact wealth of all our states,  
All at one cast; to set so rich a main  
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour.

*Shakespeare.*

To pass our tedious hours away  
We throw a merry main. *Ld. Dorset, Song.*

Writing is but just like dice,  
And lucky mains make people wise:  
That jumbled words if fortune throw them,  
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.

*Prior.*

6. A cockfighting match. [probably from  
the French *à la main*, signifying "a  
battle off hand." See Brand's Popular  
Antiq. i. 481.]

These monstrous barbarities, the battle-royal  
and Welsh main, still continue among us in full  
force: a striking disgrace to the manly character  
of Britons.

*Brand, Pop. Antiq. i. 480.*

7. The continent; the main land.  
In 1589, we turned challengers, and invaded  
the main of Spain.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

Goest against the main of Poland, air?  
Curiosities brought by Captain Robert Knox  
from Tinquin, upon the main of China.

*Hist. R. Soc. iv. 986.*

8. A hamper.  
A course; a duct.  
Perfecting any channel, course, main, cut, or  
duct, through any of the grounds.

*Ainsworth.*

MA'INLAND. n. s. [main and land.]  
Continent. Spenser and Dryden, seem to  
accent this word differently.

Ne was it island then,  
But was all desolate, and of some thought,  
By sea as to have been from the Celtic mainland  
brought.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Those whom Tyber's holy forests hide,  
Or Circe's hills from the mainland divide.

*Dryden, Æn.*

MA'INLY† adv. [from main.]  
1. Chiefly; principally.  
A British vice,  
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve.

*Milton, P. L.*

They are mainly reducible to three.  
The metallic matter now found in the perpen-  
dicular intervals of the strata, was originally lodged  
in the bodies of those strata, being interpreted  
amongst the matter, whereas the said strata mainly  
coexist.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Greatly; hugely; mightily.  
The great strokes so mainly merciless,  
That could have overthrowen a story tower.

*Spenser, F. Q. l. vii. 12.*

It was observed by one, that himself came hardly  
to a little riches, and very easily to great riches:  
for when a man's stock is come to that he can  
expect the prime of markets, and overcome those  
bargains, which for their greatness, are few men's  
money, and be partner in the industries of younger  
men, he cannot but increase mainly.

*Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. n. s. [main and mast.] The  
chief or middle mast.

One dire shot,  
Close by the board the prince's mainmast bore.

*Dryden.*

A Dutchman upon breaking his leg by a fall  
from a mainmast, told the standers-by it was  
a mercy it was not his neck.

*Spectator.*

MA'INFERNABLE† adj. [a corruption of  
the French main prendre. See MAIN-  
PRISE.] Baillable; that may be admitted  
to give surety.

MA'INFERNOR. n. s. Surety; bail.  
He enforced the chief himself to fly, till twenty-  
six noblemen became mainpriors for his ap-  
pearance at a certain day; but he making default,

the uttermost advantage was taken against his  
sureties.

*Danvers on Ireland.*

MA'INPRISE. n. s. [main and pris, French.]  
Delivery into the custody of a friend,  
upon security given for appearance;

bail.

Sir William Breamingham was executed for  
treason, though the earl of Desmond was left to  
mainprise.

Give us your poor entertainer quarter;  
And, by discharge or mainprise, grant  
Delivery from this base restraint.

*Hudibras.*

To MA'INPRISE. v. a. To bail.  
MA'INSAIL. n. s. [main and sail.] The sail  
of the mainmast.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and  
boisted up the mainsail to the wind, and made to-  
ward shore.

*Acts, xxvii. 40.*

MA'INSHEET. n. s. [main and sheet.] The  
sheet or sail of the mainmast.

Strike, strike, the topsail, let the mainsail fly,  
And furl your sails.

*Dryden.*

To MA'INWEAR. v. n. [manyperson, Sax.; "meinsierer, Goth. perjurium." Se-  
renius.] To swear falsely. North. Grose.  
"Mainsworn, forsworn." Blount's Law  
Dict.

To MAINTAIN. v. a. [maintenir, Fr.]  
1. To preserve; to keep; not to suffer to  
change.

The ingredients being prescribed in their sub-  
stance, maintain the blood in a gentle fermentation,  
exclude acrimony, and mundify it.

*Harvey.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good;  
not to resign.

This place, these pledges of your love maintain.  
*Dryden.*

God values no man more or less, in placing him  
high or low, but every one at the measure of his  
post.

*Great, Comm. Sacra.*

3. To vindicate; to justify; to support.  
If any man of quality will maintain upon  
Edward earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold  
traitor, let him appear.

*Shakespeare.*

These possessions being unlawfully gotten,  
could not be maintained by the just and honour-  
able law of England.

*Danvers.*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his  
temper, and of parts so much superior to any in  
the company, that he could so well maintain and  
justify those contradictions.

*Clarendon.*

My right, nor think the name of mother vain.  
*Dryden.*

4. To continue; to keep up; not to suffer  
to cease.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be  
not of him perceived.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Some did the song, and some the choir main-  
tain.

*Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to support the expence  
of.

I seek not to wax great by others waning;  
such, that I have maintains my estate,  
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate.

*Shakespeare.*

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?  
I thank my good father I am able to maintain it.

*Shakespeare.*

6. To support with the conveniences of  
life.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself by  
his own labour.

*Hosier.*

If a woman maintain her husband, she is full  
of anger and much reproach.

*Eccles. xiv. 92.*

It is hard to maintain the truth, but much  
harder to be maintained by it. Could it ever get  
feed, clothe, or defend its assertors?

*Swift.*

7. To preserve from failure.

Here ten thousand images remain  
Without confusion, and their rank maintain.  
*Blackmore.*

To MAINTAIN, v. n. To support by argument; to assert as a tenet.

In tragedy and satire I maintain against some of our modern critics, that this age and the last have excelled the ancients.  
*Dryden, Juv.*

MAINTAINABLE† adj. [from maintain.] Defensible; justifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls were beaten and shaken, and scarce maintainable, he defended the place against the Dauphin.  
*Hayward.*

A thing not unworthy observation, if the interpretation be maintainable.

*Made on Churches, (1698) p. 14.*

MAINTAINER. n. s. [from maintain.] Supporter; cherisher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a special maintainer of all learning.

*E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*  
The maintainers and cherishers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South, Sermon.*

MAINTENANCE† n. s. [maintenance, Fr.; *maintenue*, and *manutentia*, Lat., which signify the upholding of a cause or person; metaphorically drawn from succouring a young child that learns to go by one's hand. Cowel.]

1. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reason take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in maintenance thereof. *Hobbes.*

The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst the Irish was for the defence and maintenance of their lands in their posterity. *Spencer on Ireland.*

2. Supply of the necessities of life; sustenance; sustentation.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself, whereas in living by the churches maintenance, as others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hobbes.*

God assigned Adam maintenance of his honour and the maintenance of his service, in granted to God.

Those of better fortune not making learning their maintenance, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*

3. Continuance; security from failure.

Whatever is granted to the church for God's honour and the maintenance of his service, is granted to God.

MAINTOP. n. s. [main and top.] The top of the mainmast.

From their maintop joyful news they bear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies.  
*Dryden.*

Deities could the maintop-mast bestride  
And down the ropes with active vigour slide.  
*Addison.*

MAINYARD. n. s. [main and yard.] The yard of the mainmast.

With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast, then rowing, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. *Arbuthnot.*

MAJOR adj. [major, Lat.]

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, no not though they be many, saving only when they are the major part of a general assembly, and then their voices being more in number, must overrule their judgments who are fewer. *Hobbes.*

The true meridian is a major circle passing through the poles of the world and the zenith of VOL. II.

any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In common discourse we denominate persons and things according to the major part of their character: he is to be called a wise man who is wiser by far fewer. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Greater in dignity.

Full Greek, full fame, honour, or go, or stay,  
My major vow lies here. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cres.*

MAJOR† n. s.

1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.

2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.

3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality.

The major of our author's argument is to be understood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Bogel.*

4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of the second rank.

Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's answer. *Taitel.*

5. MAJOR-domo. n. s. [majeur-domo, Fr.] One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

The king sent some of his prime nobles, and other gentlemen, to attend the prince in quality of officers, as one to be his major-domo, (his steward), another to be master of the horse, and so to inferior officers.

*Hovell, Lett. (dat. 1698.)*, li. 15.  
Let him have nothing to do with any house or family, (though never so great and so much in power), where the devil is major-domo, and governs all. *South, Sermon vi. 369.*

MAJORATION. n. s. [from major.] Encrease; enlargement.

There be five ways of majoration of sounds: enclosure simple; enclosure with dilatation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the sensory. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MAJORITY† n. s. [from major.]

1. The state of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without majority of parts that maketh the total greater. *Greene, Common. Sacra.*

2. The greater number. [majorité, Fr.]

It was highly probable the majority would be so wise as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *Addison.*

As in senates so in schools,

Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*  
Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason the majority of mankind ought to be believed every year. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [From majores, Lat.] Ancestry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their majority; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. [Majorité, Fr. "full age;" *Coitgrave.*] Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the III., the barons were troubled in expelling the French; but this prince was no sooner come to his majority, but the barons raised a cruel war against him. *Daniel on Ireland.*

5. First rank. Obsolete.

Douglas, whose high deeds  
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,  
Holds from all soldiers chief majority,  
And military title capital. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

6. The office of a major.

MAISTER. n. s. [maïstrep, Sax.] A master. So master and its derivatives were

formerly written. See MASTER, MASTERFUL, and MASTERY.

The maisters of her art. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MA'ISTRESS. n. s. The old word for mistress. Chaucer uses it. See MISTRESS.

MAIZE, or Indian Wheat, n. s.

The whole maize plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care. *Miller.*

Maize affords a very strong nourishment, more viscous than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To MAKE† v. a. [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch; "ab antiquissimo Goth. mergen, valere." Serenius.]

1. To create.

Let us make man in our image. *Gen. i. 26.*  
The Lord hath made all things for himself. *Prov. xvi. 4.*

Remember† thou  
Thy making, while the Maker gave thee being?  
*Milton, P. L.*

2. To form of materials.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. *Exod. xxxii. 4.*  
God hath made of one blood all nations of men. *Acts.*

We have no artificial measure, save one of the moon, but are artificially made out of these by compounding or dividing them. *Haller on Time.*

3. To compose; as, parts, materials or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the speed of him;  
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more  
Than would make up his message. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,  
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Wallis.*

A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will make more liquor than the former measure will contain. *Brown.*

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There lavish nature, in her best attire,  
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights;  
And art with her contending, doth aspire  
To excel the natural with made delights. *Spenser.*

5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport as I will, let me be your jester. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Sampson, that he may make us sport.

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have made provision. *Judge. xvi. 25.*

Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, and hast made thee a name. *Exod. xxiij. 23.*

Joshua made peace, and made a league with them. *Joshua.*

Both combine  
To make thy greatness by the fall of man. *Dryden.*

Egypt, mad with superstition grown,  
Maketh gods of monsters. *Tate, Juc.*

6. To produce as a cause.

Wealth maketh many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour. *Prov. xix. 4.*

A man's gift maketh room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Prov. xxiij. 16.*

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad made upon the soundness of his understanding. *Watts.*

7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action.

Though she appear honest to me, yet in other places she enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*  
She made haste, and led down her pincher.

We made prayer unto our God. *Neh. iv. 9.*  
He shall make a speedy recovery of all in the land. *Zeph. i. 18.*

They all began to make excuse. *St. Luke, xiv. 18.*  
It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribution for the poor. *Rom. xii. 26.*

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to make war likewise upon him. *Knoden, Hist.*

Such music as before was never made, But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed, and all malicious glances made upon all he had said, and all he had done. *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, since neither you nor I love repetitions, I shall not now make any of what else was urged against Theophrastus. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians made claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Helen.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whether can we run? Where made a stand? and what may yet be done? *Dryden.*

While merchants make long voyages by sea To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. *Dryden, Jun.*

To what end did Ulysses make that journey? Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghost. *Dryden.*

He that will make a good use of any part of his life, must allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*

Make some request, and I, What'er it be, with that request comply. *Addison.*  
Were it permitted, he should make the tour of the whole system of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mort. Scrib.*

8. To cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to make their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker.*

I will make your cities waste. *Lev. xvi. 31.*

Her husband hath utterly made them void on he day he heard them. *Numb. xxx. 12.*

When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall, and made it fast with iron. *Wis. xiii. 15.*

He made the water wine. *St. John, iv. 46.*  
He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller, to make even all accounts. *Clarendon.*

I breed you up to arms, bid'st you to power, Permitted you to fight for this usurper; All to make sure the vengeance of this day, Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*

9. To bring into any state or condition.

I have made thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod. vii. 1.*

Joseph made ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. *Gen. xlii. 29.*

Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exod. ii. 17.*

Ye have troubled me to make me to stink among the inhabitants. *Gen. xxiv. 30.*

He made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant. *Phil. ii. 7.*

He should be made manifest to Israel. *St. John, i. 31.*

Though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. *1 Cor. ix. 19.*

He hath made me a by-word of the people. *Job, xvi. 6.*

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord. *Jer. xlviii. 26.*

Joseph was not willing to make her a public example. *St. Math. i. 19.*

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in sight, and make appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he made of himself. *Watts.*

10. To form; to settle; to establish.

Those who are wise in courts Make friendships with the ministers of state, Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rome.*

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the evil makes abode. *Dryden.*

12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. In this sense, formerly much used with war, by way of contrast, i. e. save or destroy.

Unequally were her handies twain; That one did reach, the other push'd away; That one did make, the other marr'd again. *Shenar, F. Q. iv. 29.*

In vain I seek my duke's love to expound. The more I seek to make, the more I marr'd. *Marston, Ariosto, v. 19.*

He hath given her this monumental ring, and thinks himself made in the unelastic compass. *Shakespeare.*

This is the night, That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*

Each element his dread command obays, Who makes or ruins with a smile or frown, Who as by one he did our nation raise, So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

13. To suffer; to incur.

The loss was private that I made; 'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. *Dryden.*

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who makes shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness, in excuse of the faults which I have committed. *Dryden.*

15. To compel; to force; to constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to make it be believed. *Locke.*

They should be made to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpose to do. In this sense it is used only in interrogation.

What dost thou here now make? *Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 25.*

But what make you here? *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Who brought thee hither? and what maketh thou in this place? *Judges, xviii. 5.*

He may ask this civil question, friend!—What dost thou make a shipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*

Gomez; what mak'st thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

17. To raise as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he made five marks ready money. *Shakespeare.*

Did I make a gain of you by any of them I sent? *9 Cor.*

If Auletes, a negligent prince, made so much, what must now the Romans make, who govern so wisely. *Arbutnot.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high; it being hardly possible to make so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbutnot.*

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of sea term.

Account recorded, they that sail in the middle can make no land of either side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I've made the port already, And laugh securely at the lazy storm. *Dryden.*

They ply their shaver's darts To nearest land, and make the Libyan shore. *Dryden.*

Did I but purpose to embark with thee, While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales; But would forsake the ship, and make the shore, When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar? *Prior.*

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and settled in the west for many days, so as we could make little or no way. *Bacon.*

I have made way To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton, S. A.*

Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage, it was to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden, Æn.*

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain; He makes his way o'er mountains, and contemns Unruly torrents, and unfurled streams. *Dryden, Virg.*

The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and making way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou makest a dinner, call not thy friends but the poor. *St. Luke, xiv. 12.*

22. To pay; to give.

He shall make amends for the harm that he hath done. *Leviticus.*

23. To put; to place.

You must make a great difference between Hercules' labours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea for the golden fleece. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

24. To turn to some use.

What's he they catch, Their fury makes an instrument of war. *Dryden, Æn.*

25. To incline to; to dispose to.

It is not requisite they should destroy our reason, that is, to make us rely on the strength of nature, when she is least able to relieve us. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

26. To effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to make nothing in the world for them. *Hooker.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it makes nothing for you. *Suiff.*

27. To represent; to show.

He is not that goose and as that Valla would make him. *Baker, Ref. on Learning.*

28. To constitute.

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the meeting or increase of our happiness. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.

Whatsoever they were, it maketh no matter to me: I care accepteth no man's person. *Gal. ii. 16.*

## 30. To mould; to form.

Lys not erect but hollow, which is in the making of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholesome. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some underworn fault.

I'll find, about the making of the bed. *Shakespeare.*

They now form green, and burning of them to ashes, make the ashes up into balls with a little water. *Morimer.*

## 31. To fasten; to bar: an expression used in several of the midland counties.

*Steevens.*

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The doors are made against you. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

## 32. To MAKE army. To kill; to destroy.

He will not let slip any advantage to make away him whose just title, enabled by courage and goodness, may one day shew the seat of a never-secure tyranny. *Sidney.*

Clarence was, by practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean made away. *Sidney.*

He may have a likely guess, How these were they that made away his brother. *Shakespeare.*

Trojan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek to make away those just aspirants to their succession, that there was never king that did put to death his successor. *Bacon.*

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since have made away two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the purposes of others against myself. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to make themselves away. *Recommen.*

What multitude of infants have been made away by those who brought them into the world. *Addison.*

## 33. To MAKE away. To transfer.

Debtors, When they never mean to pay, To some friend make all away. *Waller.*

## 34. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe.

They made no account but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

## 35. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.

56. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony.

The same who have made free with the greatest names in church and state, and exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Duncloud.*

## 37. To MAKE good. To maintain; to defend; to justify.

The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and made good the place. *Knotter, Hist. of the Turks.*

When he comes to make good his confident undertaking, he is false in sayings that agree very little with one another. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll make good the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the passion, I with any example he could bring from them could make it good. *Dryden on Dram. Poety.*

I will add what the same author subjects to make good his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

## 38. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to accomplish.

This letter doth make good the friar's words. *Shakespeare.*

## 39. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence.

They made light of it, and went their ways. *St. Matth. xii.*

## 40. To MAKE love. To court; to play the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a window in the breast of every one that makes or receives love. *Addison, Guardian.*

## 41. To MAKE a man. To make the fortune of a person. Still a common expression.

Were I in England now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday there would this monster make a man; say strange beast there makes a man; when they will not give a doot to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

We are all made men. *Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

What poor man would not carry a great burden of gold to be made a man for ever? *Shakespeare.*

## 42. To MAKE merry. To feast; to partake of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to make merry withal? *Shakespeare.*

The king went to Latham to make merry with his mother and the earl. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A gentleman and his wife will ride to make merry with his neighbour, and after a day, those two go to a third: in which progress they increase like snowballs, till through their burthenness weight they break. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

## 43. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to foster.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in making much of them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

The bird is dead.

That we have made so much on! *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

It is good discretion not to make too much of any man at the first. *Bacon, Essays.*

The easy and the lazy make much of the good; and yet making much of themselves too, they take care to carry it presently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

## 44. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand.

That they should have knowledge of the languages and affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to make of. *Bacon.*

I past the summer here at Nimwegen, without the least remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to make of, in the same joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to make of. *Addison, on Italy.*

I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, smiling: I could not make any thing of it. *Taylor.*

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what to make of. *Swift.*

## 45. To MAKE of. To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished, that those who have appeared against this paper have made so very little of it. *Addison.*

## 46. To MAKE of. To consider; to account; to esteem.

Makes no more of me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

## 47. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster; not used.

Xaycus was wonderfully beloved and made of by the Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned. *Knotter.*

## 48. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands of trustees.

Widows who have tried one lover, Trust none again till th' have made over. *Handlbr.*

The wise begins make over their estates. *Dryden.*

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust, And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

## 49. To MAKE over. To transfer.

The second mercy made over to us by the second covenant, is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be made over: nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Culter.*

My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches, by what I have already made over to my neck. *Addison, Guardian.*

Moore, to whom that patent was made over, was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

## 50. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self.

I know not the rest, — I am disordered, so I make not farther what to say or do. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Antiquaries make out the most ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be decoded. *Felton.*

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare for some suppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

## 51. To MAKE out. To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet what may be made out from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little meditation, distrust every thing for fiction that is not the dictate of sense, or made out immediately to their senses. *Burnet.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to make out the bounty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administration. *Twiston, Sermon.*

Scaliger hath made out, that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which make out my propositions are already suggested. *Aitberr.*

I dare engage to make it out, that they will have their full principal and interest at six per cent. *Swift.*

## 52. To MAKE sure of. To consider as certain.

They made as sure of health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow, Make sure of this day and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

## 53. To MAKE up. To get together.

How will the farmer be able to make up his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

## 54. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to compose.

I knew when seven justices could not make up a quarrel. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

## 55. To MAKE up. To repair.

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I sought for a man among them that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezekiel.*

57. **TO MAKE up.** To compose, as ingredients.

These are the ingredients of flattery, which do together make up a face of most extreme deformity.

*Gen. of the Tongue.*  
He is to encounter an enemy made up of wiles and stratagems; an old serpent, a large experienced deceiver. *South.*

Zeal should be made up of the largest measures of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation.

Oh he was all made up of love and charms; Whatever maid could wish, or man admire.

*Addison.*  
Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities.

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, make up the most delightful little landscape. *Addison.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distress.

Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*  
The parties among us are made up on one side of moderate wigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*

58. **TO MAKE up.** To shape.

A cataplasma is a medicine well allowed solid, and most commonly made up in pills.

59. **TO MAKE up.** To supply; to make less deficient.

Whosoever, to make up the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the Scripture's insufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be made up in the example. *Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, wh, eager to engage, Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage; Who ne'er consider, but without a pause Make up in passion what they want in cause.

*Dryden.*  
If his romantic disposition transport him so far as to expect title or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principals would make it up in dignity and respect. *Swift.*

60. **TO COMPENSATE;** to balance.

If they retract any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily make up the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration.

*Addison, Spect.*  
Thus wisely she makes up her time, Mispent when youth was in its prime. *Greenfield.*

There must needs be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and to save all irregular appearances. *Astley.*

61. **TO MAKE up.** To settle; to adjust.

The reasons you allege, do more conduce To the hot passion of dissembler's blood,

Than to make up a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

Though all at once cannot See what I do deliver out to each, Yet I can make my suit up, that all From me do back receive the flour of all,

And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
He was to make up his accounts with his lord, and with an easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers, Sermon.*

62. **TO MAKE up.** To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be made up. *Hooker.*

Is not the lady Constance in this troop? — I know she is not; for this match made up, Her presence would have interrupted much.

*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

On Wednesday the general account is made up and printed, and on Thursday published.

*Ground, Bills of Mortality.*  
This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to make up the account. *Locke.*

63. This is one of the words so frequently occurring, and used with so much latitude, that its whole extent is not easily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings easily caught and restrained. The original sense, including either production or formation, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

**TO MAKE.** ↑ v. n.

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.

Oh me, lieutenant, what villain has done this? — I think, that one of them is hereshout.

And cannot make away. *Shakspeare, Othello.*  
I do beseech your majesty make up, Lest your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln resolved to make up where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon.*

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we make forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon, Ess.*

A wonderful erroneous observation that neither about, is commonly received contrary to experience.

*Make* up, upon the heads Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives Of those remain and stand. *R. Jonson, Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers making toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Kneller.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they made northward unto Rishmah. *Brown, Vulg. Ev.*

Some speedily way for passage must be found; Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull His easier conquest proudly did forego; And making at him with a furious bound, From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found Far on the sea, still making from the ground.

A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the streets one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword made after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I made up to him. *Addison.*

The French king makes at us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us. *Addison.*

A monstrous roar rush'd forth; his baleful eyes Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles Rose high upon his back; at once he made, Whetting his tusks. *Smith, Phœnix and Hippod.*

2. To contribute; to help to effect.

Whosoever makes nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work.

*Dryden.*  
Blinded as he is by the love of himself, to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it makes for his own advantage. *Swift.*

3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.

It is very needful to be known, and makes unto the right of the war against him. *Spenser.*

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, other-

wise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth make against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which should make for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in Scripture they find made. *Hooker.*

Let us follow after the things which make for peace. *Rom. xiv. 19.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time were covert, made for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather make against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A thing may make to its present purpose.

*Dryden.*  
It makes to this purpose, that the light-converting stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light. *Dryden.*

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confusion makes against me.

*Dryden, Ded. to the Æn.*

4. To shew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh. vii. 15.*

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you make as if you hang'd yourself, and they will give it out that you are quitted. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

5. To compose poetry; to make by the imagination; to versify; a very old usage of this word.

To solace him sometime, as I do when I make. *Via of P. Plowman, fol. 60.*

The god of shepherds, Tityrus, is dead, Who taught me homely, as I can, to make. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.*

Besides her peerless skill in making well, And all the ornaments of wondrous wit Such as all womankind did far excel.

*Spenser, Colin Clout.*  
A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden, on Epick Poetry.*

6. **TO MAKE away with.** To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to make away with themselves. *Addison, Spect.*

7. **TO MAKE for.** To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifference these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they make for the advantage of England at this present time.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*  
None deny there is a God, but those for whom it makes that there were no God. *Bacon, Ess.*

I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd Against thee but safe custody and hold; That made for me, I knew that liberty Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprise. *Milton, S. d.*

8. **TO MAKE up for.** To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

9. **TO MAKE with.** To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, making with that law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

**MAKE n.s.** [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those ancestral spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it,

poisonous delights of a nobler make and nature, which assestade immortality. *Glenville.*

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not made for a king; another wanted brains or strength. *L'Eschange.*

In our perfection of so frail a make,  
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portoken of so feeble a make, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Adrian, Prochloides.*

It may be wish superior souls as with giants, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that make, commit something near extravagance. *Pope.*

**MAKE**, *n. s.* [maca, gomaca, Sax. make, Su. Goth. and Icel. *mage*, Dan. a companion, an equal; so our old Fr. *Parv.* defines a make "a match." A companion; a mate; a match; a consort; an equal; a friend.

And if so fall the chevin be take  
On eyther side, or elles sleth his make,  
No longer shall the tourneying vaile. *Chaucer, Kiv. Tale.*

To wedden me, if that my make die.  
*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

January hath fast in armes take  
His freshe May, his paradis, his mate.  
*Chaucer, March. Tale.*

Cortes, madam, I shoulde have great joye, if ye had such a pryce to your make.  
*King Appolyn of Tyre, (1510.)*

The elf, therewith astonished,  
Upstart lightly from his looser make,  
And his unsteady weapons gan in hand to take.

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make,  
To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;  
Where every one that miseth then her make,  
Shall be by him amerc'd with penance due. *Spenser.*

For since the wise world,  
Of May games and morris,  
The maids and their makes  
At dances and wakes,  
Had their nupkins and posies,  
And the wipers for their noses. *B. Jonson, Ovid.*

**MA'KEABLE**, \* *adj.* [from make.] Effectible; feasible. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**MA'KEBATE**, *n. s.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels. *Steuart.*

Love in her passions, like a right makebate,  
Whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel.

Outragious party-warriors are like a couple of *Steuart.*  
makebates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. *Swift.*

**MA'KELESS**, \* *adj.* [make and less.]

1. Matchless; not to be equalled.  
In beautie first so stode she makeless. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. l. 173.*

2. Without a mate; deprived of a mate.  
The world will wait thee, like a makeless wife. *Shakspeare, Sonnet 9.*

**MA'KEPEACE**, *n. s.* [make and peace.] Peace-maker; reconciler.  
To be a makepeace shall become my age. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

**MA'KE**, \* *n. s.* [from make.]

1. The Creator.  
I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

Both in him and all things, as is meet,  
The universal Maker may praise. *Milton, P. L.*

This the divine Cecilia found,  
And to her Maker's praise confid' the sound. *Pope.*

Such plain vocals as piety could raise,  
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

The power of reasoning was given us by our Maker to pursue truths. *Watts, Logic.*

2. One who makes any thing.  
Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

I dare promise her boldly what few of her makers of visits and compliments dare to do. *Pope, Letters.*

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.  
You be indeed makers or makers of all men's manners within the realm. *Archon, Schoolmaster.*

4. A poet; or, as in Huloet's old dictionary, an "author of comedies, plays, &c." *Expert being grown*

In musicks; and besides, a curious maker knowne. *Dryden, Polyd. B. 15.*

We require in our poet, or maker (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot make that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden on Epist. Poetry.*

Here all is life and motion; here we behold the true poet or maker. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

**MA'KEWEIGHT**, *n. s.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Mo lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light  
Of moonlight candle, nor the joyous talk  
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

**MA'KING**, \* *n. s.* [macung, Sax.] 1. Composition; structure; form.

By the archbishop of Canterbury  
She had all the royal meetings of a queen. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

True friendship is that of a direct contrary nature; 'tis a concurrence and agreement in virtues, not in vice. *Whole Duty of Man, Sund. l. 5 § 19.*

2. A poem.  
Beauvoage him lovely of mercy and pity  
Of this rude mystage to take compassion. *The Church and the Byrds, s. d.*

**MALADMINISTRATION**, \* See **MALEADMINISTRATION**.

**MAL'ACHITE**, *n. s.*

This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritic stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλᾶχης*, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward, Meth. Fossils.*

**MAL'AGA**, \* *n. s.* A kind of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

**MAL'ADY**, *n. s.* [maladie, Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

Better it is to be private  
In sorrow's torments, than t'yd to the pomp of a palace,  
Nurse inward maladies, which have not scope to be breath'd out. *Sidney.*

Physicians first require, that the malady be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. *Spenser.*

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:  
And abstinence engenders malaises. *Shakspeare.*

An accidental violence of motion, has removed that malady that has baffled the skill of physicians. *South.*

Love's a malady without a cure;  
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart,  
He fires within, and bines at my heart. *Dryden.*

**MALANDERS**, \* *n. s.* [malandre, old Fr.;

from *mal andare*, Italian, to go ill.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

For a cure against warts and malanders.  
*Secrets of Master Allen, (1565.) P. III. fol. 40.*

**MAL'APERT**, \* *adj.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert;  
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword,  
— What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this malapert blood from you. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

When the wives be stubborn, forward, and malapert, their husbands are compelled thereby to labour and fly from their own houses. *Homilies, on the State of Morimorny.*

Howsoever he be bitterly censured by Marinus Marsumus, a malapert friar. *Durum, Anal. of Mel. p. 453.*

Are you growing malapert? Will you force me make use of my authority? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

**MAL'APERTLY**, \* *adv.* [from malapert.] Impudently; saucily.

So boldly dare controule,  
And so malapertly withstand  
The kynges own hand. *Shelton, Poems, p. 161.*

**MAL'APERTNESS**, \* *n. s.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

Imputing unto them not boldness, but malapertness. *Fatherly, Aithon, (1692.) p. 169.*

That it was malapertness to pretend to more wisdom than so many statesmen. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 458.*

A malapert presbyterian since this plot; notbing of malapertness before. *Life of A. Wood, p. 281.*

Malapertness, tricking, or violence learnt among schoolboys. *Locke on Educ. § 70.*

**MALAPROPOS**, \* *adv.* [mal and apropos, Fr.] Unusually.

The French afford you as much variety on the same day; but they do it not so unseasonably, or malapropos, as we. *Dryden, Ess. Dram. Poetry.*

**TO MALAX'ATE**, *v. a.* [μαλᾶσκειν.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

**MALAX'ATION**, *n. s.* [from malaxate.] The act of softening.

**MALE**, *adj.* [male, French; masculus, Latin.] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the discretion of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no male child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patriarchs. *Swift, Examiner.*

**MALE**, \* *n. s.*

1. The he of any species,  
In most the male is the greater, and in some few the female. *Bacon.*

There be more males than females, but in different proportions. *Gravatt, Bills of Mortality.*

2. A budget; whence the present word mail, for a bag of letters. See **MAIL**, and **MALET**. This is the orthography of our old lexicography, in conformity to its derivation, (male, French,) and to the early use of the word.

I have relics and pardon in my male. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

Open the males, yet guard the treasure well. *Turburstone, (1590.)*

**MALE**, in composition, signifies ill; from male, Latin; male, old French.

**MALEADMINISTRATION.**† *n. s.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration*, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, in that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for *maleadministration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Menitiously tending to fit all the blame of the *maleadministration*, in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign, upon the same set of men, who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376.

*Loath, Lift of Mythenham, § 5.*

**MALECONTENT.**† *adj.* [male and content; **MALECONTE.**† *malcontent*, old Fr.] Discontented; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice, That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent*. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife That thou art *malecontent*? I will provide thee. *Shakespeare.*

The king, for securing his state against mutinous and *malcontented* subjects, who might have refuge to Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage to conclude a peace. *Bacon.*

The *malcontented* multitude with their petition speeds not. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 71.* It makes me *malcontent* and desperate. *Fowkes, Post. Fid. p. 64.*

This is the design of the words, either to satisfy or silence this *malcontented* enquiry. *South, Sermon. vii. 289.*

The usual way in despotic governments is to confine the *malcontent* to some castle. *Addison, Freeholder.*

**MALECONTENT.\*** *n. s.* One who is dissatisfied; one whom nothing pleases.

Huddibras, more like a *malcontent*, Did see and grieve at his lord's fashion. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. li. 87.*

Here comes now the *malcontent*, a singular fellow, and very formal to all his demerits; one that can reproach the world with but a word, the follies of the people with a shrug! *Riche, Faults & Nothing but Faults, (1606), p. 7.*

They cannot signalise themselves as *malcontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Were all sweet and smiling courtiers, or were all our *malcontents*; in either case the publick would thrive but ill. *Bp. Berkeley, Max. of Patriotism, § 36.*

**MALECONTENTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *malcontent*.] With discontent.

**MALECONTENTEDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *malcontent*.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malcontentedness*. *Spectator.*

**MALEDICENCY.\*** *n. s.* [from *maledictio*, Lat.] Reproachful speech; proneness to reproach.

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth. *Atterbury, Character of Luther.*

**MALEDICENT.\*** *adj.* [from *maledicens*, Latin.] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous.

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirit. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

**MALEDICTED.** *adj.* [from *maledictus*, Latin.] Accursed. *Dict.*

**MALEDICTION.** *n. s.* [from *maledictio*, French; *maledictio*, Latin.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be, To wretched me, the last, worst *malediction*. *Sidney.*

The true original cause, divine *malediction*, laid by the sio of man, upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. *Hooker.*

To Spain they stayed near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into praises. *Watson.*

**MALEFACTIO.** *n. s.* [male and *facio*, Lat.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play Have, by the very cursing of the scene, Been struck so to the soul, that presently They have proclaimed their *malefactious*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**MALEFACTIO.** *n. s.* [male and *facio*, Lat.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A joy to bring forth Some monstrous *malefactor*. *Shakespeare, And. and Cleop.*

Fear his word, As much as *malefactors* do your sword. *Restormon.*

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for prebend but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives. *South.*

If by their barking dog disturb her ease, The unmanly *malefactor* is arraigned. *Dryden, Jun.*

The *malefactor* goat was laid On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

**MALEFIC.\*** *n. s.* [French; *maleficium*, Latin.] Any wicked act; artifice; enchantment.

They were refrained by sickness, or *malefic* of sorcery. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.* He crammed them with crums of benefices, And fill'd their mouths with weeds of *malefices*. *Spenser, Hubs, Tale.*

**MALEFICIENT.\*** *adj.* [from *maleficus*, Lat.] Wicked; doing evil.

Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said above, of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation. *Burke, Extr. from Vattel, § 70.*

To **MALEFICIENTLY.** *v. a.* [from *maleficium*, Latin.] To bewitch.

A third darts not venture to walk alone, for fear he should meet the devil, a thief, he sick; tears all old women as witches; and every black dog or cat he sees, he suspects to be a devil; every person that comes near him is *maleficient*; every creature, all intent to hurt him, seek his ruin! *Burton, Annot. of Met. p. 181.*

**MALEFICIA.** *n. s.* [from *maleficient*.] Witchcraft. See also **MALEFICE.**

Irremediable impotency — whether by way of perpetual *maleficient*, or causality. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. 4. C. 10.*

**MALEFICK.** *adj.* [from *maleficus*, Lat.] **MALEFIQUE.** *adj.* Mischievous; hurtful.

**MALEFICINE.\*** *n. s.* [French, *malengin*.] Guile; deceit.

But choose damself, that had never prife Of such *malengin* and fine forgery, Did easily believe her strong extrenity. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. l. 53.*

The admiral through private malice and malignance was to lose his life. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.*

**MALEPRAC.** *n. s.* [male and *practice*.] Practice contrary to rules.

**MALESPRITED.\*** *adj.* [male and *spirit*.] Having the spirit and courage of a man; highminded.

The youths are of themselves hot, violent, Full of great thought; and that *male-spirted* dame, Their mother, slugs no means to put them on. *B. Jonson, School.*

**MALE'T.\*** *n. s.* [male'te, French.] A budget; a portmanteau. See **MAIL.**

He lifted up a middle cushion, and a portmanteau fast to it, which were half rotten. — The knight was possessed with a marvelous desire to know who was the owner of the middle cushion. *Shelton, D. Quin. iii. 9.*

To **MALE'TREAT.\*** See **TO MALE'TREAT.** **MALE'VOLENCE.** *n. s.* [from *malevolens*, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd Of the most pious Edward with such grace, That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing Takes from his high respect. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**MALE'VOLENT.** *adj.* [from *malevolens*, Lat.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have then in my arms Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard, And held us long under. *Dryden, C. Arctur.*

**MALE'VOLENTLY.** *adv.* [from *malevolens*.] Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him. *Hewel.*

**MALE'VOLOUS.\*** *adj.* [from *malevolens*, Lat.; *malivole*, French.] Malevolent; malicious. In use more than two centuries since, as by Cotgrave and Sherwood; and revived, in modern times, by a writer of high distinction. I have brought also into the Dictionary of our Language, the opposite to this word, *benevolous*.

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground. *Warburton on Prolegomena, p. 109.*

**MALE'VICE.** *n. s.* [malice, French; *malitia*, Latin.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief. God hath forgiven me many sins of malice, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Dunco is in his grave; *Malice* domestic, foreign fury, nothing Can touch him further! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

When Satan, who late sed by the threats Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd In meditated fraud and malice, bent On man's destruction, imagine what might hap Of heaviest on himself, fearless return'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To **MALE'VICE** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. Obsolete, but formerly much used.

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*, Was that his mother which him bore and bred, The most fine-singed workman on the ground, Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

I am so far from malicing their names, That I begin to pity them. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

We malice them out; we are not enemies unto them. *Bp. Jewell, Sermon. (1611.) p. 208.*

**MAL'ICIOUS.** *adj.* [from *malice*, French; *malicious*, Lat.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not stint Our necessary actions, lo the fear To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever,

As ravenous fumes do a vessel follow  
This is new drink'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
I grant him bloody,  
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin  
That has a name. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Thou knowest  
What hath been wrong'd; what malicious foe,  
Envy our happiness, and of his own  
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame.

*Milton, P. L.*  
The air aspirant to malice in this moribund  
conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.  
*Harvey on Consumption.*

**MALICIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *malicious*.]  
With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of  
ministers maliciously bent against me, broke out,  
and had like to have ended in my utter destruction.

*Swift.*  
**MALICIOUSNESS**. *s. n.* [from *malicious*.]  
Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Lay aside all malice, guile, and dissimulation.  
*Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1850), fol. 62.*  
Not out of envy or maliciousness.

Do I forbear to crave your special aid.  
*Herbert.*  
**MALIGN**. *adj.* [*maligne*, Fr.; *malignus*,  
Latin: the *g* is mute or liquescent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one;  
malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of malign  
spirits. *Bacon.*

Such as, to set forth  
Great things by small, if nature's concord broke,  
Among the constellations war were sprung,  
Two planets, rushing from aspect malign  
Of fierce opposition, in mid sky,  
Should combat, and their jarring spheres con-  
found. *Milton, P. L.*

Of contempt, and the malign hostile influence  
it may upon government, every man's experience  
will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pesti-  
lential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh  
the wound bleed inwards, endangereth  
ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations.

*Bacon, Essays.*

**TO MALIGN**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practice what mischiefs and vil-  
lanies they will against private men, whom they  
malign, by stealing their goods, or murdering  
them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor  
should so malign his successor, as to suffer an  
evil to grow up, which he might timely have kept  
under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and  
malign'd him in the wilderness. *Eccles. xlv. 18.*  
If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to  
be malign'd standing is to be despised falling;  
and it is a pleasure to be great, and to be able to  
dispose of men's fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

Fruit-trees too much malign'd by the armenial  
fumes. *Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 87.*

**TO MALIGN**. *v. n.* To entertain malice.  
This odious folk, who meet with slight  
above the cognition of his realising, leave the  
noisome stench of his rude slot behind him,  
maligning that any thing should be spoke or  
understood about his own genuine baseness.

*Milton, Cenci.*

**MALIGNANCY**. *s. n.* [from *malignant*.]  
1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourable-  
ness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the malignancy  
of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours;  
therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my  
evils alone. *Shakespeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.  
The infection doth produce a bubo, which,  
according to the degree of its malignancy, either  
proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its  
venom. *Wierman, Surgery.*

**MALIG'NANT**. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]  
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; ma-  
licious; mischievous; intending or ef-  
fecting ill.

O malignant and ill-boding stars!  
Now art thou come unto a feast of death.

*Shakespeare.*  
Not friendly by his wish to your high person,  
His will is most malignant, and it stretches  
Beyond you to your friends.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
To good malignant, to bad true benign.

*Milton, P. L.*  
They have seen all other notions besides their  
own represented in a false and malignant light,  
whereupon they judge and condemn at once.

*Watts, Impro. of the Mind.*  
2. Hostile to life; as, malignant fevers.

The habit, that the cause of the gout is a  
malignant vapour that falls upon the joint; that  
the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls  
down humours to damp the malignity of the  
vapours, and thereby assuage the pain. *Temple.*

Let the learner begin  
The enquiry, where disease could enter in;  
How those malignant storms forc'd their way,  
What in the faultless frame they found to make  
their prey? *Dryden.*

**MALIG'NANT**. *s. n.*  
1. A man of ill intention; malevolently  
disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain malignant,  
seconded by the undermining his great authority to  
the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of  
the church and monarchy by the rebel  
sectaries in the civil wars.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?  
What will malignant say? *Hudibras, li. ii.*

**MALIG'NANTLY**. *adv.* [from *malignant*.]  
With ill intention; maliciously; mis-  
chievously.

Now arriving  
At place of potency, and sway o' the state,  
If he should still malignantly remain  
Fast foe to the Ptolemies, your voices might  
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**MALIG'NER**. *s. n.* [from *malign*.]  
1. One who regards another with ill will.

The envious maligners of your majesty's felicity.  
*Earl of Carlisle to the King, (1625), Cotnam, p. 269.*

I thought it necessary to justify my character in  
point of cleanliness, which my maligners call in  
question. *Swift.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.

Maligners of the higher powers, such as Saint  
Jude calleth contemners of lordshippe.

*Fulke, Retiarius, (1580), p. 111.*  
Such as these are philosophers' maligners, who  
pronounce the most generous contemplations,  
needless unprofitable subtleties.

*Glanville, Apology.*  
**MALIG'NITY**. *s. n.* [*malinité*, French.]  
1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge against  
on stubborn fate, or underscoring might,  
Had not our guilt the lawless told known,  
And made the whole malignity their own. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive ten-  
dency.

Whether any tokens of poison did appear,  
reports are various; his physicians discerned an  
incurable malignity in his disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour  
proportionable to the malignity of that far-spread  
disease. *King Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.

This shows the high malignity of fraud, that in  
the natural course of it tends to the destruction of  
common life, by destroying trust and mutual con-  
fidence.

**MALIG'NELY**. *adv.* [from *malign*.] En-  
viously; with ill will; mischievously.

Such are evermore the unworthy ways of  
this world, malignly to blame men for their evil  
doing. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1548), fol. 52.*

Let you think I really more than teach,  
Or praise malignity ere I cannot reach;  
Let me far once presume? I instruct the times.

*Pope.*  
**MAL'ISON**. *s. n.* [old French, *malison*, a  
curse.] A malediction. Obsolete.

God will yette his malison to swiche lord-  
ships as susteine the wickedness of their servants.  
*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**MAL'IKIN**. *s. n.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and  
*kin*, the diminutive termination. Dr.  
Johnson.—Dr. Johnson's etymology is,  
I apprehend, erroneous. The kitchen-  
wench very naturally takes her name  
from this word, *mal*, a scullion; another of  
her titles is in like manner derived from  
*escullion*, the French term for the  
utensil called a *malikin*. Malone.—It  
may perhaps be derived from the Sax.  
*mal*, a spot, and the termination *kin*.  
G. Chalmers.] A kind of mop made of  
clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a  
frightful figure of clouts dressed up;  
thence a dirty wench. See **MAID** **MA-  
RIAN**.

The kitchen *malikin* pios  
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,  
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

None would look on her,  
But cast their gaze on Marion's face;  
Whilst ours was blurted at, and held a *malikin*.

*Shakespeare, Pericles.*  
**MALL**. *s. n.* [*malles*, Lat. a hammer.]  
1. A kind of beater or hammer.

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the  
handle, and that part which strikes the ball, be-  
enclosed it in several drugs. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use.

With mighty *mall*,  
The monster merciless him made to fell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Give that reverend head a *mall*,  
Of two or three against a wall. *Hudibras.*

3. A walk where they formerly played  
with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Ice-  
landick, an area or walk spread with  
shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,  
And hail with music his propitious ray. *Pope.*

**TO MALL**. *v. a.* [See **TO MAUL**.] To  
beat or strike with a mall.

**MALLARD**. *s. n.* [*mallard*, French.] The  
drake of the wild duck.

*Aotony*  
Claps on his sea-wing, and like a dotting *mallard*,  
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
The birds that are most easy to be drawn are  
*mallard*, shoveler, and goose.

*Fletcher on Drawing.*  
Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much  
of a brown *mallard's* feather as will make the  
wings. *Walton, Angler.*



**MALLEABILITY. n. s.** [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend.

**M'ALLEABLE. adj.** [malleable, French; from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating; this is a quality possessed in a most eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,  
That like his sword endures the anvil;  
And justly's held more formidable,  
The more his valour's malleable. *Hudibras.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields forward to pressure, without any sliding in its parts, it is hard and elastic, returning to its figure, with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts; if the parts slide upon one another, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton.*

**MALLEABleness. n. s.** [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*

**To M'ALLEATE. v. a.** [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

Look upon every circumstance in the story of Pharaoh, and we cannot find one which was not as a hammer to malleate and soften his stony heart. *Farrington. Sermon. 1647. p. 218.*

He first found out the art of melting and malleating metals, and making them useful for tools. *Diderot.*

**MALLEATION. n. s.** [malleation, French; Cotgrave; from *malleate*.] Act of beating.

His squire — by often malleations, hammerings, poundings, and thrashings, might in good time be beaten out into the form of a gentleman. *Gayton on D. Quic. (1654). p. 67.*

**M'ALLET. n. s.** [*mailet*, French; *malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel soldered up was warily struck with a wooden mallet, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,  
The mallet mauls with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

**M'ALLOWS. n. s.** [*malvos*, Latin; *maleps*, Saxon.] A plant.

Shards or malloves for the pox,  
That keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

**M'ALMSEY. n. s.** [from *Malvesia*, a city of Peloponnesus. A kind of wine was called *malvato*, or *malvesy*; Ital. *malvatio*; Teut. *malvesy*; and another sort of wine made in Provence had the same name. So, in our old lexicography, "Malvesey, malmsey wine." Huloet.]

1. A sort of grape.

2. A kind of wine.

With him he brought a jubbins of *Malvesia*,  
And the another full of fine *Vernage*. *Chaucer, Shipman. Tale.*

**MALT. n. s.** [meale, Sax.; *mout*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is nothing, says Mr. H. Tooke, "but the French word

*mouillé*, the past participle of the verb *mouiller*, to wet or moisten; *mouillé*, anglicised, becoming *mouilled*, *mouill'd*, *mould*: then *moult*, *mault*, *malt*; wetting; or moistening of the grain is the first and necessary part of the process in making what we therefore term malt." Diversions of Purley, ii. 70. — There is much ingenuity in this deduction, which is applied also to *mould*, evidently with greater force; for that word was written *moultle*, and *moule*; thus marking precisely, as it were, its origin. See *MOULD*, and *To MOULD*. But the Sax. *meal*, or *malt*, as well as the Teut. *malt*, seem to point out the origin of the present word; and these may have been easily formed from the Greek *μαλάνθη*, to soften, to make soft.) Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon, Hist. Nat. MALT-DUST. n. s. [*malt* and *dust*.]*

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren-land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer, Husband.*

**MALT-FLOOR. n. s.** [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the malt-floor. *Mortimer.*

**To MALT, v. n.**  
1. To make malt.  
2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will murther the malt. *Mortimer.*

**M'ALTALERT. n. s.** [old Fr. *malalent*.] Ill humour; spleen. Obsolete.

Her malice and her malcontent.  
*Chaucer, Rom. R. 273.*

So forth he went,  
With heavy looks, and lumphish pace, that please  
In him bewail'd great grudge and malcontent.  
*Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 61.*

**M'ALTDRIK. n. s.** [*malt* and *drink*.] All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a stinky syrup. *Flayer on the Humours.*

**M'ALTHORSE. n. s.** [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been, in Shakespeare's time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt. You present vapour, you whoreson, you malthorse drudge. *Shakspeare, The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act II. Sc. 1.*

**M'ALTMAN. n. s.** [from *malt*. One who MALTSTERS makes malt.

Sir Arthur the maltster / how fine it will sound. *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman maltster. *Swift.*

**To MALTRE'AT. v. a.** [*male* and *treat*.] To use with roughness or unkindness.

The sheriff of London — not only refused to deliver Forsters, but maltreated the sergeant. *Swift.*

**M'ALTWORM. n. s.** [*malt* and *worm*.] A tippler. A word of contempt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-bellied maltheworms. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. I.*  
Good fellows in a tavern or an alehouse, and know not otherwise how to bestow their time but in drinking; maltheworms, man-fishes, or water-snakes, like so many frogs in a puddle! *Burton, Anal. of Malt. p. 301.*

**MALVA'CEOUS. adj.** [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

**MALVERVIA. n. s.** [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

A man turned out of his employment by Sir John Claver for malversation in office.

**MAM. n. s.** [*mamma*, Latin; this MAMMA'.] word is said to be found for the compellation of mother in all languages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllable that a child pronounces.) The fond word for mother.

Poor Cudd solacing scarce could speak;  
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye;  
Alas! how easy my mistake? *Prior.*

I took you for your likecase Chloe.  
Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and mamma.

**MAMALUKE. n. s.** [*mamalik*, Fr. *mamlucco*, Ital. from the Arab. *manlic*, subject, under the command of another.] One of those, who were originally slaves or mercenary soldiers, and usurped the sovereignty of Egypt in the thirteenth century, and maintained their usurpation till the beginning of the sixteenth; they are said to have been originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves; and in hard, modern times, were called the military force of Egypt. They have both fought against that enemy of the world's happiness, Napoleon Buonaparte; and they have also joined the French.

He [Saladine] sent to the Circassians by the lake of Meotis, near Taurica Cheroneus, and thence brought many slaves of able and active bodies. — These slaves he trained up in military discipline, most of them being Christians, once baptized; but afterwards, unsought Christ, they learned Mahomet; and so became the worse foes to religion for once being his friends. These proved excellent soldiers and special horsemen, and are called *mamluks*. *Fulter, Holy War, p. 97.*

'Tis sung, there is a valiant *mamluke*.  
In foreign land. *Hudibras, i. 1.*

**MAMMEE. n. s.** The *mammee tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells. *Miller.*

**M'AMMER. n. s.** [perhaps a corruption of *mander*. See *To MAUNDER*.] To stand in suspense; to hesitate.

When she daygones to send for him, then mammering he doth doote. *Drum, Tr. of Horace, ii. s. (1567.)*

What you could ask me, that I should deny, Or stand so mammering on. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

**M'AMMERING. n. s.** [from *mammer*.] Confusion; amazement; hesitation.

If he stand in amaze and mammering to hear such gibberish, and more to see all this mummery acted upon the stage, I blame him not.

*Wid of Wand. (1608), p. 396.*

**MAMMET. n. s.** [from *mam* or *mamma*. Dr. Johnson. See also *Minshew*. A corruption of *Mahomet*, according to others. See *MAMMET*.] A puppet; a figure dressed up.

## A wretched pulling fool

A whining snuff. *Shakespeare Rom. and Jul.*  
They are not natural but artificial women, not women of flesh and blood, but rather puppets or marionettes, composed of rags and clowns compact together. *Stoddard, Anat. of Abuse.*

**MA'MMIFORME.** *adj.* [mamiforme, French; *mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

**MA'MMILLARY.** *adj.* [mammillaire, Fr. *mammillaris*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the paps or dugs.
2. Denoting two small protuberances like nipples found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and supposed to be the organs of smelling.

The *mammillary* tubes in the brain are the proper receptacles of odours; the passage unto them is the external cartilage.

*Dr. Robinson, Endocris*, (1658), p. 151.

**MA'MMOCK.** *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A shapeless piece.

Cancle's flesh they sell in the buzzards roasted upon acorns, or cut in mince-meat and carbonadoed.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav.*, p. 510.

The purest image of thy holiness they have first tossed and tumbled into corners, then cut and mingled into mince-meat.

*Drayton, Tale of Maltravers*, (1661), p. 178.

The ice was broken into little mince-meat.

*James's Voyage.*

**TO MA'MMOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and — he did so set his teeth, and tear it. O! I warrant, how he mince-meat it! *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The surfeited priest scruples not to paw and mince-meat the sacramental bread.

*Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.*, B. 1.

**MAMMON.** *n. s.* [Synnack,] Riches.

If therefore ye have not been faithful to the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches?

*St. Luke*, xvi. 11.

**MAMMONIST.** *n. s.* [from *mammon*.] A worldly-minded person.

Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly trembler, drudges under.

*Hemans, Works*, iv. 479.

Let him come to the converted mammonist, and ask him which he finds the better treasury.

*Decoy of Chr. Pity*, p. 105.

I am none of those mammonists who adore white and red earth, and make the prince's picture their idol that way. *Hemell, Lett.*, i. vi. 60.

**MAN.** *n. s.* [man, noun, Saxon. *Dr. Johnson*. — *M. Goth. manna*; *Icel. man, madr*; from the Goth. *magan*, to be able. "Ab antiquo magno, Suet. *manna*, cuius vestigia supersunt in uber-manna, ofsevermanus, vincere." Wachter, and Serenius, — "*Man* (inquit Becan.) fit *a* men, id est, ago, duc, præcipuum enim viri est officium ut æt cætera omnia animalia ducat et gubernet." Kilian. Thus a connexion between the Greek *μῆν*, strength, and *man*; and between the Latin *manus*, the hand, and *man*, has been supposed: a power of guiding, directing, restraining, or confining, i. e. strength and skill, being in man. See Wachter, in *V. MAN*. And Whiter's *Etym.* Magn. p. 125, 586.]

## 1. Human being.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet smells to him as the daisy do; the element shews to him as it doth to me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous, man-eating nation.

*Shrewsbury on Languages.*

A creature of more exalted kind; Was wanted yet, and then was man design'd; Conscious of thought. *Dryden, Oe.*

Nature in man capacious souls hath wrought, And given them voice expressive of their thought; In men the God descends, and joys to find The narrow image of his greater mind.

*Creech, Menitius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make the ordinary idea of a man. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can, It may be reason, but it is not man. *Pope, Epist.*

2. Not a woman.

Bring forth men children only!

For thy undaunted metal should compose Nothing but males. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I had not so much of man in me, But all my mother came into mine eyes, And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Every man child shall be circumcised. *Gen.*, xvii. 10.

Cereus, a woman once, and once a man, But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden, An.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of quality, to keep men cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd, And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan, Which thus preserves my loved life, Thank'd be I that keep a man, Who exiled hath this bloody strife: For if my men must perish here, What then must I that keep the knife? *Sidney.*

My brother's servants Were then my fellows, now they are my men. *Shakespeare.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships; choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than to employ other men's men. *Raleigh, Es.*

I and my men will presently go ride Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing that we say; We speak no treason, man. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

6. It is used in a loose significance like the French *on*, one, any one.

This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a man cannot make me love him. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

A man in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible. *Mere, Divine Dial.*

He is a good-natured man, and will give as much as a man would desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a man shall not be able to advance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson, Sermon.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man, in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A man would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship. *Addison.*

A man might make a pretty landscape of his own plantation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners makeeth man. *Warton of Hyschem.*

I dare do that which may become a man; Who dares do more is none.

## — What beast was't then

That made you break this enterprise to me? When you durst do it, then you were a man;

And, to be more than what you were, you would Be so much more the man. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,

And put upon him such a deal of man, That worsted him. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

Will reckons he should not have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when he was a young fellow. *Addison, Spect.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.

Thou art but a youth, and be a man of war from his youth. *1 Sam.*, xvii. 55.

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between man and man, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself, and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts, Logic.*

10. Not a beast.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retires, The softer season suiting to the man. *Creech, Menitius.*

11. Wealthy or independent person: to this sense some refer the following passage of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next foregoing.

There would this monster make a man; say strange beast there makes a man. *Shak. Tempest.*

What poor man would not carry a great burden of gold to be a man for ever? *Tillotson.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his own man. *Ainsworth.*

13. A movable piece at chess or draughts.

14. **MAN of TEAR.** A ship of war.

A Flemish man of war lighted upon them, and overmastered them. *Cowen, Surv. of Cornwall.*

**MAN-MIDWIFE.** *n. s.* A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife. It is now frequently converted into the final *ac-concheur*. Bishop Hall may be considered as giving rise, in some degree, to the present expression. *Addison* makes a man an *housewife*. See the third sense of **HOUSEWIFE**.

This man was not their midwife. *Ips. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 160.

She took it in her head to change her sex. This was soon done by the help of a sword and a pair of brooches. I have reason to believe that her first design was to turn *man-midwife*. *Tatler*, No. 296.

**TO MAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun, Saxon *mannian*.]

1. To furnish with men.

Your ships are not well mann'd; Your mariners are muleteers, or rascals. *Shaks.*

There stands the castle by yond list of trees, Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shak. Rich. II.*

A navy, to secure the seas, is mann'd; And forces sent. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain ships to sea well mann'd, and apparel'd to fight. *Hoyden.*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well mann'd. *Raleigh, Es.*

He had mann'd it with a great number of tall soldiers, more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*

They man their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred gallees, and ten galleasses; though I cannot conceive how they could man a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*

Timonius forced the Carthaginians out, though they had manned out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the early Warwick *manned* the wall. *Shakespeare.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call.  
To rally from one port, or men one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen. Dr. Johnson, under this sense, cites a passage from Milton, where the word is *moved*, not *manned*.

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections, exerted himself in the best manner he could to animate his peasant. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,  
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;  
That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a man or servant.

Thou whomson mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

They divil their husband's land  
In deceptions, and are *manned* d  
With ten conjuricks in their chamber,  
Lying for the spirit of amber. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. Obsolete.

Men but a rush against Othello's breast,  
And be resires. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

MANACLE† n. s. [manicle, old French; *manicor*, from *manus*, Latin. Our own word was thus formerly oftener *manicle* than *manacle*.] Chain for the hands; shackles.

For my sake wear this glove,  
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Thou  
Must, as a foreign recruit, be led  
With *manacles* along our street. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right hand. *Ecclesi. xii. 19.*  
Nothing but gyves and *manacles* in the freest sins. *Dr. Hail, Brev. p. 29.*

The law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression. *King Charles.*

Those *manacles* put on him were exceedingly inconvenient for a grinder in a mill.

*Smith on Old Agr. p. 115.*

To MANACLE† v. a. [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death,  
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakespeare.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To MANAGE† v. a. [manager, French; from *manus*, the hand, Latin.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry against the heathens. *Sailing fleet.*

Let her at least the vocal brass inspire,  
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,  
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.

He rode up and down gracefully mounted, *managing* his horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Ardais.*

They result from hunters to the *manage* d' Steele. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* him. I'll break you. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution.

There is no more to *manage* / If I fall,  
It shall be like myself, a setting sun.  
Should leave a tract of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*  
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd,  
To *manage* lossless life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phrase merely Gallick; not to be imitated. Dr. Johnson.—Bishop Hurd has disregarded Dr. Johnson's censure of this usage.

Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects in the country, he made over his principality to France.

To the Hollanders she [Queen Elizabeth] could talk big; and it was not her humour to *manage* those over whom she had gained an ascendancy. *Hurd, Dial. iv. on the Gold. Age of Q. Elizabeth.*

To MANAGE v. n. To superintend affairs; to transact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant  
What their unerring wisdom sees them want. *Dryden.*

MANAGE n. s. [message, manage, French.]

1. Conduct; administration.

To him put  
The *manage* of my state. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
This might have been prevented,  
With very easy arguments of love,  
Which bore the *manage* of two kingdoms must  
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate.

For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,  
Expeditious *manage* must be made, my liege,  
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakespeare.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can quiet. *Racine, Est.*

The plan of a good intention will serve to sanctify the worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the jessuits concerning the direction of the intention, and the exercise from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Beacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy slumbers  
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,  
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shakespeare.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Fenwick.*

4. Discipline; governance.

Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange.*

MANAGEABLE† adj. [from manage.]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Beacon, Est.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to bend, and shake by bending so as to occasion a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily *manageable*. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Governable; tractable.

Not to reflect, the ingenuous operations of human art and invention,—so far as they are *manageable* within the limits of moral intentions and religious ends.

*Dr. Taylor, Arif. Handson. p. 76.*  
The courage of a Christian is truly rational and manly, founded in religion and true principles of reason; and so is a thousand times more *manageable* and useful, than that which arises only out of temper, and complexion.

Many of us seem to borrow our passions from bears, tigers, and lions, rather than from more *manageable* animals. *Scott's Works, (ed. 1718.) B. 5.*

*Shelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. viii.*

MANAGEABLENESS. n. s. [from manageable.]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less easiness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT. n. s. [management, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with diffidence, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy *management*. *Lodge on Education.*  
The wrong management of the civil of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;  
Some sick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with academicians in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*

MANAGER. n. s. [from manage.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skillful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *South.*

The *manager* opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between  
His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

A prince, of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, whereas he discerns merit.

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

MANAGERY. n. s. [managerie, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that battle, give so ill an account of any conduct or *managerie* in the *managerie* of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attended its good *managerie*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Fr. Priety.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of *new*, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managerie* of their weapons. *Decay of Fr. Priety.*

MANANIK. See MANIKIN.

MANATION. n. s. [manatio, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

To MARCH, or MUNCH.\* See To MOUNCH. In some places *mouch* is pronounced *munch* or *manch*. See Jennings's W. C. Words.

MANCHE. *n. s.* [French.] A sleeve.

MAN'CHET.† *n. s.* [michet, Fr. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson.—More probably a corruption of *main cheat*, i. e. principal kind of cheat. Archæol. vol. xv. p. 10. See CHEAT-BREAD.] A small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of *manchet* dipped in oil of sweet almonds. Bacon.

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet*. More, Divine Diet.

A paste made only of crumbs of bread, which should be of pure fine *manchet*. Watson, Angler.

MANCHINE'EL tree. *n. s.* [manzanilla, Latin.]

The *manchineel* tree is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun: it will then raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and scarcely any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. Miller.

To MANCIPATE.† *v. a.* [mancipio, Lat.; *manciper*, old French.] To enslave; to bind; to tie.

They voluntary *mancipate* and sell themselves. Burton, *Ann. of Mel.* p. 160.

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less *mancipated* to stated motions, are often times *mancipated* to various ends. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

MANCIP'ATION.† *n. s.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

They [the Romans] fortified themselves against all incursions,—and prevailed against all mankind to their mancipation under them. Waterhouse, Comm. on Fortenac, p. 187.

MANCIPLE.† *n. s.* [maniceps, Latin, which signified particularly the superintendent of a public bakehouse, and from thence a baker in general. Tyrrwhitt. And see Du Cange in V. MANCIPES.] The steward of a community; the purveyor; it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

A gentile *manciple* was tier of a temple, Of which scabrous mighten take example For to be wise in buying of vitale. Chaucer, C. T. Proel.

They came furnished with no more experience than they learnt between the coal and the *manciple*. Milton, Of Ref. Eng. B. 3.

Their *manciple* fell dangerously ill, Bread must be had, their great will to the mill: Chaucer, C. T. Proel.

This Simkin moderately stole before, Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. Betterton, Miller of Trempington.

MANDA'MUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the court of king's bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word.

I thought it my duty to returne our most humble thanks to your grace, for your late reasonable and effectual assistance in reverting the *mandamus* sent to Oriel-college.

Letter in Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 100.

MANDARIN.† *n. s.* [mandarin, or *mandador*, a commander, Portuguese; by persons of which country this name was given to Chinese people of distinction; *mandar*, to command, from the Latin *mandare*.] A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

Out of these are chosen all their chief officers, and *mandarines* both civil and military. Temple.

MANDATARY. *n. s.* [mandataire, Fr. from *mando*, Latin.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. Ayliffe.

MANDATE.† *n. s.* [mandat, French; *mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Command. Her force is not any where so apparent as in express mandates or prohibitions, especially upon advised consultation going before. Hooker.

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his mandates should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. Howell, Voc. For.

2. Precept, charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows, If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent His powerful mandate to you. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Thy Moors, Your special mandate, for the state affairs, Hath hither brought. Shakespeare, Othello.

He thought the mandate forg'd, your death conceal'd. Dryden.

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear Her mighty mandates, and her words you bear. Dryden.

MANDATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. Ayliffe, Persecution.

MANDATORY.† *adj.* [mandare, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated. Alp. Usher on Ordination, p. 221.

MANDATORY.\* *n. s.* One to whom a commandment or charge is given; as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation. Bullock.

Sending their *mandatory* with a musketeer to doctor Hammond's lodging, they commanded him to appear before them. Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

To MA'NDER.\* See To MAUNDER.

MA'NDIBLE.† *n. s.* [mandibula, Lat.; *mandibule*, old Fr.] The jaw; the instrument of mastication.

There are two jaw bones, which are called the upper and *mandible*.

He seith, who the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. Greuv. Museum.

MA'NDIBULAR.† *adj.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

They consider and compute the many parts, joints, sinews; — parts similar, dissimilar, guttural, dental, *mandibular*.

Gayton on D. Quic. (1654.) p. 103. MA'NDIL.\* *n. s.* [mandille, old French. From the Persian. See MANTLE.] A sort of mantle.

Grasping them with a horse, a sword, a *mandil*, or the like. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 295.

MANDILION.† *n. s.* [mandigliore, Italian.] A soldier's coat. Skinner. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. Ainsworth. It is from the Persian. See MANDIL, and MANTLE.

MA'NDMENT.\* *n. s.* [mandement, old Fr.; from *mando*, Latin.] Commandment; direction. Obsolete.

One of these least *mandements*. Wicliffe, St. Matt. v. Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

MA'NDOLIN.\* *n. s.* [mandola, Ital. strumento musicale. Vocab. Della Crusca.] A kind of cittern.

MANDRA'GORA.† *n. s.* [mandragoras, MA'NDRAKE. Latin; *mandragore*, French. *mantragora*, Saxon.] A plant.

The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts: the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. Miller.

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falsely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotic of the most powerful kind. Hill, Mat. Med. Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake*'s groan, I would invent an bitter searching toon, As curst, as harsh, and horrible to hear. Shakespeare.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*, Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep. Shakespeare.

Come, violent death, Serve for *mandragora* to make me sleep. Webster, Duichin of Maffy, (1623.)

And shrieks like *mandragoras*, torn out of the ears, That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. Shakespeare.

Go, and catch a falling star, Get with child a *mandrake* root. Donne.

MA'NDREL.\* *n. s.* [mandrin, French.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

*Mandrils* are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is a shank, or pin *mandrel*. Mason.

MA'NDUCABLE.\* *adj.* [from *manduco*, Lat.] That may be eaten; fit to be eaten.

Not forbearing to eat any *manducabile* creature. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 53.

To MA'NDUCATE.† *v. a.* [manducare, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums, when he manglest such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit.

*By Taylor, Sermon* (1658), p. 252.  
**MANUECTIO**, *n. s.* [manuclatio, Lat.] Eating; chewing.

**Manuclatio** is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach.

*Quincy.*  
As good poetry *sarà* *zuppa*, as ever *puppo* conceived of transmutation or oral manuection.

*Montaigne, Ap. to Cæs.* (1625.), p. 361.

The more solid food needs greater manuclatio.

*Smith on Old Age*, p. 62.

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our manuection must be spiritual, and therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be a natural flesh.

*By Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

**MANE**, *n. s.* [maene, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

Dianetus was tamed from the saddle to the mane of the horse, and thence to the ground.

*Sidney.*  
A curlic comb, mane comb, and whip for a jule.

*The weak wanton Cupid*  
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;  
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,  
Be shook to air.

*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*  
The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and manes on a light-fire.

*Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*  
A lion shakes his dreadful mane,  
And angry grows.

*Walker.*  
For quiting both their swords and reins,  
They grasp'd with all their strength the manes.

*Hudibras.*

**MAN'EATER**, *n. s.* [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

**MAN'ED**, *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

**MAN'EGE**, *n. s.* [French.] A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school.

If the weather is very hot, you may leave your riding at the manege till your return to Paris.

*Ld. Chesterfield.*

**MAN'ERIAL**, *adj.* [manerium, Latin.] Manorial; which is another way of writing the word.

Hence we may conclude, that beside the church, there was a domestic or manerial chapel belonging to the old family-seat at Astorley.

*Warton, Hist. of Kingdome*, p. 20.

**MAN'ES**, *n. s.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy manes! hail again  
Paternal sobes.

*Dryden, Virg.*  
Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the manes of their deceased friends; and have withdrawn themselves from the rest of the world, at certain seasons, to commemorate in their own thoughts such of their acquaintance who have gone before them out of this life.

*Taylor, No. 181.*

**MAN'FUL**, *adj.* [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring.

*A bandful*  
It had devour'd, 'twas so manful.

*Hudibras.*  
The Jew, observing a manful resolution and majesty in his countenance, asked him some particulars concerning his parents, condition, and country.

*Anderson, Hist. of the Iconoclasts*, (1671.), p. 29.

**MAN'FULLY**, *adv.* [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly.

Artemisia behaved herself manfully in a great fight at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward.

*Abbot.*  
I slew him manfully in fight,  
Without false rantage, or false treachery.

*Shakespeare.*  
He that with this Christian armour manfully fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here and for ever.

*Ray on Creation.*

**MAN'FULNESS**, *n. s.* [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.

Daniel, the byssoppe of Wyndchestre, seot this Wrennfild to Rome, with letters of commendation for his manfulness there shewed.

*Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. 1.* (1550.), fol. 57.

**MANG**, *n. s.* [perhaps from the Saxon, mengian, to mingle. Brockett's N. C. Words.] A mash of bran or malt.

Grose. Barley or oats ground with the husks, given to dogs and swine. Brockett. A northern word.

**MAN'GANESE**, *n. s.* [manganesia, low Lat.]

**Manganese** is a metal, very brittle, of a grayish colour, and of considerable brilliancy. The word *manganese* is often applied to the native black oxide of this metal, which is a commonly-occurring ore. See the Journal of Science, &c. No. 20, p. 286.

*Manganese* is rarely found but in an iron vein.

*Woodward.*

**MANGCOORN**, *n. s.* [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced *mung corn*.

**MANGE**, *n. s.* [démangeaison, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the mange.

*B. Jonson.*  
Tell what evils does divine  
The rot to sheep, or mange in swine.

*Hudibras.*  
**MAN'GER**, *n. s.* [mangeoire, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

A churchard cut got into a manger, and there lay glowing to keep the horses from their provender.

*L'Estrange.*

**MAN'GINESS**, *n. s.* [from mangy.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

*Sherrwood.*

**To MAN'GLE**, *v. a.* [mangelen, Dutch, to wanting; mancu, Lat. Dr. Johnson.] — *Mangeli*, Germ. and Su. defectus, ab antiq. Celt. man, defectus. Serenius, Mr. Malone believes it to be a corruption of *manquel*; "Whom [Edw. son of Hen. VI.] they that stood about sodainly murdered, and piteously manquelled." Hall's Chronicle, 1550.

To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher.

*Cassio*, may you suspect  
Who they should be, that thus have mangled you?

*Shakespeare.*  
Your dishonour  
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that integrity which should become it.

*Shakespeare.*  
Afterward they brought the fifth also, and mangled him.

*2 Marc. vii. 15.*  
Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,  
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,

Exasperate, excruciate, and raise

Dirge inflammation, which no cooling herb,  
Or medicinal liquor can assuage.

*Milton, S. A.*  
The triple torter of the Stygian seat,  
With holling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,  
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his mangled throat.

*Dryden.*  
What could swords or poisons, racks or floggs,  
But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame?

More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame.

*Prior.*  
It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read her own tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are disposed to mangle a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road discovers them.

*Swift.*  
They have joined the most obscure consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those manglings and abbreviations.

*Swift.*  
Inextricable difficulties occur by mangling the sense, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

**To MAN'GLE**, *v. a.* [mangeln, Germ. mangelen, Teut. "Mangelen hat lip-waet, levigare, complanare, polire lintea." Kilian.] To smooth linen; to calender.

**MAN'GLE**, *n. s.* A rolling-press for smoothing linen; a calender. The instrument used in Italy is *manglier*, *mangy*, and *mangeli* in Italy *mangano*, which Florio renders "a kind of press to press buckram, fustian, or luted linen-cloth, to make it have a lustre or gloss."

*World of Words*, 1598.

**MAN'GLER**, *n. s.* [from mangle.] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

Your freethinkers at that rate are the greatest manglers of authors. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 58.

Since after they may use an impious line,  
Coarse manglers of the human face divine;  
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,  
And live and die the monarch of thy art.

*Tickell.*

**MAN'GOOT**, *n. s.* [mangostan, French. Dr. Johnson.] — Kemper derives the name from the *mangost*, or Indian ichneumon, which is said to eat of this root when bitten by the viper named naja; the root being called a remedy against the poison of serpents; and that the plant thus obtained the name of *mango* from that being the Portuguese name for the *mangout*.

A fruit of the East Indies brought to Europe picked.

The fruit with the husk, when very young, makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like *mercurius*.

What lord of old wrold'd his his cook prepare  
Mangos, potargos, champignons, carare.

*Long.*

**MAN'GONEL**, *n. s.* [mangoneau, old Fr. mangonell, modern; from μάγων, Gr. a machine.] An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls. Obsolete.

Withouten stroke it mote be take  
Of trepoug or mangonell. *Chaucer, Ro. B. 6273.*

**MAN'GONISM**, *n. s.* [mangonisme, French, "the craft of trimming or setting out saleable things." Cotgrave.] The art of setting off any thing. Not in use.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonism*, insoucations, or medicines, to alter the species of flowers considerably.

*Evelyn, Kist. Her. March.*

To MA'NGONIZE.\* v. n. [*mangonizo*, Lat. *mangoner*, Fr.] To polish a thing to make it sell the better. Not in use.

No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from 'em; you'll sell them, *the B. Jones, Postmaster*.  
MA'NROVER.\* n. s. A plant which grows in saltwater rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MA'NGY,† adj. [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.  
In wretched beggary,  
And monstrous misery,  
In lowly lechery.  
Away, those issues of a shadow! I  
I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare, Timon*.

MANHATER.\* n. s. [*man* and *hater*.] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD.\* n. s. [from *man*.]  
1. Human nature.  
In Seth was the church of God established;  
from whom Christ descended, as touching his  
manhood. *Raleigh*.

Manhood to Godhead, with more strength to foil  
Thy enemy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.  
'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,  
And, knowing more, to make his manhood bow. *Dryden*.

3. Virility; not childhood.  
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;  
Thy school-days frightful, deep'trate, wild and  
furious;  
Thy prime of manhood daring, bold and ventu-  
rous. *Shakespeare*.  
By fraud or force the sutor train destroy,  
And starting into manhood, scorn the boy. *Paye, Odes*.

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; forti-  
tude.

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which  
he so guided with virtue, that although no man  
was speak of but he for manhood, he was called  
the courteous Amphidius. *Sidney*.

MA'NIA.\* n. s. [*mania*, Greek; *manie*,  
MA'NIE.\* French.] Madness. Our  
old word is *manic*. *Cockeram*.  
*Mania*, the most violent and acute  
species of delirium, arising from a per-  
turbation of the imagination and judg-  
ement. *Chambers*.

Not only like the lover's malady  
Of Eros, but rather like mania,  
Engendered of humours malecollic. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale*.

MA'NIABER.\* adj. [*manie*, French.]  
Manageable; tractable. Not in use.  
As to the will of man, it is that which is most  
manageable and obedient. *Bacon's Works*, (ed. Rawley, 1657), p. 228.

MANIACAL,† adj. [*maniacus*, Latin; *ma-*  
MA'NIACK.\* } *niac*, old Fr. Roquefort.]  
Raging with madness; mad to rage;  
bravish. *Cockeram*.

Epilepsis and maniacal lunacy usually con-  
form to the age of the moon. *Crew, Comel. Sacra*.  
MA'NIACK.\* n. s. A mad person.  
Scarfoul she spoke; and, heedless of reply,  
The lovely maniac bounded o'er the plain. *Shennone, Elfr. 16*.

MANICHE'AN.\* n. s. [from *Manes*, a Per-  
MANICHE'AN.\* } sian, educated among  
the maji; of whom he was one, before  
he embraced Christianity.] One of the  
followers of Manes, who taught that

there were two principles of all things,  
coeternal and coequal, the one good,  
the other evil; that two equipollent de-  
ities ruled the world; and other gross  
and impious errors.

The Manichees held man in all things dragged  
by a necessity of destiny. *Ap. Hist. Rem. p. 57*.  
Could the wild Manichees own that guide,  
The good would triumph, and the ill subside!  
*Haye*.

MANICHE'AN.\* adj. Relating to the Ma-  
nicheans.

What has been said is methinks sufficient to  
rule the Manichean career, and exclude the in-  
dependent principle of evil.

*Walton, Religion of Nature*.

MA'NICHISM.\* n. s. [from *Manichee*.] The  
impious doctrine of the Manichees.

Which doctrine of J. S. is condemned by his  
adversaries, even of Home, as the pith of Ma-  
nichism. *Fuller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 143*.  
Bayle — has artfully employed all that force  
and acuteness of argument, which he certainly  
possessed, in promoting the gloomy and uncom-  
fortable scheme of scepticism or Manichism.

*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*.

MA'NICHORD.\* n. s. [*manicordium*, Fr. "an  
old-fashioned clarichord." Cotgrave.]  
A musical instrument, like a spinet. It  
has been confounded with the *mono-*  
*chord*, as if it were an instrument of one  
string only. See *MONOCHORD*. It has  
taken the name, most probably, from  
the Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *chord*.  
Its strings, like those of the clarichord,  
were covered with little pieces of cloth,  
to deaden or soften the sound: whence  
it is called the dumb spinet; and was  
much used in nurseries, by reason that  
the nuns, who were learning to play  
upon it, might not disturb the silence  
of other cells. See Grassineau's *Mus.*  
Diet.

MA'NICON.\* n. s. [*manicon*, Lat.] A kind  
of night-shade; an herb so called from  
its making people mad.

Bewitch Hermetic men to run  
Stark staring mad with manicon. *Hudibras*, iii. 1.

MA'NIFEST. adj. [*manifestus*, Latin.]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubt-  
ful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their  
forcible operations therein, although not all in like  
apparent and manifest manner. *Howe*.  
That which may be known of God is manifest  
in them; for God hath shewed it unto them.

Rom. i. 19.  
He was fore-ordained before the foundation of  
the world, but was manifest in these last times for  
you. *1 Pet. i. 20*.

Ha' all  
Resplendent all his father manifest  
Express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus manifest to sight the God appear'd.  
*Dryden, En.*

I saw, I saw him manifest in view,  
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden*.

2. Detected; with gf.  
Calisto there stood manifest of shame,  
And turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden*.

MA'NIFEST.† n. s. [*manifeste*, Fr. manifest, Italian.] Declaration; public protest-  
ation.

You authentick witnesses I bring,  
Of this my manifest; that never more  
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden*.

A manifest, shewing the reasons for declaring  
war against the king of Sweden.  
*Book, as entitled, fol. publ. in 1675*.

To MA'NIFEST. v. a. [*manifeste*, French; *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to  
make public; to show plainly; to dis-  
cover.

Thy life did manifest, thou lov'd'st me not;  
And thou with have me the assured of it. *Shakespeare*.

He that loveth me I will love him, and mani-  
fest myself to him. *St. John, xiv. 21*.

He was pleased himself to assume, and manifest  
his will in our flesh, and so not only as God from  
heaven, but God visible on earth, to preach re-  
formation among us. *Hemmond*.

Must manifest thee worthiest to be heir  
Of all things. *Milton, P. L.*

We're not by law withouted,  
He'd manifest his own inhuman blood. *Dryden, Jew*.

It may be part of our employment in eternity,  
to contemplate the works of God, and give him  
the glory of his wisdom manifested in the creation.  
*Ray on Creation*.

MANIFESTABLE.\* See MANIFESTIBLE.  
MANIFESTA'TION.\* n. s. [*manifestation*, Fr.;  
from *manifest*.] Discovery; publica-  
tion; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the  
noble, wise and virtuous, to govern them which  
are of servile disposition; nevertheless, for mani-  
festation of this their right, the assent of them who  
are to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker*.

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise  
it is to know him in those glorious manifestations  
of himself in the works of creation and providence.  
*Tillotson*.

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought  
to be performed, requires this public manifestation  
of them at the great day. *Atterbury*.

MANIFESTIBLE.\* adj. [properly manifest-  
able, Dr. Johnson observes. And so the  
learned Henry More writes it. Dr.  
Johnson cites only Sir T. Brown.] Easy  
to be made evident.

This is manifestable in long and thin plates of  
steel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown*.

There is no other way that this is mani-  
festable either by Scripture, reason, or experience.  
*Morr, Comj. Cobb* (1655), p. 241.

MA'NIFESTLY. adv. [from *manifest*.] Clearly;  
evidently; plainly.

We've manifestly, that sounds are carried with  
wind. *Byron*.

Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because  
they are already spread, while they do not mani-  
festly endanger the constitution. *Swift*.

MA'NIFESTNESS. n. s. [from *manifest*.]  
Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFESTO. n. s. [Italian.] Public  
protestation; declaration.

It was proposed to draw up a manifesto, setting  
forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms.  
*Addison*.

MA'NIFOLD,† adj. [*many and fold*. Sax.  
*manizreals*.]

1. Of different kinds; many in number;  
multiplied; complicated.

When I thus do her behold,  
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures manifold. *Spenser*.

Terror of the torments manifold,  
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spenser.*

If that the king  
Have any name your good desires forgot,  
Which he condescend to be manifold,  
He bids you name your griefs.

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of Gloucester, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shakespeare.*

They receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting. *St. Luke, xviii. 30.*

To represent to the life the manifold use of friendship, see how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon, Ess.*

My scope in this experiment is manifold. *My scope is not farther than the borders of the mineral kingdom, so very ample is it, so various and manifold its productions. Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Milton has an uncommon use of it.

Incur'd, what cou'd they less? the penalty;  
And manifold in sin devour'd to fall. *Milton, P. L.*

MANIFOLDNESS. *adj.* [from *manifold*, *Sax.*]

His pulsant arms about his noble breast,  
And manifold shield, he bound about his wrist. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MANIFOLDLY. *adv.* [from *manifollice*, *Sax.*]

In a manifold manner.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the saviors of that country. *Beloe.*

The scarfs and the banners about these did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a ship of too great a burden. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

MANIFOLDNESS. *n. s.* [from *manifold*.]

State of being manifold; multiplicity. *Shervood.*

MAN'GLIONS. *n. s.* [pl. in *gunnery*.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form.

*Bailey.*

MA'NIHOT. \* *n. s.* A plant in the West

MA'NIOC. \* *Indies.* *Miller, and Mason.*

The manioc grows to the size of a large shrub, or small tree, and produces roots somewhat resembling parsnips. After carefully squeezing out the juice, these roots are grated down to a fine powder, and formed into cakes, called *cassada* bread. — One species of *manioc* is altogether free of any poisonous quality, and may be eaten without any preparation, but that of roasting it in the embers. *Robertson.*

MAN'ILLO. \* *n. s.* A kind of ring or

MANI'LLA. *j.* bracelet worn by persons in Africa and Asia.

Their arms and legs are chained with *manilla* and armlets of silver, brass, ivory, and the like. *St. J. Herbert, Trav. p. 114.*

Their arms and legs chained with *manilla* or voluntary bracelets. *Ibid. p. 204.*

MA'NIKIN. *n. s.* [from *manneken*, *Teut.*] A little man.

It is a dear mannikin to you, sir Toby.

— I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

MA'NIPLE. \* *n. s.* [*maniple*, *manipule*, old French, *manipulus*, *Latin*.]

1. A handful.

I ha' seen him wait at court there with his maniple. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Of papers and petitions. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

2. A small hand of soldiers.

They view'd those troops after, March on well rank'd, and march'd off for a war, Not in loose companies, but ready all To stand, or give a charge. *Mary, Lucan, B. 10.*

Until he see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle his ill united and unwieldy brigade. *Milton, dragoon.*

The very *maniples* forthwith are to break ranks without orders. *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 54.*

3. A fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass-priest.

They must have oyle, candles, basins, &c. *maniples*, miters, books.

Ordering on the *Eps.* to the *Hob.* (1576.) Co. iii.

Their stoles, *maniples*, vestments.

*Seldon, Mir. of Antiquity*, (1616,) p. 37.

MAN'IPULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, *Lat.*]

Relating to a maniple.

MANIPULATION. \* *n. s.* [*manipulatio*, *Lat.*]

by bands or companies, or in heaps.]

In mines, the manner of digging silver out of the earth.

MA'NKILLING. \* *adj.* [from *man* and *kill*.] Used to kill men.

Cursed be the poet, who first honoured, with the name of a hero, a mere Ajax, a man-slayer.

*Dryden, Ded. to the D. of Ormond.*

MANKI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *man* and *killer*.] Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful power, But not the extended licence to devour. *Dryden, Fab.*

MANKI'ND. \* *n. s.* [from *man* and *kind*.]

*manynyn*. The poets have sometimes placed the accent on the first syllable of *mankind*. Shakespeare affords an example in the adjective, and Milton in the substantive.]

1. The race or species of human beings.

From them I will not bide

My judgement, him with *mankind* I proceed;

As how with potent angels late they saw. *Milton, P. L.*

Ererwhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become

Of me and all *mankind*; but now I see His day, in whom all nations shall be blest. *Milton, P. L.*

Plato witnesseth, that soon after *mankind* began to increase, they built many cities.

All *mankind* alike require their grace.

2. Humanity. Not in use.

You, whose minds are good,

And have not forc'd all *mankind* from your breasts That yet have so much stock of virtue left,

To pity guilty states, when they are wretched;

Lend your soft ears to hear, and eyes to weep, Deeds done by men beyond the acts of furies. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

MA'NKIND. \* *adj.* [*man*, *Sax.* denotes wickedness, as well as *man*.]

Resembling man not woman in form or nature; masculine: often applied by our old poets to the female sex in a bad sense, and in some parts of England still denoting violent, ferocious, women. Sometimes it is an epithet for a ferocious man. In the sense of mischievous, it was also formerly applied to beasts.

The sea mightie deers, that seemed to be *mankind*, which ranne at him. *Fraser, First Fyngie*, (1578,) p. 48.

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out of door; A most intelligencing bawd. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Pallas, nor thee, I call on, *mankind* maid! *B. Jonson, For. Song*, 10.

Are women grown no *mankind*?

*Jealous, and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

See, see this *mankind* trumpet. *Finlay, Tus.*

Good signior Cornelio, be not too *manlike* against your wife. *Chapman, All Fools.*

MA'NLIKE. \* *adj.* [from *man* and *like*.]

1. Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as nature, often erring, yet shows the world fan make. *Widney.*

He fishes, drinks, and wastes The lamp of night in revels: is not more *manlike* Than Cleopatra. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew, *Manlike*, but different sex. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Becoming a man.

Civil *manlike* exercise, which might stir up, and discipline, and ripen the strength they have. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 561.

MA'NLINESS. \* *adj.* [from *man* and *less*.]

1. Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards were suddenly driven away with squibs; for it was no more but a stratagem of fire-works, and sent upon the armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

2. Unbecoming a man.

That pusillanimity and cowardly subjugation. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1633,) p. 82.

MA'NLINES. \* *n. s.* [from *manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness.

Feed your wrath, sir, rather than your lust; It is vice comes nearest *manliness*. *B. Jonson, Fies.*

If men want *manliness* to expostulate the right of their free ransom. *Milton, Tragedy.*

Young master, willing to see himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Lacke.*

MA'NLING. \* *n. s.* [from *man*.] A little man.

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

MA'NLTY. *adj.* [from *man*.]

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undimaged;

As did *Æneas* old Anchises bear, So I bear thee upon my manly shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

Lets briefly put on many readines, And manly I'll tell together. *Shakespeare, Much.*

Serene and manly, harden'd to sustain The load of life, and exercise in pain. *Dryden, Jm.*

See great Marcellus! how incur'd is tell, He moves with manly grace. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Not womanish; not childish.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy With a reed voice; and turn two mining steps Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

MA'NLTY. *adv.* [from *man*.] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. s.* [Hebrew.]

*Manna* is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable; *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exude a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an aerial produce, by an experiment being





Thus to make them the principal, not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in parliament.

*Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*  
**TO MANŒUVRE.\*** v. n. [from the noun; *manœuvrer*, Norm. Fr. 'to hold.' To manage military or naval tactics skillfully; to carry on any operation adroitly.

**MA'NOR.** n. s. [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.]

*Manor* signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, for to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required; and that afterwards this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, injoining them again such services and rents as he thought good: and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the inferior became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these manors and lands so given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they still remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies a jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereof belonging.

*Cowley.*  
 My parks, my walks, my manors that I had,  
 E'en now forsake me; and of all my lands  
 Is nothing left me?

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
 Kinsmen of mine,  
 By this to sicken'd their consciences, that never  
 They shall abound as formerly. O many  
 Have broke their backs with laying manors on  
 them

For this great journey. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
**MA'NOR-HOUSE.\*** } n. s. The house of  
**MA'NOR-SEAT.** } the lord or owner  
 of the manor.

Hail the poor mouse's richest manor-seat!

*Cowley.*  
 I am of opinion that this family of De William-  
 scot took its name from Williamscot, commonly  
 called Williscot, a hamlet in the parish of Cro-  
 psey, near Banbury, where is still an ancient  
 manor-house. *Warton, Hist. of Kidlington*, p. 56.

**MA'NORIAL.\*** adj. [from *manor*.] Belong-  
 ing to a manor; denoting a manor.

**MA'NSUELLER.†** n. s. [Sax. *manncpelle*, from  
 man and *cpellan*.] A murderer; a  
 mankiller; a manslayer.

He sent a *manslayer*, and commandide that  
 Jones head were brought in a dish.

*Swift, St. Mark*, v. 27.

This was not Kayne the *manslayer*, but one  
 of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman.  
*Carver.*

**MANSE.†** n. s. [*manse*, old French; *man-  
 sio*, Lat.]

1. Farm and land.

This lady died at her capital manse at Fencot  
 near Bicester, the year 1111.  
*Warton, Hist. of Kidlington*, p. 30.

2. A parsonage house.  
 Finding a manse or parsonage house wanting,  
 he offered 200l. toward providing one.

*Life of Bp. Kenan*, p. 50.  
 Donations of glebes and manse were made.  
*Ornaments of Churches considered*, (1761), p. 89.

**MA'NSION.** n. s. [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.  
 2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine  
 spark within you, which being descended from  
 heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a  
*mansio*. *Sidney.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true,  
 than if some king should build his manor-house  
 by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
 His mansion, and his title in a place,  
 From whence himself does fly? Is he loves us not.

*Milton, P. L.*

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, rise  
 First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;  
 First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide  
 To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd.

*Milton, P. L.*  
 A mansion is provided there; more fair  
 Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care,  
 Not thus'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,  
 And in one grave their manions keep. *Denham.*  
**TO MA'NSION.\*** v. n. [from the noun.]  
 To dwell as in a mansion.

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other  
 meteors; as also the rest of the creatures man-  
 ning therein.

*Mede, Paraphr. of St. Peter*, (1642), p. 16.  
**MA'NSIONRY.\*** n. s. [from *mansion*.] Place  
 of residence. Not in use.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,  
 By his lod' mansionry, that the heaven's breath  
 Smells sweetly in her. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**MA'NSLAUGHTER.** n. s. [*man* and *slaughter*.]  
 1. Murder; destruction of the human  
 species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in  
 open manslaughter and bold badry. *Archden, Schoolmaster.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue  
 Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite  
 Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch  
 Of human glory. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man  
 not wholly without fault, though with-  
 out malice; punished by forfeiture.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a by-  
 stander, I ruled it manslaughter. *Foster.*

**MA'NSLAYER.†** n. s. [*man* and *slayer*, Saxon.]  
 One that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the manslayer.  
*Numb. xxxv. 6.*

The foul blood of a wicked manslayer.  
*Rp. Hall, Cries of Consc. D. 2. C. 1.*

**MA'NSTEALER.\*** [*man* and *steal*.] One  
 that steals and sells men.

For manslaughter, for liars, for perjured persons.  
*1 Tim. i. 10.*

**MA'NSTEALING.\*** part. adj. Stealing men,  
 in order to sell them.

*Mansueting* Tartars, who peacefully furnish  
 the Turkish dominion [with slaves].

*Brown, Trav. (1685)*, p. 49.

**MA'NSUETE.†** adj. [*mansuetus*, Latin.  
 The word is very old in our language,  
 and not applied merely to animals in  
 the sense of tame, and the like, as the  
 solitary instance given from Ray by  
 Dr. Johnson might induce the reader to  
 suppose.] Mild; gentle; goodnatured;  
 tame; not ferocious; not wild.

She said eke, she was fain with him to meete,  
 And made forth still, mild, moist, and mansuete,  
*Chaucer, Tr. and Cris. s. 124.*

This holds not only in domestic and manse  
 birds; for then it might be thought the effect  
 of education or institution, but also in the wild.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**MA'NSUETUDE.†** n. s. [*mansuetudo*, Fr.;  
*mansuetudo*, Lat.] Mildness; gentle-  
 ness; tameness. Dr. Johnson has un-  
 justly confined this word also to ani-  
 mals.

Arm in arm with magnificence goeth mag-  
 nanimity, waited upon by *mansuetudo*.

*Brydget, Disc. of Civ. Life*, (1606), p. 223.  
*Mansuetudo*, or mildness, tempereth the fury of  
 anger. *Ibid.*, p. 223.

I use all mildness or *mansuetudo* in ad-  
 ministering. *Hemsted of Fraternal Admonit.* § 15.

The angry lion did present his paw,  
 Which by content was given to *mansuetudo*;  
 The fearful hare her ears, which by their law  
 Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

**TO MA'NSWEAR.** See **TO MA'NSWEAR.**

**MA'NTEL.†** n. s. [*mantel*, old French; or  
 rather the German word *mantel*.] 'German  
*mantel* non pallium modis signifi-  
 cat, sed etiam in omne quod aliud  
 circumdat; hinc murus arcis atque  
 structura que forum investit *mantel*  
*ipsis dicitur.*' V. Ducange in V. *Mantel*.  
 1. Work raised before a chimney  
 to conceal it, whence the name, which  
 originally signifies a cloak. See **MAN-  
 TLE**.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise  
 fair mantles within the rooms, and how to disguise  
 the shafts of chimnies. *Watson, Architecture.*

If you break any china in the mantelcase or  
 cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

**MA'NTELET.†** n. s. [*mantellet*, French.]  
 1. A small cloak worn by women, Dr.  
 Johnson says. It was also a short man-  
 tle worn by men.

A mantellet upon his shoulders hanging.

*Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*  
 2. [In fortification.] A kind of movable  
 penthouse, made of pieces of timber  
 sawed into planks, which being about  
 three inches thick, are nailed one over  
 another so the height of almost six feet;

they are generally cast with tin, and  
 set upon little wheels; so that in a  
 siege they may be driven before the  
 pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter  
 them from the enemy's small shot; there  
 are other *mantellets* covered on the top,  
 whereof the miners make use to ap-  
 proach the walls of a town or castle.

*Harrie.*  
**MA'NTIER.†** n. s. [not from *man* and  
*tiger*, as Dr. Johnson pronounces it;  
 but a misapprehension of the Lat. *man-*

*tichora*, Fr. *manticore*, which means a furious beast of a very different kind. "That word (*man-tiger*), replied Martin, is a corruption of the *manticora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth," &c. Arbutnot and K-pe, Mart. Scrib. *Manticor* is sometimes written *mantegor*. A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed—the black prince of Monnotapes; by whose side were seen the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking mantiger. Arbutnot and Pope.

MAN'TLE.† n. s. [mantel, Saxo; mantel, old French; *mantellum*, Latin, supposed to be from the Greek *μαντῆς*, a word adopted from the Persian, and denoting a kind of military vestment. See also MANDIL.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well-cover'd with the night's black mantle, At unwariness may best down Edward's guard, And scize himself. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Poor Tom drinks the green mantle of the standing pool. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

The day begins to break, and night is fled, Whose pitchy mantle o'er-veil'd the earth. Shakespeare.

Their actions were disguised with mantles, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice. Hayward.

The herald and children are clothed with mantles of satin; but the herald's mantle is strewn with gold. Bacon.

By which the beauty of the earth appears, The divers colour'd mantle which she wears. Sundry.

Before the sun, Before the heavens thou wert, and at the voice Of God, as with a mantle didst invest The rising world of waters dark and deep, Won from the void and formless infinite. Milton, P. I.

Upon loosening of his mantle the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. L'Entrange.

Dan Pope for thy misfortune grieve'd, With kind concern and skill has wend'd A silken web; and ne'er shall fade Its colours; gently has he laid The mantle o'er thy sad distress, And Venus shad the texture bleas. Prior.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew, That set the unhappy Phaeton to view; The flaming chariot and the steeds it slew'd, And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. Addison.

To MAN'TLE.† v. a. [from the noun; manteler, old French.] To cloke; to cover; to disguise.

The mantled mourners mourn; Their sundry colours mourn. Spencer, Shep. Cal. Nov.

As the morning steals upon the night, Melting the darkness; so their rising senses, Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle Their clearer reason. Shakespeare, Tempest.

I left them, I'de flash mantled pool beyond your cell, There dancing up to th' chins. Shakespeare, Tempest.

To MAN'TLE. v. n. [the original of the signification of this word is not plain. Skinner considers it as relative to the expansion of a mantle; as, the hawk *mandeth*; she spreads her wings like a mantle.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

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The swan with arched neck, Between her white wings mantling, rows Her state with airy feet. Milton, P. I.

2. To joy; to revel. My frail fancy fed with full delight Dost bathe in bliss, and mantlest most at ease; No thinks of other heaven, but how it might Her heart's desire with most contentment please. Spenser.

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly. The pair that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o'er his breast With regal ornaments. Milton, P. I.

The mantling vine Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps Luxuriant. Milton, P. I.

I saw them under a green mantling vine, That crawls along the side of yon small hill, Plucking ripe clusters. Milton, Comus.

You'll sometimes meet a fop of nicest tread, Whose mantling peruke veils his empty head. Gey.

And where his many waters flow, He gave the mantling vine to grow A trophy to his love. Fenton, Ode to Lord Gower.

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. There are a sort of men whose viages Do cream and mantle like a standing pool; And do a wifful silliness entertain. With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. Shakspeare.

It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and mantleth exceedingly. Bacon.

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll, And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. Pope, Horace.

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. When mantling blood Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes Sparkled with youthful fire; when every grace Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. Smith.

MAN'TLING. n. s. In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.

MAN'TO. n. s. [Italian.] A robe; a cloak. He presents him with a white horse, a mantle or black coole, [frowl], a pastoral staff, &c. Riccio, State of the Gr. Ch. p. 56.

MAN'TUA.† n. s. [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—It may be from the Greek *μαντῆς*, or *μαντῆς*, as mantle is. See MANTLE. But Richelet's explanation of *mantua* must not be overpassed: "Mantua de femme; sorte de longue robe plissée que portent les femmes." Dict. Fr. 1685.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her mantle's pinn'd away, E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair, As thou, and virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. Pope.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and mantua. Swift.

MAN'TUAMAKER. n. s. [mantua and maker.] One who makes gowns for women.

By profession a mantua-maker: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. Addison, Guardian.

MAN'UAL. adj. [manualis, Latin; manual, Fr.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of manual operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. Dryden, Duffenrey.

2. Used by the hand. The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign manual. Clarendon.

MAN'UAL. n. s. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. This manual of laws, styled the confessor's laws, contains but few heads. Hale, Comm. Law of England.

In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the manuals and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. Bidingfield.

MAN'UARY. adj. [manuarius, Lat.] Performed by the hand. Xenophon hath given us a very pregnant instance, both in a memory art; yea, and that one of the nearest, to wit, the art of shoemaking. Farley, Atkyns, p. 192.

To one the knowledge of liberal arts; to another the exquisiteness of memory skill. H. Hall, Breakings of the Devout Soul, § 28.

MAN'U'AL. adj. [manuarius, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war. Dict.

MAN'U'BRUM. n. s. [Latin.] A handle. Though the sucker more easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the manubrium, yet if the manubrium be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it. Boyle.

MANUDUCTION. n. s. [manuductio, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. We find no open tract, or constant manuduction, in this labyrinth. Brown, Fidei Rer.

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion. Glanville.

This is a direct manuduction to all kind of sin, by abating the conscience with overvaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. South.

MANUDU'CTOR. n. s. [manuductor, Latin.] Conductor; guide. Love be your manuductor; may the tears Of penitence free you from [all] future fears. Jordan's Poems, (about 1660.)

MANU'FACT. n. s. [manus and factum, Latin.] Any thing made by art. Not in use.

A great part of the linen manufactory is done by women and children. Maydman, Naval Speculations, (1691.) p. 312.

MANU'FACTORY. n. s. [from manufactory.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship. To give ease and encouragement to manufactory at home. Ld. Bodingbroke, Sp. of Patrician, p. 190.

2. The place where a manufactory is carried on. There are sundry manufactories in Berlin. Gaultier, Prussia.

MANU'FACTORY. adj. Engaged in workmanship; employed in any manufactory. Servile and manufactory men, that should serve the uses of the world in handicrafts. Lord's Hist. of the Nations, (1630.) p. 70.

MANU'FACTURE. n. s. [manus and factio, Latin; manufacture, French.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art.



Heaven's power is infinite: earth, air, and sea,  
The manufacture mass the making power obey.  
*Dryden.*

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the manufacture of the country.

*Addison on Italy.*

To MANUFACTURE. v. a. [*manufactory*, French.]

1. To make by art and labour: to form by workmanship.
2. To employ in work: to work up: as, we manufacture our wool.

To MANUFACTURE. v. n. To be engaged in any manufacture.

Lord Gardenston has encouraged the building of a manufacturing village.

*Bonville, Tour to the Hebrides.*

MANUFACTURER. n. s. [*manufactory*, Fr. *manufactory*, Latin.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the manufacturers of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things for the several uses of human life.

*Watts.*

To MANUMISE. v. a. [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the whole country, even into the deep dales, by the compulsion of certain manumitted slaves.

*Kendrick.*

He presents

To the renowned for piety and force,  
Poor captives manumitted, and matchless how.

*Waller.*

MANUMISSION. n. s. [*manumission*, Fr. *manumission*, Latin.] The act of giving liberty to slaves.

Slaves were iron rings until their manumission or preferment.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The plebeus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their manumission.

*Arbuthnot.*

To MANUMIT. v. a. [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from slavery. This is the word of older and better authority than *manumission*; and is what has obtained in modern times.

If a man doth manumit his handmaid under a condition that she shall never marry, yet the may marry. *Dr. Taylor in Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

Come, manumit thy plummy pinion.

*Milton, Sat. (1594), S. 4.*

Lungs, I will manumit thee from the surface.

*R. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The whole creature—doth groan, and as it were travail in pain, until it be delivered from the bondage of corruption, and manumitted or set free to partake of the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

*Spencer on Prodigies, p. 67.*

Manumit and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God.

*Gen. of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,  
And glad receive the manumitting blow  
On thy shav'd slavish head.

*Dryden, Juv.*

But I shall observe in general, that inclosures may be traced backward to causes operating in very distant periods: to the rebellious barons in the twelfth century, who manumitted their vassals and gave them free land, in order to conciliate their interest against the king.

*Watson, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 26.*

A pack of manumitted slaves  
Burke, Speech for the Relief of Protestant Dissenters.

MANU'FABLE. adj. [*from manure*.] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor. *Ilele, Orig. of Manikind.*

MANU'RAZE. n. s. [*from manure*.] Cultivation.

This isle had Brutus unto name;  
And, with his Trojans, Brutus began manuring of the same.

*Warner, Athlon's England.*

MANU'RANCE. n. s. [*from manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. An obsolete word, worthy of revival, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spencer; which might lead one to suppose, that no other authority could be found for it. But it is a word well authorized.

Corn and cattle for the only manurance, tillage, and pasturage of such farms.

*Acts of Parl. 21 Hen. VIII. c. xiii. § 8.*

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from manurance, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

The more sweetest he will find in putting forward manurance and husbanding of the grounds.  
*Bacon on the Plantation in Ireland, (1606.)*

To MANU'RE. v. a. [*manuovure*, Fr.] 1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant manuring, and require More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. To dung: to fatten with compost. Manure the fields of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the manuring of land.

*Woodward.*

3. To fatten as a compost. Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,  
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate Manure the fields of Thersy, while we Sit here, deliberating in cold debates.

*Addison, Cato.*

MANU'RE. n. s. [*from the verb*.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Tharian fields is fled,  
The fat manure with heav'nly fire is warm'd.

*Dryden.*

Mad makes an extraordinary manure for land that is sandy.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

MANU'REMENT. n. s. [*from manure*.] Cultivation; improvement.

The manurement of wits is like that of soils, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear.

*Watson on Education.*

MANU'ER. n. s. [*from the verb*.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT. n. s. [*manuscrip*, French; *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic, and sought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpeolus, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the jewells.

*Watson.*

Her majesty has perused the manuscript of this opera, and given it her approbation.

*Dryden.*

MANUTENENCY. n. s. [*manutentia*, Lat.] Support; maintenance.

Nearly first, that God spared us, and preserved us so long. For without his divine manutency, our strongest fabrics had fallen immediately upon their very builders.

*Atty. Sincerity, Sermon, p. 83.*

MAN'Y. adj. comp. more, superl. most. [*many*, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, slew many of us.

*Julg. xvi. 24.*

When many storms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude.

*Digby on the Soul.*

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death, Thus dwy by sentence, when thou didst transgress, Defused of his seizure many days  
Giv'n thee of grace, wherein, thou may'st repent,  
And not lead act with many deeds well done  
May'st cover.

*Milton, P. L.*

The apostles never give the least direction to Christians to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the many differences which, in those times, happened among men.

*Tillotson.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women, as many as were willing, heard, wrought bracelets. *Ezod. xxxv. 23.*

This yet I apprehend not, why to those Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth, So many and so various laws are given;

So many laws argue so many sins. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Powerful: with too, in low language.

They come to vie power and caprice: with those that are too high and too many for them.

*L'Estrange, Fob.*

MAN'Y. n. s. [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mannege, manego, maniege, manigo, manung, menio, mieniu, menyge, maniege, manzu, manize, manigo, meniege, menego, menegu, meniege, menzo, menizu, menio, menu. Lye.—“Many is supposed by Lye to be derived from man; ‘ac propriè de hominum multitudo usurpatum;’ and thence, according to him, transferred to other things. But many is merely the past participle the Sax. manian, miscere, to mix, to mingle: it means mixed or associated (for that is the effect of mixing) understand company, or any uncertainty and unspecified number of any things.” Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. ii. 386.—Many is the Gothic manag, whence also the Germ. manige, as well as the Saxon and English words.]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the racial man ran,

Heaped together in rude rabblement.

*Shakspeare, Henry, F. 2.*

O thou fond monkey! with what loud applause Didst thou best bear'st with blessing Bolingbroke.

*Shakspeare.*

I had a purpose now To lead our money into the holy land; Least rest and lying still might make them look Too near into my state.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A care-cra'd mother of a many children.

*Shakspeare.*

The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves.

*South.*

There parting from the king, the chiefs divide, And wheeling east and west, before their many ride.

*Dryden.*

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life.

*Tillotson.*

Seeing a great many in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early.

*Addison, Fables.*

2. Retinue of servants; household; family. [old French, *manie*, *manie*, *manie*, *manie*, a family: in this sense the Saxon is not found.] It is more properly written *meiny*. See MEINY.

His *maïor*, which then helen this affray,  
Came leaping in. *Chaucer, Somp. Tale.*  
The kings before their many rode. *Dryden.*

5. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive. In conversation, for *many* a man they say a *many* men. In the north of England a *many*, and a *many* people, is common. Thou art a collop of my flesh,  
And for thy sake have I shed many a tear.

He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreck-log of a malice. *L'Estrange, Fab.*  
I read were their collars too, and every one  
Was set about with many a close steel. *Dryden.*  
*Many* a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinity. *Locke.*

6. *Many* is used much in composition. *MA'NYCOLOURED. adj. [many and colour.]*  
Having various colours.  
Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that he'rt  
Do't disobey the voice of Jupiter, *Shakespeare, Temp.*

He hears not me, but on the other side  
A *manycoloured* peacock having spied,  
Leaves him and me. *Dennie.*  
The hoary majesty of spades appears;  
Puts forth one manly leg, and close reveals;  
The rest his *manycoloured* robe conceals. *Pope.*

*MA'NYCORNERED. adj. [many and corner.]*  
Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometers have particular names for angular figures up to those of twelve corners.

Search those *manycornered* minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

*MA'NYHEADED. adj. [many and head.]*  
Having many heads.  
Is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Mankind their chief. *Sidney.*

The proud Duesse came  
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
The *manyheaded* beast hath broke,  
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Dennie.*

These were the preludes of his fate,  
That farm'd his manhood to subdue  
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hissing crew. *Dryden.*

*MA'NYLANGUED. adj. [many and language.]* Having many languages.  
Sack Athlons on the Spartan shore;  
He, wandering lonely, a wader circle made,  
And *manylingued* of nations has survey'd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

*MA'NYPEOPLED. adj. [many and people.]*  
Numerously populous.  
He from the *manypeopled* city flies;  
Contains their labours, and the drivers' cries. *Sandys.*

*MA'NYTIMES. an adverbial phrase.* Often; frequently.  
They are Roman catholics in the device and legend, which are both *manysimes* taken out of the Scriptures. *Addison.*

*MAP. n. s. [mappa, low Latin.]* A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.  
Zellane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a *map* of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such unsuitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as hers was. *Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Old coins are like so many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addison on Ant. Coins.*  
O'er the *map* my finger taught to stray,  
Cross many a region marks the winding way;  
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tiddels.*

*TO MAP. v. a. [from the noun.]* To delineate; to set down.  
I am near to the place where they should meet, if I'nto his have *map'd* it right. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

He thinks it not needful to *map* out before the traveller every town and village of all the shires, through which he should pass; but only sets down those that lie in his road. *Boyle, Hum. p. 387.*

*MA'PLE tree. n. s. [acer.]*  
The *maple tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species; the greater *maple* is falsely called the sycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge-rows. *Miller.*  
The platane round,  
The enver holme, the *maple* seldom inward sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of the roughest *maple* wood burst to sides they make a strong lyc. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

*MA'PPERY. n. s. [from map.]* The art of planning and designing. *Hanmer.*  
The still and mental parts,  
That do contrive how many hands shall strike  
When fitness calls them on;  
They call this bedwork, *mappery*, closet war. *Shakespeare.*

*TO MAP. v. a. [amapnan, Saxon, from map, damage, loss.]* To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage.  
Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,  
But to be lesser than himself, doth mar  
Both loser's lot, and victor's praise also. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The master may have only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the marring and maining of the scholar in learning. *Addison, Schoolmaster.*

When priests are more in words than men,  
When brewers mar their malt with water, *Shakespeare.*  
I pray you mar no more trees with writing songs in their barks.  
— I pray you mar no more of my verses with reading them ill-favourably. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,  
Take care thou mar not when thou think't to  
Amuse. *Swifto.*  
Aumarto became the man that all did mar,  
Whether through indiscretion, chance, or war. *Dennie.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and *mar*s beauty, when great in dependencies. *Bacon, Essays.*  
O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!  
How mutually they link'd and folded are;  
And how oft one disingering string  
The harmony doth rather make than mar! *Dennie.*  
Ire, envy, and despair,  
Mar'd all his borrow'd vinge, and betray'd  
Him counterfeit. *Milton, P. L.*

Had she been there, untimely joy through all  
Men's hearts diffus'd, had *mar'd* the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!  
'Tis much worse my sire to disobey;  
Not only you provoke him to your cost,  
But *mar* his; and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

Pope—has not only misrepresented the story but savoured the character of the poem. *Warren, Hist. E. P. I. 950.*

*MAR. n. s.*  
1. A blot; an injury. [from the verb.]  
My will to write shall match the *mar*s I make in it, [the letter.] *Acham, Lett. (1651.)*  
2. [Mir, Goth. mare; myra, Ss. palus. Sercuius.] A mere or small lake. North. *Grose.*

*MARANATHA. n. s. [Syriack.]* It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to say, May't thou be devoted to the greatest of evils, and to the utmost severity of God's judgements; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

*MARA'SMUS. n. s. [marasmus, from maras, a consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. Quincy.*  
Pining strictly,  
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton, P. L.*

A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

*MARA'UDER. n. s. [marauder, French, from the old word maraud, a scoundrel, a rogue, a vagabond a beggar. Cotgrave.]* It has been pretended that the word has its name from a Count de Merodé, a brutal and licentious officer, in the time of Gustavus Adolphus, and that it should be written *merodeurs*. Harte's Life of Gustavus Adolphus, vol. ii. p. 70. But the word was common long before that time, as the dictionary of Cotgrave shews. Roussetot cites the still more ancient French word *marander*, i. e. "marauder, chercher à voler, à escroquer, chercher des aventures, chercher de quoi vivre; les soldats dise encore, aller en *marande*, ou *sarander*, pour piller, escroquer." *Marauder* is therefore the orthography. Coles has *marrow* for a knave or beggarly rascal. Dict. 1685. A plunderer; a pillager.

We ought to write *marauders*, [from the pretended etymology of Merodé], not *marauders*. *Harte, Hist. of Gust. Adolphus.*

*MARA'UDING. n. s. [marauder, French.]* Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

*MARAVE'D. n. s. [Arab.]* A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than our farthing.

*MAR'BLE. n. s. [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]*

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.  
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakespeare.*  
The marble bre'st, ere long to part with breath,  
And houses rear'd, unsanctified of thy death. *Sandys.*

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,  
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dice.

*Dryden.*

The two flat sides of two pieces of *marble* will more easily approach, each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble*. *Locke.*

2. Little balls supposed to be of *marble*, with which children play.

*Marbles* taught them perception, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the use of the lever.

*Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford *marbles*.

**MARBLE**, *adj.*

Pygmalion's fate reverse'd is mine,  
His *marble* love took flesh and blood,  
All that I worship'd as divine,  
That beauty, now 'tis understood,  
Appears to have no more of life,  
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or stained like *marble*.

Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour  
to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts?  
or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind  
be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my words.

*Shelley.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched,  
and with a *marble* cover.

*Swift.*

To **MARBLE**, *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like *marble*.

Very well sleeked *marbled* paper did not cast any  
of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal  
diffusion.

*Dryden.*

*Marbled* with sage the hardening cheese she press'd,  
And yellow butter *Marian's* skill profus'd.

*Gay, Pastoral.*

**MARBLEHEARTED**, *adj.* [*marble and heart*.]  
Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.

Ingratulate! thou *marblehearted* fiend,  
More hideous, when thou show'st a face in a child,  
Than the sea monster. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

**MARCASITE**, *n. s.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink; the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallic. The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone; the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundick*, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcasites* indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures. *Woodward, Met. Fossils.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanum, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcasites*, united itself to the other ingredients of the *marcasites*, which are bismuth, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur; with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, and metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bismuth and earth it compounds sulphur; whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals. *Newton, Opticks.*

Here *marcasites* in various figures wait,  
To ripen to a true metallic state. *Garth, Dispens.*

**MARCH**, *n. s.* [*from Mars*.] The third month of the year.

*March* is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to show this month was dedicated to *Mars*. *Poetom on Drawing.*

To **MARCH**, *v. n.* [*marcher*, French, for *varicare*, Venage; from *Mars*, Junius.]

1. To move in military form.

Well march we on,  
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shakspeare.*  
He march'd in battle array with his power  
against Artapharn. *Jud. i. 13.*

*Macabeus* march'd forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons. *2 Mac. xii. 26.*

My father, when some days before his death  
He order'd me to march for Utica, *Addison, Cato.*  
Wept o'er me.

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

*Petrarch* finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not march. *Silvius.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,  
That thus he marcheth with three arm in *Shakspeare.*

Our bodies, every footstep that they make,  
*March* towards death, until at last they die. *Drayton.*  
Like thee, great son of Joy, like thee,  
Men clad in rising majesty,  
Thou marchest down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wisdom *March'd* before,  
*Pope, Ode.*

To **MARCH**, *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement.

*Cyrus* marching his army for divers days over  
meads of snow, the dazzling splendour of its  
whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his  
soldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular procession.

*March* them again in fair array,  
And bid them form the happy day;  
The happy day they'd go to wait.  
On William's fate, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

To **MARCH**, *v. n.* To border; to join.  
See the fifth sense of **MARCH**.

That was in a stranger land,  
Which *March'd* upon Chimære. *Bacon, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

**MARCH**, *n. s.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. Military movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a  
long and wearisome march, and cast away their  
arms and garments, and fought in their shirts. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Who should command, by his Almighty aid,  
Three chosen troops, unconscious of the road,  
And unacquainted with the appointed end,  
Their marches to begin, and thither tend. *Hickmore.*

2. Grave and solemn walk.

*Waller* was smooth, but *Dryden* taught to join  
The varying verse, the full rounding line,  
The long majestic march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had  
a very troublesome march to gain the top of it.

*Addison on Italy.*

4. Signal to move.

The drum presently striking up a *march*, they  
make no longer stay, but forward they go directly.

*Knox.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. [*marks*, Gothic; meap, Saxon; *marche*, Fr. *Barbazan* and *Roquefort* assert that this word undoubtedly comes from the Latin *margin*, the ablative case of *margo*, a margin; but it is from the Gothic word in the sense of a *mark* defining a boundary; and thus we use *landmark*.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of those *marshes* —  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our island from the pilfering borders. *Shakspeare.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep  
constant guards upon the borders and *marshes*  
round them.

It is not fit that a king of an island should have  
any *marshes* or borders but the four seas.

*Davies on Ireland.*

**MARCHEUR**, *n. s.* [*from marcheure*, French.] President of the *marshes* or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the  
Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which  
they gained they held to their own use; they were  
called *lords-marchers*, and had royal liberties.

*Davies on Ireland.*

**MARCHING**, *n. s.* [*from march*.] Military movement; of soldiers.

All that heard the noise of their multitude, and  
the marching of the company, and the rattling of  
the banners, were moved; for the army was very  
great and mighty. *1 Macc. vi. 41.*

**MARCHIONESS**, *n. s.* [*feminine*, formed  
by adding *ion* to the English female termination  
to the Latin *marchio*. Dr. Johnson.

— The old Fr. *marcioness* is used  
for *marquis*. Our *marcioness* was  
formerly *marquis*, as in the genuine  
edition of *Bacon's* Apophthegms; in  
which Dr. Johnson has given the word,  
from a modernized one, *marcioness*.  
And in Chaucer, *markeissar*. See *MARQUIS*.  
The wife of a *marquis*; a lady  
raised to the rank of *marquis*.

The king's majesty  
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing  
Than *marcioness* of Pembroke. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

No *marcioness*, but now a queen.  
*Milton, Epit. M. of Winchester.*

The lady *marcioness*, his wife, solicited very  
diligently the timely preservation of her husband.  
*Clovenland.*

**MARCHPANE**, *n. s.* [*massepaine*, French;  
in which language the Latin *masa para*;  
supposed to be from the Latin *masa para*.]  
A kind of sweet bread or biscuit, such  
as we now call a *macaroon*; a sort of  
confection.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,  
Like *confection* round in *marcpane* set. *Silvius.*

Good thou, save me a piece of *marcpane*.  
*Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

This *marcpane* is very good to procure sweat,  
and it refresheth and nourisheth the body withal.  
*Steward on Long Melancholy*, (1603), p. 362.

**MARCID**, *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean;  
pining; withered.

A burning colliculative fever, the softer parts  
being melted away, the heat continuing its adu-

tion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever.  
 He on his own fish pours the noxious oil;  
 Tis to your marcid dying herbs assign'd;  
 By the rank smell and taste betrays his kind.

Dryden.

MA'RCOUR. *n. s.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exaltation and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extension and marcor in others, it much abridgeth our days.

Bacon, *Vulg. Err.*

A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure.

Harvey.

MARD. • See MERD.

MARE. *n. s.* [mape, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

A pair of couriers born of heavenly breed,  
 Whom Ceres stole from her celestial sieve,  
 By substituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,  
 Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.

Dryden.

2. [From *marra*, the name of a spirit imputed to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mad, his merry queen by night,  
 Boastries young folks that lie upright,  
 In elder times the *mare* that high,  
 Which plagues them out of measure.

Dryden, *Nymphid.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach.

Bacon, *Not. Hist.*

MARE. • Used for *more* in the north of England. [mape, Sax.]

MA'RESCHAL† *n. s.* [*mareschal*, French, derived by most etymologists from *mare*, Teut. equus, equa, a horse or mare, and *scalc*, a servant, and so came to denominate the distinguished officer called *master of the horse*, and thence a commander in chief. See MARSHALL.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,  
 That he may lose himself next year,  
 And so be *mareschal* of France.

Prior.

MA'RGARITE† *n. s.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, French.] A pearl.

Like to a marchant that seeketh gode *margaritis*.  
*Wicliffe*, *St. Matt. xiii.*

The one, the *margarite* or pearl; the other, the cabinet or ark to keep this jewel.  
*By. King. Vire. Putative*, (1614.) p. 6.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the *margarite* or pearl.

Flemish on Blamming.

MA'RGARITES. *n. s.* [*bellis*.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

MARGE. } *n. s.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*,  
 MARGENT. } French.  
 M'RGIN. }

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck  
 At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*  
 Of his sevenfold shield once it took.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Never since  
 Met we on hill, in dale, forest or mead,  
 Or on the beachy *marge* of the sea.

Shakespeare.

As airy crowd came rushing where he stood,  
 Which fill'd the *marge* of the fatal flood.

Dryden, *En.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a short note.

As much love in rhyme,  
 As would be cram'd in a sheet of paper  
 Writ on both sides the leaf, *margent* and all.

Shakespeare.

Reminds those two places, which both you and the *margins* of our Bibles acknowledge to be parallel.

Hammond.

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent*. *Dugli.*

5. The edge of a wound or sore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its grain, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only.

Sharp, *Surgery.*

To MA'RGENT. • } *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 To MA'RGIN. }

1. To mark or note in the margin of a book.

I present it in one whole entire hymne, distinguishing it only by successions of years, which I have *margined* through the whole storie.

Mist. for Mag. p. 774.

2. To border.

His water was clear and limpid, and beautifully *marg'd* with the tender grass.  
*Bourne, Antiq. of the Com. People*, p. 65.

MA'RGINAL. *adj.* [*marginal*, French; from *marg'in*.] Placed or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than Pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a *marginal* gloss.

Hooker.

What remarks you find worthy of your ripe observation, note with a *margined* star, as being worthy of your second year's review.

Watts, *Logic*.

MA'RGINALLY. • *adv.* [from *marginal*.] In the margin of the book.

Such quotations of places to be *marginally* set down, as shall serve for the fit reference of one scripture to another.

*Alp. Newcomb, Flew of the Bib. Translat.* p. 99.

To MA'RGINATE. • *v. a.* [from *marg'in*.] To make brims or margins. *Cockeram.*

MA'RGINATED. *adj.* [*marg'inatus*, Lat. from *marg'in*.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE† *n. s.* [*marck* and *graf*, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

The chief and head of them was the *margrave* (as they call him) of Bruges.

*Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia*, Pref. (1551.)

MA'RIES† *n. s.* [*violæ marianæ*.] A kind of violet.

Diet.

MA'ROOLD. *n. s.* [*Mary and gold*; *caltha*, Latin.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short; the leaves are long, intire, and for the most part, succulent.

Miller.

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*.

Peacham.

The *marigold*, whose courtier's face Echoes the sun, and doth unlace Her at his rise.

Cleveland.

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay, Pastoral.*

To MA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish; and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styt'd a cook, if I'm so loth  
 To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?

King, *Coolery.*

MARINE† *adj.* [*marin*, Fr. *marinus*, Lat. Formerly this word was accented on the first syllable.] Belonging to the sea.

With loud clamour to the *marine* shore,  
 The armed people clasted in thick swarms.

Mist. for Mag. p. 819.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form.

Hayward.

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone.

Woodward.

No longer Cicer could her flame disguise,  
 But to the suppliant gull *marine* region.

Garth, *Ovid.*

MARINE† *n. s.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicritus his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time.

Arbutnot.

2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINER† *n. s.* [from *mare*, Lat. *marinier*, French; *majunap*, Saxon.] A seaman; a sailor.

The merry *mariner* upon his word  
 Soon bearkened, and her painted boat straightaway Turn'd to the shore.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

We of deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner*, who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the Indies.

Glossaire.

His busy *mariners* he hates,  
 His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore.

Dryden.

What *mariner* is not afraid,  
 To venture in a ship decay'd?

Swift.

MA'RJORAM. *n. s.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn,  
 Upon their beds garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

MA'RISH† *n. s.* [*marisshus*, Gothic; *meppc*, Saxon; *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; a watery ground; a marsh; a moorass; a moor.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marsh*, the English horse were least able to pursue.

Hayward.

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marsh* of Jordan.

1 Mac. ix. 42.

Lostronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marsh*; where, being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost.

Andler.

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades; Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades, To *marshes* resorts.

Smiley's *Panophaus*.

From the other hill  
 To their fix'd station, all in bright array,  
 The cherubim descended; on the ground  
 Gliding meteorous, as evening mist,  
 His'n from the river, o'er the *marshes* glides,  
 And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels.

Milton, *P. I.*

**MARISH.** *adj.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the healths of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in marsh and unwholesome grounds.

*Bacon, Essays.*

The fen and quagmire so marshy by kind,  
Are to be drained.

*Tusser, Husbandry.*

**MARITAL.** *adj.* [maritus, Latin; marital, French.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of adultery. But because repentance does exist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as marital affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed.

*Aldrich.*

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his marital authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction.

*Art of Tormenting.*

**MARITATED.** *adj.* [from maritus, Latin.] Having a husband.

*Dict.*

**MARITIMINE.** *adj.* [maritimus, Lat. maritime, Fr.]

1. Performed on the sea; marine.

I discoursed of a maritime voyage, and the passages and incidents therein.

*Kilguth, Essays.*

2. Relating to the sea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched.

*Watson, Life of D. of Buckingham.*

3. Bordering on the sea.

The friend, the shores *maritimal*  
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd

*Chapman, Titled.*

The murmuring billows.

*Chapman, Titled.*

Erceco, and the less maritime kings.

*Milton, P. L.*

Merceda and Quilao.

*Milton, P. L.*

Nature upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a maritime town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas.

*Aldrich.*

**MARKE.** *n. s.* [marc, Welsh; weapac, Saxon; mercke, Dutch; marque, French.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open oval mark upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happen to be stolen, they might appear whose they were.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

In the present form of the earth there are certain marks and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original.

*Burck.*

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper mark of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A stamp; an impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,  
To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life:  
These are the monuments of Helen's love.

*The slaine I bear below, the marks I bore above.*

*Dryden.*

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,  
The merits of Pyrrhus, or the Parick wars,  
Thought all past services rewarded well.

*At their share at least two acres fell.*

*Dryden, Juv.*

At present there are scarce any marks left of a subterranean fire, for the earth is cold, and over-run with grass and shrubs.

*Aldrich on Italy.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language is a mark of union.

*Bacon.*

The argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatic, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a mark of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time.

*Arbutnot on Cains.*

4. Notice taken.

*The laws.*

Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,  
As much for mock as mark.

*Shakespeare.*

5. Convenience of notice.

Upon the north sea bordereth Shew, so called per eminationem, as a place of great and good mark and scope.

*Cares, Burns, of Cornwall.*

6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror.

*Darwin on Ireland.*

Be made the mark  
For all the people hate, the prince's curses.

*Desham.*

7. The evidence of a horse's age.

At four years old cometh the mark of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pen within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. [Marque, French.] Licence of reprisals.

9. [Marr, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thousand marks.

*Shakespeare.*

Thirty of these pence make a mark, which some think to be all one with a marcus, for that marcus and mancusa is translated, in ancient books, by marcas.

*Crofton, Rev.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred marks more, a noble.

*Bacon.*

10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage-vows for signing;  
Set your marks that cannot write.

*Dryden, K. Arthur.*

Lorenzo sign'd the bargain with his mark.

*Young.*

TO MARK. *v. a.* [merken, Dutch; meapcan, Saxon; merke, French.]

1. To impress with a token or evidence.

Will it not be received?  
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two  
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,  
That they have don't?

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally marked where there is need.

*Crom, Camal. Sacra.*

2. To notify as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

3. To note; to take no notice of.

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend  
The air

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Are made, not mark'd.

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them.

*Rom. xvi. 17.*

4. To heed; to regard as valid or important.

Now swear, and call to witness  
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I mark it not from one  
That breathes between such complicated guils.

*Smith.*

TO MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men mark when they thy, and never mark when they miss, as they do also of dreams.

*Bacon, Ess.*

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards.

*Dryden.*

**MAR'KABLE.** *adj.* [marquable, Fr. Cotgrave.] Remarkable. Not in use.

*Sherwood.*

He would strike them — with some markable punishment.

*Sir E. Sand's State of Religion, F. 2. 1.*

**MAR'KET.** *n. s.* [marquer, French, from mark.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

Mathematicians are the same thing to mechanicks, as markers at tennis-courts are to gamesters.

*Bulwer, Character. New.*

**MAR'KET.** *† n. s.* [anciently written mercat, of mercatus, Latin. Dr. Johnson.]

The word is the Sax. *markje*, which escaped the notice of Serenius, who gives the Germ. *markt*, forum; Cambr. and Swed. *marknad*; Goth. *markad*, nundine; vox antiqua; a mark, marca, quia unice pecuniam numerabant vet.†

1. A public time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

We were glad that the privilege of a market were given to censure them for their delinquency; for there is nothing done sooner cause rivalry than in many market towns, by reason the people enjoy long after they will learn civil manners.

*Spenser.*

Minors, know yourself, down on your knees, And thank Heaven, fasting, for a good man's love:

For I must tell you friendly in your ear,  
Sell when you can, you are not for all markets.

*Shakespeare.*

They counted our life a pasture, and our time here a market for gain.

*Wid. xv. 12.*

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the market, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth.

*Locke.*

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common markets, or pay rents.

*Temple.*

The precious weight  
Of pepper and salt, and incense take,  
And with post-haste they running market make,  
Be sure to turn the penny.

*Dryden, Pers.*

3. Rate; price. [marché, French.]

'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,  
Thought all past services rewarded well,  
To, to their share, at least two acres fell,  
Their country's frugal loyalty; so of old  
Was blood and life at a low market sold.

*Dryden, Jan.*

TO MARK'ET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

**MAR'KET-BELL.** *n. s.* [market and bell.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the market-bell is rung.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**MAR'KET-CROSS.** *n. s.* [market and cross.] A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated,  
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches,  
To face the garment of rebellion  
With some fine colour.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**MAR'KET-DAY.** *n. s.* [market and day.] The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.

Pool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,  
Like Mantua, where on market-days we come,  
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden, Virg.*  
He ordered all the Lacquies to be seized that  
were found on a market-day in one of his frontier  
towns. *Addison on Italy.*

**MAR'KET-FOLKS.** *n. s.* [*market and folks*.]  
People that come to the market.  
Poor market-folks, that come to sell their corn. *Shakspeare.*

**MAR'KET-MAID.** *n. s.* [*market and maid*.]  
A woman that goes to buy or sell.  
You are come.  
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented  
The ostentation of our love. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

**MAR'KET-MAN.** *n. s.* [*market and man*.]  
One who goes to the market to sell or  
buy.  
Be wary how you place your words,  
Talk like the vulgar sort of market-men,  
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakspeare.*

The market-man should act as if his master's  
whole estate never had to be applied to that servant's  
business. *Suff.*

**MAR'KET-PLACE.** *n. s.* [*market and place*.]  
Place where the market is held.  
The king, thinking he had put up his sword,  
because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his  
answering, but made him prisoner, meaning the next  
morning to put him to death in the market-place. *Sidney.*

The gates be order'd all to be unbar'd;  
And from the market-place to draw the guard. *Dryden.*

Behold the market-place with poor o'er-crowd,  
The man of Ross divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

**MAR'KET-PRICE.** *n. s.* [*market and price*.]  
**MAR'KET-RATE.** *or rate.* The price  
at which any thing is currently sold.  
Money governs the world, and the market-price  
is the measure of the worth of men as well as of  
fishes. *L'Ettranger.*

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his  
market will not stick to have it at the market-  
rate. *Lodge.*

**MAR'KET-TOWN.** *n. s.* A town that has  
the privilege of a stated market; not a  
village.  
Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country  
than market-days, by reason that people re-  
pairing often thither will learn civil manners of  
the better sort. *Syracuse.*

No, no, the pope's mire my master Sir Roger  
stated, when they would have burnt him at our  
market-town. *Gey.*

**MAR'KETABLE.** *adj.* [*from market*.]  
1. Such as may be sold; such for which  
a buyer may be found.  
A plain fish, and no doubt marketable. *Shakspeare.*

2. Current in the market.  
The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence,  
that after the death of Perinax they made  
open sale of the empire, as if it had been of com-  
mon marketable wares. *Decay of Chr. Jewry.*

The marketable value of any quantities of two  
commodities are equal, when they will exchange  
one for another. *Lodge.*

**MAR'KMAN.** *n. s.* [*mark and man*.]  
1. A man skilful to hit a mark.  
In sadnew, cousin, I do lose a woman.  
— I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd,  
— A right good marksmen. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

When nothing can procure,  
When the wide world runs bias from his will,  
To write his limbs, and share, not mend the ill;  
This is the marksmen, safe and sure,  
Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary marksmen may know certainly  
when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden.*

2. One who cannot write his name, but  
makes his mark or sign for it.  
In the original solemn League and Covenant,  
which hath been lately discovered, and is now in  
the British Museum, there are abundance of  
marksmen, all of whom, from their abhorrence of  
popery at that time, leave the cross unfinished, and  
sign in the shape of the letter T. *Newton and Burn, Hist. of Church. (1777) p. 324.*

**MARL.** *n. s.* [*marl. Welsh; mergel, Dutch; margu, Latin; marle, marne, Fr. in Saxon, merg* is marrow, with an  
allusive signification, marl being the  
fatness of the earth.]  
*Marl* is a kind of clay, which is be-  
come fatter, and of a more enriching  
quality, by a better fermentation, and  
by its having lain so deep in the earth  
as not to have spent or weakened its  
fertilizing quality by any product.  
*Marl* is supposed to be much of the  
nature of chalk, and is believed to be  
fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We understand by the term *marle* simple native  
earths, less heavy than the loess, or clays, not soft  
and adhesive to the touch, nor ductile white  
moist, dry and crumbling between the fingers, and  
readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*

*Marl* is the best compost, as having most nu-  
trition, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Uneasy steps  
Over the burning marl, not like those steps  
On heaven's azure. *Milton, P. L.*

To **MARL.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To  
manure with marl.  
Improvements by marling, liming, and draining,  
have been since money was at five and six per cent.  
*Chad.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good grass. *Morimer.*

To **MARL.** *v. n.* [*from marline*.] To fasten  
the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*

**MAR'LEON.** *n.* See **MERLIN.**

**MAR'LINE.** *n. s.* [*meanp. Skinner.*] Long  
wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in  
pitch, with which the ends of cables  
are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby marline bind,  
Or wearloath masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

**MAR'LINEPIER.** *n. s.* A small piece of  
iron for fastening ropes together, or to  
open the bolt rope when the sail is to  
be sewed in. *Bailey.*

**MAR'PIT.** *n. s.* [*marl and pit*.] Pit out of  
which marl is dug.  
Several others, of different figures, were found;  
part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marl-pit* in a  
field. *Wardlaw.*

**MAR'PLY.** *adj.* [*from marl*.] Abounding  
with marl.  
The fat and marly mold. *Dryden, Polyd. S. 3.*

The oak thrives best on the richest clay,  
and will procreate strangely to come at a marly bottom. *Morimer.*

**MAR'MALADE.** *n. s.* [*marmelade, Fr. mar-  
MA'RMALLET.* *n. s.* [*melo, Portuguese, a  
quince.*]

*Marmalade* is the pulp of quinces  
boiled into a consistence with sugar:  
it is substraining, grateful to the  
stomach. *Quincy.*

**MARMO'RATION.** *n. s.* [*marmor, Latin*.]  
Incrustation with marble. *Died.*

**MARMO'REAN.** *adj.* [*marmoreus, Lat.*]  
Made of marble. *Died.*

**MAR'MOSET.** *n. s.* [*marmoset, French, from  
marmos, a monkey.*] A small  
monkey.

Whilst they were on ship-board, a *marmoset*  
chanced upon the book, as it was negligently laid  
by, which wantonly playing therewith, plucked out  
several leaves, and tore them in pieces. *Robinson, Trav. of a New's Utop. (1551.) li. 7.*

*Marmosets* and *unwinking apes.*  
*Marton, Structure of Vill. (1599.) li. 9.*  
I will instruct thee how

To snare the nimble *marmoset.* *Shakspeare. Tempest.*  
He past, appears some miving marmoset,  
Made all of cloth and face. *B. Jonson, Cynthia. Revels.*

Apes of less learning, in form comedians and  
dancing-masters; and *marmosets*, court pages, and  
young English travellers. *Arbuthnot and Pope. Mar. Scribble.*

**MARMOT.** *n. s.* [*Italian, mar-  
MARMOTTO.* *n. s.* [*motta.*]

The *marmots*, or *mus alpinus*, as big or bigger  
than a rabbit, which hibernates all winter, do live  
upon its own fat. *Roy on Creation.*

**MAR'QUETRY.** *n. s.* [*marqueterie, French*.]  
Chequered work; work inlaid with va-  
riation.

**MAR'QUEST.** *n. s.* [*marquis, French; Marquis.* *n. s.* [*marquis, Latin; margrave, German.*]

The spelling of this word  
was formerly *markis*, as in Chaucer;  
and *marquiese*, for *marquiesse*; then  
*marquess*, which method of writing it is  
now also used by some.]

1. In England one of the second order of  
nobility, next in rank to a duke.  
None may wear ermine but princes, and there  
is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes,  
*marquises*, and earls, which they must not exceed.

*Marquise* as a *Drum-major*  
Marc or merc signifying a bound or limit, hence  
is supposed the original of that honorary title of  
*marquess*, which is as much as a lord of the frontiers.  
*Selden on Drington's Polyd. S. 7.*

2. Formerly a *marquiesse* also. [*marquise, French*.]  
You shall have  
Two noble partners with you: the old dutches  
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquess* Dorset. *Shakspeare.*

From a private gentleman he made me a  
*marquise*, and from a *marquise* a queen; and  
now he intends to crown my innocence with the  
glory of martyrdom. *Bacon, Apophthegms, (ed.) 1625.*

The first and last woman that was created a  
*marquess*, was the lady Ann Boleyn. *Spelman.*

**MAR'QUISATE.** *n. s.* [*marquisat, French*.]  
The seigniorship of a *marquis*.  
The duke of Savoy pretended colourably enough  
to the forehead *marquess*. *Wotton, Itcm. p. 416.*

**MAR'RAER.** *n. s.* [*from marl*.] One who  
spoils or hurts any thing.



You be indeed makers, or *marrows*, of all men's manners within the realm. *Archam, Schoolmaster.*  
**MARRIABLE.\*** *adj.* [*marriable*, *F. Cotgrave*.] Marriageable. Not in use.

*Hulot, and Sherwood.*  
**MARRIAGE-†** *n. s.* [*marriage*, *French*; *maritium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; state of perpetual union.

The marriage with his brother's wife  
 Has crept too near his conscience.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
 If that thy heart of love be honourable,  
 Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.

*Shakespeare.*  
 The French king would have the disposing of  
 the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception, that  
 he should not marry her himself.

*Bacon.*  
 Some married persons, even in their marriage,  
 do better please God than some virgins in their  
 state of virginity; they, by giving great example  
 of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith un-  
 broken, and by educating children in the fear of  
 God, please God in a higher degree than those  
 virgins whose piety is not answerable to their op-  
 portunities.

*Taylor.*  
 I propose that Palamon shall be,  
 In marriage join'd with beautiful Emily.

*Dryd.*  
**MARRIAGE** is often used in composition.  
 In a late draught of marriage-articles, a lady  
 stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at  
 liberty to patch on which side she pleases.

*Addison, Spect.*  
 I by the honour of my marriage-bed,  
 After Arthur claim this land for mine.

*Shakespeare.*  
 To those whom death again did wed,  
 This grave's the second marriage-bed:  
 For though the hand of fate could force  
 'Twixt soul and body a divorce,  
 It could not sever man and wife,  
 Because they both liv'd but one life.

*Crashaw.*  
 There on his arms and once lo! portall lay,  
 Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Drum.*  
 Thou shalt come into the marriage-chamber.

*Tob. vi. 16.*  
 Neither her worthiness, which in truth was  
 great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont  
 to endear affection, could fether his sickness; but  
 before the marriage-day appointed, he had taken  
 to wife Hecuba, of whom she complained, *Sidney.*  
 Virgin, awake! the marriage-hour is nigh.

*Pope.*  
 Give me, to live and die,  
 A spotless maid, without the marriage-sie.

*Dryd.*  
**MARRIAGEABLE†** *adj.* [*from marriage*.]  
 1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

*Says not yet marriageable.*  
*Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585), p. 265.*  
 Every wedding, one with another, produces  
 four children, and that is the proportion of chil-  
 dren which any marriageable man or woman may  
 be presumed shall have.

*Ground.*  
 I am the father of a young heiress, whom I  
 begin to look upon as marriageable. *Spectator.*  
 When the girls are twelve years old, which is  
 the marriageable age, their parents take them home.

*Saunders.*  
 2. Capable of union.

*They led the vine*  
 To weed her elm; she, spouse, about him twines  
 Her marriageable arms, and with her bringings  
 Her dowers, the adopted clusters to adorn  
 His barren leaves. *Milton, P. L.*

*Milton, P. L.*  
**MARRIED.** *adj.* [*from marry*.] Conjugal;  
 connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the married state.  
*Dryden.*

**MARROW.** *n. s.* [*mepr*, Saxon; *smerr*,  
 Erse; *smerrgh*, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have  
 any considerable thickness have either  
 a large cavity, or they are spongy, and  
 full of little cells; in both the one and  
 the other there is an oleaginous sub-  
 stance, called *marrow*, contained in pro-  
 per vesicles or membranes, like the fat:  
 in the larger bones this fine oil, by the  
 gentle heat of the body, is exhaled  
 through the pores of its small bladders,  
 and enters some narrow passages, which  
 lead to some fine canals excavated in the  
 substance of the bone, that the *marrow*  
 may supply the fibres of the bones,  
 and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wasted, *marrow*, bones, and all,  
 That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring.

*Shakespeare.*  
 The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within  
 it: the back-bone hath no kind of *marrow*, and  
 other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-  
 bones have no *marrow* stirred, but a little pulp  
 of *marrow* diffused.

*Bacon.*  
 Pamper'd and edified their zeal  
 With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*  
 He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,  
 The point still buried in the *marrow* lay.

*Addison, Or.*  
**MARROW-†** In the Scottish dialect, to  
 this day, a fellow, companion, or asso-  
 ciate, as also an equal match; he met  
 with his *marrow*; from *mar*, husband,  
 French. Dr. Johnson.—It is also a  
 word of the north of England. "These  
 gloves or shoes are not *marrows*, i. e. are  
 not *fellows*." *Coles, Ray, and Grose.*

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,  
 Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend  
 With thee or his *marrow* for fear of it end.

*Tassie.*  
 To *MARROW*\* *v. a.* To fill as it were  
 with *marrow* and fatness; to glut.

What mean these strict reformers thus to spend  
 their hour-glances, and bowl against our harmless  
 cups? to call our meetings riots, and brand our  
 civil mirth with styles of loose intemperance?  
 whilst they can sit at a sister's feast, devour and  
 gourmandise beyond excess, and wipe the gull  
 from off their *marrowed* mouths, and clothe their  
 surfeits in the long fustian robes of a tedious grace!  
*Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Drunkard.*

**MARROWBONE-†** *n. s.* [*bone and marrow*.]  
 1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

A cook they hadden with them for the bones,  
 To boile the chickens and the *marrowbones*.

*Shakespeare, T. C. Prod.*  
 2. In burlesque language, the knees. Dr.  
 Johnson.—I'll bring him down upon his  
*marrow-bones*, that is, I'll make him bend  
 his knees as he does to the Virgin Mary.  
 See also *MARRY*. Brandt, Popular An-  
 tiquities.

What men could have held laughing to have  
 seen an Egyptian on his *marrowbones* adoring a dog,  
 or praying to an ox?

*Lightfoot, Maecell. (1629), p. 189.*  
 Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*,  
 and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns.

*L'Entrance.*  
 Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your alle-  
 giance; and make an acknowledgement of your  
 offences; for I will have ample satisfaction.

*Dryden, Spem. Piv.*  
**MARROWFAT.** *n. s.* A kind of pea.

**MARROWISH.\*** *adj.* [*from marrow*.] Of  
 the nature of marrow.

The brain is a soft, *marrowish*, and white sub-  
 stance. *Durton, Anat. of Mel. p. 19.*

**MARROWLESS.** *adj.* [*from marrow*.] Void  
 of marrow.

*Avast!*  
 Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;  
 Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,  
 Which thou dost glare with! *Shakespeare, Macb.*

**MARROW.\*** *adj.* [*from marrow*.]  
 1. Pithy; full of strength or sap.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*  
 2. Medullary; of the nature of marrow.  
 Those *marrowy* filaments lying parallel to one  
 another cannot, of themselves, be supposed in any  
 degree elastic.

*Annoir's Essay on the Nerves, (1739), p. 30.*

**MARRY.\*** *interj.* A term of asseveration  
 in common use; which was originally,  
 in popish times, a mode of swearing by  
 the Virgin Mary, q. d. by *Mary*. Brand.  
*Mary, I defy that false mad John.*

*Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*  
*Col.* With thou be pleas'd!

To haucken once again the suit I made thee?  
*Be. Marry* will I; kneel and repeat it; I will  
 stand, and so shall Trinculin. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
*Marry*, once before he won it of me with false  
 dice.

*Shakespeare, Much Ado.*  
 The adrook of his life is like that of the sun,  
*marry*, not half so glorious. *Overbury, Prisoner.*  
 How do you like me now?  
 —Like you I *marry* — I don't know.

*Southey, Oronoko.*

To *MARRY*. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *ma-*  
*rior*, Lat.]

1. To join a man and woman; as perform-  
 ing the rite.  
 What! shall the curate control me? Tell him,  
 that he shall marry the couple himself.

*Gay, What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.  
 When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about  
 the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took  
 the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry  
 his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life;  
 there was no third way, he had made him so great.

*Bacon, Ess.*  
 3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should marry her.

*Shakespeare.*  
 As a mother shall she meet him, and receive  
 him as a wife married of a virgin. *Ecclesi. xv. 2.*

To *MARRY*. *v. n.* To enter into the con-  
 jugal state.

He hath my good will,  
 And none but he, to marry with Nan Page.

*Shakespeare.*  
 Let them marry to whom they think best.

*Nam. xxvii. 6.*  
 Virgil concludes with the death of Trojans; for  
 after that difficulty was removed, Aeneas might  
 marry, and establish the Trojans.

*Dryden, DuRoi.*  
**MARRS.\*** *n. s.* [*Latin*.]

1. One of the plants.  
*Mars* his true moving, even as in the heavens,  
 So in the earth to this day is not known.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

2. Among chymists, the term for iron.  
**MARRS**, are derived from the Saxon  
**MARRS**, { *mepr*, a fen, or fenny place.  
**MAS**, { *Gibson's Camden.*

**MARRS.** *n. s.* [*mepr*, Sax. See *MARRISH*.]  
 A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract  
 of land.

In their courses make that round,  
 In meadows and in *marshes* found,

Of them so call'd the ferry ground,  
Of which they have the keeping.

*Drayton, Nymphid.*  
Warms for colour and shade, after even as the  
ground out of which they are got; as the marsh  
warm and the stag warm. *Warton, Angler.*

We may see in more contentious climates  
great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands  
in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the  
marsh-lands, men of large and high stature.

*Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*  
Your low meadows and marsh-lands you need  
not lay up till April, except the spring be very  
wet, and your marshes very poesy.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*  
**MARSH-MALLOW. n. s.** [*althera*, Latin.] It is  
in all respects like the mallow, but its  
leaves are more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

**MARSH-MARIGOLD. n. s.** [*populego*, Latin.]  
This flower consists of several leaves,  
which are placed circularly, and expand  
in form of a rose, in the middle of which  
rises the pointal, which becomes a mem-  
branaceous fruit, in which there are  
several cells, for the most part bent down-  
wards, collected into little heads  
and full of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with lron-blue,  
To shade marsh-marigolds of shining hue. *Dryden.*

**MARSHAL. n. s.** [*mareschal*, Fr. See  
MARESCHAL. *Serenius* calls it "Antiq.  
Franc. vox, à Goth. *mar*, equus, and  
*skall* vel *skale*, servus, administrator."  
So *Selden*: "The name of *marshal* or  
*mareschal* is agreed to descend from two  
Teutonic words, (which was the same  
with the old French,) *mare*, which sig-  
nified as much as our general name of  
*horse*, and *schalk*, that in the old Ger-  
man and Gothic tongues signified a  
servant." *Duclun*, ch. 9. "*Marshal* was  
at first the name of a smith, farrier, or  
one that dressed horses; but it climbed  
by degrees to that height, that the  
chiefest commanders of the gendarmery  
and militia of France are come to be  
called *marshals*; which about a hun-  
dred years since were but two in all,  
whereas now they are twelve." *Howell*,  
Lett. iv. 19.]

1. The chief officer of arms.  
*The duke of Suffolk claims*  
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk  
To be earl marshal. *Shakspeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the  
lists.  
Dares their pride pursue against my laws,  
As in a listed fight to fight their cause?  
Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by;  
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order  
at a feast, or any other assembly.  
Through the hall there walked to and fro  
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the same,  
Whose name was Appetite; he did bestow  
Both guests and meats, whenever they came,  
And knew them how to order without blame. *Symonds, P. Q.*

4. An harbinging; a pursuivant, one who  
goes before a prince to declare his com-  
ing, and provide entertainment.  
Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as  
a marshal to lodge, the love of her in his mind,  
which more was so well placed as it needed no help  
of outward harbinging. *Sidney.*

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5. A commander in chief of military forces.  
*Marshal* Harcourt and the duke of Berwick  
were preparing to join at Alace and Dauphiné,  
but their troops were in want of all manner of  
necessaries. *Trotter, No. 5.*

To **MARSHAL. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.  
Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some pre-  
dominant desire, that should marshal and put in  
order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to  
find or sound. *Bacon.*

It is as inconceivable how it should be the di-  
rectrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind  
man should marshal an army. *Glanville, Scrips.*

Anchises look'd not with so pleas'd a face,  
To nursing o'er his future Roman race,  
And marshalling the heroes of his name,  
As in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinging.  
Thou marshal'st me the way that I was going.

*Shakspeare.*  
**MARSHALLER. n. s.** [from *marshal*.] One  
that arranges; one that ranks in order.  
*Dryden* was the great refiner of English poetry,  
and the best marshal of words.

*Prepp. Pref. to the Alaric.*  
**MARSHALSEA. n. s.** [from *marshal*.] The  
prison in Southwark belonging to the  
marshal of the king's household.

**MARSHALSHIP. n. s.** [from *marshal*.] The  
office of a marshal.

**MARSH-LODE. n. s.** A gelder-rose, of  
which it is a species.

**MARSH-ROCKET. n. s.** A species of water-  
cresses.

**MARSHY. adj.** [from *marsh*.]  
1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.  
Though there the marshy grounds approach your  
fields,  
And there the soil a stony harvest yields.

*Dryden, Virg.*  
It is a distemper of such as inhabit marshy, fat,  
low, moist, soils, near stagnating water.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*  
2. Produced in marshes.

Feed  
With delicates of leaves and marshy weed. *Dryd.*

**MART. n. s.** [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.  
Christ could not suffer that the temple should  
serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ  
that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker.*

If any born at Ephesus  
Be seen at Syracusan marts and fairs,  
He dies. *Shakspeare.*

Excelsed, in the description of Tyre, and the  
exceeding trade that it had with all the East, as  
the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with  
whom they converse, and also what commodities  
every country yielded. *Religh.*

Many come to a great *mart* of the best horses.

*Temple.*  
The French, since the accession of the Spanish  
monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had  
in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,  
And venture snidly on a desperate *mart*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Letters of *Mart*. Licence of reprisals.  
A corruption of *mark*. See the eighth  
sense of *MARK*. And *Coigrave*, "Droit  
de *marque*, power to seize the body and  
goods of another."

To pick out letters of *mart*, and to have com-  
mission to kill *mart*, &c. *Sp. Cowden, Hiccup*, (1653.) p. 20.

To **MART. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ran-  
sack'd

The pedlar's silken treasury, you've let him go,  
And nothing marted with him. *Shakspeare, Wind. Tale.*

Cassius, you yourself,  
Do sell and *mart* your office for gold  
To underweavers. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Poor brats were slaves, of bondsmen that were  
born,  
And marted, sold. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

*Marton, Scourge of Vill.* (1598.) l. 2.  
Your christening of bells, marting of pardons,  
towing of beads. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. i. Ep. 1.

To **MART. v. n.** To trade dishonour-  
ably.

If he shall think it fit,  
A saucy stranger, in his court, to *mart*  
As in a stew. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

**MARTAGON. n. s.** A kind of lily.

The roscid and honey drops observable in the  
flowers of *martagon*. *Sir T. Brown, Muscul.* p. 20.

To **MARTEL. v. n.** [*martellere*, Italian;  
*martelo*, low Lat. *marteler*, Fr. from  
*martellus*, Lat. a hammer.] To strike;  
to make a blow.

Her dreadful weapon she to him address'd,  
Which on his helmet *martel'd* so hard,  
That made him low incline his lofty crest,  
And bow'd his better'd visage to his breast.

*Symonds, P. Q.* lib. vii. 42.

**MARTEIN. n. s.** *marie*, *martie*, Fr. *mar-*  
*MARTEIN. n. s.* [*tes*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weasel, whose fur is  
much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that  
builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the  
Fields, caused to be engraven, on the company  
cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon  
a mole hill between two trees.

*Pemphon on Blowing.*

**MARTIAL. adj.** [*martialis*, French; *mar-*  
*tialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.  
I into my feeble breast  
Come greatly, but not with that mighty rage  
Wherewith the *martial* troops thou dost infect,  
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage.

*Symonds, P. Q.*

The queen of *martialis*,  
And *Mars* himself conducted them. *Chapman, Hind.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern  
people have invaded the northern, but contrari-  
wise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern  
trade of the world is the more *martial* region.

*Bacon, Ess.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;  
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,  
Each other's peace and countenance are. *Dryd.*

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See  
His thousands, in what *martial* equipage  
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their  
arms,  
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit.

*Milton, P. R.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,  
How *martial* music every bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; but civil; not ac-  
cording to the rules or practice of  
peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *mar-*  
*tial* law in the world. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice  
with crimes offering them their law before they  
drew their sword. *Bacon, Holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet  
*Mars*.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically diffused by the planets, and esteemed *marital* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

**MARTIALISM.** \* n. s. [from *martial*.] Bravery; chivalry; warlike exercises.

Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and chivalry; such a young Josiah for religion and piety.

*Prencr, Creation of the P. of Wales, (1610.) D. 2.*

**MARTIALIST.** \* n. s. [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter.

While those bold *martialists*, that for their fame, in skill of warre affairs no way to renown'd, Did by their swords immortalize her name.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 855.*

He was a swain, whom all the Graces kiss, A brave, heroic, worthy *martialist*.

He was indeed one of the queen's *martialists*, and did very good service to Ireland.

*Nixon, Fragm. Regalia, of J. d. Sussex.* Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life.

**MARTINET.** † n. s. [*marinet*, French.]

**MARTLET.** † n. s. [*martlet*, French.]

1. A kind of swallow. Barret notices *martinet* in this sense, Alv. 1580.

This guest of summer, The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve

By his lord's mansion, that heaven's breath Smells woefully here. No jutting *frizze*, No buttress, nor croupe of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed The air is delicate.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry, And gaze upon the gather'd clouds for rain; Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky, And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.

2. In military language, a *martinet* is a precise or strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name, whom Voltaire describes as the regulator of the French infantry under Louis the Fourteenth. It is modern in English, and has the accent on the last syllable.

**MARTINGAL.** \* n. [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.

**MARTINMAS.** † n. s. [*Marthinus-mass*, Sax. *Martin* and *mass*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November; commonly corrupted to *martilmas* or *marilmas*.

*Martilmas* beefs doth bear good lucke, When country folks do dainties lacke.

The Turks their butchers, and themselves the *martinmas* beech.

**MARTNETS.** \* n. s. They are small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bind that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled.

**MARTY.** † n. s. [*martyr*, Saxon, *μάρτυρ*, Greek.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a martyr.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be silenced.

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright, Like rising flames expanding to their height. The *martyrs*' glory crown'd the soldiers' fight.

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death.

The first *martyr* for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered.

Addition on the Christian Religion. Socrates.

Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God.

Thomson.

To **MARTYR.** † v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue or true profession.

The primitive Christians — before the face of their enemies would acknowledge no other title but that, though lashed, reviled, tormented, martyred for it.

2. To torment; to murder; to destroy.

Me, and wretched Palamon, That Theseus *martyr'd* in prison.

Chaucer, *Kn. Tale*.

Amored, whose gentle heart Thou *martyr'st* with sorrow and with smart.

By his lord's mansion, that heaven's breath Smells woefully here. No jutting *frizze*, No buttress, nor croupe of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed The air is delicate.

If to every common funeral, By your eyes *martyr'd*, such a place were allow'd, Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud.

*Martyr'd* with the gout.

**MARTYRDOM.** \* n. s. [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretic professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom*?

Hand, O! what darts not jealous greatness? tore A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast, The blooms of *martyrdom*.

Wars, hitherto the only argument Herick deem'd; chief mastery to dissent With long and tedious barock, fabled knights

In thence feign'd; the better fortitude Of patience and heroic *martyrdom*.

Ussing.

What mist of providence are these? So saints, by supernatural power set free, Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die.

To **MARTYRIZE.** \* v. a. [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice.

To bear any heart I nightly *martyrize*.

**MARTYRLOGE.** \* n. s. [*martyrlog*, Fr. *μάρτυρ*, a martyr, and *λόγος*, discourse, narration.] A catalogue or register of martyrs.

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrlog* of the church of Canterbury.

*Ep. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 335.*

**MARTYRLOGICAL.** \* adj. [from *martyrlog*.] Registering as in a *martyrlog*; containing a list.

If once you render yourself a pupil to whiling love, he will read you such current politics, as shall persuade you to make a league with misery, and embrace beggary for a friend: and after this you are capable of no higher honour, than to be registered in one of his *martyrlogical* ballads, and sung by dairymaids to a pious tune.

*Osborne, Advice to a Son, (1638.) p. 70.*

**MARTYRLOGIST.** \* n. s. [*martyrlogiste*, French.] A writer of *martyrlog*.

It is recorded by Fox, the *martyrlogist*, as a memorable example. *Warren, Hist. E. p. ii. 436.*

**MARTYRLOGY.** \* n. s. [*martyrlogie*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrlog* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in the church, rather than escape by offering a single incense at their coming out.

*Silvest. flet.*

**MARTYR.** \* adj. [from *martyr*.] Like a martyr.

They would blemish the piety of the first *martyr*-composers of the Liturgy.

*Dr. Gaudin, on the Lit. of the Ch. of Eng. (1661.) p. 3.*

**MARVEL.** † n. s. [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; anything astonishing. Little in use.

A marvel it were, if a man could spy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way invariable.

*Hobbes.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.

No marvel, you together so bestir'd your valour; you cowardly race!

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

My lord protector's hawks do towre so well.

*Warren.*

The praises of knightly heroism, the marvels of romantic fiction, and the complaints of love.

**MARVEL OF PERU.** † A flower. *Ainworth.*

The marvel of the world comes next in view. At home, but still the *Marvel of Peru*.

*Tate's Comedy.*

To **MARVEL** v. n. [*merveiller*, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. Disused.

You make me *marvel*.

*Shakespeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied.

*Shakespeare.*

— The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The countries *marvelled* at three for thy songs, proverbs, and parables. *Ecclesi. xlvii. 17.*

**MARVELLOUS.** † adj. [*merveilleux*, French.] 1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess.

*Shakespeare.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes.

*Psalm.*

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fact includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.

*Pope's, Preface to the Iliad.*

3. The *marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.

4. Formerly used adverbially for exceedingly wonderfully.

He hath shew'd me *marvellous* great kindness in a strong city.

*Sic finds, although I cannot, Myself to be a marvellous proper man.*

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

**MA'RVELLOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *marvellous*.]  
Wonderfully; strangely.  
You look not well, seleniger Antonio;  
You have too much respect upon the world;  
They lose it do but buy it with much care.  
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shakspeare*.  
The encouragement of his too late successes,  
with which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon*.

**MA'RVELLOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *marvellous*.]  
Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonish-  
ingness.

**MA'RV-BUD.** \* *n. s.* The marigold.  
And winking *mary-buds* begin  
To open their golden eyes. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*  
**MA'SCLE.** \* *n. s.* An heraldic figure; a  
lozenge as it were perforated.

**To MA'SCULATE.** \* *v. a.* [from *masculus*,  
Latin. This is an old and proper word,  
in opposition to our *emasculate*, to  
effeminate.] To make strong. *Cockeram*.  
**MA'SCULINE.** † *adj.* [masculin, French;  
*masculinus*, Latin.]

1. Male; not female.  
*Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long!*  
*Shakspeare*.

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two  
*masculine* elements, exercising their operation upon  
nature being the feminine. *Fletcher on Drawing*.

O! why did God,  
Creator wise! that peopled lively heaven  
With spirits *masculine*, create at last  
This naively on earth, this first defect  
Of nature? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Resembling man; virile; powerful; not  
soft; not effeminate.  
Queen Anne, your mother, a lady of a great  
and masculine mind.

*Wotton, Viceroy, on K. Ch. I. Rem. p. 144.*  
This has altogether as *masculine* an influence  
upon the manners and practices of men.

*South, Sermon, ix. 76.*  
You find something bold and *masculine* in the  
air and posture of the first figure, which is that of  
Virtue.

Notwithstanding his eloquent and *masculine*  
demeanour, he [the earl of Surrey] was condemned.  
*Wotton, Hist. E. P. iii. 9.*

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender  
appropriated to the male kind in any  
word, though not always expressing  
sex.

The English language, with singular propriety,  
following nature alone, applies the distinction of  
*masculine* and *feminine* only to the names of  
animals; all the rest are neuter. *Loath*.

**MA'SCULINELY.** *adv.* [from *masculine*.]  
Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most *mascu-  
linely*.

And play the orator. *Dr. Johnson, Caroline*.  
**MA'SCULINENESS.** *n. s.* [from *masculine*.]  
Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

**MASH.** † *n. s.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a  
net, commonly written *mesh*.  
To defend against the stings of bees, have a net  
knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get  
through. *Mortimer*.

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together  
into an undistinguished, or confused  
body. [from *mischen*, Dutch, to mix,  
or *mascher*, French.]

I have made a fair *mask* on't!  
*Dr. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour*.  
Carcasses were scattered on her surface; others,  
blown from the tops of high mountains; some,  
bruised to *mask*; all ruined and destroyed.  
*Lord's Hist. of the Bonians, (1630), p. 88.*

3. A mixture for a horse.  
Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then  
put it to as much scalding water as will wet it  
well; stir it about for half an hour till the water  
is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm;  
this *mask* is to be given to a horse after he has  
taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in  
the time of great sickness, or after hard labour.

*Farrier's Dict.*  
When mares foal, they feed them with *mashes*,  
and other moist food. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

**To MASH.** *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.  
The pressure would be intolerable, and they  
would even *mask* themselves and all things else  
apieces. *Mare*.

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between  
the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can  
do it without *masking* the meat. *Staff, Dir. to the Freeman*.

2. To mix malt and water together in  
brewing.

What was put in the first *masking*-tub draw  
off, as also that liquor in the second *masking*-tub.  
*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

**MA'SHY.** \* *adj.* [from *mask*.] Produced  
by crushing, or pressure.

Then comes the crushing swain; the country  
elements.

And fumes unbounded with the *masky* flood,  
That by degrees fermented, and refin'd,  
Round the rais'd nations pour the cry of joy.  
*Thomson, Autumn*.

**MASK.** \* *n. s.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.  
Now Love pulled off his *mask*, and shewed his  
face unto her, and told her plainly that she was  
his prisoner. *Sidney*.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,  
And throw her sun-spelling *mask* away;  
The air hath star'd 't the roses in her cheeks,  
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakspeare*.

Could we suppose that a *mask* represented never  
so naturally the general humour of a character, it  
can never suit with the variety of passions that are  
incident to every single person in the whole course  
of a play. *Addison on Italy*.

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.  
Too plain thy nakedness of soul esp'd,  
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,  
By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior*.

3. A festive entertainment, in which the  
company is *masked*.  
Will you prepare for this *masque* to-night?

*Shakspeare*.

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild  
bustle.

They in the end agreed,  
That at a *masque* and common revelling,  
Which was ordain'd 't, they should perform the deed.  
*Daniel*.

This thought might lead me through the world's  
vain *mask*,  
Content, though blind, had I no other guide.  
*Milton, Sonnet*.

5. A dramatick performance, written in a  
tragic style without attention to rules  
or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for  
the lively representation of floods and rivers neces-  
sary for our painters and poets in their pictures,  
poems, comedies, and *masks*. *Fenham*.

**To MASK.** *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]

1. To disguise with a *mask* or visor.

What will grow of such errors as go *masked*  
under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it  
is that the wit of man should imagine, till time  
have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hobbes*.

'Tis not my blood  
Wherein thou see'st me *masked*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;  
But being *masked* he was not sure. *Shakspeare*.

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of  
every scene, the figures of all the persons, with  
their particular disguises; and, I saw an antique  
statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for  
Gnaetho in the *Eunuch*, for it agrees exactly with  
the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison*.

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,  
*Masking* the business from the common eye,  
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

As when a piece of wanton lawn,  
A thin aerial veil is drawn  
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,  
More sweetly than she should be hid;  
A soul whose intellectual beams  
No mists do cloud, no lary steams. *Craheau*.

**To MASK.** † *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't!  
What *masking* stuff's here! *Shakspeare*.

These ladies *mask*ed take each of them one of  
the Frenchmen to dance, and to *mask*.  
*Cauterish, Life of Walsley*.

*Masking* habits, and a borrow'd name,  
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior*.

2. To be disguised any way.

The *masking* woods, in which the birds to build  
their nests were seen.  
Whose waving blades in air shot up were crown'd  
with youthful greave,  
Now clad in coats of mottle blue did *mask* in  
poore array.

Rough Boreas with his blustering blasts had  
blown their leaves away. *Mir. for Mag. p. 555*.

**MA'SKER.** *n. s.* [from *mask*.] One who  
revels in a *mask*; a mummer.

Tell false Edward,  
That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,  
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakspeare*.

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the  
*maskers* that are to come down from the scene  
have some motions upon the scene before their  
coming down. *Bacon*.

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay;  
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Daniel*.

**MA'SKERED.** \* *adj.* Decayed. See *MOSK-  
ERED*.

**MA'SKERY.** \* *n. s.* [from *masker*.] The  
dress or disguise of a *masker*.

*Metaphors* I hear stark Martius cry,  
Souping along in war's feign'd *maskerie*;  
By Laus' starrie front he'll forthwith die!  
*Morison, Scourge of Fals. (1599), iii. 8.*

**MA'SKHOUSE.** \* *n. s.* [*mask* and *house*.]  
Place where *masks* are performed.

*Masks* were so much the fashion in the  
times of the first James and Charles,  
that *maskhouse* was then probably as  
common as *playhouse*.

If it were but some *maskhouse*, wherein a glo-  
rious (though momentary) show were to be pre-  
sented, neither white staves nor halberds could  
keep you out. *By. Hall, Contempt. B. 4.*

**MA'SLIN.** † *adj.* [corrupted from *miscel-  
lane*. Dr. Johnson.—It is more pro-  
bably from the Sax. *myrlin*, various;  
*myrlus*, Latin, mixed; Teut. *mustelun*,  
sarrago. See *MASTLIN*.] Composed of  
various kinds; as, *maslin* bread, made  
of wheat and rye.

**MA'SON.** † *n. s.* [*maçon*, French; *machio*,  
low Latin. Latin etymologists refer the  
word to *machina*, a scaffold for build-  
ing. Sutherland, our countryman, in  
his *Origines Britannicæ*, as *Serenius* has

also observed, would carry it to the Scyth. *masyn*, *ades*, a house; and M. Huet has also offered *mas*, an old word for a house; but Du Cange considers *maeria*, an enclosure of stone, as the origin of the word.]

1. A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mas*'s hand than if they had been smooth. *Platon.*

A *mas*on that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work.

*More.*

2. One of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and *accepted*; of which the origin is pretended to be as early as the building of Solomon's temple; and the insignia are principally a builder's tools.

The lawyers, like the *freemasons*, may be supposed to take an oath not to tell the secret.

*Lat. Hailfar.*

I reckon, next week we shall hear you are a free-*mason*. *Gray to Walpole.*

**MASON'ICK.** \* *adj.* [from *mason*.] Relating to the society of free-masons.

**MASONRY.** \* *n. s.* [*maçonnerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a mason.

Wasteful ear shall station over, And broils root out the work of *masonry*.

*Shakespeare, Sonnet 55.*

**MA'SORAH.** \* *n. s.* [*masorah*, Lat. from the Hebrew; which is "from *masar*, he delivered; spoken of things which men commit to the charge of another, yet reserving a power to have it recovered again." Mather, *Vindice*, of the Holy Bible, 1723, p. 256.] In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

These sections of the law are quoted, by the *masorah*, instead of chapters.

*Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible*, p. 60.

The *masorah* is a critical learning of the wise men among the ancient Jews, relating to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament; by which the verses, words, and letters of the text are numbered; and every variety is taken notice of in the proper place, in order to preserve its genuine reading. *Ibid.* p. 256.

**MASORETICAL.** \* *adj.* [from *masorah*.] Belonging to the *masorah*; denoting the labour of those who composed that work.

They observed, that these scribes had noticed five words, where it was redundant. This *masoretic* note is mentioned in the Talmud.

*Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible*, p. 258.

**MASORITE.** \* *n. s.* [*maseretha*, Lat. from *masorah*.] One of those who composed the *masnah*.

The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels, that none might irregularly put the divine books; they did the same as to the accents.

*Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible*, p. 257.

The *Masorites* seem to have been a succession of critics, professing a traditional science of reading the Scripture, as the *Cabalists* did of interpreting it. *Gray on the Old Test.* Introduction.

**MASQUERADE.** \* *n. s.* [not from *masque*, French, as Dr. Johnson states it, but from *mascard*; or rather from the Italian *mascherata*, *mascherata*, that is from the Arab. *mascar*, buffoonery. Hence our old word was *masquerada*,

and meant a ridiculous exhibition. Dr. Johnson cites, under the first sense, only the example from Pope.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked; a piece of mummery.

The name only being left to serve for a part of the *masquerade* of an high mass.

*Horace, Transl. of Iteus*, (1587.) p. 154.

All this stately *masquerade*, *Ibid.* p. 155.

What guards the purity of melting minds, In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*, Safe from the treacherous friend, and daring spark, The glance by day, the whisper in the dark.

*Pope.*

2. A kind of Spanish diversion on horse-back.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors; performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands, and a kind of case in their right. *Id. Clarendon*, 1596, l. 323.

3. Disguise.

I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade*.

*Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Truth, of all things, the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us in *masquerade*. *Fulton on the Classics.*

**TO MASQUERADE.** \* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *I. Extrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Swift.*

**TO MASQUEADE.** \* *v. a.* To put into disguise.

His next shift therefore is to change its (sin's) complexion, to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles. *Adlington, Sermon*, p. 229.

**MASQUERADE.** \* *n. s.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask; a buffoon.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the vizard of friends. *I. Extrange.*

The late *masquerader* in the Haymarket did not, could not, more effectually expose them both.

*By. Nicolson*, in *By. Monthly Collect.* of *Pope*, p. 4.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equip'd, Out sallied on adventures. *Young, Night Th. 5.*

**MASS.** \* *n. s.* [*masse*, French; *masa*, Lat.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive masses. *Newton, Opticks.*

Some passing into their pores, others settling in lumps or masses to their outside, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the mass they together constituted. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. A large quantity.

By sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire, Have cost a mass of public treasury. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the mass of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Rafles, Ess.*

He had spent a huge mass of treasure in transporting his army. *Darwin on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a mass of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation.

*Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

This army of such mass and charge, Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groups, of the lights and shadows, and of those masses which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the sight. *Dryden.*

At distance, through the aerial glass,

To the mind's eye things well appear;

They lose their forms, and make a mass

Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

"Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful mass of colours.

*Addison, Freewholder.*

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and mass of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon, Ess.*

Where'er thou art, be he; 'th' eternal mind

Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:

Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,

And through the universal mass does move. *Dryden.*

The mass of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curius.

*Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole mass of the fluids. *Dehaene.*

6. [*Missa*, Lat. *missæ*, Saxon: as *mæsse*-

bond, *mæsse* boht; the mass-book, *mass*-

bread. "Missa idem ac *missa*, sicut

*remissum pro remissione* dicebant antiqui.

— Ex alaiis scitis constat *missam* à

*missione* dici, et populi diminutionem significare.

Frustra nititur Genebrardus *hanc missæ etymologiam* convellere quasi nimis frigidam, et modice reverentiam

erga tantum mysterium." V. Cardinal.

Bona de Rebus Liturg. p. 6.] The service of the Romish church at the celebration of the eucharist: at first used

for the dismissal or sending away the people, either before or after the communion.

Burished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and mass books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert here-in. *Trachtenberg on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unadvisedly wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

This is to prevent the military masses, which had been introduced by the church of Rome, where the priest says *massa*, and receives the sacrament himself, though there be none to communicate with him. *Whetstone on the Comm. Prayer*, ch. 6. § 30.

7. A festival. [*mæsse*, Saxon.] See *LAMMAS*. Retained also in *Candlemas*, *Michaelmas*, and *Martinius*.

**TO MASS.** \* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.

He was accused of his cardinals, that he *massed* without consecration.

*Bald. Acts of Eng. Vol. P. i.* (1560.) fol. 89. b.

Abolishing or putting down the *massing* sacrifices for the dead.

*Hunting of Puritans*, (1561.) fol. 5.

He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lengthen one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles; which can brook a mingling of religion and superstition, ministers and *massing* priests, light and darkness, truth and error, traditions and Scriptures.

*Hooker, Sermon*, 1. On St. Jude.

Their *massing* furniture they took from the Jews, lest having an altar and a priest, they should want victims.

*Hooker.*

To MASS, v. n. [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward*.

MA'SSACRE, n. s. [massacre, French; from mazzare, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacres* Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton, P. L.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far, And makes a *massacre* what was a war. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

2. Murder. The tyrannous and bloody act is done; The most arch deed of bloody *massacre*, That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

To MA'SSACRE, v. a. [massacre, French, from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all, And raze their faction and their family. *Shakespeare, Christian religion, now crumbled into factions,*

may, like dust, be irreversibly dissipated, if God do not condescend to us, or we recover so much society as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and desolated, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

MA'SSACRER, n. s. [massacrer, Fr.] One who commits butchery, or indiscriminate destruction.

Jurors and presidents of revolutionary tribunals, regicides, assassins, *massacres*.

*Buckle in a Regicide Piece.*

MA'SSER, n. s. [from masser, Fr.] A priest who celebrates mass. Obsolete.

A good *masser*, and so forth; but no true gospel preacher. *Bald, Yet a Course, (1543), fol. 38.*

MA'SSETER, n. s. [masseter, Fr.] Cotgrave: from the Gr. *μασσηται*, to eat.] A muscle of the lower jaw.

One wonderful pair of muscles, called the *masseters*,—inserted into this lower mandible, and so are able to move it upward; to the right, to the left, forward, backward, and consequently round about; and so performing that action which we call mastication or chewing. *Smith on Old Age, p. 77.*

The strength of the crural and *masseter*-muscles in lions and tigers. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mort. Scind.*

MA'SSICOT, n. s. [French.]

*Massicot* is ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation.

White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold-coloured *massicot* still more. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSIVNESS, f. n. s. [from *massy*, massiveness, *iv*; Fr.] French; *massivité*, which Cotgrave renders *massiveness*; but the English word is also in the older dictionary of Huloet.] Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the distinctness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiveness* of the dish. *Holwell.*

The block of stone in which the body of immolation is excavated, is of unusual *massiveness*.

Worton, *Hist. of Kildington*, p. 15.

MA'SSIVE, } adj. [massif, Fr.] Heavy; MASSY, } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt, Your sword is o'er too *massy* for your strength, And will not be uplifted. *Shakespeare, Temp.*

Perhaps these few stones and slings, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may counter-vail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistines. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were pressed, No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes drest. *Johnson, Jun.*

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrestrial globe, the strata of stone, owe their order to the deluge. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

If these liquors or glazes were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions. *Newton, Opt.*

The intrepid Thorban bears the burning sky, And views astonished from the hills afar, The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope, Statius.*

MAST, f. n. s. [mast, mât, French; mæst, Saxon; mast, Su. Goth.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

He dropp'd his anchors and his oars he ply'd; For'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*, His vessel under'd. *Dryden, Hom.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination. [Saxon, *mæste*, nut, berries, acorns, by metathesis from *mata*, Gothic, food. Lye, edit. Manning.]

The oak's bear *mast*, and the briars scarlet jays; The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush Lays her full *mast* before you. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; m oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*. *L'Estrange, Feh.*

The breaking down of an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the mast, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit. *Tracy, Macbeth.*

Wondering dolphins o'er the palace glide, On leaves and *mast* of mighty oaks they browse, And their broad fins entangle in the boughs. *Dryden.*

MA'STEN, adj. [from *mast*.] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER, f. n. s. [merster, Dutch; maitre, French; magister, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—Saxon, *mæster*, used as early as in the reign of Alfred, Dr. Jamieson says; and may be from *mæst*, most, greatest, as the Latin *magister* is evidently from *magis*, more; thus separating our word from etymological dependence on the Latin.]

1. One who has servants: opposed to *man or servant*.

But now I was the lord Of this fair mansion, master of my servants, Queen o'er my family; and even now, but now, This house, these servants, and this name myself Are yours, my lord. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Take up thy master. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away Unto the judge that begg'd it;

The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine; And neither man nor master would take sight But the two rings. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. A director; a governor. If thou be made the master of a feast, be among them as one of the rest. *Eccles. xxiii. 1.*

O thou my friend, my genius, come along, Thou master of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing. An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyric on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetoric in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the master. *Dryden, Duffenay.*

4. A lord; a ruler. Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the master of a house. *Guardian.*

These Cæsar, grac'd with both Minerva, sons, Cæsar, the world's great master, and his own. *Pope.*

Excuse The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul: You know, alas! I was not born to kneel, To use for jilly and to own a master. *Philby.*

5. Chief; head. Chief master-gunner am I of this town, Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakespeare.*

As a wise master-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. *1 Cor. iii. 10.*

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the master-roots. *Morimer, Husb.*

6. Possessor. When I have thus made myself master of a hundred thousand drachms, I shall naturally set myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage. *Addison, Spect.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself master of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship. An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but has some bank-rupts. *Adams, Schoolmaster.*

A sailor's wife had chevrons in her lap; Her husband's to Aleppo gone, master o' the 'Tiger. *Shakespeare.*

8. One uncontrolled. Let every man be master of his time Till seven at night. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Great and increasing; but by sea He is an absolute *master*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

9. A compellation of respect, formerly; but now generally applied to an inferior. Master doctor, you have brought those drags. *Shakespeare.*

Stand by, my masters, bring him near the king. *Shakespeare.*

Masters play here, I will content your pains, Something that's brief; and tid, good morrow. *Shakespeare.*

10. A young gentleman. If gaming does an aged eye entice, Then my young *master* swiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; also lodged in a garret, exposed to the north wind.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them that they may not tell tales.

11. One who teaches; a teacher; correspondent to *scholar* or *learner*.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his master.

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first masters of learning.

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards.

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking master mock'd not then, When he said, Truth was buried here below.

Spenser and Fairfax, great masters of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed.

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a master of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own.

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a master in that profession.

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be masters of it.

13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, *master of arts*.

14. An official title in the law: as, *master of the rolls*; a *master in chancery*.

To MASTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master; to rule; to govern.

And rather feild thee, than master thee, *Shakspeare.*

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Thrice blessed they that master so their blood, To undergo such maiden pilgrimage.

The princes of Germany did not think him sent to command the empire, who was not able to rule his rebellious subjects in England, nor master his rebellious people of Ireland.

Then comes some third party, that masters both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty.

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright, But pale as fires when master'd by the light.

Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be mastered, even though it cost blood.

A man can no more judiciously make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, master him by his obedience, and with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery.

The reformation of an habitual sinner is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be mastered and subdued by degrees.

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at it I cannot master.

To MASTER, *v. n.* To excel in any thing; to be skilful in practice or science.

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms, The art of arguing and avoiding harms.

The noble science, and the mastering skill Of making just approaches how to kill.

*B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

MASTER-HAND, *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry, in each Are nameless graces which no methods teach, And which a master-hand alone can reach.

MASTER-JEST, *n. s.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the master-jest,

And what, and how, upon the rest.

MASTER-KEY, *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This master-key Frees every lock, and lends us to his person.

MASTER-SINEW, *n. s.*

The master-sinew is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or restrained.

MASTER-STRING, *n. s.* Principal string.

He touch'd me, Even on the tenderest point; the master-string That makes most harmony is discord to me.

I own the glorious subject fires my breast.

MASTER-STROKE, *n. s.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race, Who nature's many intricacies trace; Tell how your search has here eluded been, How oft amaz'd and ravi'd you have seen, The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art, And master-strokes in each mechanic part.

MASTER-TEETH, *n. s.* [master and teeth.]

The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their master-teeth invented one within another like saws; as lions and dogs.

MASTER-TOUCH, *n. s.* Capital or principal performance.

I have here only mentioned some master-touches of this admirable piece.

MASTER-WORK, *n. s.* Principal performance.

Here, by degrees, his master-work arose, Whatever arts and industry can frame.

Thomson, *Cant. of Indulgence*, li. 19.

MASTERDOM, *n. s.* [from master, *magister*, Saxon.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put This night's great business into my dispatch, Which shall to all our nights and days to come Give solely sovereign way and masterdom.

MASTERFUL, *adj.* [master and full.]

1. Imperious; with the authority and power of a tyrant, lord, or master; employing violence.

Either they [husbands] be full of jealousy, Or masterful, or insinivous.

Cheever, *Tr. and Cret.* li. 756.

The masterful rebels were disinclined.

Knox, *Hist. of the Turks*.

For the hero's blood is not to be contrail'd.

It's in a child, it's in a man, it's in a masterful.

2. Having the skill of a master; artful.

Variety (as both musick and rhetoric teacheth) erects and rouses an audience, like the masterful running over many chords and divisions.

Milton, *Animato. Rom. Defence*.

MASTERLESS, *adj.* [from master.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

The wofull dwarf, which saw his master's fall, —

When all was past, took up his forlorned weed; His mightie armour, missing most at need; His silver shield, now idle, masterlesse.

Spenser, *F. Q. i.* vii. 19.

The foul opinion

You had of her pure loovour, gains, or losses, Your sword or mine; or masterlesse leave both.

Where the commodity found hath no owner, it justly falls to the right of the first finder; for both the place and the things are masterlesse.

*Hp. Hall, Curs. of Consc. D. i.* C. 4.

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MASTERLESS, *n. s.* [from masterly.]

Eminent skill.

MASTER'LY, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak masterly

Young though thou art

I read a book; I think it very masterly written.

MASTER'LY, *adj.* [from master.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the masterly figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he excelled all others.

Thou clearer strokes of masterly design, Of wise contrivance, and of judgement shine In all the parts of nature we invent, Than in the brightest works of human art.

A man either discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.

Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MASTERPIECE, *n. s.* [master and piece.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill.

This is the masterpiece, and most excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his impenity.

'Tis done; and 'twas my masterpiece, to work My safety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes;

Scylla and Charybdis.

Let those consider who look upon it as a piece of art, and the masterpiece of conversation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honesty.

This wonderful masterpiece I fain would see; This fatal Helen, who can wars inspire.

The fifteenth is the masterpiece of the whole metamorphoses.

In the first ages, when the great sons, and masterpiece of human nature, were produced, men shined by a noble simplicity of behaviour.

Beating up of quarters was his masterpiece.

Disimulation was his masterpiece; in which he so much excelled, that men were not ashamed with him being deceived but twice by him.

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python slain he Python games derived, Where noble youths for mastership should strive, To quail, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight, The mastery of heaven's in face and mind.

Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight, The mastery of heaven's in face and mind.

2. Skill; knowledge.

You were used To say extremity was the trier of spirits;

That when the sea was calm all boats alike  
Shew'd *mate* in floating. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

5. A title of ironical respect.

How now, Signior Lawrence? what news with  
your *mate*? *Shakespeare.*

6. Headship of a college or hospital.

Not unwillingly to accept collegiate *mate*ship  
in the university, rich lectures in the city.

*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.*

Some of the former bishops of Winchester had  
preferred to it their nephews and kinsmen, not  
rightly as to the *mate*ship of an hospital, but  
as to an ecclesiastical benefice.

*Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 3.*

MA'STERWORT. *n. s.* [*master*, and *pyper*,  
Saxon.] A plant.

*Masterwort* is raised of seeds, or runners from  
the roots. *Mortimer, Herb.*

MA'STERY. *n. s.* [*maistrice*, French; from  
*master*.]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the  
*mastry* of the passages of the tops, and for the  
towns that stand upon the roots. *Raleigh, Est.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

If a man strive for *mastry*, yet is he not  
crowned except he strive lawfully. *2 Tim. ii. 5.*  
This is the case of those that will try *mastry*  
with their superiors, and bite that which is too hard.

*L'Estrange.*

Good men I suppose to live in a state of im-  
mortalisation, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily  
appetites, and struggling to get the *mastry* over  
them. *Atterbury.*

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief *mastry* to disiect,  
With long and tedious hawkey, fabled knights,  
In battles feign'd. *Milton, P. L.*  
He could attain to a *mastry* in all sciences,  
and sound the depths of all arts and sciences.

*Tillotson.*

To give sufficient sweetness, a *mastry* in the  
language is required: the poet must have a magis-  
tracy of words, and have the art to manage his few  
vowels to the best advantage. *Dryden.*

4. Attainment of skill or power.

The learning and *mastry* of a tongue being un-  
pleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with  
other difficulties. *Locke.*

MA'STIFUL. *adj.* [from *mast*.] Abound-  
ing in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or  
chestnut.

Some from needs inclin'd on earth arise,  
For thus the *mastry* clusht mast the skies.

*Dryden.*

MASTICATION. *n. s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.]

The act of chewing.

In birds there is no *mastication*, or comminution  
of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are  
not carnivorous it is immediately swallowed into  
the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the  
gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*

*Mastication* is a necessary preparation of solid  
aliments, without which there can be no good di-  
gestion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'STICATORY. *n. s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.]

A medicine to be chewed only, not  
swallowed.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth. *Incom.*  
Salivation and *masticatories* evacuate consid-  
erably; salivation many pints of phlegm in a day,  
and very much by chewing tobacco. *Floyer on Humours.*

MA'STICH.† *n. s.* [*mastic*, French.]

1. The lentisk tree; an evergreen of the  
Greek isles, Italy, and some parts of  
France. Unnoticed by Dr. Johnson;  
who confines also the second meaning to  
the gum of the trees in Scio.

Under what tree went thou them companying  
together? who answered, under a *mastic* tree.

*Hist. of Saxeony, ver. 54.*

The sight of a few date and *mastic* trees ex-  
ceedingly refreshing us.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 126.*

Knotty pines, fragrant *mastics*, kindly oaks—  
*Hist. p. 130.*

2. A kind of gum gathered from trees of  
the same name.

Coriat's report, that *mastic* is found no where  
but in Scio, was here refuted.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 126.*

This island [Scio] produces the most excellent  
*mastic* in the world: it proceeds from the *fraxi-*  
*nus*, which in other parts of the world produces  
the like gum.

*Hicant, State of the Greek Church, p. 358.*

We may apply intercalations upon the temples,  
of *mastic*; frontals may also be applied.

*Wiceman, Surgery.*

3. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the small particles of brick and stone,  
the least moistness would join them together, and  
turn them into a kind of *mastic*, which those  
insects could not divide. *Atterbury.*

MA'STICOT. *n. s.* [*maram*, Latin.] See  
MASSICOTT.

Grind your *masticot* with saffron in gum water.

*Fleming.*

*Mastic* is very light, because it is a very clear  
yellow, and very near to white.

*Dryden, Dismembering.*

MA'STIFF.† *n. s.* *masticet*, plural. [*maslin*,  
French; *masino*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.

—Dr. Jamieson pleasantly notices the ety-  
mology, in Manwood's Forest Laws, of  
this word, viz. *mase* or *maze*, and  
*thief*, i. e. to scare away robbers. He  
might have added the same quaint de-  
duction from Lily's Euphues. But still  
the real etymon is wanting. Minshew,  
(adverting to the French *maslin*),  
considers it as abbreviated from *maison*  
*tenant*, i. e. keeping the house; at the  
same time noticing another derivation  
from the Latin *miscendo*, *mixtus*, mixed,  
the *mas* being descended from a wolf  
and a dog. Florio, translating the Italian  
*masino*, calls it a "masie dog." A dog  
of the largest size; a bandog; dog kept  
to watch the house.

As savage bull, whom two fierce *mastics* bait,  
When rancour doth with rage him once engage,  
Forgets with wary ward them to await,  
But with his dreadful horns them drives afar.

*Spranger.*

When rank Thierites open his *mas*† jaw  
We shall hear mutick, wit, and oracle. *Shakspeare.*

When we knock at a farmer's door, the first  
answer shall be his vigilant *mas*†.

*More, Anis, against Atchison.*

Soon as Ulysses near th' enclosure drew  
With open mouths the furious *mastics* flew.

*Pope, Odys.*

Let the *mas*† amuse themselves about a sheep's  
skin stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them  
from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

MA'STICK.† *adj.* [from *mas*.]

1. Having no mast.

Shall I, like a *mas*† ship, at sea,  
Go every way, and not the way I like?  
*Soliman and Peranda, (1599.)*

2. Bearing no mast.

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,  
A crown of *mastics* oak adorn'd her head.

*Dryden.*

MA'STIN.† *n. s.* [from *mader*, French, to  
mingle; or rather corrupted from *mis-*  
*cellane*. Dr. Johnson.—More probably  
from the Saxon *mytlic*, various; *mas*†, Latin,  
mixed; *mas*†, Teut. farrago. See also *mas*†, *mas*†, and *mis*†.]

1. Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

The mother for one loaf hath twain.

*Of molten, of rio, and of wheat. Tasso, Hush.*

2. Mixed metal.

What's best to contain the quicksilver? —

It must not be iron, — nor brass, nor copper, nor

*mas*†, nor mis†, nor mis†.

*Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1657.) E. 8. h.*

MA'STRESS. *n. s.* [*maistréss*, French.  
So our old word was written; *maistréss*,  
*maistréss*, *maistréss*.] A mistress; a go-  
verness.

This maid, of which I tell my tale expresso,  
She kept herself, her need no *maistréss*.

*Chaucer, Doct. Tale.*

Historians are, as testifyth Cicero, the *mas-*  
*trésses* of life and caperations of times.

*Bale, Prof. in Island's tin. (1549.)*

MA'STY.† *adj.* [from *mas*.] Full of mast;  
well stored with acorns. Not in use.  
Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. GLAN-  
DEUX.

MAT. *n. s.* [*meette*, Saxon; *matte*, Ger-  
man; *matia*, Latin.] A texture of sedge,  
flags, or rushes.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall  
make mats of a small and fine kind of bents there  
growing, which serve to cover floors and walls.

In the worst linen's worst rooms, with mat half  
hung,  
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung.

*Pope.*

TO MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats; to furnish with  
Keep the doors and windows of your conserva-  
tories well matted, and guarded from the piercing  
air. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

2. To twist together; to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,  
Whose brim with pinks was platted;  
The banks with daffodils dight,  
With grass like sieve was matted. *Dryden, Qu. of Cymbelia.*  
Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,  
Or on the matted grass he lies;  
No dog of sleep he did invoke.  
The stream that o'er the pebbles flies,  
With gentle slumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*  
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,  
And o'er his eye-brows hung his matted hair.

*Dryden.*

The spleen consisteth of muscular fibres, all  
matted, as in the skin, but in more open work.

*Grew, Cornet.*

MA'TACHIN.† *n. s.* [French.] An old  
dance; a kind of Pyrrhick or military  
dance, in the 16th century, according  
to Roquefort; both the dance, and the  
dancer, Cotgrave. "It was well known  
in France and Italy by the name of the  
danc of fools, or *matichins*; who were  
habited in short jackets with gilt-paper  
helmet, long streamers tied to their  
shoulders, and bells to their legs. They  
carried in their hands a sword and  
buckler, with which they made a clashing  
noise, and performed various quick  
and sprightly evolutions." Douce, Il-  
lustr. of Shakespeare, vol. ii. p. 435.



Whoever saw a *matadon* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matadon*; for they bring but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking into who struck the third.

**MATADORE.** *m. s.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spanish.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seventh in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,  
In show like leaders of the swartly *moors*. Pope.

**MATCH.** *m. s.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *match* to shine, Latin; surely not, as Skinner conjectures, from the Saxon *maca*, a companion, because a match is a companion to a gun. Dr. Johnson. — It may seem strange that, after this plain statement, Dr. Johnson should have been so misunderstood in some modern publications of note, as in one to have his authority cited for the absurd etymon in this instance of *maca*, and in another to be abused for confounding it with that word; but so it is. Dr. Johnson had merely placed it as the first meaning of the substantive *match*, but with a sufficient discrimination of etymology from the rest; and is free from the mistake imputed to him. He might have added the Icelandic *mak*, *unctura*, from the Greek *μακτα*, *unctus*; which seems to be the etymon rather than the Latin *maca*, to shine.] Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

Try them in several bottles *matches*, and see which of them last longest without *stinks*. Bacon.  
He made use of trees as *matches* to set Drina a fire. Howell.

Being willing to try something that would not cherish much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use. Boyle.

**MATCH.** *m. s.* [*maca*, Saxon. See **MAKE**.]

1. One equal to another; one able to contest with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects.

The old man has met with his *match*. Spectator.

The natural shame that attends vice, makes them cautious to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue. Rogers.

2. One that suits or tallies with another.

3. A marriage.

The *match*  
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman  
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,  
Beseeching such a wife as your fair daughter. Shakespeare.

Love does seldom suffer itself to be confined by other matches than those of its own making. Boyle.

With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand,  
But dire portents the purpose'd *match* withstand. Dryden.

4. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest match of the West. Clarendon.

5. [From *μαχη*, a fight; or from *maca*, Saxon, one equal to another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the *match* with our woes,  
And make some pretty *match* with shedding tears? Shakespeare.

The goat was mine, by singing fairly  
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. Dryden.

To **MATCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No settled series of the world can *match*  
The pleasure of that madness. Shakespeare, *First Trile*.

O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work  
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,  
And every measure fall in. Shakespeare, *A. Lear*.

2. To shew an equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies  
And his conduct. South.

3. To oppose as equal.

Eternal might  
To *match* with their inventions they presume'd  
So easy, and of his thunder made a crown. Milton, *P. L.*

What though his heart be great, his actions  
gallant,  
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,  
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. Dryden.

The Shepherd's Caledon of Spenser is out to be *matched* in any modern language. Dryden.

4. To suit; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,  
And often try what weight they can support. Roscommon.

Mine have been still  
*Match'd* with my birth; a younger brother's honours. Rowe.

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and  
*matching* of pateros and colours. Swift.

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,  
I would not from your love make such a stray,  
To *match* you where I love. Shakespeare, *A. Lear*.

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show  
By *matching* her, as she would *match* her too. Donne.

Then willingly they would have still retain'd,  
And *match'd* unto the prince. Daniel, *Civ. War*.

When a man thinks himself *matched* to one who  
should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds  
in his bow a beast. South, *Sermon*.

A senator of Rome, while Rome surr'd  
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. Addison.

To **MATCH.** *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that  
had the blessing to *match* with some heretofore  
minded lady. Sidney.

I held it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Match*  
Let tigers *match* with lions, and wolves with  
sheep,  
And every creature couple with his foe. Dryden, *Spain. F. Fair*.

All creatures else are much unworship'd thee;  
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left far me. Dryden.

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

**MATCHABLE.** *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Yes, whose high worths, surpassing paragon,  
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,  
Be but in heaven *matchable* to none,  
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly fate? Spenser, *Sonnet 66*.

You shall not find one any way *matchable* with my beloved.  
Elyot, of Solomon's Songs, (1585,) p. 136.

Sir Walter Raleigh, so far as he hath gone in the  
History of the World, is *matchable* with the best  
of the ancients. Hakewill on Providence, p. 551.

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any  
upon our shores, are of those very kinds, which are  
found on where but in the deepest parts of the sea.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

**MATCHER.** *m. s.* [from *match*.] One who  
matches or joins.

A very unequal *matcher* of innocent souls with  
brutish bodies.  
Annot. on *Ghazelle*, &c. (1682,) p. 7.

**MATCHLESS.** *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Having no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,  
A glorious sun, a matchless queen. Waller.

Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,  
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. Dryden.

2. Unequal; not matched; not alike. Not  
in use.

As as the double spake, so heard she double,  
With *matchless* ears deform'd and distort; —  
And as her voice, so eke her fire were odd,  
And much unlike. Spenser, *F. Q. iv. l. 28*.

**MATCHLESSLY.** *adv.* In a manner not to  
be equalled.

**MATCHLESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *matchless*.]  
State of being without an equal.

**MATCHLOCK.** *m. s.* [*match* and *lock*.]  
The lock of the musket in former times,  
holding the match or piece of twisted  
rope, prepared to retain fire.

**MATCHMAKER.** *n. s.* [*match* and *make*.]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know  
If you could marry me, or  
And would have his'd him and his limbs,  
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. Hudibras.

2. One who makes matches to burn.

**MATE.** *† n. s.* [*maca*, Saxon, a match, an  
equal; *maet*, Dutch; *mate*, Icel. a friend:  
from the Su. Goth. *make*, an equal,  
Wachter: from *meta*, to meet, to come  
together; and thus the Icel. *modamant*,  
a guest. Lye, and Serenius.]

1. A husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly sight,  
Unworthy match for such immortal mate,  
Myself will wote, and mine unequal fate. Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening share!  
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. Shakspeare.

My companion  
In top of all degrees, my mate in empire,  
Friend and companion in the front of war. Shakspeare.

You knew me once no mate  
For you: there sitting where you durst not soar. Milton, *P. L.*

Demon, behold you breaking purple cloud;  
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud?  
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherub play  
About their godlike mate, and sing him on his way. Dryden.

Leave thy bride alone;  
Go, leave her with her maiden mates to play  
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. Dryden.

3. The male or female of animals.

Part single, or with mate;  
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through  
groves  
Of coral stray. Milton, *P. L.*

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation  
with any other than their own proper mate.  
Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

## 4. One that sails in the same ship.

What vengeance on the passing fleet the pour'd,  
The master freighted, and the mates devour'd.

*Baconom.*

## 5. One that eats at the same table.

## 6. The second in subordination in a ship: as, the master's mate's the chirurgeron's mate.

[*Mate*, French. See *CHECKMATE*.] At the game of chess, the term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to escape, and so the game is ended.

In badfulness, the spirits do a little go and come; but with bad men, upon like occasion, they stand at stay; like a state at chess where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir.

*Bacon, Es. Of Boldness.*

## To MATE, v. a. [from the noun.]

## 1. To match; to marry.

Example make of him your hapless joy,  
And of myself now must as you see,  
Whose prouder want, that proud avenging boy,  
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty.

*Shakespeare, F. Q.*

The blind that would be met by the lion,  
Must die for love. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

## 2. To be equal to.

Some from needs inclos'd on earth arise,  
For thus the fearful chemist makes the skies.

*Dryden.*

Pernassus is its name; whose forky rise  
Mounts through the clouds, and makes the lofty skies:

High on the summit of this dubious cliff,  
Deceiv'd winking moon'd his little skill.

*Dryden.*

## 3. To oppose; to equal.

I, 'tis a way of loyalty and truth,  
Dare mate a souldier man than Surrey can be,  
And all that love his follies.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. [*Mater*, French; *mater*, Spanish.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not in use.

That is good deceit

Which mates him first, that first intends deceit.

*Shakespeare.*

My sense she has muted, and arms 'd 't right;  
*Shakespeare.*

Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;  
I think you are all mated, or stark mad. *Shakespeare.*  
The great effects that may come of industry and perseverance, who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost blind and mutes the weaker sort of minds.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

## MAT'LESS, \*adj. [mate and less.] Without a companion; wanting a mate.

Heve Philomel doth her shrill throatle sing;  
The thrush a tenor; off a little space,  
Some matless doves doth mournour out the base.

*Prothero, Moore, Briton. (1612.)*

## MATE'RIAL, adj. [materiel, French, materielis, Latin.]

## 1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,  
And as those glasses which material be,  
Forms of material things do only take,  
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see.

*Davies.*

That trees of life and knowledge were  
material trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers.

*Religion.*

## 2. Important; momentous; essential: with to before the thing to which relation is noted.

We must propose unto all men certain petitions,  
incident and very material in causes of this nature.

*Hooker.*

Hold them for catholics or heretics, it is not a thing either new or another, in this question, material.

*Hooker.*

What part of the world soever we fall into, the ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the principal and most material duties of honour due to Christ.

*Hooker.*

It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein, very material to the state of that government.

*Smyth.*

The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that book, neither is it material.

*Watts.*

He would not stay at your petitions made; His business more material.

*Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.*

Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely material in nature.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I pass the rest, whose every race and name, And kinds, are less material to my theme.

*Dryden, Virg.*

As for the more material faults of history, though I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them.

*Locke.*

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, not down only such as are most material to our present purpose.

*Locke.*

In this material point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others.

*Swift.*

## 3. Not formal: as, though the material action was the same, it was formerly different.

MATERIALS, n. s. [this word is scarcely used in the singular; *materiae*, French.] The substance of which any thing is made.

The West Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and materials, have been taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of our tree.

*Raleigh.*

Interceding an accurate enumeration of medical materials, the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the ancients.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

David, who made such rich provision of materials for the building of the temple, because he had dip't his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile.

*South.*

That lump in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of some such material as the stone substance, which being once exhal'd, will burn without being consumed.

*Withers.*

The materials of that building very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them.

*Madison.*

Simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested to the mind only by sensation and reflection.

*Locke.*

Such a fool was never found, Who pull'd a palace to the ground, Only to have the ruins made Materials for an house decay'd.

*Swift.*

## MATE'RIALISM, n. s. [from material.] The opinions of a materialist.

I am sorry as you seem to be, that our acquaintance harp'd so much on the subject of materialism.

*Gray, Letter to Southwark.*

## MATE'RIALIST, n. s. [from material.] One who denies spiritual substances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a materialist.

*Dryden.*

The materialists, among modern philosophers, have maintained that the soul is, like the body, mortal; that when the body ceases to live, the whole man ceases to exist; but the general belief

of mankind has, in all ages and countries, been, that the soul existed after death.

*By. Watson, Charge, (1798.) p. 36.*

MATE'RIALITY, n. s. [materiality, Fr. from material.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality.

Considering that corporeity could not agree with this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from all materiality in his ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea was embodied in every individual of its species.

*Digby.*

To MATE'RIALIZE, \*v. a. [from material.] To form into matter or substance.

Having with wonderful art and beauty materialized, if I may so call it, a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images.

*Taylor, No. 154.*

By this means we materialize our ideas.

*Guardian, No. 172.*

MATE'RIALLY, adv. [from material.]

## 1. In the state of matter.

I do not mean that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not materially pre-existent in it.

*Boyle.*

## 2. Not formally.

Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself materially good, yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil.

*South, Sermon.*

## 3. Importantly; essentially.

All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very materially; as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and continue those which are good.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

MATE'RIALNESS, \*n. s. [from material.]

## 1. State of being material.

## 2. Importance.

This affidavit is not sufficient as to the inability or materialness of the witnesses.

*State Tr. Conn. Strongy, in Proc. against T. Bainbridge, (1739.)*

MATE'RIATE,† n. s. [*materialis*, Latin.]

MATE'RIATED,† n. s. Consisting of matter.

After long inquiry of things immater in matter, interpose some subject which is immaterial or less material, such as this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The material structure, and its vast compass.

*Walden, Mon. of the Engl. p. 237.*

MATE'RIATION, n. s. [from *materia*, Lat.]

The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a maturation even of matter itself.

*Brown.*

MATE'RIAL, adj. [*maternal*, French; *maternalis*, Latin.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles, And early knew his mother in her smiles:

*Brown.*

At his first breath the maternal love Those rudiments of reason did improve.

*Dryden.*

MATE'RIALITY, n. s. [*maternalis*, French; from *maternalis*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.

*Bullock.*

Her charity was the cause of her maternity.

*Perthshire Soc. (1633.) p. 47.*

MAT'ER-LON, n. s. [mater, to kill, and *filon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATH, \*n. s. [mæth, Saxon, from *māpan*.]

A moving. Used in composition; as, *aftermath*, *lattermath*.

*z*

**MATHEMATICAL.** } *adj.* [*mathemati-*  
**MATHEMATICK.** } *cus, Latin.*] Con-  
sidered according to the doctrine of  
the mathematicians.

The east and west,  
Upon the globe, a *mathematic point*  
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,  
And all extremes, are still continuous.

*Denham, Scylp.*  
It is as impossible for an aggregate of lines to  
comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for  
the greatest number of *mathematic points* to  
amount to or constitute a body.

*Boyle.*  
I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated  
in an exact and *mathematical* order.

**MATHEMATICALLY.** *adv.* [*from mathema-*  
**MATHEMATICALS.**] According to the laws of the  
mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the  
heat of the sun is according to the density of the  
sun-beams, and is reciprocally proportional to the  
square of the distance from the body of the sun.

*Boyle.*  
**MATHEMATICALIAN.** *n. s.* [*mathematici-*  
**MATHEMATICALIEN.** French.] A man  
versed in the *mathematicks*.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the  
age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took  
in reading Virgil was in examining *Æneas's*  
voyage by the map.

*Addison, Spect.*  
**MATHEMATICKS.** *n. s.* [*μαθηματικά.*] That  
science which contemplates whatever  
is capable of being numbered or mea-  
sured; and it is either pure or mixt:  
pure considers abstracted quantity,  
without any relation to matter; mixt  
is interwoven with physical considera-  
tions.

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysics  
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves  
you.

*Shakespeare.*  
See *mystery to mathematicks* &c.

**MATHER.** *n. s.*  
Brandy-liquor is used to *mastry* dying stuffs,  
such as *mather* is, being the powder or fucula of a  
root. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 193.*

**MATHER.** *n. s.* [*chamamelum sylvestre.*]  
An herb.

**MATHEMATICS.** *n. s.* [*μαθηματικά.*] The doctrine  
of *mathematicks*.

Mad *mathesis* alone was unconfined.

*Pope.*  
**MATIN.** *adj.* [*matine, French; matutinus,*  
**MATIN.** Latin.] Morning; used in the morn-  
ing.

Up rose the victor angel, and to arms  
The matin trumpet rang.

*Milton, P. L.*  
I waste the matin lamp in sighs for thee,  
Thy image steals between my God and me.

*Pope.*  
**MATIN.** *n. s.* Morning.

The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be near,  
And 'gins to pale his unseason'd fire.

*Shakespeare.*  
**MATINS.** *n. s.* [*matines, French.*] Morn-  
ing worship.

The winged choristers began  
To chirp their *matins*.

*Cleaveland.*  
By the poetical, no altar is consecrated with-  
out reliques: the vigils are celebrated before them,  
and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose  
the reliques are.

*Stillingfleet.*  
That he should raise his mixed crest on high,  
And clap his wings, and call his family  
To sacred rites; and vex 't'herb' powers  
With midnight *matins*, at uncliv' hours.

*Dryden.*  
**MATRASS.** *n. s.* [*matrass, French.*]

*Matrass* is the name of a chemical  
glass vessel made for digestion or dis-

tillation, being sometimes belied, and  
sometimes rising gradually tapered into  
a conical figure.

*Quincy.*  
Protect from violent storms, and the too par-  
ting darts of the sun, your pennac'd tulips and  
ranunculus's, covering them with *matrasses*.

*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

**MATRICE.** *n. s.* [*matrice, Fr. Cotgrave;*  
**MATRIS.** Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus  
is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any  
length, the spirit will exhale before the creature  
be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where  
It may have continuance of the heat, and closeness  
that may keep it from exhaling; and such places  
are the wombs and *matrices* of the females.

*Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to  
something enclosed.

*Erpenius* printed books are already sold; and  
his *matrices* of the oriental tongues are bought by  
Elsevir the printer.

*Alty. Usher to Dr. Ward, (1696.) Lett. 59.*  
Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles,  
were formed in the cavities of shells; and these  
shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them.

*Woodward.*

**MATRICE.** *n. s.* [*matricidium, Lat.*]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by  
the *matricide* and murder of the mother.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. [*Matricida, Latin; matricide, French.*]  
A mother-killer.

*Ainsworth.*  
To **MATRICULATE.** *v. a.* [*from matricu-*  
*la:* "a *matric*, quod ea velut *matrice*  
contineantur militum nomina." *Ains-*  
*worth.*] To enter or admit to a mem-  
bership of the universities of England;  
to enlist; to enter into any society, by  
settling down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learn-  
ing, thought fit to enter himself at that college,  
and after to *matriculate* him in the university.

*Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

**MATRICULATE.** *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] A  
man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of  
that famous university, to ask them some plain  
questions.

*Arbuthnot.*

**MATRICULATE.** *adj.* Admitted into, or  
enrolled in, any society, by setting down  
the name.

Why should she take shame,  
That her goodly name  
Honorably reported,  
Should be set and sorted  
To be *matriculate* with ladies of estate?

*Scillon, Poems, p. 50.*

**MATRICATION.** *n. s.* [*from matriculate.*]  
The act of *matriculating*.

A scholar absent from the university for five  
years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and,  
upon his coming de novo to the university, ought  
to be again *matriculated*.

*Ayliffe.*

**MATRIMONIAL.** *adj.* [*matrimonial, French;*  
**MATRIMONIAL.** Latin.] Suitable to  
marriage; pertaining to marriage; con-  
subial; nuptial; hyemeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a  
king at court, and have rather a *matrimonial*  
than a regal power, the right remaining in his  
queen.

*Bacon, Err. VII.*

So spake domestic Adam in his care,  
And *matrimonial* love.

*Milton, P. L.*

Since I am sure'd the husband, you the wife;  
The *matrimonial* violence is mine,  
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden.*

**MATRIMONIALITY.** *adv.* [*from matrimo-*  
**MATRIMONIAL.** Latin.] According to the manner or  
laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church,  
that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of  
going into a religious house.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**MATRIMONIOUS.** *adj.* [*from matrimony.*]  
Pertaining to marriage. Not in use.

More, as if forewarning the miserable work that  
men's ignorance and passion would make in this  
*matrimonious* business, and endeavouring his  
utmost to prevent it, condescends in this place to  
such a methodical and school-like way of defining  
and consequence, as in no place of the whole  
law treatise.

*Milton, Treatise on Divorce.*

**MATRIMONY.** *n. s.* [*matrimonium, Lat.*]  
Marriage; the nuptial state; the con-  
tract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any of you know cause not just impediment  
why these two persons should not be joined to-  
gether to holy matrimony, ye are to declare it.

*Common Prayer.*

**MATRIX.** *n. s.* [*Latin; matrice, French;*  
**MATRIX.** Latin.] A place where any thing is  
generated or formed; matrix.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*,  
they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MATRONE.** *n. s.* [*matrone, French; mat-*  
**MATRONE.** Latin.]

1. A wife, simply. Dr. Johnson has taken  
no notice of this sense in our language,  
which is the primary one of the Latin  
word. *Bacon* uses *matronal* in reference  
to this meaning.

That this woman may be loving and obedient  
to her husband, and in all quietness, sobriety, and  
peace, be a follower of his holy and godly *matrons*.

*Comm. Pr. Form of Solomon. of Matrimony.*

Our first father — press'd her *matron* lip  
With kiss pure.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,  
Thou sober suited *matron*, all in black.

*Shakspeare.*

Thy wises, your daughters,  
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up  
The tedious tale of youth.

*Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion  
very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*.

*Trotter.*

3. An old woman.

A *matron* sage  
Supports with homely food his drooping age.

*Pope, Idylls.*

4. A term for a nurse in hospitals.

**MATRONAL.** *adj.* [*matronal, French, Cot-*  
**MATRONAL.** grave; *matronalis, Latin.*] Suitable to a  
*matron*; constituting a *matron*.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous be-  
haviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of  
Ferdinand the younger, being them of *matron*  
years of seven-and-twenty.

*Bacon.*

To **MATRONEIZE.** *v. a.* [*from matron.*] To  
render *matronlike*, or sedate.

Childish *matroneizes* the giddy spirits.

*Richardson, Familiar Lett. 167.*

**MATRONLIKE.** *adj.* [*matron and like.*]  
Becoming a wife or *matron*; sedate;  
modest; grave.

Now *matronlike* both manners and attire.

*Dr. J. Harrington in his Wife, Epigr. 50.*

Whereas religion should go array'd in his  
*matronlike* habit, they have clad her rather like a  
wanton courtesan in light dresses.

*Houclit, Instruct. For. True, p. 17.*

That ancient, serious, *matronlike* instrument, the virginal. *Taylor, Ser. 127.*  
**MA'TRONLY.** *adj.* [*matron* and *like*].  
 Grave; serious; becoming a wife or matron.

Painting, polishing, and pruning, beyond a *matronly* comeliness or gravity.

*Bp. Taylor, Arif. Hendon. p. 71.*  
 Noted by all the neighbourhood for a *matronly* wife; a grave, solemn, *matronly* Christian.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 564.*

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange.*  
**MA'TRO'SS.** *n. s.*

*Matrosses*, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a wagon should break. *Bailey.*  
**MA'TTER.** *n. s.* [*matter*, French; *matéria*, Lat.].

1. Body; substance extended.  
 If thou the soul another soul do make,  
 Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,  
 She must some former stir or matter take,  
 But in the soul there is no matter found. *Shakespeare.*

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed matter in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solid are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even to very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newton.*

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of matter or body. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.  
 The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.  
 The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hobbes.*  
 I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name  
 Shall be the copious *matter* of my song.

*Milton, P. L.*

It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men.

*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

I shall turn  
 Full fraught with joyful tidings of these works,  
 New *matter* of his praise and of our songs.

This is no certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.  
 He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped.

*Widdow.*

5. Affair; business; in a familiar sense.  
 To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many varieties out of astrology. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
*Matters* succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation.

*L'Estrange.*

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dog.

*L'Estrange.*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for making advice.

*Spectator.*

If chance herself should vary,  
 Observe how *matters* would miscarry.

*Prior.*

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee?

*Shakespeare.*

What's the *matter*, you dimensioned rogues,

That rubbing the poor's itch of your opinion,

Make yourselves scabs. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me?

— Marty, sir, I have *matter* in my head against you.

*Shakespeare.*

If the craftsman have a *matter* against any man, the law is open; let them imply one another.

*Acts, xii. 58.*

In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gross, it would go on the other.

*Bacon.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor dress doth better.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

And please yourselves this day;  
 No *matter* from what hands you have the play.

*Dryden.*

A prophet some, and some a poor cry,  
 No *matter* which, to neither of them Iye,  
 From steepy Othrys' top to Filus drove  
 His herd.

*Shakespeare, Tit. And.*

Placid or displeas'd, no *matter* now 'tis past;  
 The first who dares be angry breathes his last.

*Granville.*

9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms.

*Sidney.*

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a *matter*? Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*.

*Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgement may be return and turn, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon, Essays.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new conquest, till they be settled, are rather *matters* of burden than of strength. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

10. Question considered.

Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

Space or quantity nearly computed.

*Bacon.*

Way be goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass.

*L'Estrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo.

*Congreve, Way of the World.*

12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration. [In the Craven dialect, *madder*, from the Welsh *madredd*, purulent matter. The Craven pronunciation is much more appropriate than that in common use. The etymon also

is preferable to the French *matiere*, as given by Dr. Johnson."] Craven Dial. 1824.]

Is an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppured, I opened it.

*Wiemann, Surgery.*

13. Upon the *MATTER*. A low phrase now out of use. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.

In their superiors it quenches jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that upon the *matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising.

*Bacon, Essays.*

Upon the *matter*, in these prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spoke without book I now read. *Bp. Sanderson.*

The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left upon the *matter* nothing to support it.

*Clarendon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, upon the *matter*, equal in foot.

*Clarendon.*

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not upon the *matter* as satisfactory to a wise man as a demonstration.

*Tilston.*

**MATTER-OF-FACT.** *Man. n. s.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or enquirer; one who sticks to the *matter* of any fact.

There was besides a sort of flying squadron of plain, sensible, *matter-of-fact* men, confined to no club.

*Groves, Recollect. of Shrewsbury, p. 17.*

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter-of-fact* man.

*Dowell, Life of Johnson.*

To **MA'TTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be importunate; to import. It is used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it.

It matters not, so they deny *it*, all;  
 And can but carry the lie constantly.

*B. Jonson, Catiline.*

It matters not how they were called, so we know who they are.

*Locke.*

If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit rebuke;  
 And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;  
 She hopes from you — Puss take her hopes and fears.

I plead her sex's claim: what matters here?

*Prior.*

2. To generate matter by suppuration.

Deadly wounds inward bleed, such slight *acc* matters.

*Sidney.*

The herpes breves *mattered*, and were dried up with common opulments. *Wiemann, Surgery.*

To **MA'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect; as, I *matter* not that calumny.

Laws my Fendrick parents *matter'd* not.

*Dromston.*

**MA'TTERLESS.** *adj.* [*matter* and *less*.]

Void of matter.

All fine noise

Of verse, mere *matterless* and tinkling toys.

*B. Jonson, Horace.*

**MA'TTERY.** *adj.* [from *matter*.]

1. Important; full of matter.

At my with your *mattery* senses, Momus; they are too grave and wise for this meeting.

*B. Jonson, Poenaster.*

2. Purulent; generating matter. *Hulot.*

The putrid vapours coagulate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough.

*Stewart on Consumption.*

**MA'TTLOCK.**† *n. s.* [*mattuc*, Saxon.] An instrument of husbandry, used in digging; a kind of pickaxe, having the ends of the iron part broad instead of pointed.

Give me that *mattlock*, and the wrenching iron.

You must dig with *mattlock* and with *spado*,  
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth.

The Turks laboured with *mattlocks* and pickaxes to dig up the foundation of the wall.

To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemn the judgment of Nero, that wrought through moist *Adon* with *mattlocks*.

*Brown, Valg. Err.*

**MA'TTRESS.**† *n. s.* [*matras*, French; *matras*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.—Sir J. Chardin, describing the manner of travelling in *Persia*, says that when they are about to remove from the inn where they have slept,—the valet de chambre puts up the *matras*, which is a kind of portmanteau where the bed and bed clothes are put up with as much convenience as in a chest; of which one horse will carry two. See his *Travels*, vol. i. p. 385.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Content with a trucklebed, or a *matress* in the garret. *Howell, Isarr. Fr. Trav.* (1642), p. 129. Their *matresses* were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot*.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,  
With golden canopies and beds of state;  
But the poor patient will as soon be found  
On the hard *matress*, or the moother ground.

*Dryden*.

**TO MATURATE.**\* *v. a.* [*maturation*, Lat. from *maturus*.] To ripen; to bring to perfection.

Great things are not achieved and *matured* by force or agility of body, but by prudence and subtilty of brain.

*Waterhouse, Apol. for Leorn.* (1658), p. 131. Such is the last product of a tree, perfectly matured by time and sun. *Bp. Berkeley, Ser.* 438.

**MATURATION.**† *n. s.* [*maturation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *maturus*, Lat.]

1. The state of growing ripe.  
One of the causes why grain—and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*.

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of imposthumes; as also other *maturations* of metals.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

*Maturation* is especially observed in the fruits of trees, which are not ripe till after the winter, when the seeds are fit to be sown again.

*Burton, Anat. of Med.* p. 31.

2. The act of ripening.

Transplanting, meliorating the tastes, smells, &c. of plants; accelerating of germination and *maturation* in them.

*Sir W. Petre, Advs. to Harish.* p. 14. The temperate sown will no less to spare in summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the *maturation* of fruits.

*Bentley, Ser.* 8.

3. [In physics.] *Maturation*, by some physical writers, is applied to the supuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is

the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals.

**MATURATIVE.**† *adj.* [*maturativus*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *maturus*, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.  
Between the tropics and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former.

*Brown*.

2. Conducive to the supuration of a sore.  
Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives.

*Wierman, Surg.*

**MATURE.**† *adj.* [*maturus*, Lat.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was *mature* for man:  
In Britain where was he,  
That could stand up by his parallel,  
Or rival object he?

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue,  
*mature* in years and experience, who has seldom vanity to gratify.

*Addison*.

*Mature* the virgin was of Egypt's race,  
Grace shad'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.

*Prior*.

How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,  
Unskill'd in speech, nor yet *mature* of age.

*Pope, Odyss.*

2. Brought near to completion.  
This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Here I'de stand  
Thou I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,  
With this ungracious paper strike the sight  
Of the death-practic'd duke.

*Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

**TO MATURE.**\* *v. a.* [*maturus*, Lat.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness.  
Put as an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To advance towards perfection.  
Love indulg'd my labours pass,  
*Matures* my present, and shall bound my last.

*Pope*.

**TO MATURE.\*** *v. n.* To become ripe; to be perfected.

Go on "sowing the seed with measure'd step"  
and unabating care. It may take root, where you least expect; and grow and *mature*, where you see it not.

*Hapland, Adv. to a Student*, p. 55.

**MATURELY.**† *adv.* [from *mature*.]

1. Ripely; completely.  
With counsel well-digested.

Consult before thou enterprize any thing; and, after thou hast taken counsel, it is expedient to do it *maturely*.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol.* 72.

A prince ought *maturely* to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts.

*Swift*.

3. Early; soon. A Latinism.  
We say so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above.

*Brinkley*.

**MATURITY.**† *n. s.* [*maturité*, French; *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.

*Maturity* is a mean between two extremities, wherein nothing lacketh or exceedeth; and is in such estate, that it may neither increase nor diminish without losing the denomination of *maturity*. The Greeks in a proverb do express it properly in two terms, which I can none otherwise interpret in English but *Spurde thou steady*.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol.* 71. b.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, against the time of greater *maturity*. *Brown, Adv. to Villiers*.

Impatient nature had taught motion  
To start from time, and cheerfully to fly  
Before, and retire upon *maturity*.

Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions congregate, before we can arrive at a just maturity in religion.

*Rogers, Sermon*.

**MA'TUTINAL.\***† *adj.* [*matutinus*, French; *matutinus*, Latin.] Relating to the morning.

Their [the stars'] motions and vespertine motions.  
*Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 457.

Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was, Give you good day.

*Pegey, Anecd. of the Eng. Language*.

**MA'UDLIN.**† *adj.* [*maudlin*, the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes, and disordered look; a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind mauling crowd melts in her praise.  
She largely, what she wants in words, supplies  
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes.

*Macdonald*.

**MA'UDLIN.**† *n. s.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant. The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels.

**MA'UGRE.**† *adv.* [*maugre*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. It is now out of use.

This *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe;  
Or some of you shall smole for it in Rome.

*Shakespeare*.

*Maugre* thy strength, place, youth, and eminence;  
Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor.

I through the ample air, in triumph high  
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show  
The pow'r of darkness bound.

*Milton, P. L.*  
*Maugre* all which, 'twas to stand fast,  
As long as monarchy should last.

He prophesied of the success of his policy; which, after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself every where, *maugre* all opposition or persecution.

**MA'VIS.**† *n. s.* [*mauvie*, French.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. An old word.

The world that cannot dream of worthy things,  
When I do praise her, say I do but matter;  
So doth the cuckoo, when the *mauvie* sings,  
Begin his witless note space to clear.

*Spenser, Sonnet*.

In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thrushes and *mauvies*.

**MA'VINK.\***† *n. s.* [See *MALKIN*.] A dishcloth; a rag to sweep an oven. Cotgrave. Used still in some parts of England for a scarecrow; a figure made up of clouds or patches; hence a coarse or dirty wench; called also vulgarly a *mauvie*.

A crooked carcass, a *mauvie*, a witch, a rotten post, an bedge-stake, may be so set out and tricked up, that it shall make as fair a show, as much endeavour as the rest; many a silly fellow is so taken.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 478.

**MAUL.\***† *n. s.* [*maullus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer; commonly written *mall*.

A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow.

The *maul* of sinners could have it thought, are the only means of schism.

*Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

To MAUL.† v. s. [*mauljan*, Goth. *mola*, Icel. to beat, to bruise; from *malless*, Latin.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a course or butcherly manner.

We do maul and vex one another.

Durum, *Anat. of Med.* p. 105. Some other coarse prince, not as yet come to play in the world, shall have the wiser for *To maul* this great empire.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 286.

The most direct and efficacious way to ruin any man, is to misrepresent him; and it often so falls out that it wounds on both sides, and not only mauls the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South, Ser.* ii. 349.

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist, And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list, To witness truth? *Dryden, Juv.*

Once every week poor Hannibal is maul'd. The thumbe is given, and strait the council's call'd. Whether he should to Rome directly go. *Dryden, Juv.*

I had some reprieve for peace; And, still they drove me out of state, Could maul a minister of state. *Swift, Miscel.* But fate with butchers' palps thy priestly stall, Meek modern faith, to murder, hack and maul. *Pope.*

MAUL-STICK. \* n. s. [from the Germ. *mahlen*, Su. Goth. *maela*, to paint.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.

MAULORE.\* adv. So Spenser has written *maugre*.

MAUM.\* } adj. [perhaps from *mola*,  
MAUMISH. } *Teucrius*, et pulvis lili.  
MA'UMY. } n. cariosi. Kilian.] Soft;  
mellow; rotten. *Maum* and *maumy* are thus used in the north of England. The former, Grose observes, is "mellow, attended with a degree of dryness." *Maumish* is used by L'Estrange in the form of *maumish*, and in the sense of nauseous and provoking disgust, as well as rotten or putrid.

The flesh was *maumish* and rotten. *L'Estrange.* It is one of the most nauseous, *maumish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, fiscal *fop*. *L'Estrange.*

MAUNCH.\* n. s. [See *MANCHE*.] A sort of loose sleeve.

Long vests in large puffs or folds, and simple sleeves like unto the ancient *maunch* or surplice.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans.* p. 141.

MAUND.† n. s. [mann, Saxon; *mande*, and *menne*, French; from *manus*, Lat. the hand.] A handbasket.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew, Of amber, crystal, and of bedded jet.

*Shakespeare, Lear's Complaint.*

A *maund* charg'd with household merchandize.

*Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 2.

Or many *maunds* full of his mellow froth.

*Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 1.

These filling *maunds* with cowslips.

*Herick, Horopodia.*

To MAUND.\* v. n. [*maundier*, French, to beg; *mendians*, Norm. Fr. beggars.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms. *Maunding*, in the Canting Dictionary, is begging. See also *To MAUNDER*.

A rogue,

A very canter, Sir, one that *maunds* Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

To MAUNDER.† v. n. [Dr. Johnson derives this word in its first meaning from

*maundie*, Fr. to curse; Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *mana*, provoke, exorcizare.]

1. To grumble; to murmur. He made me many visits, *maunding* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wacnam, Surgery.*

2. To wander about in a thoughtful manner; to talk confusedly; [perhaps from the Gael. *mandagh*, a stutterm.] A northern word. It is written both *maunder* and *mender*. See Lanchester and Craven Dial. Brockett's N. C. Words, and Westmoreland Gloss.

3. To beg. [*maundier*, French.] Beg, beg, and keep constables waking; *maunder* for better-milk!

*Beaumont and Fl. Th. and Theatrical.*

MA'UNDER.\* n. s. [from *To maund*.] A beggar. Gloucestershire. *Pegge.* Springrove, the great commander of the *maunders*.

*Broome, Social Creed.*

Their *maunders* used to say, Think me worthy.

*Gregory's Learned Words*, (1684), p. 65.

MA'UNDERER. n. s. [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MA'UNDERING.\* n. s. [from *maunder*.] Complaint.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voice and behaviour of a swine, who, when he feels it rain, runs grumbling about, and by that indeed discovers his nature, but does not avoid the storm. *South, Ser.* ii. 604.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY.† n. s. [derived by Spelman from *mande*, a handbasket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *lies mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*. That we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good-Friday.

He treateth, in his sacred parie, the *maundie* of Chryste with his apostles upon Shere Thursday. *Morr, Answer* to Tyndal on the *Supper* of our Lord, *Ford.* Here he trooks their *maundie* make, with sonderie solenne rights.

And signs of great humillite: — Each one of their a feete doth wash, &c.

*Tr. of Navesmire's Popish Kingdom*, fol. 51.

This day is called [*dis mandati*] *maundie* or *maundie Thursday*, from the commandment which our Saviour gave his apostles to commemorate the sacrament of his supper, which he this day instituted after the celebration of the passover; — or from that new commandment which he gave them, to love one another, after he had washed their feet, in token of the love he bore to them.

*Whately on the Canon*, Fr. ch. 5, § 14.

MAUSOLE'AN.\* adj. [from *mausoleum*.] Monumental.

Hercules, heralds, black mourners, solemnities, obelisks, and *mausolean* tombs.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 330.

MAUSOLEUM.† n. s. [Latin; *mausoleus*, French. A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by his queen Artemisia, to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

Erect no *mausoleums*; for his best Monument is his spouse's marbled breast.

*Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.*

MA'UTHER.\* n. s. [*moer*, Danish, a girl; or rather from the Goth. *matvi*, the same.] A foolish young girl. Dr. Johnson notices *mother* as thus used, under

the eighth sense of that word. It is a Norfolk word.

*Kae*, A way, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.

*Sar*, Sir, all is truth say she.

*B. Jonson, Alchymist.*

MAW.\* n. s. [magaz, Sax.; mag, Su. Goth.]

1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings in contempt. Dr. Johnson. — Why Dr. Johnson should have said "in contempt," is difficult to guess. The word is very old in our language; and the citations which I add from Chaucer, Sackville, Bishop Hall, Purchas, Beaumont and Fletcher, and an admirable Discourse in 1644, as well as those before given, will show that no particular contempt is implied in the usage of the word.

There is but litle Latin in my *mauw*.

*Chaucer, Shipman.*

Satisfied from hunger of her *mauw*.

*Sackville, Induct.* Mir. for Mir.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,

To crammed maws a spert new stomach brings.

*Spenser.*

We have belts of dungs and of bellies and mawes of living creatures, and of their bloods.

*Beacon.*

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, to glut our maws when he calls to glister, when he would have us unckleled and squalid, he hates it to the death. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.

The remainder, by consuming one another, were (a strange remedy) preserved from consumption; every feast must be let down by the shambles, and snore returning to their fellows' maws, than on their own legs.

*Purchas, Pilgrim.* (1617), p. 401.

I have no maw to marriage, yet this rascal, Tempts me extremely.

*Beaumont and Fl. Mon. Thomas.*

Drinease of bones, blackness of skin, wringing of mawes.

*Seashore*, *Beacon*. (1644), p. 17.

Though plentiful, all too little seems,

To stuff this maw, this vast unshelved corps.

*Milton, P. L.*

The serpent, who his maw obscure had fill'd,

The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*

2. The craw of birds. Gravitous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their maw is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose.

*Abrutius.*

3. An old game at cards.

The king being at the game of *maw*.

*Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James*, p. 111.

They respect not him, except it be to play a game at chess, primero, saunt, maw, or such like.

*Broome, Court of Lang.* lib. 2.

MAWK.\* n. s. [maik, Su. Goth. *meddick*, Dan. a worm and a maggot.]

1. A maggot. North. See also *MAN*.

*Grace.*

2. A slattern. See *MAUKIN*. Called vulgarly, in several parts of England, a *mauke*.

MA'WKIN.\* See *MAUKIN*.

MA'WKINGLY.\* adj. [from *mauk*.] Slatternly; slovenly; like a *mauke*.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mauking* plainness, and in their censoriousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities.

*Bp. Taylor, Artif. Henderson*, p. 57.

MA'WKISH.\* adj. [perhaps from *maue*.]

Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

The same mankind joys in the same track are found.

Like a faint traveller, whose dusty mouth  
Grows dry with heat, and spits a nation froth.

Flow, Welsted, flow, like thin liquor, beer,  
So sweetly mellowed, and so smoothly dull.

**MA'WKISHNESS.** *n. s.* [from *markish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.

**MA'WKY.\*** *adj.* [from *mark*.] Maggoty; full of maggots. North.

**MA'WNET.\*** *n. s.* [or *mammet*; from *mam* or *mother*.] Dr. Johnson.—It is a corruption of *Mahomet*; and *mauwmet*, in contempt of that person, was first an idol, (then a puppet,) as *mauwmetry* was the worship of idols. This word was also written *mauwmet*, and is still found in this form in the north of England. A puppet, anciently an idol.

Unfelt worshipping of *mauwmet*.

In all their temples the *mauwmet* shall fall down.

Carried in a tent.

There you shall find in every corner a *mauwmet*, at every door a beggar, in every dish a priest.

**MA'WNETRY.\*** *n. s.* [from *mauwmet*.] The religion of *Mahomet*; and thence employed for idolatry. Obsolete.

In destruction of *Maunetrie*,  
And in increase of *Christus* law done,

They been according so as ye may here.

In his coffin is his *mauwmet*. And certes the sin of *maunetrie* is the first that God defended in the ten commandments, as beareth witness Exod. ch. 20. Thou shalt have no false gods, &c.

Throwing away the rags of *maunetrie*.

**MA'WMISH.\*** *adj.* See MAUM.

**MAW-WORM.** *n. s.* [from *mau* and *worm*.] Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from the intern tube of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *mau-worms*.

**MA'XILLAR.** *adj.* [from *maxilla*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw-bone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones.

**MA'XIM.** *n. s.* [from *maxime*, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

This *maxim* out of love I teach.

It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new acquiescent, till settled, are rather matters of burden than strength.

Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;

Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,  
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward.

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflection which has long since passed into proverb, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom.

**MAXIMUM.\*** *n. s.* [Latin.] In mathematics, the greatest quantity attainable in any given case; opposed to *minimum*. Used also generally.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the maximum of happiness, and the minimum of misery.

**MAY.†** auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Gothick; magan, Sax.; *mogen*, Dutch; *mau*, Danish.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you may do for me [per me sent] all you can.

He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, desiring to improve himself, may get into the conversation of persons of condition.

2. To be possible; in the words may be. It may be, I shall otherwise be think me.

3. To be by chance.

Be the workmen what they may be, let us speak of the work.

How old may Phillis be, you ask,  
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?

To answer is no easy task,  
For she has really two ages.

4. To have power.

This also tendeth to no more but what the king may do; for what he may do of two kinds; what he may do as just, and what he may do as possible.

5. A word expressing desire.

May you live happily and long for the service of your country.

6. Formerly used for can.

From thence it comes, that this babe's bloody hand  
May not be cleans'd with water of this well.

**MAY-be.\*** Perhaps; it may be that; it may-hap. may happen. In the north of England, particularly in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the expression is *may-be*.

The stronger's heart, words well dispos'd  
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage.

May be the amorous count solicits her  
In the unlawful purpose.

To nothing yet, yet all those hast to give;  
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live.

What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason.

**MAY.†** *n. s.* [from *maius*, Lat.]

1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer.

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles.

Ha! bounteous May, that dost inspire  
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;  
Words and groans are of thy dressing  
Hill and dale doth boast by blessing.

2. The early or gay part of life.

On a day, alack the day!  
Love, once started, is ever May;  
Spied a blossom passing fair,  
Playing in the wanton air.

Maiden are May when they are maid,  
But the sky changes when they are wives,  
Shakespeare.

Is in the very May-morn of thy youth,  
Ripe for exploits.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;  
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,  
His May of youth, and bloom of lusthood.

With equal ardour in your May of blood.

I am in the May of my abilities,  
And you in your December.

5. A virgin; a maid; a young woman. [maui, Goth.; mai, may, Sax.] Obsolete.

Now, lady bright, to whom all woful cries,  
Thou glorious of womanhood, thou faire may.

Whom I have lov'd with all my might reward.

His daughter sheen;  
The fayrest may that was ever went.

6. The flower of the hawthorn.

To MAY, v. n. [from the noun.] To gather flowers on his morning.

When merry May first early calls the moon,  
With merry maids a maying they do go.

As be met her once a maying.

**MAY-BLOOM.\*** *n. s.* [May and bloom.] The flower of the hawthorn.

**MAY-BUG.** *n. s.* [May and bug.] A chafer.

**MAY-DAY.** *n. s.* [May and day.] The first of May.

'Tis as much impossible,  
Unless we sweep them from the door with censures.

To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep  
On May-day morning.

**MAY-FLOWER.** *n. s.* [May and flower.] A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*.

**MAY-FLY.** *n. s.* [May and fly.] An insect.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis.

**MAY-GAME.** *n. s.* [May and game.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.

The king this while, though he seemed to account of the design of Perkin but as a May-game, had yet given order for the watching of bastards upon the coast.

Like early lovers, whose unpractic'd hearts  
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,  
When once they find their jealousies were vain,  
With double heat renew their fires again.

**MAY-LADY.\*** *n. s.* [May and lady.] The queen or lady of the May, in the old May-games.

A choir of bright beauties in spring did appear,  
To choose a *May-lady* to govern the year.

**MAY-POLE.** *n. s.* [May and pole.] Pole to be danced round in May.

Amid the area wide she took her stand,  
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the strand.

**MAY-WEED.** *n. s.* [May and weed.] A

species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild.

*Miller.*  
The *Mais*-seed doth burse, and the thistle doth  
fruit,  
The fitches pull downward both rise and the wheat.

*Tusser.*

MA'YHEM.\* n. s. [from *may*]: An old law term: the act of maiming. See *TO MAIM*.

MA'YOR.† n. s. [*majior*, old French; *major*, Lat.]. The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.

When the king once heard it; out of anger,  
He sent command to the lord mayor strait  
To stop the rumour. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
The mayor locked up the gates of the city.

*Knollys.*  
Wou'dst thou not rather chuse a small renown,  
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town.

*Dryden.*  
MA'YORALTY. n. s. [from *mayor*]. The office of a mayor.

It is incorporated with a *mayorality*, and nameth the burghes to the parliament.

*Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*  
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgoverning in his *mayorality*.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MA'YORISE.† n. s. [from *mayor*]. The wife of a mayor.

Old Mrs. Petulstow desired both her daughters to mind the moral; then whispered Mrs. Mayores, This is very proper of young people to see.

*Taylor, No. 16.*  
MA'ZARD. n. s. [*maschoire*, Fr.]. A jaw.

*Hannmer.*  
Now my lady Worm's chapless, and knockt about the mazard with a scotter's spade.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Where thou might'st stickle without hazard  
Of outrage to thy hide and mazard. *Hudibras.*

TO MA'ZARD.\* v. a. [from the noun.]. To knock on the head. A low expression.

I heard some talk of the carpenters' way, and I attempted that; but there the wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall o' my head: If I had not been a spirit, I had been murdered.

*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

MAZE. n. s. [*misen*, Dutch, to mistake; *maze*, a whirlpool. Skinner.].

1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.

Circular bow of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a surging *maze*. *Milton, P. L.*  
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,  
Puzzled with *mazes* and periphs of wit; error;  
Our understanding searches them in vain.

*Johnson.*  
Ha, like a capricious river, pour'd o' my song.  
O'er all the mazes of enchanted ground.

*Thomson.*

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of long-  
ing, and a *diagon* of sorrow. *Shelley.*

While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof.

*Hobbes.*  
I have thrust myself into this *maze*,  
Haply to live and thrive as best I may.

*Shakespeare.*  
Others start as at a hill red'd,  
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high  
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,

Fit'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute,  
And found so end, in wandering *maze* lost.

TO MAZE.† v. a. [from the noun.]. To bewilder; to confuse.

I forget all that I can,  
And stand like a *mazed* man.

*Grever, Conf. Am. B. G.*  
Much was I *maz'd* to see this monstrous kind,  
In hundred forms to change his fearful face.

*Spenser.*  
I'm *maz'd*. *B. Jonson, Fac.*  
Indeed! so late! the sluggish man replies,  
Brushing the dews of slumber from his eyes.

*Neville, Inst. of Jec. (1763), p. 78.*

TO MAZE.\* v. n. To be bewildered; to be confounded. Obsolete.

Ye *maze*, ye *mazes*, good sire, quoth she,  
Chaucer, March. Tale.

MA'ZEDNESS.\* n. s. [from *maze*]. Confusion; astonishment. Obsolete.

She ferd as she had start out of a sleep,  
Till she out of her *mazedness* awoke.

*Chaucer, C. Tulo.*  
MA'ZER.† n. s. [*mazer*, Dutch, a knot of maple; *mazer*, Su. Goth. the same; and

and thence the cup. V. Spengel, Gloss. Su. Goth.]. A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,  
A *mazer* wrought of the maple ware,

Wherein is enchaused many a fair sight  
Of beards and tigers that make fierce war.

*Spenser, Ship. Cal.*  
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum both of the subject and the persons, as in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiously carved.

*Dryden.*  
MA'ZY.† adj. [from *maze*]. Perplexed with windings; confused.

I went to range amid the *maz'd* thicket.

*Spenser, Ship. Cal. Dec.*  
How from that *aspire* forth the crisped brooks,  
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,  
With many error under pendant shades,  
Ran merrily.

*Milton, P. L.*  
The Lapithæ to chariots add the state  
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,  
To run the ring, and trace the easy round.

*Dryden.*

M.D. *Medicina doctor*, doctor of physick.

ME.†

1. The oblique case of *I*.

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unbless to tread an interdicted shore. *Pope, Ode.*

For me the fates severely kind, ordain  
A cool suspense. *Pope.*

2. Me is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.

He thrusts me himself into the company of  
three or four gentlemenlike dogs, under the duke's  
table. *Shakespeare.*

He presently, as greatness knows itself,  
Sleeps me a little higher than his row  
Made to my father, while his blood was poor.

*Shakespeare.*  
I, acquainted with the smell before, knew it was  
Crab, and goes me to the fellow that whips the  
dogs. *Shakespeare.*

I followed me close, came in foot and hand, and,  
with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for *I*; as *methinks*.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,  
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.

*Shakespeare.*  
4. A colloquial expression without *for*;  
as, do me such a thing; spell me such a  
word.

ME'ACOCK.† n. s. [*mes cog*, Fr. Skinner; others from *meck*]. An uxorious or effeminate man; a coward.

As stout as a stock-fish, as meek as a *meacock*.  
*Apsas and Virginia, (1573).*

A *meacock* is he, who dream'th to see bloodshed.

*Mrs. for Mag. p. 418.*  
They are like my husband; mere *meacocks*,  
verily. *Claphorne, Hollander.*

ME'ACOCK.† adj. Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see,  
How tame, when men and women are alone,  
A *meacock* wretch can make the courser shew.

*Shakespeare.*

MEAD.† n. s. [*mead*, Icel. mebo. mebu. Saxon; *mede*, meel, German; *meeth*, Dutch; *meddighyn*, *methghyn*, Welsh; *hydromeli*, Lat.]. A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not so sulative a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach.

*Bacon.*  
He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;  
Or mend for cooling drink prepares,  
Of virgin honey in the juve.

*Dryden.*

MEAD.† } n. s. [*mead*, mebe, Sax; MEADOW.† } *made*, matter, Teut. from *meida*, Icel. to mow, Sacerius; from *meap*, Sax. the same, Mr. H. Tooke.]

Ground somewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with grass and flowers; pasture, or grass land, annually mown for hay. *Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.

Where all things in common do rest,  
Come feed with the pasture and *mead*,  
Yet what doth it stand you in need?

*Tassier, Hus.*

A land select from ferge drive;  
A herd of beets, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a vast meadow ground.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which  
spreads,

Like glorious clouds, through the bow'r's *meads*,  
When lavish nature with her best attire  
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.

*Wallers.*  
Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall show his head,  
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed.

*Dryden.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON. n. s. [*colchicum*, Lat.].

A plant.

The *meadow-saffron* hath a flower  
consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily,  
rising in form of a small tube, and is  
gradually widened into six segments; it  
has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered  
with a membranous skin. *Miller.*

MEADOW-SWEET. n. s. [*ulmaria*, Latin.].

A plant.

MEADOW-WORT.\* n. s. A plant; another name for the meadow-sweet.

Some other wild that grow;  
As burnet all abroad, and meadow-sweet.

*Dryden, Polyd. S. 15.*

ME'AGER.† adj. [*maigre*, French; *macer*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—The Saxon language has both *mægen* and *mægne*; the writers, therefore, of *mæger* or *mægre* are both justifiable. The Su. Goth. is *mager*, the Teut. *mægher*.].

1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved.

[They] art so lean and *mægre* waken late,  
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.

*Spenser, Ulyss. Tale.*



Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,  
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,  
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,  
As dim and meagre as an ague's fit.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*  
Meagre were his looks,  
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.

*Shakespeare.*  
Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and  
the very bread that one eats makes t'other meagre.  
*L'Estrange.*

Fierce famine with her meagre face,  
And fevers of the fiery race.  
In swarms th'offending wretch surrounds,  
All brooding on the blasted ground,  
And limping death, led on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date.

*Dryden.*  
2. Poor; hungry.  
Canaan's happy land, when woad with toil,  
Requir'd a sabbath year to mend the meagre soil.

*Dryden.*  
To ME'AGER,† v. a. [from the adjective.]  
To make lean.

A man meagred with long watching and pain-  
ful labour. *Knales, Hist. of the Turks.*  
His careless sorrow for the unhappy maid  
Meagred his look, and on his spirits prey'd.  
*Dryden, Ovid.*

ME'AGERLY,\* adv. [from meagre.]  
Poorly; barrenly.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*  
O physical power, which (some say) hath re-  
strain'd

Approach of death, alas! thou hast help'd meagrely.  
*Sidney, Arcad. b. 4.*

ME'AGERNESS,† n. s. [from meagre.]  
1. Leanness; want of flesh.

It produces — restless thoughts, paleness, me-  
agerness, neglect of business, and the like.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 612.*

They were famished into such a meagerness.  
*Hammond, Works, iv. 647.*

2. Scantness; bareness.  
Poyning, the better to make compensation of the  
meagreness of his service in the wars by acts of  
peace, called a parliament. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MEAK, n. s. A hook with a long handle.  
A meake for the peasant, and to swing up the  
trunk. *Passer, Hawk.*

MEAL, n. s. [meal, Saxon; repast or por-  
tion.]  
1. The act of eating at a certain time.  
Boas said unto her, at meal time, Come eat,  
and dip thy morsel. *Ruth, ii. 14.*

The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the  
animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be  
divided into meals at proper intervals.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A repast; the food eaten.  
What strange fish  
Hath made his meal on thee? *Shalop, Tempest.*

Give them great morsels of beef, and iron and  
steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like  
devils. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

They made me a miser's feast of happiness,  
And cou'd not furnish out another meal. *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment.  
That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper,  
even as the former casualty itself was wont to be,  
in parcel meal, brought in and answered there.

4. [Dapple, Saxon; meel, Dutch; mahlen,  
to grind, German.] The flower or edible  
part of corn.

In the boiling and sifting of near fourteen years  
of such power and favour, all that came out could  
not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must  
have a mixture of stear and bran in this lower  
age of human fragility. *Fulton.*

An old wretch conveys himself into a meal-  
tub for the mice to come to her, since she could  
not go to them. *L'Estrange.*

To MEAL, v. a. [meter, French.] To  
sprinkle; to mingle.

Were he meal'd  
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.  
*Shakespeare.*

ME'ALMAN, n. s. [meal and man.] One  
that deals in meal.

ME'ALY, adj. [from meal.]

1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of  
meal; having the qualities of meal.  
The meaty parts of plants dissolved in water  
make too viscid an aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Brespinkled; as with meal.  
With four wings, as all furinaceous and meal-  
winged animals, as butterflies and moths.

*Brown, Fals. Err.*  
Like a gay insect in his summer shine,  
The fop light fluttering spreads his meaty wings.  
*Thomson.*

MEALY-MOUTHED,† adj. [imagined by  
Skinner to be corrupted from mid-  
mouthed or mellow-mouthed; but per-  
haps from the sore mouths of animals,  
that, when they are unable to comminute  
their grain, must be fed with meal. Dr.  
Johnson. — This is not very probable.

Our word at first was meal-mouthed: "Ye  
hypocrites, ye whited walls and painted  
sepulchres, ye meal-mouthed counter-  
feits, ye devourers of widows." Harmer,  
Transl. of Beza's Serm. 1587, p. 315.  
Again, in a very spirited description by  
Marston in his second satire, 1598.

"Who would imagine yonder sober man,  
"That same devout meale-mouth'd pre-  
cision,

"That cries good brother, kind sister,  
makes a duck,

"After the antique grace; can always  
pluck

"A sacred booke out of his civil hose; —  
"Says with a turn'd-up eye a solemn  
grace

"Of halfe an houre; then, with a silken  
cry

"Smiles on the holy crew; and then  
doth cry,

"O manners!"

These extracts serve to shew that meal-  
mouthed denoted one who employed soft,  
insinuating, artful, hypocritical lan-  
guage. And so Minshew defines meal-  
gauge. "A fair spoken; cujus verba  
blanda sunt, et mollia, instar farinae,"  
i. e. whose words are as soft as and as fine as  
meal." Using soft words, concealing  
the real intention; speaking hypocritically.

He cannot away with tolucco; for he is per-  
suaded (and not much amiss) that 'tis a heart of  
bread-corn; which he could find in his heart to  
transport without licence; but, weighing the pe-  
nality, he grows mealy-mouthed, and dares not.

*Overbury, Character. (1627?) sign. N.*  
The truth is, Clayton was false, mealy-mouthed,  
and poor spiritless. *Life of A. Wood, p. 163.*

She was a fool to be mealy-mouthed, where na-  
ture speaks so plain. *L'Estrange.*

MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS,† n. s. [from the  
adjective.] Hypocrisy in speaking.

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MEAN,† adj. [mæne, Sax. common;  
minne, Germ. inferior, less, Serenius;  
gæine, Icel. vile, from man, a multitude,  
a rabble, Wachter.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.  
She was stricken with most obdurate love to a  
young man but of mean parentage, in her father's  
court, named Antiphila; so mean, as that he was  
but the son of her nurse, and by that means with-  
out other desert, became known of her. *Sidney.*

This fairest maid of fairer mind;  
By fortune mean, in nature born a queen. *Shelley.*  
Let pale fate's fear keep with the mean-born man.

*Shakespeare.*  
And find no harbour in a royal court.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings;  
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.

*Shakespeare.*  
2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spirit-  
less.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a sutor,  
More than I know the sound of Marcus' tongue  
From every meaner man. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Can you imagine I so mean could prove,  
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We fast not to please men, nor to promote any  
mean worldly interest. *Southey, Sermon.*

3. Contemptible; despicable.  
The Roman legion, and great Caesar good,  
Our fatherland's meaner man. *Philips.*

4. Low in the degree of any good quality;  
low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree  
of goodness, that many are not so disposed  
nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

French wheat is leaved, and requirith the best  
soil, recompenseth the same with a profitable  
plenty; and not wheat, so termed because it is  
unbearded, is contented with a meaner earth, and  
contending with a suitable gain. *Cervus.*

The hands be not holden of her majesty, but by  
a mean tenure in socage, or by knight's service  
at the most. *Bacon.*

By this extortion he suddenly grew from a  
mean to a mighty estate, inasmuch that his ancient  
inheritance being not one thousand marks yearly,  
he became able to dispense ten thousand pounds.

*Darwin on Ireland.*  
To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;  
Call'd from his mean abode his sceptre to sus-  
tain. *Dryden.*

I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in  
preventing not only many mean things from see-  
ing the light, but many which I thought tolerable.

*Pope.*  
5. [Moyen, French.] Middle; moderate;  
without excess.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest  
and best-ground men that ever I saw, being of  
middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

Now read with them those organic arts which  
enable men to discourse and write, and according  
to the latest style of lofty, mean, or lofty.

*Milton on Education.*  
6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the moon while the heaven was black with  
clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.

*1 Kings, xviii. 45.*  
MEAN,† n. s. [moyen, French.]

1. Mediocrity; middle; mean; medium.  
His tempering goodly well  
Their contraries dilutes with loved means.  
Did place them all in order, and compell  
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,  
Their link'd with adamant chains. *Spenser.*

Our men secures us; and our mere defects  
Prove our commodities. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Temperance with golden square,  
Betwixt them both can measure out a mean.

*Shakespeare.*

There is a mean in all things, and a certain measure wherein the good stops the beautiful consist, and out of which they never can depart.

*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

But no authority of gods or men  
Allow of any mean in justice. *Rescrammon.*  
Against her then her force she grinds, joins,  
And to the golden mean herself confines. *Deaham.*

2. Measure; regulation. Not used. Dr. Johnson says; citing only the following passage from Spenser, in which the word signifies (as it was formerly much used, and is not yet entirely out of use,) the tenor part of a musical composition; and not measure, or regulation.

The rolling sea resounding soft,  
In his big tune then fully answered,  
And on the rock the waves, breaking aloft,  
A solemn mean unto them measured.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

A new voluntary decant, so farve out of tune,  
that is agreeth neither with the tenor, nor mean.

*Alp. Cressner, Anne, to Ep. Gordian, p. 105.*  
The treble cithret the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Becon.*

Now you are too fast,  
And mar the concord with too harsh a decant;  
There wanteth but a mean to fill your song.

*Shakespeare, Two Gent. Fer.*

The base and treble married to the mean.

*Dryden, Barren's Wars, C. 3.*

3. Interval; interim; meantime.

But with this wretched woman overcome,  
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,  
Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,  
And in the mean vouchsafe her honourable tomb.

*Spenser.*

In the mean, (turning to the officer who scoured him,) while he and I dispute this matter, mind you your business on his back.

*Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end.

Pemela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant means of her safety.

*Sidney.*

As long as that which Christians did was good,  
and no way subject to just reproof, their virtuous conversation was a mean to work the heathens' conversion unto Christ.

*Hobbes.*

It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, committed incest, and alleged that his wife was not his own; in as much as himself might have chosen whether his wife should by that means have been taken from him.

*Hobbes.*

I'll devise a mean to draw the Moor  
Out of the way, that your converse and business  
May be more free.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

No place will please me so, no mean of death,  
As here by Caesar and by you cut off. *Shakespeare.*  
Nature is made better by no mean,  
But nature makes that mean; so over that art  
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art  
That nature makes. *Shakespeare, Wint Tale.*

The mean might be the easier attained.

*Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

5. It is often used in the plural, and by some not very grammatically with an adjective singular: the singular is in this sense now rarely used. Dr. Johnson.—The use of the word means, in English, is remarkable, and may be thought capricious. It seems to be of French extraction. The French have *le moyen* frequently, but seldom *les moyens*. We, on the contrary, prefer the plural termination, *means*; yet still

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for the most part, though not always, we use it as a noun of the singular number, or as the French *le moyen*. It is one of those anomalies, which use hath introduced and established, in spite of analogy. We should not be allowed to say — a mean of making men happy. Bp. Hurd, Notes on Addison, Freehold, No. 28.

The more base art thou,  
To make such means for her as thou hast done,  
And leave her on such slight conditions.

*Shakespeare.*

By this means he had them the more at vantage,  
being tired and harassed with a long march.

*Becon, Hen. VII.*

Because he wanted means to perform any great action, he made means to return the sooner.

*Dantes on Ireland.*

Strong was their plot,  
Their parties great, means good, the season fit,  
Their practice close, their faith suspected not.

*Daniel.*

By this means not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Spauld, Sermon.*

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view.

*Locke.*

A good character, when established, should not be reared in as an end, but only employed as a means of doing still further good.

*Atterbury.*

It renders us curious of approving ourselves to God by religious duties, and, by that means, securing the continuance of his goodness.

*Atterbury.*

6. By *gl* MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail.

7. By *no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.

The wine on this side of the lake is by no means so good as that on the other.

*Addison on Italy.*

8. Means are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from *desmenza*.

Your means are slender, your waste is great.

*Shakespeare.*

For competence of life I will allow you,  
That lack of means enforce you not to evil;  
And, as we bear you to reform yourselves.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Excess did not build or adorn any house; the queen purchased spending his time, and himself his means.

*Milton.*

9. MEAN-TIME. } In the intervening  
MEAN-WHILE. } time; sometimes an  
adverbial mode of speech.

*Mean-while*

The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring  
New heav'n and earth.

*Milton, P. L.*

Mean-time the rapid heavens roll'd down the  
light,

And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night.

*Dryden.*

Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,  
His waving streamers to the winds displays.

*Dryden.*

Mean time, in shades of night *Eneas* lies;  
Care sets his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes.

*Dryden.*

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,  
And, as I see occasion, favour thee.

*Adrian, Cato.*

The Roman legions were all recalled to help  
their country against the Goths; mean-time the  
Britons, left to shift for themselves, and harassed  
by inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in  
the Saxons for their defence.

*Suiff.*

- To MEAN *MEAN* v. n. [meanan, Saxon.]

1. To have in the mind; to purpose.

These delights if thou canst give,  
Mirth, with thee I mean to live. *Milton, L'Al.*

2. To think; to have the power of thought.  
And he who now to sense, now nonsense lean-  
ing,

Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To MEAN v. a.

1. To purpose; to intend; to design.

Ye thought evil against me; but God meant  
it unto good, to save much people alive. *Gen. 1. 20.*

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate  
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot.

*Milton, P. L.*

I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer  
With double pleasure first, prepar'd by fear;  
So loyal subjects often write their prince,  
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.

*Dryden.*

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand.

When your children shall say, What mean you  
by this service? ye shall say, It is the passover.

*Exod. xii. 36.*

I forake an argument on which I could de-  
light to dwell; I mean your judgement as your  
choice of friends. *Dryden.*

Whatever was meant by them, it could not be  
that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over  
Abel. *Locke.*

To MEAN v. n. [meanan, Sax. dolere.]  
To moan; to lament. A northern word.

Brockett. In the Craven Dialect  
meaned is bewoaned. And in the old  
copies of Shakespeare's *Mids. Night's*

*Dream*, the modern reading of "thus  
she (*Thiabe*) meane;" is "thus she means."

Where see the notes of *Ritson* and *Stevens*.  
See also *Dr. Jamieson* on this  
usage of the word in Scotland, Diet. in  
V. To MEANE.

MEAN'DER. n. s. [*Meander* is a river  
in Phrygia remarkable for its winding  
course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous  
passage; serpentine winding; winding  
course.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissec-  
tions, have searched into those various meanders  
of the veins, arteries, and intestals of the body.

*Hall, Orig. of Mankind.*

'Tis well, that while mankind  
Through fate's perverse meander errs,  
He can imagin'd pleasures find,  
To combat against real cares.

*Prior.*

While ling'ring lives in meanders glide,  
They scatter various life on either side.

The valleys smile, and with their flowery face,  
And wealthy births confess the floods embrace.

*Blackmore.*

Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flatter-  
ed by the lawyers, that his will would not last  
above a year; yet ten long years did *Hocuss* steer  
his cause through all the meanders of the law, and  
all the courts.

*Arbutnot.*

To MEAN'DER v. a. [from the noun.]  
To wind; to turn round; to make flexu-  
ous.

By their meander'd creeks.

*Dryden, Polyth. S. 1.*  
Meander'd way,  
And labyrinth-like turnings.

*Dryden, Polyth. S. 12.*  
A waving glow the bloomy beds display,  
Blushing in the direction of day;  
With silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er.

*Pope, Mor. R. Ep. 4.*

To MEAN'DER.\* v. n. To run with a serpentine course; to be winding, or intricate.

Whether we fringe the sloping hill,  
Or smooth below the verdant mead;  
Whether we break the falling rill,  
Or through meandering meads lead. *Shenstone.*  
Conducting them, as the ground naturally  
meanders, amidst a few forest trees.

*Graves, Recoll. of Shenstone, p. 59.*

Thou only know'st  
That dark meandering maze,  
Where wayward Falsehood strays.

*Moore, Canonicus.*

MEAN'DRIM.\* } *adj.* [from *meander*.]

MEANDRY. } *Winding; flexuous.*  
This serpent, surging generation, with their  
meandrous turnings and windings, their mental re-  
servations. *Dean King, Sermon. Nov. 5. (1608), p. 27.*  
The river Says, with crooked and meandry turn-  
ings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Ith.

*Beacon.*

MEANDROUS.† *adj.* [from *meander*.]

Winding; flexuous.  
With virtuous rectitude meandrous falsehold  
is incoherent. *Lowell's Letters, (1662), p. 168.*

MEANING. n. s. [from *mean*.]

1. Purpose; intention.  
I am no honest man, if there be any good mean-  
ing toward you. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Habitual intention.  
Some whose meaning hath at first been fair,  
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair.

*Beacon.*

3. The sense; the thing understood.

The meaning, out the name, I call: for thou,  
Not of the muses nine, *Milton, P. L.*  
These lost the sense their learning to display,  
And those explain'd the meaning quite away.

*Pope.*

No word more frequently in the mouths of  
men than conscience; and the meaning of it is,  
in some measure, understood; however, it is a  
word extremely abused by many, who apply other  
meanings to it which God Almighty never intended.

*Swift.*

4. Sense; power of thinking.

He was not spiteful though he wrote a satire,  
For still there goes some meaning to ill-nature.  
— True no meaning puzzles more than will.

*Pope.*

MEANLY.† *adv.* [from *mean*. Sax. *mæne-  
lice*.]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a  
man meanly learned himself, but not meanly af-  
fected to set forward learning in others.

*Archibald, Schoolmaster.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but  
meanly cultivated, but painting eminently flour-  
ished. *Dryden, DuRoi.*

2. Without dignity; poorly.

It was the winter wild,  
While the heaven-born child,  
All meanly wraps in the rude manger lies.

*Milton, Old Nativ.*

The Persian state will not endure a king  
So meanly born. *Denham, Sophy.*

3. Without greatness of mind; ungen-  
erously.

Would you meanly thus rely  
On power, you know, I must obey.

*Prior.*

4. Without respect.

Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have  
something desirable in them: we cannot bear to  
have others think meanly of them. *Watts, Logic.*

MEANNESS. n. s. [from *mean*.]

1. Want of excellence.

The minister's greatness or meanness of know-  
ledge to do other things, standeth in this place  
as a stranger, with whom our form of Common  
Prayer hath nothing to do.

*Hooker.*

This figure is of a later date by the meanness of  
of the workmanship. *Addison, on Italy.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.  
No other nymphs have title to men's arms,  
But as their meanness larger hopes imparts.

*Walker.*

Poverty, and meanness of condition, expose the  
wheat to scorch, it being natural for men to place  
their esteem rather upon things great than good.

*South.*

3. Lowness of mind.

The name of servants has been reckoned to im-  
ply a certain meanness of mind, as well as lowness  
of condition.

*South.*

4. Sordidness; niggardiness.

MEANT. pref. and part. pass. of *Mean*.

By Silvia if thy charming self be meant;

If friendship be thy virgin vows extent;

Or let me in Amiota's praises join;

Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine. *Prior.*

MEASURE. n. s. Probably a corruption of

measure; as, a measure of herrings is five  
hundred. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth.  
— Serenius, however, rightly cites the  
German *mass*, a measure, as the etymon  
of this word. See *Mass*.

MEASURE.† n. s. [Dr. Johnson takes no

account of the etymology of this word,  
merely mentioning the Latin expression  
of *morbilli* for the disorder called the  
*measles*, and has confined the word to the  
plural number, with no other signifi-  
cation than that of disease. And, in the  
first of them, the citation from Shaks-  
peare belongs to the leper, and not to  
the disease. It is one of our oldest  
words, applied to a leper, as by Wicliffe,  
and in P. Plowman; and thus the ad-  
jective in the *Ort. Vocab. 1514*, "*Measell*,  
full of lepre, leprosus;" which is the  
modern *measle*. The old French has  
the same term *measle*, a leper. *Kelham*.  
But it is from the German, *mas*, *measle*,  
a spot; whence *measle*, *Su. pustules*;  
*raselen*, *Teut.*]

1. A leper. Obsolete.

Rase ye dede men, cleasme ye *measles*.

*Wicliffe, St. Matt. x.*

Blind men seen, crokide goen, *measles* be made  
cleue.

*Wicliffe, St. Matt. xi.*

So shall my lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those *measles*

Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought

The very way to catch them. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. In the plural, a critical eruption in a

fever, well known in the common

practice. *Quincy.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of  
the lungs were *rife* and mortal, as likewise the  
*measles*. *Archibald.*

3. A disease of swine.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an un-  
lucky old grange, would needs sell it, and pro-  
claimed the virtues of it:—nothing ever derived  
on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed;—  
the swine died of the *measles*, the sheep of the rot.

*B. Jonson, Discourses.*

4. A disease of trees.

Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles*,  
by being scorched with the sun. *Martinet, Herb.*

MEASLED. *adj.* [from *measle*.] Infected

with the measles.

Thou vermin wretched,  
As e'er in meadow park was hatched;  
Thou tal of worship that dost grow  
On rumple of justice as of cow. *Hudibras, l. ii.*

MEASLEDNESS.\* n. s. [from *measled*.]  
Diseased state of swine.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

MEASLY. *adj.* [from *measles*.] Scabbied

with the measles.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine

To ease her against the stump,

And distinally was heard to whine,

All as the scribbled swine her meadly runny. *Swift.*

MEASURABLE.† *adj.* [from *measure*.]

1. That may be measured; that may ad-  
mit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and in-  
variable, not measurable by time and motion, nor to  
be computed by number of successive moments.

*Beatty, Sermon.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

A measureable mildness or mean in all things.

*North, Tr. of Philadelphia at Court, (1575), p. 91.*

MEASURABLENESS. n. s. [from *measur-  
able*.] Quality of admitting to be mea-  
sured.

MEASURABLY. *adv.* [from *measurable*.]  
Moderately.

Wine measurably drunk, and in season, bringeth  
gladness of the heart. *Ecclesi. xiii. 28.*

MEASURE. n. s. [measure, French; *measu-  
re*, Latin.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A tailor's news.

Who stood with shears and measure in his hand,  
Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste

Had fobbed thrust upon contrary feet.

Told of many a thousand. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

A concise measure, of known and determinate  
capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any  
other vessel.

*Hulder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured;

but it is the application of one to another which  
makes actual measure. *Hulder on Time.*

When Moses speaks of measures, for example,  
of an ephah, he presumes they knew what measure  
he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights  
and measures, arithmetic and geometry, there is  
no reason to doubt. *Archibald on China.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted  
or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill  
customs, and measures taken by other men's eyes  
and tongues. *Jay, Taylor.*

God's goodness is the measure of his providence.

*More.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and  
rash measures, to be thought fond or insolent.

*Glanville, Scripps.*

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, be-  
cause every thing is for some end; either can  
that thing be available to any end, which is not  
proportionable therunto; and to proportion as  
well excess as defects are particulars. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the apparatus of the law of  
nature, or its measures of punishment, yet there is  
such a law. *Locke.*

4. A stated quantity; as, a measure of  
wine.

Be large in mind, anon we'll drink a measure

The table round. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pursue again,

Till either death hath clost'd these eyes of mine,

Or fortune given me measure of revenge. *Shaksp.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work  
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,  
And every measure fall me. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*  
We will not best of things without our measure,  
but according to the measure of the rule which  
God hath distributed to us, *e measure* to reach even  
unto you. *2 Cor. s. 13.*

If else thou seek'st  
Aught, not surpassing human measure, say,  
*Milton, P. L.*  
Our religion sets before us, not the example of  
a stupid stock, who had, by obsolete principles,  
hardened himself against all pain beyond the com-  
mon measures of humanity, but an example of a  
man like ourselves. *Tillotson.*

#### 7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in some measure, the descrip-  
tion of the old world.

*Abbot, Description of the World.*  
There is a great measure of discretion to be  
used in the performance of confession, so that you  
neither omit it when your own heart may tell you  
that there is something amiss, nor over-scrupu-  
lously pursue it when you are not conscious to  
yourself of notable failings.

*By. Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*  
The rains were but preparatory in some measure,  
and the violence and consumption of the deluge  
depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.

*Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*  
8. Proportionate time; musical time.  
Amaryllis loveseth thy secret pains,  
And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains.  
*Prior.*

#### 9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no measure in delight,  
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:  
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport.  
*Shakespeare.*

As when the stars in their ethereal race,  
At length have roll'd around their liquid space,  
From some point of heav'n their course ad-  
verse, And move in measures of their former dance.  
*Dryden.*

#### 10. A stately dance. This sense is, I be- lieve, obsolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch  
jig, a measure, and a cliche pace; the first suit is  
hot and lusty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantas-  
tical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a measure,  
full of state and anarchy. *Shakespeare.*  
Now are our brows bound with victorious  
wreaths,  
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,  
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.  
*Shakespeare.*

#### 11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy;  
In measure reign thy joy, scant this excess;  
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,  
For fear I surfeit. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her  
mouth without measure. *Isa. vi. 14.*

#### 12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is the Greek Μέτρον.

Τῆς ἐν τῷ διαβόλῳ τῆς ἀνίας, μέτρον ἔχειται  
'ἡμεῖς ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ αἵματος αἰθέριον'  
'Αρχαῖος ἐκείνου.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the me-  
asure of my days, what it is, that I may know how  
frail I am. *Psalm. xxxix. 4.*

#### 13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the measures according to  
which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards.

*Smalbridge, Sermon.*  
14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.  
I addressed them to a lady, and affected the  
softness of expression, and the smoothness of  
measure, rather than the bright of thought.  
*Dryden.*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroic  
measure, should be the smoothest imaginable.

#### 15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous struggles, and light-foot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,  
And to the measures of their melodies  
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet.  
*Spectator.*

#### 16. Mean of action; mean to an end. The original of this phrase refers to the ne- cessity of measuring the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that pro- portioned his means to his end was said to take right measures. By degrees measures and means were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is called a measure, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong measures when his mark was beyond his reach, we should say that it was a bad measure to use a heavy arrow.

His majesty found what wrong measures he had  
taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his  
error. *Clarendon.*

#### 17. To have hard measure; to be hardly treated.

To MEASURE. v. a. [measurer, French;  
measure, Latin.]

#### 1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archimedes having received from Philip, after  
the victory of Cheronæa, proud letters, writ back,  
that if he measured his own shadow, he would find  
it no longer than it was before his victory.  
*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

#### 2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

To measure kingdoms was his feeble step. *Shaks.*  
I'll tell thee all thy whole device  
At the park gate; and therefore haste away,  
For we must measure twenty miles to-day. *Shaks.*  
The vessel ploughs the sea,  
And measures back with speed her former way.  
*Dryden.*

#### 3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite  
thy power! What thought can measure thee, or  
tongue relate thee? *Milton, P. L.*

#### 4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your de-  
sires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your  
desires. *By. Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of  
commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he  
gets for any commodity in exchange that he mea-  
sures the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*

#### 5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which  
is called time, measured out by the sun, and march-  
ing from the beginning of the world to its con-  
summation. *Addison, Spect.*

#### 6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure you mete, it shall be mea-  
sured to you again. *St. Mat. vi. 2.*

#### MEASURELESS.† adj. [from measure.] Imme- asurable; immeasurable.

He shut up in measureless content. *Shaks.*  
Compa'd with measureless eternity.

*J. Hall, Poems, (1646.) p. 71.*

#### MEASUREMENT.† n. s. [from measure.] Measurement; act of measuring; result of measuring.

Accurate measurements of all sorts of beautiful  
animals.

*Barle on the Subl. and Beautiful, P. iii. §. 4.*  
MEASUREMENT.† n. s. [from measure.] One  
that measures.

The world's bright eye, time's measurer, begun  
Through watery Capricorn his course to run.

*Hovell, Poem to K. Ch. I. (1641.)*  
MEASURING. adj. [from measure.] It is  
applied to a cast not to be distinguished in  
its length from another but by mea-  
suring.

When lusty shepherds throng  
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go  
So far, but that the best are measuring casts,  
Their emulation and their pasture lasts. *Wallar.*

MEAS.† n. s. A bound. See MEAS.

TO MEAS.† v. a. To divide. See TO  
MEAS.

MEAT.† n. s. [metæ, mete, food, Saxon;  
mæt, Goth. the same; the past participle,  
Mr. H. Tooke observes, of matjan,  
metjan, to eat.]

#### 1. Flesh to be eaten.

To the father he sent ten oxen laden with  
corn, and bread, and meat for his father by  
the way. *Gen. xli. 23.*

Carnivore, and birds of prey, are no good meat;  
but the reason is, rather the choleric nature of  
those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for  
prents and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good  
meat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There was a multitude of exotics; as, the vegi-  
tatical mællæ, e. x. upon meat. *Arbutnot.*

#### 2. Food in general.

Never words were music to thine ear,  
And never most sweet savours in thy taste,  
Unless I spoke or car'd. *Shaks. Com. of Err.*  
Meats for the belly, and the belly for meats; but  
God shall destroy both. *1 Cor. vi. 13.*

MEATED. adj. [from meat.] Fed; foder-  
ed.

Strong oxen and horses, wæl shed and wæl  
ed, Wel meated and used. *Tusser, Husb.*

MEATY.† n. s. [See the etymology of  
MEAD.]

#### 1. A drink, like mead; or probably the same.

Mouth made of honey, or liquorice sodden in  
water.

*Robinson, Tr. of Moré's Utopia, (1551.) ii. 1.*  
For drink the grape

She crushes, inoffensive must, and mæth  
From many a berry. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Option; preference. [what one mayeth.  
Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 421.]  
Used in Lincolnshire. Skinner and  
Grose. As, "I give thee the meat  
of buying."

MEATY.† adj. [from meat.] Fleshly, but  
not fat. *Norfolk.*

TO MEAW.† v. n. [miaua, Icel. miauler,  
TO MEAWL.† French.] To cry as a cat.

See TO MEW. It is vulgarly pro-  
nounced, as it was thus formerly writ-  
ten, instead of mew. See Sherwood's  
Dict. And thus quack was written  
quake, to represent the sound better.

MEAZLING. part. generally called miz-  
zling.

The air feels more moist when the water is in  
small than in great drops; in measuring and soaking  
rains, than in great showers. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**MECHANICAL.** } *adj.* [mechanicus, Lat.;  
**MECHANICK.** } *mechanique, French;*  
 from *μηχανή*.]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanics.

Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a seeming demonstration in mathematics; very precious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanic operation. *Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Skilled in mechanics; bred to manual labour.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession? *Shakspeare.*

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue! I will stare him out of his wits; I will leave him with my cudgel. *Shakspeare.*

*Mechanical* slaves,

With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
 Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
 To make a god, a hero, or a king,  
 Descend to a *mechanical* dialect. *Bacon, Novum.*

**MECHANICK.** *n. s.* A manufacturer; a law workman.

Do not bid me  
 Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate  
 Again with Rome's *mechanicks*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A third proverb is a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the axvil. *South.*

**MECHANICKS.** *n. s. pl.* [mechanica, Latin.]

Dr. Wallis defines *mechanics* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harri.*

The rudiments of geography, with something of *mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds of active young persons. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

Salmonus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*; and inventor of a vessel which initiated thunder. *Brown.*

To **MECHANICALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *mechanical*.] To render mean or low.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**MECHANICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mechanick*.]

According to the laws of mechanism.

They suppose even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically*, among the rest. *Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other causes to metaphysics. *Newton.*

**MECHANICALNESS.** *n. s.* [from *mechanick*.]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.

2. Meanness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**MECHANICIAN.** *n. s.* [mechanician, Fr.]

A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

I appeal to painters, *mechanicians*, mathematicians. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 92.*

Some were figured like male, others like female screws, as *mechanicians* speak. *Boyle.*

**MECHANISM.** *n. s.* [mechanisme, French.]

1. Action according to mechanic laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism*, to convert it into animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

**MECHANISM.** *n. s.* [from *mechanism*.] A mechanism.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction, the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread; and the astronomer of relating the rapidity of light, the distance of the fixed stars, and the height of the lunar mountains. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 117.*

**MECHLIN.** *adj.* The epithet given to lace made at Mechlin.

With eager beats his *mechlin* cravat moves. *Town Eclogues.*

**MECHOACAN.** *n. s.* [from the place.]

*Mechoacan* is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long; the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular; the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

**MECOINIUM.** *n. s.* [μυκίνη.]

1. Expressed juice of poppy.

2. The first excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or sort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**MEDAL.** *n. s.* [medaille, Fr. probably from metallum, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman medals were their current money; when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stamped and issued out of the mint. *Adrian, Guardian.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

**MEDALLICK.** *adj.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's. *Adrian on Medals.*

**MEDALLION.** *n. s.* [medaillon, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal.

*Medallions*, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Adrian.*

**MEDALLIST.** *n. s.* [medailliste, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals.

As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Adrian.*

To **MEDDLE.** *† v. n.* [middelen, Teut. medla, Su.]

1. To have to do; in this sense it is always followed by *with*.

It is reported that *casals*, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow; but *meddle* not stir the lack, because it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only *meddle*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling* with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpose; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any farther stir. *Shakspeare.*

In every turn of state, without *meddling* on either side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but, by our author's principles, have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them.

What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy? *Arbutnot.*

3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.

Why shouldst thou *meddle* to thy hurt?

2 Kings, xiv. 11.  
 It is an honour for a man to cease from strife; but every fool will be *meddling*. *Prov. xx. 3.*

This *meddling* priest longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*

Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,  
 And lay the *meddling* senses all aside. *Thomson, Winter.*

To **MEDDLE.** *v. a.* [from *medler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obsolete.

He that had well you'd 'd his lerr,  
 Thou *meddled* his talk with many a tear. *Spenser.*

A *meddled* state of the orders of the gospel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery. *Hosier.*

**MEDDLER.** *n. s.* [from *meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to those that assume to themselves the merits of other men's services, *meddlers*, boasters, and impertinents. *L'Estrange.*

**MEDDLESOME.** *adj.* Intermeddling; as,

a *meddlesome*, busy body. *Ainsworth.*

Christendom could not have been so long, if there had been no *meddlesome* a body in it as the pope now is. *Barnes, on the Pope's Supremacy.*

**MEDDLESOMENESS.** *n. s.* [from *meddlesome*.] Officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self, where one has no concern.

I shall propound some general rules, according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blameable. *Burrow, vol. i. §. 21.*

**MEDDLING.** *n. s.* [from *To meddle*.]

Officious and impertinent interposition.

Let them read over their catechism, and lay aside spite and virulence, gossiping and *meddlings*, calumny and detraction. *South, vol. ii. §. 8.*

**MEDIA.** *See* MEDIUM.

**MEDIASTINE.** *n. s.* [Frensch, mediatinum, Latin.] The fibrinated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be said of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the lungs. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To **MEDIATE.** *† v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

It would become his lore to interpose  
 For my access, at such a needful hour,  
 And mediate for my blessing. *Shirley, The Brothers.*

The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some mediating schemes that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion. *Rogers.*

2. By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before meddled between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To **MEDIATE.** *v. a.*

1. To effect by mediation.

The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose and mediate a good peace between the nations.

*Clarendon.*

I possess chemists and carpenters of advantages by the confederacy I am mediating between them.

*Boyle.*

2. To limit by something in the middle.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet.

*Holder.*

ME'DIATE. *adj.* [mediat, French; mediat, Lat.]

1. Interposed; intervening.

Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd.

*Prior.*

The sun shall soon be face to face behold.

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Acious we hover in a mediate state.

*Prior.*

Between infinity and nothing.

3. Acting as a means. Unusual.

The most important care of a new king, was his marriage for mediate establishment of the royal line.

*Watson.*

ME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from mediate.] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

God worked all things amongst us mediately by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright.

*Ridley, Euseb.*

Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and mediately by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air.

*Horsey on Consumptions.*

MEDIA'TION. *n. s.* [mediation, French; mediation, Lat.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.

Some nobler take I have kept apart For Livia and Octavia, to induce Their mediation.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Noble offices thou may'st effect

Of mediation after I am dead,

Between his greatness and thy other brethren.

*Shakespeare.*

The king sought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their mediation in a round and princely manner.

*South, Sermon.*

2. The passions interposed; intervenient power. The passions bear their residence in the sensitive appetite; for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the mediation of these passions.

It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the mediation of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact.

*Beaulty.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR. *n. s.* [mediator, Fr.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

Too had found by experience the trouble of all men's confidence, and for all matters to yourself, as a mediator between them and their sovereigns.

*Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

2. An intercessor; an entreator for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be mediators between God and them.

*Stillingfleet.*

3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

A mediator is considered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a mediator by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and mediator by office, as transacting matters between God and man.

*Waterland.*

Man's friend, his mediator, is design'd, Both ransom and redeemer voluntary.

*Milton, P. L.*

MEDIA'TORIAL.† *adj.* [from mediator.]

MEDIA'TORY.† *adj.* Belonging to a mediator.

This every true Christian longs and breathes after, that these days of sin and misery may be shortened, that Christ would come in his glory, that his mediatory kingdom being fulfilled, it might be delivered up unto the Father.

*By Hopkins, Epistle, of the Lord's Prayer, p. 47.*

All other effects of Christ's mediatorial office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection.

*Fildes, Sermon.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP.† *n. s.* [from mediator.] The office of a mediator.

The necessity of this part of the article is evident, in that the death of Christ is the most immediate and essential part of the mediatorialship.

*Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

MEDIA'TRESS.\* *n. s.* [mediatrice, Fr. Cotgrave.] A female mediator.

Neither dare we associate her as a secondary mediatrix with her son.

*Shelden, Mirror of Antichrist, [1616,] p. 125.*

MEDIA'TRIX.† *n. s.* [mediatrice, French.]

A female mediator.

*Sherwood.*

Knights—involving them [ladies] as so many advocates and mediatrixes in their conflicts and encounters.

*Quid. Tr. of the Life of Cerinthus, [1788,] p. 9.*

This state's respect, (Q. Elizabeth,) the guardian of the protestant faith, the terror of the sea, the mediatrix of the factions of Europe.

*Warren, Hist. E. p. iii. 493.*

ME'DICIN.\* See the second sense of MEDICINE.

ME'DICABLE.\* *adj.* [medicabilis, Latin.] That may be healed.

MEDICAL. *adj.* [medicus, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In a few attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacation would permit.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'DICALLY. *adv.* [from medical.] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates.

*Brown.*

ME'DICAMENT. *n. s.* [medicament, French; medicamentum, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then public reprehensions; and upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder medicaments, the use of stronger physic, the censures.

*Hannem.*

A cruel wound was cured by scalding medicaments, after it was putrid; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk.

*Trempe, Miscell.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [medicamentous, Fr.; from medicament.] Relating to medicine; internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from medicamentous.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerful action of natural heat; and that not

only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'DICASTER.\* *n. s.* [old Fr. medicastre, charlatan.] One who brags of medicines; a quack.

Many medicasters, pretenders to physic, buy the degree of doctor elsewhere.

*Whitlock, Menn. of the Engl. [1654,] p. 107.*

To ME'DICATE.† *v. a.* [medico, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without medicinal poise at his nose, and his sedatory or aqueous in his eyes.

*By Hall, Thanksgiving, Sermon. [1695.]*

The fumes, steams, and stenches of London, do so medicate and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more.

To this may be ascribed the great effects of medicated waters.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from medicate.]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the medication is oft renewed.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The use of physic.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline medication ten days before and after.

*Brown.*

MEDICINABLE.† *adj.* [medecinable, Fr. Cotgrave; medicinalis, Lat.] Having the power of physic; able to heal; salutary.

A medicinal moral, that is, the two books of Horace his satyres Englished, according to the prescription of saint Hierome.

*Draut, Tr. of Hor. [1566.]*

God, from whom men's several degrees and pre-eminences do proceed, hath appointed them to his church, at whose bands his pleasure is, that we should receive both baptism, and all other publick medicinable helps of soul.

*Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 62.*

Any impediment will be medicinable to me.

*Stakelyre, Much Ado.*

Old oil is more clear and hot in medicinable use.

*Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine snake, which gives us some infused therein for four or twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the spleen.

*Watson.*

The hearts and galls of pikes are medicinable.

*Watson.*

MEDICINAL.† *adj.* [medicinalis, Latin:] this word is now commonly pronounced medicinal, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly and agreeably to the best authorities, medicinal on the third. Dr. Johnson.—

This is not strictly the case. For Dr. Johnson has introduced an example from Milton, as if the great poet had countenanced medicinal, where the true reading is medicinal, namely in Samson Agonistes; which Milton also had before employed in Comus; though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it. See the edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 1809, vol. v. p. 396. In like manner, two examples from Donne, now added, will show that medicinal was the pronunciation, even though written medicinal.]

# 1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true  
Honest as either; to purge him of that humour  
That presses him from sleep.

Shakespeare, *Wind. Tale*.  
Since herbs and roots by dye lose not all,  
But they, yea aches too, are medicinal.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 215.  
Of medicinal and aromatick twigs.

Ibid. p. 263.  
The medicinal bitterness hath its ingredients,  
truth and charity.

Bp. Morton, *Discharge*, &c. p. 247.  
And yet more medicinal is it than that Moly.

Milton, *Comus*.  
Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly  
stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;  
Exasperate, excoberate, and raise,  
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb  
Nor medicinal liquor can assuage. Milton, *S. A.*  
The second causes took the swift command,  
The medicinal head, the ready hand;  
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art.

Dryden.

# 2. Belonging to physick.

Learned he was in *med'cal* lore,  
Far by his side a pouch he wore,  
Replete with strange hermetick powder,  
That wounds nine miles point-blank with soldier.

Butler.  
Such are called medicinal days by some writers,  
wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to  
forbid the use of medicines; but it is most  
properly used for those days wherein purging, or any  
other evacuation, is more conveniently com-  
pleted.

Quincy.  
Medicinal hours are those wherein it is supposed  
that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned  
in the morning fasting, about an hour before  
dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going  
to bed; but times are to be governed by the  
symptoms and aggravation of the disorder.

# MEDICINALLY,† adv. [from medicinal.]

Physically.  
Philosophically, *medicinally*, to show the causes,  
symptoms, and several cures of it, [melancholy,]  
that it may be the better avoided.

Barton, *Anat. of Mel. To the Reader*.  
The witnesses that leach-like liv'd on blood,  
Sucking for them were *medicinally* good.

# MEDICINE,† n. s. [medicine, French; medicina, Lat. It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med'cine*.]

# 1. Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! restoration, hang  
thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss  
Repair those violent harms. Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

A merry heart doth good like a medicine; but  
a broken spirit drieth the bones. Prov. xvii. 22.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;  
Detest the medicine, yet desire the cure. Dryden.

# 2. A physician. [medecin, Fr.] Not in use.

Meet we the *medecin* of the sickly weal;  
And with him pour we in our country's purge,  
Each drop of us. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

# To MEDICINE,† v. a. [mediciner, old French; from the noun.] To restore or cure by medicine; to apply medicine to.

Not now perhaps in use.  
Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,  
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep  
Which thou ow'st dost yesterday. Shakspeare, *Othello*.

Thus medicine our eyes, we need not doubt  
to see more into the meaning.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

# ME'DICK,† n. s.

1. A plant; a kind of trefoil. [medica, Latin; medique, Fr.]

2. In the plural, the science of medicine.

In *medicet*, we have some confident under-  
takers to rescue the science from all its reproaches  
and dis-simours, to cure all diseases, &c.  
Spencer on *Prodigies*, (1665,) p. 402.

MED'ITV. n. s. [medieté, French; medietas, Lat.] Middle state; partici-  
pation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy composure, but were  
made up of man and bird; the human *medietv*  
variously placed not only above but below.

Johnson, *Fug. Err.*

MED'IOCRE,\* adj. [French; from mediocris, Lat.] Of moderate degree; of middle rate; middling. A word introduced perhaps into our language by Swift; as I gather from additions made to the former edition of this dictionary: in which, however, I observed that *Snijff* had used the word *mediocrist*; and that the French word is old.

The verses—were very *mediocris* in themselves.

Swift, *Lett. to Pope*.

MED'IOCRIST,\* n. s. [from mediocris, Fr.] One of middling abilities.

He (Hughes) is too grave a poet for me; and I think among the *mediocrists* in prose as well as verse.

Swift, *Lett. to Pope*.

MED'IOCRITY. n. s. [mediocrité, French; mediocritas, Latin.]

1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success.

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrity*.

He likes the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profusion, never arrives to the magnificence of living.

Dryden, *State of Innocence*.  
Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to.

Lark.

# 2. Moderation; temperance.

Least appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks.

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*.

Hosker.

To MEDITATE. v. a. [mediter, French; meditor, Latin.]

1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. K. Charles.

Like a lion that unheeded lay,  
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. Dryden.

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel.

Farley.

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Then among  
There set a man of ripe and perfect age,  
Who did them *meditate* all his life long.

Spenser, *F. Q.*  
Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things.

Eccles. xiv. 30.

To MEDITATE. v. n. To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. Psal. i. 2.

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings.

Psalm. lxxvi. 15.

*Meditate* till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue.

Bp. Taylor.  
To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these bring pleasure and peace.

Tillotson.

MEDITATION. n. s. [meditation, French; meditatio, Latin.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditations* wherein I war, and spoke to her in anger.

2 Edw. i. 5.

"Th' most true,  
That moving *meditation* most affects  
The pensive secrecy of desert cell. Milton, *Comus*.

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none.

Bentley.

2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;  
Of God and goodness was his *meditation*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*  
Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,  
And study how to die, not low to live. *Graville*.

3. A series of thoughts occasioned by any object or occurrence. In this sense are books of *meditations*.

MEDITATIVE,† adj. [from meditare.]

1. Addicted to meditation. Ausworth.

Abellard was pious, reverent, and *meditative*.

Berington, *Hist. of Abellard*.

2. Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRANE,\* adj. [medius and terra, Latin; méditerrané,\* ra; méditerranée, French.]

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterrane* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue.

Brerewood.

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneus* parts; and so it is a fat and uncultivated sublimation of the earth.

Brown.

We have taken a low height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterraneus* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea.

Burnet.

MEDIUM,† n. s. [medium, Latin. Sometimes the Latin plural *media* is used, instead of the English *mediums*.]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried.

Bacon.

The most barbarous nations, and uncivil people who know no arts or sciences, and consequently no artificial means, have known, acknowledged, and worshipped a God.

Bp. Horius, *Rem. p. 547*.

I must bring together  
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,  
That each may be the other's object. *Drakem*.

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, unimpaired, and by curve lines.

Hollier.

4

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to discolour the object.

*Addison, Spect.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the medium which pervades their interstices.

*Newton, Opticks.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid mediums, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens.

*Newton, Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion ; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those mediums which have been used.

*Dryden, Juv.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper mediums.

*Baker on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just medium of this case lieth betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes.

*L' Estrange.*

**MEDLAR.** *n. s.* [from meeb, Saxon; *meepilus*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or laciniated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each.

*Miller.*

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree, And wish his mistresses were that kind of fruit, Which maids call *medlars*.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*.  
October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars* and chestruts.

*Pemham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be Whole orchards in virginity.  
Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch Large *medlars*, initiating royal crowns.

*Philips.*

**MEDLEY.** *n. s.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the army had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medley* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and justified many into the tower ditch.

*Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jurs, Suspensions, quarrels, reconclements, wars; Then peace again.

*Walt.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues, Unusual fastings, and will learn no more This *medley* of philosophy and war.

*Addison, Cato.*

Malomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed.

*Addison.*

There are a compounded fluid drain From different mixtures; and the blended streams, Each mutually correcting each, create A pleasurable *medley*.

*Philips.*

**MEDLEY.** *adj.* Mingled; confused. Originally applied to mixed colours. "A *medley* colour, mixture." Prompt.

Parv.

He rode but homely in a *medley* coat.  
I'm strangely discompon'd;

*Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.*

Quails at my heart, convulsions in my nerves, Within my little world make *medley* war.

*Dryden.*

To **MEDLEY.** *v. a.* To mingle. See To **MEDDLE.**

The things taught by Malumet are so mixt and confused, that it is no easy task to range them under distinct heads: And yet they are not more *medly* in themselves, than disadvantageously represented by writers.

*Le Addison, Life of Mah. p. 83.*

**MEDULLAR.** *adj.* [from *medulla*, French; *medulla*, Latin.]

Pertaining to the marrow.

These little eminaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like canals or fibres.

*Cheyne, Phil. Principes.*

The bulk, for the security of that *medullar* substance that runs down its cavity, is best after the manner of the extensorian curve.

*Cheyne, Phil. Principes.*

**MEED.** *n. s.* [meb, Saxon; *miele*, Teutonic; from the Su. Goth. *maeta*; to recompense. *Sercentus*.]

1. Reward; recompence. Now rarely used, except by poets.

He knows his *meed* if he be beside, To be a thousand deaths and shame beside.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed, A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Thinks to men Of noble minds is honourable *meed*.  
He must not float upon his watery bier Unwept, and welter to the parching wind, Without the *meed* of some melodious tear.

*Milton, Lycidas.*

If so, a cloak and vesture be my *meed*, Till his return no title shall I plead.

*Pope, Odysey.*

2. Merit; desert. See the commentators on *Shakespeare*.

Plutus, the god of gold, Is but his steward, no *meed* but he repays Seven-fold above itself.

*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

My *meed* has got the fane.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.*

To **MEED.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To merit; to deserve. Not in use.

And yet thy word needs a better grave.

*Lycwood, Silver Age. (1615.)*

**MEEK.** *adj.* [from *miuk*, soft, Icel. and Su. Goth. See To **MEEK.**]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Moses was very *meek* above all men.

*Numb. xii. 3.*

But he her fears to cease, Sent down the *meek-ey'd* pence.

*Milton, Ode, Nativ.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors.

*Collier.*

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Both confound Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears

*Watering the ground, and with their signs the air*

Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation; as in *Milton, P. L.*

To **MEEK.** *v. a.* [from *meek*, Su. Goth. *mykia*, Icel. from *miuk*.] To humble.

He that higheth himself shall be *meek*; and he that *meeketh* himself shall be *enhumiliated*.

*Wicliff, St. Matt. xxi.*

Shall not God spare woe and felle creatures mewing themselves, and knowing they owe in fytmyte?

*Bp. Fisher, Ps. p. 10.*

To **MEEKEN.** *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make *meek*; to soften. This word I have found nowhere else, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the last of the passages from Thomson. It had been in use more than a century before Thomson's time, and Thomson seems to have been fond of the word.

A journey tedious for a strength so young I undertook:—

Climb'd mountains where the wanton kidding dalls, Then with soft steps enm'd the *meekens*'d valleys, In quest of memory.

Where *meekens*'d sense, and amiable grace, And lively sweetness dwell.

The sun sheds equal o'er the *meekens*'d day.

The glancing lion roars, his horrid hair Was *meekens*'d, and he join'd his sullen joy.

Thomson, Autumn.

**MEEKLY.** *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd, And this sea-meeting discord *meekly* lay aside.

No pride does with your rising honours grow, You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below.

Spenser, F. Q.

Meekness, *n. s.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.

That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part, Do both appear to adorn her beauty's grace.

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming.

With *meekness* and humility; but your heart Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride.

When his distemper attacked him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian.

**MEER.** *adj.* [See **MERE**.] Simple; unmixed.

**MEER.** *n. s.* [See **MERE**.] A lake; a boundary.

**MEERED.** *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary or mark of division.

What, although you fled—why should he follow?

The itch of his affection should not then Have nick'd his captainship; at such a point, When half to half the world oppos'd, he being The moved question.

**MEET.** *adj.* [of obscure etymology.]

1. Fit; proper; qualified; applied both to persons and things. Now rarely used, except as a northern expression.

Alas! my dear love, why do you sleep this long, When *meeter* were that you should now awake?

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they choose the *meeter*?

Spenser.

*W. Higgin.*



I am a tainted wether of the flock,  
*Mute for death.* *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
 To be known shortens my laid intent,  
 My boon I make it, that you know me not,  
 'Till time and I think meet. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*  
 What at any time, have you heard her say?  
 — That, sir, which I will not report after her.  
 — You may to me, and 'tis most meet you should.

*Shakespeare.*  
 York is meetest man  
 To be your regent in the realm of France.

*Shakespeare.*  
 The eye is very proper and meet for seeing.

2. **MEET with.** Even with. [from meet, the verb.] A very common expression in the midland counties, and signifies, *he'll be your match, he'll be even with you.* *Stevens.*

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much;  
 but he'll be meet with you. *Shakespeare.*  
 To MEET. *v. a. pret. I met; I have met;*  
 particip. met. [metan, Saxon, to find;  
*moeten, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.* — It is  
 from the Gothic *moþjan*, to meet.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter,  
 by travelling in opposite directions.  
*Met'st thou my possa?* *Shakespeare.*  
 His daughter came out to meet him with  
 umbrells and doves. *Judges, xl. 34.*  
 Meanwhile our primitive great sire, to meet  
 His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton, P. L.*  
 2. To encounter in hostility.

To meet the noise  
 Of his almighty engine, he shall hear  
 Infernal thunder. *Milton, P. L.*  
 So much'd they stood;  
 For never but once more was either like  
 To meet so great a foe. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To encounter unexpectedly.  
 So judge thou wilt, presumptuous, till the wrath  
 Which thus incur'st at by, prompt thy flight,  
 Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell.  
*Milton, P. L.*

4. To join another in the same place.  
 Chance may lead where I may meet  
 Some wandering spirit of Heaven by fountains  
 side. *Milton, P. L.*  
 Or in thick shade retired.

*Milton, P. L.*  
 I knew not, till I met  
 My friends, at Ceres' now deserted seat. *Dryden.*  
 Not lock back to see,  
 When what we love we ne'er must meet again. *Dryden.*

5. To close one with another.  
 The nearer you come to the end of the lake,  
 the mountains on each side grow higher, till at  
 last they meet. *Addison.*

6. To find; to be treated with; to light  
 on.  
 Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,  
 I could out half these horrid crimes repeat;  
 Nor half the punishments those crimes have met.  
*Dryden.*

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,  
 Which meets contempt, or which companion fire.  
*Page.*  
 To me no greater joy,  
 Than that your labours meet a prosperous end.

*Graville.*  
 7. To assemble from different parts. This  
 is the right place for the example  
 which follows from Milton, and which  
 the folio editions partly exhibit. But  
 in the quarto editions it is transferred  
 to the third meaning of the neuter verb;  
 and Mr. Malone says, that it surely  
 belongs to the verb neuter. Such a  
 mistake would not have been made, if

the whole passage of the poet had been  
 duly attended to: in which met is  
 clearly the participle of the verb active  
*meet, i. e. having been assembled together*  
*from different parts.*

Those two mazy pillars  
 With horrible convulsion to and fro  
 He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came and down  
 The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder  
 Upon the heads of all who sat beneath,  
 Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests,  
 Their choice nobility and flower, not only  
 Of this but each Politian city round,  
 Met from all parts to solemnize this feast.

*Milton, S. A.*

To MEET. *v. n.*  
 1. To encounter; to close face to face.  
 2. To encounter in hostility.  
 Then born to distance by the ideas of men,  
 Like adamant and steel they met again. *Dryden.*  
 3. To assemble; to come together.  
 They appointed a day to meet in together.

*Mac.*

The materials of that building happily met  
 together, and very fortunately raised themselves  
 into that delicate order, that it must be a very  
 great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*  
 4. To MEET with. To light on; to find:  
 it includes, sometimes obscurely, the  
 idea of something unexpected.

When he conceals to experience of service abroad,  
 he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he  
 meriteth with. *Spenner.*

We met with many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*  
 Hercules' meeting with pleasure and virtue, was  
 invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates.

*Addison.*

What a majesty and force does one meet with  
 in these short inscriptions: are not you amazed to  
 see so much history gathered into so small a com-  
 pan? *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

5. To MEET with. To join.

Yellst off at oak shall meet with us. *Shakspeare.*  
 6. To MEET with. To suffer unexpected-  
 ly.  
 He, that hath suffered this disorderly spring,  
 Hath ood himself met with the fall of leaf.

*Shakspeare.*

A little sum you mourn, while most have met  
 Walk thro' the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Crotch.*

7. To MEET with. To encounter; to en-  
 gage.

*Royal mistress,*

Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury  
 From the fierce prince. *Rome, Amb. Step-mother.*  
 8. To MEET with. A Latinism. To obviate;  
 before-occure *objecto.*

Before I proceed farther, it is good to meet with  
 an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion  
 of experience from the time past to the present  
 will not be sound. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.

He yields himself to the man of business with  
 reluctance, but offers himself to the visits of a  
 friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of  
 desire. *South.*

*Our meeting hearts*

Convened soon, and marriage made us one. *Rome.*  
 10. To unite; to join; as, these rivers  
 meet at such a place and join.

MEET. *n. s.* [from meet.] One that ac-  
 costs another.

*There are beside*

Lascivious meeters, to whose venem'd sound  
 The open ear of youth doth always listen.

*Shakspeare.*

MEET. *adv.* See METE. 12

MEETING. *n. s.* [from meet.]

1. An assembly; a convention.  
 If the fathers and husbands of those, whose re-  
 lief this your meeting intends, were of the house-  
 hold of faith, then their relics and children ought  
 not to be strangers to the good that is done in it,  
 if they want it. *Swift, Sermon.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all meet-  
 ings except parties at play, our conversation hath  
 degenerated. *Swift.*

2. An interview.  
 Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a  
 meeting, and lead him on with a fine baited delay.  
*Shakspeare.*

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dis-  
 senters.

4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.  
 MEETING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [meeting and house.]  
 Place where dissenters assemble to wor-  
 ship.

His heart misgave him that the churches were  
 no more meeting-houses; but I soon made him easy.

*Addison.*

MEETLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]  
 Fitly; properly.

You can do better yet; but this is meetly.

*Shakspeare, Act. and Clop.*

See then all this contrariety of sects most well  
 reconciled. *Sp. Bredin, Cyp. of Cert. l. 923.*

MEETNESS. *n. s.* [from meet.] Fitness;  
 propriety.

This worthiness of meetness, fitness, or due dis-  
 position for the heavenly glory, comprehends a  
 deep and profound sense of our own utter un-  
 worthiness of it. *Sp. Bull. Works, i. 384.*

MEGACROM. *n. s.* [*μαγας*, great, *κρομα*,  
 the world, Gr.] The great world.

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our  
 microcosm, then, in some such deformed way, as  
 he doth the megacosm, or great world.

*Sp. H. Croft, Anim. on Burnet's Theory, 1683, p. 138.*

MEGAPOLIS. *n. s.* [*μαγας*, great, *πολις*,  
 a city.] A principal city; metropolis.  
 Not in use.

Amadard — is at this present the megapolis of  
 Cambray. *Sp. T. Herbert, Trans. p. 64.*

MEGRIN. *n. s.* [from *hemigrina*; Latin,  
*hemigrina*; Gr. *ημιγραφια*; Fr. *migrain*.  
 Our own word at this was *migrain*. See  
 Huloet's Dict.] Disorder of the head.

In every *megrin* or vertigo there is an ob-  
 servation joined with a semblance of turning round.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There screen'd in shades from day's detested  
 glare,  
 Sleepn sighs for ever on her pensive bed,  
 Pain at her side, and megrin at her head. *Pope.*

He accused some of giving all their customers  
 colicks and megrins. *Tulzer, No. 131.*

To MEIN. *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson merely in-  
 troduces this word from Ainsworth,  
 without etymology, and without ex-  
 ample. It is one of our oldest; and is  
 the Sax. *menjan*, to mix.] To mingle.  
 Obsolete. The participle, *meint* or  
*meint*.

Of love the sickesse  
 Is meint with sweete and bitterness.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 2296.*

The salt Medway, that trickling stream  
 Adornes the dales of Kent,  
 Till with his elder brother Thames  
 His brackish waves be meint.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Amongst the woods that thrives meet.

*Spenser, Virg. a. Gnat.*

MEIN. *n. s.* [*mezin*, French. See the  
 second sense of the substantive *many*.]

Wicliffe uses the adjective *meynel*, "Grete ghe wel her meynel chirche," which in our present version is, "the church that is in their house," Rom. xvi. 5.] A family; a retinue; domestic servants.

When Jacob came to a *forde*, he made all his meyn to go before. *Lut. Fatio*, fol. 18. b. Whilst all the world consisted of a few householders, the elder (or father of the family) exercised authority over his meyn.

*Lambard, Arch. p. 2.*  
They summon'd up their meyn; strait took home;  
Commanded me to follow, and attend.  
*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**MELIOSIS.** \* n. s. [*meliosis*, Greek.] A rhetorical figure, of the species of hyperbole.

The words are a *meliosis*, and import much more than they express. *South*, vol. iv. s. 10.

**MELAMPODE.** \* n. s. [*melampode*, Lat.] The black hellebore.  
Here grows melampode every where,  
And terebinth, good for gouts.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

**MELANAGOGUES.** n. s. pl. (from *melan*; and *gag*.) Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

**MELANCHOLICK.** \* adj. (from *melancholy*.) 1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

Our melancholick friend, Propertius,  
Hath plac'd himself up in his Cynthia's tomb:  
And will by no intreaties be drawn thence.

*B. Jonan, Postulat.*  
If he be mad, or angry, or melancholick, or sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Aristotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:  
They to their own conceits have brought  
The image of his general thought:  
Just as the melancholick eye  
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.  
The king found himself at the head of his army, after so many accidents and melancholick perplexities. *Clarendon.*

3. Dismal. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.  
Like the black and melancholick yew-tree,  
Dost think to root thyself in dead men's graves,  
And yet to prosper? Webster, *Vittoria Corombona*.  
I was tempted to it, by the melancholick prospect I had of it. *Dryden, Lett. ed. Malone*, l. 8.

**MELANCHOLIAN.** \* n. s.

**MELANCHOLICK.** \* n. s.

1. A person diseased with melancholy.  
We shall accordingly observe omens, the falling of salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the scintilla, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn regards of persons whose imagination is more active and busy than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, melancholicks, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude. *Spenser on Prodigies*, (1665), p. 75.

You may observe, in the modern stories of our religious melancholicks, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning. *Scott, Works*, (ed. 1718), li. 125.

2. A gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much more than yours, and different I believe from any other man's; and will very well justify the melancholick that, I confess to you, possesses me. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, p. 11.

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**MELANCHOLY.** \* adv. (from *melancholy*.) In a melancholy manner.

On a pedestal — is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought out chair, all of polished alabaster; melancholically inclining her cheek to her right hand.

*Kemp, Monument. Westminster*, (1685), p. 69.

**MELANCHOLINESS.** \* n. s. (from *melancholy*.) Disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy.

When a boy, he was phlegmatic enough; but withal he had then a contemplative melancholiness. *Aubrey, Acc. of Hobbes*, Anec. ii. 600.

This false persuasion in the quakers of being immediately inspired, arises from the melancholiness of their temper. *Hobbes, Acc. of Familism*, (1678), p. 105.

**MELANCHOLIOUS.** \* adj. [*melancholios*, old French.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. A word well authorized, but not now in use.

And am so melancholious. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.  
However flat and melancholious it be, and must serve, though to the eternal disturbance and languishing of him that complains. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 3.

**MELANCHOLIST.** \* n. s. (from *melancholy*.) One disordered with melancholy; a fanciful or hypochondriacal person.

The melancholist was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken. *Clarendon, Est.* iv.

As laughter is a faculty peculiar to the human species, the resolution of a religious melancholick entirely to discard it may be reckoned a little easy towards putting away the properties of a rational creature. *Bp. Laington, Enthus.* of Math. and Pap. i. 20.

To **MELANCHOLIZE.** \* v. a. (from *melancholy*.) To become melancholy or gloomy.

They dare not come abroad all their lives after, but melancholick in corners, and keep in holes.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 99.  
His phantasy is so restless, operative; and quick, that if he be not in perpetual action, ever employed, it will work upon itself, melancholick, and be carried away instantly with some fear, jealousy, discontent, suspicion, some vain conceit or other. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 990.

If we be not otherwise well employed, we shall be apt in our thoughts to melancholick, and dost upon our misfortunes; the sense of them will fasten upon our spirits, and gnaw our hearts. *Burton, vol. iii.* s. v.

To **MELANCHOLIZE.** \* v. a. To make sad or melancholy. With the accent formerly on the second syllable, as it was also upon *melancholy*. See *MELANCHOLY*.

That thick cloud, you are now enveloped with, of melancholick old age, and undeserv'd adversity.

*Mrs. Seng of the Soul, Dedicat.* (1647).  
Like faithful wife, that by her frugal piety,  
Peevish demeanor, sullied sad disdain,  
Doth deeply deep the sprightly melancholick  
Of her aggrieved husband.

*Mrs. Seng of the Soul, l. iii.* 40.

**MELANCHOLY.** † n. s. [*melancholie*, Fr. from *melan*; and *cholē*, Greek. — This word was formerly accented on the second syllable by our poets, as by Spenser, B. Jonson, and Dryden; which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. Yet it was evidently poetical licence only; for Dryden thus uses the word, with the accent both on the first and second syllables:

"And being rous'd out of melancholly,  
"Fly, whirle-wind thoughts, unto the  
heavens, quoth he."

*Dryden, Shepherds Garland*, (1695), p. 4.  
"But melancholick grafted in thy braise."

*Ibid.* p. 5.

It may be added, that this word is rarely found in the plural number. An instance occurs in Lord Rivers's translation of the Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, printed by Caxton in 1477. "The maistre of a grete house hath many melancholies," sign. F. vi.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politic; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these: but it is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
Moon struck madness, mooping melancholy. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

I protest, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme melancholy that had possessed him. *Hidney.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next melancholy be troubled that God did not make us angels.

*Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*  
This melancholy flatters, but unmans you;  
What is it else but penury of soul.

A lazy frown, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*  
In those deep solitudes and awful cells,  
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells,  
And ever-musing melancholick reigns. *Pope.*

**MELANCHOLY.** \* adj. [*melancholique*, Fr.]

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries  
But as some melancholick dream, which has awak'd  
us.

To the renewing of our joys. *Denham.*  
If in the melancholy shades below,  
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;  
Yet mine shall avert ill, mine undecay'd,  
Burn on through death, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou melancholy?  
*Shakespeare.*

He observes Lamech more melancholy than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

**MELANGE.** \* n. s. (French.) A mixture.  
Our conversation was a strange melange of French and Italian. *Drummond, Trav. Lett.* 2. (1744).

**MELICERIS.** n. s. [*meliceris*.]

Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like curdy. If the matter resembles milk curds, the tumour is called aliteroma; if

like honey, *melicaria*; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatony.  
*Sharp.*

**MELILOT.** *n. s.* [*melilot*, French; *melilotus*, Latin.] A plant.

**TO MELOIATE.** *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French, from *melior*.] To better; to improve.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth.  
*Bacon.*

But when we graft or buds inoculate,  
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*.  
*Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he should be able so much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness.  
*South.*

Castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of those beasts that suffer in the groin.  
*Ground.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees.  
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,  
New soil to make, and *meliorate* the rest.  
*Dryden, Virg.*

**MELIORATION.** *n. s.* [*melioration*, Fr.; from *meliorate*.] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of music that is yet much left, in this point of exquisite concert, to try.  
*Bacon.*

Which is found a notable way for *melioration* of the fruit.  
*St. T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 47.

A direct discouragement of *melioration* is directly as if the law had said in express terms, Thou shalt not improve.

*Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

**MELIORITY.** *n. s.* [from *melior*.] State of being better. A word very elegant, but not used.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despite of them that hold them hardest to it; so that this colour of maturity and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness.  
*Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernable ends of them, the maturity above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent.  
*Hewley.*

**TO MELLY.** *v. n.* [*meler*, *se meler*, French.] To mix; to meddle. Obsolete.

Here is a great deal of good water  
Lost for lack of telling;  
Now sicker I see thou dost but sleep,  
Harm may come of meddling. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Hence, ye profane, meddle not with holy things!  
*Bp. Hall, Soc.*

**MELL.** *n. s.* [*mell*, Latin.] Honey.

Her smiles were *mell*, and her looks were  
cheerful unto all;  
Even such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward;  
*mell*, nor gall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

**MELLI'FEROUS.** *adj.* Productive of honey.  
*Dict.*

**MELLIFICATION.** *n. s.* [*melifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed; in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees.  
*Arbuthnot.*

**MELLY'FLUCK.** *n. s.* [*mell* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

He was after struck with the pastoral *melliflucence* of his lyric measures.

*Warton, Milton's Sm. Poems, Pref.*

**MELLY'FLUENT.** *† adj.* [*mell* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

A *mellyfluous* voice, as I am a true knight.  
*Shakespeare.*

As all those things which are most *mellyfluous* are soonest changed into cooler and bitter, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows.

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade  
Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix  
*Mellyfluous*. *Thomson, Spring.*

The freely flowing verse  
In thy immortal praise, O form divine,  
Smooths her *mellyfluous* stream.  
*Alexander, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 1.

And thus I construed the *mellyfluous* strain.  
*Shenstone, Eleg.* 6.

**MELLOW.** *† adj.* [*meapp*, soft, Saxon; *Skinner*; more nearly from *mollis*, *melle*, *mellum*, *mellaw*; though *r* is indeed easily changed into *l* in common speech. Dr. Johnson.—*Su.* Goth. *miæll*, *miællr*, *facile solubilis*; *miællæet*, *prædulcis*. *Serenius.*]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,  
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves.  
*Shakespeare.*

An apple to my hand works different effects upon my senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose, that it hath a *mellow* scent; and my taste, that it is sweet.

A little longer,  
And nature drops him down without your sin,  
Like *mellow* fruit, without a wistful storm.  
*Dryden.*

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,  
Which with his dying breath *Dametas* gave.  
*Dryden.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat.  
*Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians' frequent fees,  
From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees.  
*Rowe, common.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,  
Thou'st such a tawny, toothy, pleasant fellow;  
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee.  
*Addison.*

**TO MELLOW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere  
Was done to death, and more than so, my father;  
Even in the doubtful of his *mellow*'d years.  
*Shakespeare.*

The royal tree hath left its royal fruit  
Which *mellow*'d by the stealing hours of time,  
Will well become the seat of majesty.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

On foreign mountains may the sun rise  
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine.  
*Addison.*

2. To soften.

They plow in the wheat stubble in December;  
and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer, Hist.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertainment of the *Æneis*, was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

**TO MELLOW.** *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou  
In my grave's inside see'st, what thou art now;  
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay  
To ripe and *mellow* there: we're stubborn clay.  
*Dante.*

**MELLOWNESS.** *n. s.* [from *mellow*.]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness*, sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby of Broden.*

The Springs, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce.

But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use;  
So age a mature *mellowness* doth set  
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

3. Softness of sound.

This is that "suaviloquentia," that *mellowness* and sweetness of speaking, so much praised in some of the Roman orators, in opposition to the rusticity of many declaimers.

*Ath. Hort. Instruct.* to the Cery of Tuam.

**MELLOWY.** *† adj.* [from *mellow*.] Soft; unctuous.

Whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear  
The yellow ripen'd sheaf. *Drayton, Polyol.* S. 10.

**MELOCO'TON.** *n. s.* [*melocotone*, Spanish; *melum*, *colocum*, Latin.] A quince. Obsolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall,  
The greatest fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

**MELODIOUS.** *† adj.* [*melodiosus*, French. *Cotgrave*.] Musical; harmonious.

Fountains; and ye that warble, as ye flow,  
*Melodious* murmurs; warbling tune his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;  
A touch more *melodious* than the spheres.  
*Dryden.*

**MELODIOUSLY.** *† adv.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.

If Apollo will promise  
*Melodiously* to devote. *Shelton, Poems*, p. 229.

A voice, which, without being accompanied by any instrument, did resound so *melodiously*.

*Shelton, D. Quix.* lib. 12.

He stoop to listen, and to see  
Who sung there so *melodiously*.  
*Old Ballad, Percy's Rel.* lib. 12.

**MELODIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.

**MEL'DRAME.** *n. s.* [*melodrame*, French; from *melos*, a song, and *drama*, a drama, Greek.] A modern word for a dramatic performance, in which songs are intermixed.

**MELODY.** *n. s.* [*melodie*, French; *melis*, Greek.] Music; sweetness of sound.

*Melody* may be defined the means or method of ranging single musical sounds in a regular progression, either ascending or descending, according to the established principles.

*Arcton on Musical Expression.*

The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poetry alone but in music also, judging them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him a number of divinely inspired poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry melody in public prayer, melody both

vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of men's hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God.

*Singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord.* *Hosier.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs, And lusht with buzzing night flies to thy slumber; Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,

And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakespeare.*

Lend me your songs, ye nightingales: Oh pour The many-running soul of melody *Thomson, Spring.*

**MELON.** *n. s.* [*melon*, French; *melo*, Lat.]

#### 1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embryo; others are fruitful, growing upon the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many miller seeds. *Müller.*

#### 2. The fruit.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the melons. *Numer. xi. 5.*

**MELON-TY'STLE.** *n. s.* [*melocotus*, Lat.]

The whole plant of the *melon-ty'stle* hath a singular appearance. *Müller.*

**MEL-ROSE.** *n. s.* [*mell* and *rose*.]

What I used was a mixture of *mell-rose*, with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid. *Fordyce on the Mer. Acid, p. 6.*

To **MELT.** *v. a.* [*meltan*, Saxon.]

#### 1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermen's boats with me! *Shakespeare.*

When the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil. *Isa. ixi. 2.*

This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being melted down. *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade, Near *heat* could melt, nor beating storm invade. *Page.*

If your butter when melted tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucapan. *Suff.*

#### 2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and melt it down into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which pierce the mind. *Burnet.*

#### 3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smil'd to see That love was in the next degree: 'Twas but a kindred sound to move, For play melts the mind to love. *Dryden, Act. Fourth.*

Alas! the story melts away my soul. *Adriano, Cato.*

#### 4. To waste away.

Thou would'st a man be plung'd thyself In general riot, *melt* down thy youth In different beds of lust. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

To **MELT.** *v. n.*

#### 1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Psalm.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time: The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;

While lilies hang their heads and soon decay, And whiter snow in minutes *melt* away. *Dryden.*

#### 2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I melt, and am not Of stronger earth than others. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Albeit they were flesh'd villains, bloody dogs, Melting with tenderness and mild compassion, Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakespeare.*

This said; the *melt*'d assistants melt in tears. *Dryden.*

Melting into tears, the pious man Deplor'd so sad a sight. *Dryden.*

#### 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

Whither are they vanish'd? Into the air: and what seem'd corporal Melts as breath into the wind. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Beauty is a witch, Against whose charms faith *melteth* into blood. *Shakespeare.*

#### 4. To be subdued by affliction.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness: strengthen thou me. *Psalm.*

**MELT.** *n. s.* See **MILT.**

**MELTER.** *n. s.* [*from melt*.] One that melts metals.

Miso and Mops, like a couple of forewent *melters*, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remembrance of the former *melters*, in not exhausting the ore. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

**MELTINGLY.** *adv.* [*from melting*.] Like something melting.

**MELTING.** *n. s.* [*melting*, Saxon.] Act of softening; inteneration.

With the same bowels, and *meltings* of affection with which any tender mother hears and bemoans the groanings of her sick child. *South, Ser. ii. 63.*

Zelmaze lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she bled *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river. *Sidney.*

**MELTINGNESS.** *n. s.* [*from melting*.] Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness.

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart, that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward and inward, of my brethren, and diligently employ all my abilities for their succour and relief. *W. Duty of Men, Call. for Charity.*

**MELTWEET.** *n. s.* [*mote*, *mialder*, Icel. *picus marini* species. *Serenius.*] A kind of fish.

**MEMBER.** *n. s.* [*membre*, Fr.; *membrum*, Latin.]

#### 1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for that one of thy *members* should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. *Matt.*

The tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things. *Jer. xli. 5.*

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none, Distinguishable in *member*, joint, or limb, *Milton, P. L.*

#### 2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause.

Where the respondent limits or disqualifies any proposition, the opponent must prove his own proposition according to that *member* of the distinction, in which the respondent denied it. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

#### 3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, should be great. *Addison.*

#### 4. One of a community.

My going to demand justice upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *E. Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the *members* as had done service to their country. *Addison.*

**MEMBERED.** *adj.* [*from member*; Fr. *membré*.] Having limbs as, big-membered, big-limbed, strong. Coigrave, and Sherwood. It is also a term of heraldry, applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

**MEMBERSHIP.** *n. s.* [*from member*.] Community; society; union.

Men, whose mystic obligation Of mutual *membership* doth them invite To careful tenderness and free compassion. *Bowmont, Psyche, s. 245.*

No advantages from external church membership, or profession of the true religion, can of themselves give a man confidence towards God. *South, Ser. ii. 398.*

**MEMBRANE.** *n. s.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.]

A *membrane* is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obscuring the formation, the dam doth after tear asunder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They obstruct find none

Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, exclusive bars: Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace, Total they mix. *Milton, P. L.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the several liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

**MEMBRANA'CROUS.** *adj.* [*membraneus*, Fr. *membrana'crous*.] *Lat.* Consisting of membranes.

Lute-strings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts strongly wrestled, swell so much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great concaves are raised of the involution or *membraneous* covering called the *lily-bew*.

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or muscular, but a *membraneous* stomach; that kind of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may be easily conveyed by a *membraneous* stomach. *Ray on Creation.*

Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the membranous parts, are diuretic.

*Abutnant on Aliments.*

Minds of prey have membranaceous, not muscular stomachs.

*Abutnant on Aliments.*

**MEMENTO.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our master, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes; yet he is but a man, and seasonable memorials may be useful.

Is not the frequent spectacle of other people's deaths a memento sufficient to make you think of your own?

*L'Estrange.*

**MEMOIR.** *n. s.* [memoire, French.] The account perhaps is now usually upon the first syllable, rather than upon the last as Dr. Johnson places it, and as Prior's poetry gives it.]

1. An account of transactions familiarly written.

Be our great master's future charge To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs, High schemes of government and plans of wars.

*Prior.*

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

I set this memoir down, because A. W. had acquaintance with both of them.

*Life of A. Wood, (under the year 1657), p. 100.*

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any memoir from whence it might be collected.

*Abutnant on Coins.*

**MEMORABLE.** *adj.* [memorable, Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the memorable friendship that grew betwixt the two princes.

*Sidney.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds, Which all men have surviving face to gain, By tomes, by books, by memorable deeds, For use that this desires doth still remain.

*Davies.*

Dares Ulysses for the prize contended, In sight of what he durst not once defend; But basely fled that memorable day, When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the throne flaming prey?

*Dryden.*

**MEMORABLE.** *adv.* [from memorable.] In a manner worthy of memory.

**MEMORANDUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] In the plural, *memoranda* and *memorandum.* A note to help the memory; a memento, or memorial notice.

They shall walk about like living caruncles, ugly spectacles of misery, and monuments of divine vengeance.

*Stiles on the Proph. (1655), p. 577.*

I resolved to new pave every street, and entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly.

*Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls, We crowd all o'er with old and empty rules, State memorandums of the schools.

*Swift.*

The advice here given to the curious traveller of making all his memoranda on the spot, and the reasons for it, deserve our notice.

*Mason, Notes on Grey's Letters.*

**TO MEMORATE.** *v. a.* [memorato, Lat.] To make mention of a thing. Not in use.

*Cockram.*

**MEMORATIVE.** *adj.* [memoratif, Fr.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The story of God's appearing to Jacob at Luz, Gen. 28, is so known a passage, so remarkable even to children by that memorable topic, the ladder and the angels, that I shall not need assist your memories.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 496.*

**MEMORIAL.** *adj.* [memorial, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed Of thee and me, and sighs and takes my glove, And gives memorial dainties kisses to it. May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inscription memorial of it?

*Broom.*

There high in air memorial of my name Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame.

*Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the memorial possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories.

*Watts.*

**MEMORIAL.** *n. s.*

1. A monument; something to preserve memory.

Churches have games; some as memorials of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all.

*Hooker.*

A memorial unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense before the Lord.

*Numb. xvi. 45.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or memorials thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained their force by immemorial usage.

*Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deav'd Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought.

*Milton, P. L.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation.

*South, Serms.*

Medals are so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out or lost.

*Addison on Medals.*

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince, sad, serious, and full of thoughts and secret observations, and full of odes and memorials of his own hand touching persons.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history.

*Hayward.*

3. An address; reminding of services and soliciting reward.

**MEMORIALIST.** *n. s.* [from memorial.] One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the memorialist had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord.

*Spectator.*

**MEMORIST.** *n. s.* [from memory.] One that causes things to be remembered.

Conscience, the punctual memorist within us.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. v. 51.*

**TO MEMORIZE.** *v. a.* [from memory.]

1. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to memorize their conquest of the Indians, especially in those times in which the same was supposed.

*Spencer on Ind. Ind.*

Let their causes that were barely lost be rather memorial in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent description of miseries.

*Wotton.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

4

Except they meant to baffle in seeking wounds, Or memorial another Golgotha.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**MEMORY.** *n. s.* [memoire, Fr. *memoria*, Latin.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds, those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.

*Locke.*

The memory is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing present to entertain us: it is like those repositories in animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their present pasture fails.

*Addison, Spect.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of memory, Henry the Fifth!

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

3. Time of knowledge.

They request think now full'd that ask'd! Here first this world, and face of things, began, And what, before thy memory, was done.

*Shakespeare, Tit. And.*

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suit'd;

These weeds are memories of those worse hours;

I prythe put them off.

*Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

Christ — did institute, and in his holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual memory of that precious death, until his coming again.

*Communion Service.*

The memory and monuments of good men

Are more than lives.

*Brown, and Fl. Donb. Marriage.*

A swan to memory of Cyrenus shines;

The mourning sleep we wear in wat'ry signs.

*Addison.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains Will I with wine and wassal so convince, That memory, the warder of the brain, Shall be a fume.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**TO MEMOIR.** *v. a.* To lay up in the memory. Obsolete.

Full worthy bent thy wares to memorie

To every wight, that wit and reason can.

*Chaucer, March. Tale.*

**MEN.** The plural of *man*. *Men's* is often used for the genitive plural; but is condemned by bishop Hurd.

"It draws men's minds off from the bitterness of party."

*Addison, Spect.*

No. 262. We say, a man's mind; but we can only say, the minds of men; as Addison should have done in the passage cited.

Wits live obscurely, men mark not how; or die obscurely, men mark not when.

*Anthem.*

For men, there are to be considered the valour and number: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniard's valour lies in the eye of the looker-on; but the English valour lies about the soldier's heart.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be conducted by the soldiers and men of war.

*Clarendon.*

**MEN-PLASER.** *n. s.* [men and plaser.]

One too careful to please others.

Servants be obedient to them that are your masters; not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing of the will of God from the heart.

*Eph. vi. 6.*

**TO MENACE.** *v. a.* [menacer, Fr. from *minax*, *minacia*, Latin.] At first our word was written *menace*, as by Wicliffe and Chaucer; but in 1486 Caxton writes it *menace*. To threaten; to threat.

Who ever knew the beaſt *menace* to?

*Shakespeare.*

Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale?

*Shakespeare.*

My maſter knows not but I am gone hence,

And fearfully did *menace* me with death,

If I did ſay to look on his intents. *Shakespeare.*

From this leaſure

Prey'd haraſs that *menac'd* him.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

What ſhould he do? 'Twas death to go away,

And the god *menac'd* if he da'd to ſtay.

*Dryden, Fob.*

ME'NACE. *n. s.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at firſt, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curſe at laſt.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The Trojans view the duſty cloud from far,

And the dark *menace* of the diſtant war.

*Dryden, Æn.*

ME'NACER. *n. s.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace*.] A threatenor; one that threatens.

Hence, *menacer* / nor tempt me into rage;

This roof protects thy raſhneſs. But begone!

*Philips.*

ME'NACING. *\* n. s.* [from *menace*.] Threat.

There, many times, inſtead of convincing the judgments of other persons, like learned men and serious christians, fall to cawellings and menacing.

*Bp. Taylor, Art. Handſom p. 66.*

MEN'AGE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. A collection of animals.

I ſaw here the laſteſt *menage* that I ever met with.

*Addison.*

2. Sometimes used for *manage* and *management*.

MEN'AGERY. *\* n. s.* [from *menage*, Fr.]

A collection of foreign animals; the place in which they are kept.

In the *menagerie* are ſome Perſian ſheep.

*Swaburine, Trav. through Spain, l. 41.*

The national *menagerie*, is collected by the firſt phyſiologists of the times; and it is defective in no deſcription of ſavage nature.

*Burke, Lett. 4.*

ME'NAGOGUE. *n. s.* [*μεναγοι* and *μενω*.] A

medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

ME'NALD, or ME'NILD.† *adj.* A term applied to deer, whose skins are beautifully variegated; and by Cotgrave to birds, under the Fr. *Maille*. *\* Perdre maille*, a mayde, *meñail*, or spotted partridge. Perhaps it may be from the Sax. *menzan*, to mix.

To MEND.† *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin; *men-*

*dare*, Italian.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and mend the house.

*2 Chron. xxix. 10.*

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was to mend the lives of the persons who composed it.

*Temple.*

You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to mend the weakness of his constitution.

*Locke.*

Name a new play and be the poet's friend;

Nay, show'd 'his faults—but when would poets mend?

*Pope.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not mended.

*Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whenever is new is unlooked for, and ever it mends some, and improves others; and he that is

helpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wroeg.

*Bacon.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the school, they will thereby very little mend the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration.

*Locke.*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it mends garden herbs and fruit.

*Mortimer, Hush.*

4. To improve; to increase.

Death comes not at call; Justice divine

Mends not her slowest pace for prayer, or cries.

*Milton, P. L.*

When upon the sands the traveller,

Sees the high ara come rolling from afar,

The land grow short, he mends his weary pace,

While death behind him covers all the place.

*Dryden.*

He saw the monster mend his pace; he springs,

As terror had increas'd his fast with wings.

*Dryden.*

To MEND.† *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

Mend, when thou canst; be better at thy leisure.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

ME'NDABLE.† *adj.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A low, but old, word.

*Sherwood.*

MENDACIOUS. *\* adj.* [from *mendax*, *mendacia*, Lat.] False; lying.

A mendacious legend of Ignatius's miracles.

*Sutton, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616) p. 63.*

They are called mendacious, lying, because many of them shall be counterfeited.

*Ibid. p. 245.*

MENDACITY. *n. s.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional mendacities, for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die; but she, attenuating, replied, I eat yet alive.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'NDER. *n. s.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe conscience; a mender of bad souls.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

ME'NDICANCY. *\* n. s.* [from *mendicans*.] Beggary.

Nothing, I am credibly informed, can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of mendicancy displayed in that capital, [Paris.]

*Burke.*

ME'NDICANT.† *adj.* [*mendicans*, Latin.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary; denoting one of a begging fraternity.

We are now come to the age, wherein the mendicant friars began first to set up in the world.

*Bp. Cress, Con. of Script, p. 165.*

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who, out of an excess of zeal, practice mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to a poor and mendicant state.

*Felice.*

ME'NDICANT.† *n. s.* [*mendicans*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

The sign of a mendicant.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 545.*

Whether it be not of great advantage to the church of Rome, that she hath clergy suited to all ranks of men, in gradual subordination from cardinals down to mendicants?

*Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 292.*

What is station high

'Tis a proud mendicant; it boasts, and begs.

*Young, Night Th. 6.*

To MENDICATE.† *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.

*Cochran.*

MENDI'CITY.† *n. s.* [*mendicatus*, Lat.; *mendicité*, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

*Bullock, and Cotgrave.*

Some workhouses are rather seminaries of mendicity, than preservatives against it.

*Report 18th of the Society for the Poor.*

MENDS for amends.

Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the mends in her own hands.

*Shakespeare.*

MENIAL.† *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; *meinie*, old French.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

Two menial days before their master prece'd'd;

Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest.

*Dryden, Æn.*

2. Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word, Dr. Johnson says; but surely, in the passage cited, it means belonging to the office of a servant, and is perfectly intelligible. Swift means the lowest offices.

The women attendants perform only the most menial offices.

*Gulliver's Travels.*

ME'NIAL.† *n. s.* One of the train of servants.

Menials are those servants, which live within their master's walls.

*Termet de la Ley.*

Surely the great Housekeeper of the world, whose charge we are, will never leave any of his menials without the bread of sufficiency.

*Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

ME'NDMENT. *\* n. s.* [from *mend*.] Amendment; improvement.

Zealous was, and would have all things mended;

But by that mendment nothing else he meant

But to be king; so that mark was his bent.

*Mir. for Mag, p. 355.*

This writer's flood shall be for their mendment or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin.

*Bp. Gordon, Hierap. (1653) Pref.*

ME'NINGES. *n. s.* [*μενινγες*.] The meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucre, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

The brain being exposed to the air growth fluid, and is thrust forth by the contraction of the meninges.

*Wicman.*

ME'NIVER. *\* n. s.* [*meñ vair*, Fr.] The name of a small Muscovian beast, of a white colour, famous for the fineness of its fur; the fur itself. See MINIVER.

A burnetts coat hangs there widal,

Yfurdil with no meñiver.

But with a furre rough of here.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 227.*

MENO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*μενολογος*; *menologie*, Fr.] A register of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian; the menology says they were twenty thousand.

*Stillingfleet.*

ME'NOW. *n. s.* [*phoxinus*; commonly minnow.]

ME'NSAL.† *adj.* [*menalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalised.

Conversation either mental or mensal.

*Richardson, Clericus.*

MENSE. *\* n. s.* [*menſe*, Sax. *humanus*; mensa, Icel. *humanitas*.] Propriety;

decency; manners. Much used in the north of England; as are its derivatives. *Me'nsEUL.\* adj.* [from *menſe*.] Graceful; mannerly.

*Me'nsELESS.\* adj.* [from *menſe*.] Without civility; void of decency or propriety; graceless.

*ME'NSTRU'AL adj.* [menstrual, Fr.; menstrual, Lat.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her menstrual orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of ours. *Rowley.*

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstru-um*, Fr.]

The dissents of the menstrual or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the metal. *Bacon.*

*ME'NSTRUOUS adj.* [menstruous, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia.

O thou of late belov'd,

Now like a menstrual woman art remov'd. *Sandys.*

2. Happening to women at certain times. Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their menstrual eruptions. *Brown.*

*ME'NSTRUUM. n. s.* [This name probably was derived from some notion of the old chymists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Enquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several *menstrua* will dissolve any metal. *Bacon.*

While metallic bodies must be excepted, which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in *menstruums* they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent. *Newton.*

*MENSURABILITY. n. s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.

*MENSURABLE.\* adj.* *mesurable*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no periodical motion, and not easily *mesurable*, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days. *Hobbes.*

*ME'NSURAL. adj.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] Relating to measure.

To *ME'NSURATE. v. a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

*MENSURATION. n. s.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Mr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have supposed those of another prelate. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

*MENTAL. adj.* [mentale, French; mentis, Latin.] Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a mental power  
This eye shoots forth! How big imagination  
Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture

One might interpret. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

So deep the power of these ingredients pierc'd,  
Even to the inmost seat of mental sight,  
That Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,  
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the *mental* taste and that sensitive taste that affects the palate. *Addison.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no mental or verbal propositions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,  
Of plastic forms, and mental pow'r. *Prior.*

Those inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and mental ideas, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them. *Watts.*

*ME'NTALLY. adv.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body. *Rowley.*

*MENTION. n. s.* [mention, Fr. mentio, Latin.]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make mention of me unto Pharaoh. *Gen. xl. 14.*

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the *mention* of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity. *Rogers.*

2. Cursory or incidental nomination.

Haply mention may arise  
Of something not unreasonable to ask. *Milton, P. L.*

To *ME'NTION. v. a.* [mentioner, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will mention the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord. *Job. xliii. 7.*

These mentioned by their names were princes in their families. *1 Chron. iv. 38.*

All his transgressions shall not be mentioned. *Ezek. xviii.*

Then sweet, now sad to mention, through dire  
Chryden, Aeneas.

Befall'n us unforeseen, unthought of. *Milton, P. L.*

No more be mentioned then of violence  
Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness. *Quincy.*

*MEPHITICAL.\* adj.* [mephitis, Lat. Me-  
mephitick. } phitick is in the old  
vocabulary of Cockerm.] Ill savoured;  
stinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious  
steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause  
soever. *Quincy.*

Such is the famous grotto del cani in Italy,  
called the poisonous mouth; the streams whereof  
are of a mephitical or noxious quality.

*Dr. Lavington, Ess. of Math. and Pop. ii. 154.*  
These philosophers consider men in their ex-  
periments, no more than they do mice in an air  
pump, or in a recipient of mephitick gas. *Burke.*

*MERA'CIOUS. adj.* [meracus, Lat.] Strong;  
racy.

*ME'RCABLE. adj.* [mercior, Lat.] To be  
sold or bought. *Dict.*

*MERCANTA'NTE. n. s.* [Ital.] A for-  
eign trader; a merchant.

What is he? —  
— Master, a mercenarie, or a pedant,  
I know not what but formal to appear.

*Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shew.*

*ME'RCANTILE.\* adj.* Trading; commercial;  
relating to traders.

The only proceed (that I may use the *mercen-  
tile* term) you can expect, is thanks.

*Howell, Lett. (dat. 1621.) l. i. 29.*  
Navigation and mercenarie negotiation are the  
two poles whereon that state doth move.

*Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 167.*

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly  
mercenarie, partly military. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
Let him travel, and fulfil the duties of the mili-  
tary or mercenarie life; let prosperous or adverse  
fortune call him to the most distant parts of the  
globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and  
the improvement of his soul. *Watts.*

*ME'RCAT. n. s.* [mercatus, Lat.] Market;  
trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Sa-  
viour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercant*  
out of the temple. *Symat.*

*ME'RCATURE. n. s.* [mercatura, Lat.] The  
practice of buying and selling.

*ME'RCENARINESS.\* n. s.* [from *mercenary*.]  
Venality; respect to hire or reward.

Charity casts out all other mercenariness. *1st. Duty of Man, Bond. vi.*

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo  
the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind  
of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing  
soul is likely to be guilty of; if, for itself, and  
even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive  
of men's actions. *Boyle.*

*ME'RCENARY. adj.* [mercenaire, Fr.  
mercennarius, Lat.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.  
Many of our princes, woe the while!  
Lie down'd, and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*

Divers Almans, who served in his garbison,  
being merely mercenary, did easily incline to the  
strongest. *Haywood.*

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for  
hire.

The appellation of servant imports a mercenary  
temper, and denotes such an one as makes his  
reward both the sole motive and measure of his  
obedience. *South, Sermon.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown resign'd;  
I still must own a mercenary mind. *Dryden, Aureng.*

*ME'RCENARY.\* n. s.* [mercenaire, French.]  
A hiring; one retained or serving for  
pay.

There are but sixteen hundred mercenaries. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

He a poor mercenary serves for bread;  
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys.*

*ME'RCER.\* n. s.* [mercier, French. Dr.  
Johnson.—Originally a mercer was a  
dealer in various articles: a sort of  
pedlar, as Cotgrave renders mercier,  
"a mean haberdasher of small wares, a  
tradesman that retails all manner of  
small wares, and hath no better than a  
shed or booth for his shop." The  
Spanish mercero is much the same. Both  
are from the Latin merx, mercis, any  
kind of merchandise. See also ME'RCERY.]  
One who sells silks.

The draper and mercer may measure religion  
as they please, and the weaver cast her upon what  
loom he please. *Hovell.*

*ME'RCERSHIP.\* n. s.* [from mercer.] Busi-  
ness of a mercer.

He condescendeth himself to be an egregious fool  
to leave his mercerage and go to be a musquitier.  
*Howell, Lett. ii. 62.*

**MERCERY.** *n. s.* [*mercerie*, French; from  
*mercier*.]

1. Any ware to sell. *Hulot.*  
The chapman of such mercerie.

2. Trade of mercers; traffick of silks.  
*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.*

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street  
and Chancery into Petermorer-row and Fleet-  
street. *Ground.*

**TO MERCER.** *v. n.* [*mercander*, Fr.].  
To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando mercanded with France for the  
restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, oppugned  
to them. *Bacon.*

**MERCANDABLE.** *adj.* [from *merchant*.]  
That may be transacted by traffick.

Disolve the publick riot, let every man coin  
what money he will, and observe if ever we can  
make a mercandable payment. *Bacon.*

*Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, (1695), p. 90.

**MERCANDISE.** *n. s.* [*mercandise*, Fr.].  
1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about mer-  
chandise, fall into some lewd action, his wicked-  
ness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his  
father. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast  
forgiven nothing; it is merchandise, and not  
forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as  
you can require. *Bayly, Tutor.*

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or  
sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark  
With precious merchandise the forth doth lay. *Spenser.*

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou  
shalt not make merchandise of her. *Deut. xxi. 14.*  
As for any merchandise ye have brought, ye  
shall have your return in merchandise or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money,  
whilst they can send what merchandises they please  
to Mexico. *Addison.*

**TO MERCANDISE.** *v. n.* To trade; to  
traffick; to exercise commerce.

Others, in their shops, merchandising and traf-  
ficking. *Hornor, Transl. of Bero*, (1587), p. 220.  
Money would not lie still, but would in great  
part be employed upon merchandising. *Bacon, Ess. 41.*

The Phenicians, of whose exceeding merchand-  
ising we read so much in ancient histories, were  
Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants.  
*Brewood on Languages.*

**MERCANDRY.** *n. s.* [from *mer-  
chand*]. Traffick; trade; commerce.

He may follow husbandry, and merchandry,  
upon his own choice. *Bayly, Tutor.*

*Rp. Sanderson, Cases of Consc. p. 44.*

**MERCHANT.** *n. s.* [*merchant*, old Fr.  
then *mercand*; from *mercans*, Latin.].

1. One who trafficks to remote countries.  
France hath flow'd the league, and hath attack'd  
Our merchants' goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The Lord hath given a commandment against the  
merchant city to destroy the strong holds  
thereof. *Is. xliii. 11.*

The most celebrated merchants in the world  
were situated in the island of Tyre. *Addison.*

2. A ship of trade.  
Convey ships accompany their merchants, till  
they may prosecute the rest of their voyage with-  
out danger. *Dryden, Parol. of Poetry and Painting.*

**TO MERCHANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.].  
To traffick; to carry on the business of  
a merchant.

He died in the 63d year of his age, after he had  
mercanted 38, between two years in the cave, lived  
at Mecca 10, and 15 at Medina. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 80.*

**MERCHANTLY.** *adj.* [from *merchant*.]  
**MERCHANTLIKE.** *adj.* Like a merchant.

*Ainsworth.*  
His parents were of merchantly condition,  
of worthy reputation, and of very Christian con-  
versation. *Bp. Gauden's Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, (1660), p. 142.

**MERCHANT-MAN.** *n. s.* [*merchant and  
man*.] A ship of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when  
the just and peaceful merchant-man hath them. *Bayly, Tutor.*

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the  
southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of  
merchant-men to Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

**MERCHANTABLE.** *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Lat.  
from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or  
sold.

Vases are grown such merchantable ware,  
That now for sonnets sellers are and buyers. *Sir J. Harrington, Epigr. i. 40.*

This [ware] of Simson's he suppos'd will need  
very much washing and cleansing, before it be  
merchantable. *Metho, Apolog. of the Letter Times, p. 131.*

Why they placed this intemperance upon the leaver,  
beside the mercandable and merchantable commodity  
of castoreum, or parts conceived to be litten away,  
might be the sagacity of that animal. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MERCIALE.** *adj.* [from *mercy*.] This  
word in Spenser signifies *merciful*. Dr.  
Johnson says; and he might have sup-  
ported the poet by numerous examples  
from older writers. It is now obsolete.

Ifm thinketh he is so far culpable,  
That God will not be merciable. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

To make these ladies merciable. *Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1864.*

Not but well might his bright  
life is so meek, wise, merciable,  
And with his word his work is conversable. *Spenser, Shep. Col.*

**MERCIFUL.** *adj.* [*merciful and full*.] Com-  
passionate; tender; kind; unwilling to  
punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people thou  
hast redeemed. *Deut. xli. 8.*

Observe  
His providence, and on him sole depend,  
Merciful, over all his works; with good  
Still overcoming evil. *Milton, P. L.*

**MERCIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *merciful*.] Ten-  
derly; mildly; with pity; with com-  
passion.

Make the true use of those afflictions which his  
land, mercifully severe, hath been pleased to lay  
upon thee. *Atterbury.*

**MERCIFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *merciful*.]  
Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The bond that ought to knit all these excel-  
lencies together is a kind mercifulness to such  
a one, as is in his soul devoted to such perfections. *Stedley.*

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among  
which mercifulness and liberality is one to which  
the promise of secular wealth is most frequently  
made. *Hommond.*

**TO MERCIFY.** *v. n.* [from *mercy*.] To  
pity.

But loe! the gods that mortal follies view,  
Did worthily revenge this mayden's pride;  
And, should regarding her so goodly hue,  
Did laugh at her that many did deride;  
Whilst she did weep, of no man mercied. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. 92.*

**MERCILESS.** *adj.* [from *mercied*.] Void of  
mercy; pitiless; hard hearted; cruel;  
severe.

His mother merciles,  
Most mercies of women Wyden light,  
Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,  
And with most cruel hand him murdered. *Spenser.*

The foe is merciles and will not pity. *Shakespeare.*

Think not their rage so desperate to essay  
An element more cruel than they. *Dezman.*

What God so mean,  
So merciles a tyrant to obey! *Dryden, Juv.*

Whatever ravages a merciles distemper may  
commit, she shall have one man as much her  
admirer as even. *Pope.*

The torrent merciles imblies  
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

**MERCILESSLY.** *adv.* [from *merciles*.] In  
a manner void of pity.

She has been mercilesly torn in pieces by the  
cruel teeth of those ravenous beasts, which pre-  
tended to watch and defend her. *Ellis, Cont. Stinner*, (1672), p. 197.

**MERCILESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *merciles*.]  
Want of pity.

**MERCURIAL.** *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Latin,  
*mercurial*, Fr. *Coigrave*.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mer-  
cury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 'leg; this is his hand,  
His foot mercurial, his martial thigh,  
The brow of Hercules. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere,  
more ignorant, and less mercurial nation,  
by dwelling on the subtilest part. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver; as, mercurial  
medicines.

3. Giving intelligence; directing. [from  
*Mercury*, the heathen guide of travellers.]

As the wile meo were led by the star, or as the  
traveller is directed by a mercurial statue. *Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.*

**MERCURIAL.** *n. s.*

1. An active, sprightly, gay person.  
This youth was such a mercurial, as could make  
his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out. *Bacon, Hen. VIII.*

2. In medicine, mercurials are preparations  
of mercury.

**TO MERCURIALIZE.** *v. n.* [*mercurializer*,  
French]. To be humorous, fantastical,  
new-fangled; to prattle overmuch. *Coigrave, and Sherwood.*

**MERCURIALIST.** *n. s.* [from *mercuri-  
alizer*.] One under the influence of  
Mercury; one resembling Mercury in  
variety of character.

The great mercurialists of the world for wit and  
devices, those wallywaxers, that have a finger in  
the managing of all Christian states; I mean the  
Jesuits. *Deen King, Sermon 5 Nov.*, (1606), p. 26.

**MERCURIALISTS** are solitary, much in com-  
pensation, subtile. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 180.*

**MERCURIFICATION.** *n. s.* [from *mercury*.]  
The act of mixing any thing with quick-  
silver.

I add the ways of mercurification. *Bayly.*

**MERCURY.** *n. s.* [*Mercurius*, Latin.].



## 1. One of the planets.

Of all the planets *Mercury* is the least, at the same time it is that which is nearest the sun.

2. The chymist's name for quicksilver is *mercury*.

The gail of animals and mercury kill worms; and the water in which mercury is boiled has this effect.

## 3. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is his'd,  
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;  
The dross cements what else was too refin'd,  
And in one inextricable body acts with mind.

4. A news-paper: so called from *Mercury*, the intelligence of the gods.

We now call those hawkers that go up and down the streets crying news-books, and selling by retail; and those, who sell them by wholesale from the press, are called *Mercuries*.

## 5. It is now applied, in cant phrase, to the carriers of news and pamphlets. Dr. Johnson.—It had been a cant phrase more than a century before Dr. Johnson's time; and was used, generally, for a messenger.

We now call those hawkers that go up and down the streets crying news-books, and selling by retail; and those, who sell them by wholesale from the press, are called *Mercuries*.

6. *Mercury*, n. s. [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels.

7. *Mercury*, n. s. [*hermodyctylus*, Latin.] Wild saffron.

To *mercury*, v. a. [*from the noun*.]  
To wash with a preparation of mercury.

Your palms, (Jupiter knows,) they are as tender as the foot of a foundered nag, or a lady's face new *mercuried*; till they touch nothing.

8. *MERCY*, n. s. [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh heaven have *mercy* on me!  
— I say, amen.

2. *MERCY*, n. s. [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,  
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest;  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

3. *MERCY*, n. s. [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

Thou, O God, art gracious, long-suffering, and in mercy ordering all.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love.

4. *MERCY*, n. s. [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

Good heaven, whose darling attribute we find  
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,  
Altho' the cruel.

5. *MERCY*, n. s. [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us,  
that he made us the chief of the visible creation.

6. *MERCY*, n. s. [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature.

## 7. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

Condition!  
What good condition can a treaty find  
If the part that is at *mercy*?

The most authentic record of so ancient a family should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a stone.

A lover is ever complaining of cruelly while any thing is denied him; and when the lady comes to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy*.

*MERCY*-SEAT. n. s. [*mercy* and *seat*.]  
The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant; it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in Scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footstool; it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest that consulted him.

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold. *Erod.* xv. 17.

*MERCY*, n. s. [*mercede*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *merceda*, Lat.] Ordure; dung.

To dispute of gentry without wealth, is to discuss the original of a *mercy*.

Burst clouts, clank, *mercy*, and clay,  
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,  
And worlds of other strange ingredients,  
Would burst a man to naught.

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd?  
To serve *mercy* engines to the ruling mind?

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n  
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd  
Of a mere lifeless, violated form.

Great both by name, and great in power and might,  
And nursing a *mercy* triumphant seat.

Upon his *mercy* request,  
(Being come to knowledge that there was complaint  
Intended 'gainst Lord Angelo) came I hither,  
To speak, as from his mouth, what he doth know  
Is true and false.

*MERCY*, n. s. [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake; as, *Winander mercy*. See also *MAR*.

Here stored both with fish for fowl. *C Camden.*  
O'er desert plains, and rushy *mercies*.

And wider'd heaths, I rose, *Shakespeare, Song.*  
2. A boundary; a ridge of land. [*judica*, Greek, to divide.]

Hygate made the *mercy* thereof by west.

*Spenser, F. Q. lib. ix. 46.*

The mislay of a *mercy stone* is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital removal of land-marks, who defineth aims of lands. *Jacob.*

Doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of *mercies* and balks in the fields, to bring the owners to their right.

As it were a common *mercy* between lands. *Hamlet, iv. 235.*  
*Alph. Usher, Answer to the Jewish Museum, p. 309.*

To *MERCY* v. a. [*from the noun*; *judica*, to divide, Greek.] To limit; to bound; to divide.

That braveheartedness the Latin name,  
Which *mercy*'d her rule with the *Spenser, Ruins of Rome.*

*MERCY*, v. a. [*from mercy*.]  
1. Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been *mercy* and only mystical.

These external manners of laments  
Are *mercy* shadows to the unseen grief,  
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are *mercy* innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them. *Addison.*

Above a thousand bought his almsman *mercy* to find what he said against me.

Price out your life for other ends  
Than *mercy* to oblige your friends.

2. Absolutely.  
The same beneficence shall be oftentimes *mercy* only.

That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature  
Possess it *mercy*.

I am as happy  
In my friend's good, as if 'twere *mercy* mine.

*MERCETRIOUS*, v. a. [*meretricious*, Latin.] Whorish; as that is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks,  
And fondles us into fallacies.

An enchanting *meretricious* tide  
Of sweets and graces overflows all.

Jeresh, for all her paintings and fine *meretricious* pranking herself up, was to be thrown out at the window, and her self to be devoured by dogs.

Our degenerate understandings having suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every *meretricious* semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with.

Not by affected, *meretricious* airs,  
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts.

*MERCETRIOUSLY*, v. a. [*from meretricious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

*Meretriciously* to hunt abroad after false affections.

*MERCETRIOUSNESS*, n. s. [*from meretricious*.] False allurement like those of strumpets.

To *MERCER*, v. a. [*mergo*, Latin.] To immerse; to plunge.

Thomas Woollet — wholly *merged* himself in secular offices and state affairs.

The vulgar *merged* in sense from their earliest infancy, and never once pursuing any thing to be worthy of pursuit but what either roused the appetite or filled their dream, imagine nothing to be real, but what may be touched or touched.

*Horris, Hermes, lib. 4.*

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide in one and the same person, the less is assimilated, or in the law phrase, is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater. *Blackstone*.

**TO MERGE.** *v. n.* To be swallowed up; to be lost; to be sunk.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastical shall not *merge* in the farmer, but shall continue the prevailing and predominating character. *Sir W. Scott, Speech in Apr. 1802, p. 37.*

**MERIDIAN.** *n. s.* [*meridian*, French; *Meridian*, Latin.]

1. Noon; mid-day.

He promised in his east a glorious race.

Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets space. *Dryden*.

2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the *meridian*. *Watts, Logic.*

3. The particular place or state of any thing.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof; they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul. *Hale*.

4. The highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness. *Milton, P. L.*

And from that full *meridian* of my glory I haste now in this setting. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Your full majesty at once breaks forth In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller*.

**MERIDIAN.** *adj.*

1. Being at that point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rd's Eden, which was in his view Lay pleasant, his grief'd look he fixes not; Sometimes tow'rd's heaven, and the full blazing sun, Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Extended from north to south.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn; observe the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Doyle*.

3. Raised to the highest point.

**MERIDIONAL.** *adj.* [*meridional*, French.]

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America or Africa, the southern point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemisphere. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and stoves, should be *meridional*. *Watson, Architecture.*

**MERIDIONALITY.** *n. s.* [*meridional*.]

Position in the north, aspect towards the south.

**MERIDIONALLY.** *adv.* [*meridional*.]

In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews cut willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MÉRIS.** *n. s. pl.* [*merelles*, French.]

A boyish game, called five-penny morris; a played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns or men made of purpose. *Cotgrave*. It is better known by the corrupted name of *morris*.

See **MORRIS**.

**MÉRIT.** *n. s.* [*meritum*, Latin; *merite*, French.]

VOL. II.

1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,

And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden*.

Not common, not more learn'd than good;

With manners generous as his noble blood;

To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,

And every author's *merit* but his own. *Pope*.

Than titles, figures, shape, and dress;

That *merit* should be chiefly plac'd

In judgement, knowledge, wit and taste. *Swift*.

2. Reward deserved.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,

Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,

While bold avenger of resistance turn,

Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior*.

3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

You have the captives; use them

As we shall find their *merits* and our safety

May equally determine. *Shakespeare, A. Lear*.

As I am studious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning some of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden*.

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgement settled, after a large survey of the *merits* of the cause, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering. *Watts*.

**TO MÉRIT.** *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]

1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Amplify have *merited* of me, of all The infernal empire. *Milton, P. L.*

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South, Sermon*.

2. To deserve; to earn; it is used generally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whosoever jewels I have *merited*, I am sure I have received none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shakespeare, W. of Windsor*.

If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due, What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim, Who *merited* the first rewards, and fame? *Dryden*.

**MÉRITABLE.** *adj.* [*from merit*.] Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded.

The people generally are very captivous, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work. *B. Jonson, Cus. is altered*.

**MÉRITOIRIOUS.** *adj.* [*meritoire*, French; *from merit*.] Deserving of reward;

high in desert.

In justice of so great and *meritorious* a service, in bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for their life, they did great hurt. *Spencer on Ireland*.

The war that hath such a foundation will not only be reputed just, but holy and *meritorious*. *Raleigh, Ess.*

Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderus*.

This is not only the most prudent, but the most *meritorious* charity, which we can practise. *Addison, Spect.*

**MÉRITOIRIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from meritorious*.]

In such a manner as to deserve reward.

He carried himself *meritoriously* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Watson*.

**MÉRITOIRIQUENESS.** *n. s.* [*from meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving well.

There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did; but still there was no law of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was not conscience. *South*.

**MÉRITOIRE.** *adj.* [*meritoire*, French.]

Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How *meritorious* is thine deed

Of charity to clothe and feed

The poor folk. *Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.*

It is more *meritorious* and better to have pity upon the fool than upon the worldly wise man. *Ld. Rivers, Discourse, Sayings of the Philos. (1477), A. vi.*

**MÉRITOIT.** *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Latin.]

A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy.

*Speght, Gloss. to Chaucer*.

**MÉRLE.** *n. s.* [*merle*, Fr. *merula*, Latin.]

A blackbird.

Upon his dulcet pipe the *merle* doth only play. *Dryden, Polyd. S. 13.*

To the mirthful *merle* the warbling *merle* sings. *Dryden, Polyd. S. 14.*

**MÉRULIN.** *n. s.* [*emmerlin*, French; *emmerlin*, Fr. *emmerlin*, French.]

From the Icel. *maer*. *Merula* is an old way of writing our word. A kind of hawk.

I would els have thought y moche more than a myracle, the wolfe so to have left the shepe, the fowle the capon, and the *merula* the poore herbe. *Bale, Yet a Coward, (1543), fol. 29.*

Not yielding over to old age his country delight, he was at that time following a *merula*. *Sidney*.

*Merula* and wild fow come unto us with a north-west wind in the autumn. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 117.*

**MÉRMAID.** *n. s.* [*mer*, the sea, and *maid*.]

A sea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.

I'll draw more sailors than the *mermaid* shall. *Shakespeare*.

Thou rememberst, Since once I set upon a promontory, And heard a *mermaid* nodd a dolphin's back Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath, That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakespeare*.

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear The *mermaid's* songs, which so his men did please, That they were all persuaded, through the ear, To quit the ship and leap into the sea? *Dante*.

For eyes were occupied with picture of a *mermaid*: Hence his monster, with woman's head above, and fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MÉRMAID'S TRUMPET.** *n. s.* A kind of fish.

*Ainsworth*.

**MÉRMAN.** *n. s.* The sea man; the male of the mermaid.

However naturalists may doubt of the reality of the *mermen* or *mermaids*, if we may believe particular writers, there seems testimony enough to establish it. *Chambers*.

**MÉRRI.** *adv.* [*from merry*.] Gaily; merrily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

*Merry*, merrily, shall we live now, Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shakespeare*.

When men came to borrow of your masters, they approach sadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens*.

A palan of France thinks of no more than his coarse bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and wooden shoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple, Miscell.*

*Merry* singing, and sport, and play, For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville*.

5 C

**MERRIMAKE**, *n. s.* [*merry* and *make*.] A festival; a meeting of mirth; merry pranks.

Thou'st, now nix the time of *merrymake*,  
Nor Pan to beie, nor wit with love to play;  
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,  
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*  
The knight did not forbear,  
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,  
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and gaze,  
And pass the bounds of modest *merrymake*,  
Her dalliance he despised.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
To **MERRIMAKE**, v. n. To feast; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight  
To mull all day, and *merrymake* at night.

*Gay, Pastorals.*

**MERRIMENT**, *n. s.* [*from merry*.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter.

When they heard that piteous strained voice,  
In haste forsook their rural *merriment*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*  
A number of *merriments* and jests, wherewith  
they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our  
manner of serving God.

*Hooker.*  
Methought it was the sound  
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment*. *Milton, Comus.*

**MERRINESS**, *n. s.* [*from merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition.

The stile shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness*.

*Shakespeare.*

**MERRY**, *adj.* [*Dr. Johnson has offered no etymology; it is the Saxon myrige, myrige, mery, mepie; of which an ancient sense is sweet, pleasant, agreeable; and so merry is used by our old authors. In Gen. xlii. 10. myrige is applied to the plain of Jordan, where our present translation uses the words, "as the garden of God," and a more ancient one, "paradise;" to denote a pleasant and fruitful country; and thus some of the old commentators, "sicut locus amenissimus."*]

1. Pleasant; sweet; agreeable; delightful; charming. *Dr. Johnson* has given, as a third illustration of the word, a single example from *Dryden*, with the definition of prosperous; which belongs to the present meaning; hitherto overpassed in our dictionaries. *Spenser* thus applies *merry* to wind and weather; i. e. pleasant, or agreeable, not foul, not tempestuous, fair.

The nightingale with *merry* a note,

Answer'd him, that all the wood rang.

*Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.*

His voys was *merryer* than the *merry* organ,  
On mase daies that in the churches gon.

*Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.*

A citee —

That stood full *merry* upon an haven side.

*Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.*

At length they all *merry* upon an haven side,  
There eke my feeble bark awhile may stay,  
Till *merry* wind and weather call her thence away.

*Spenser, F. Q. i. xli. 1.*

The *merry* harp with the lute, [in the older version, *pleasant* harp.]

*Psalms lxxxi. 2.*

In my small pinnace I can sail,  
Contenting all the blustering rois;  
And running with a *merry* laughing sail,  
With friendly stars my safety seek.

Within some little winding creek,  
And see the storm ashore.

*Dryden.*

2. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him.

*Gen. xliii. 34.*

The vine languisheth, all the *merry*-loved sigh.

*Im. xxiiv.*

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be sad and ill-disposed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do dispose the company to be *merry* and cheerful.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation; is all about and below him are serious.

*Addison.*

5. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault

Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;  
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jest.

*Shakespeare.*

4. To make **MERRY**. To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and made *merry*, and went into the house of their God.

*Judges, ix. 27.*

A fox 'app'd a bevy of jolly, gossiping wenches making *merry* over a dish of pullets.

*1. Estrange.*

**MERRY**, *n. s.* [*merrie*, Fr.] The common wild red cherry.

**MERRY-ANDREW**, *n. s.* [*This term is traced to a facetious practitioner in physick of Henry the Eighth's time, and who is said to have been the physician of that monarch. His name was Andrew Borde. "Dr. Borde was an ingenious man, and knew how to humour and please his patients, readers, and auditors. In his travels and visits, he often appeared and spoke in public; and would often frequent markets and fairs, where a conflux of people used to get together, to whom he prescribed; and to induce them to flock thither the more readily, he would make humorous speeches, couched in such language as caused mirth, and wonderfully propagated his fame! — 'Twas from the Doctor's method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in aftertimes those that imitated the like humorous, jocular language, were styled Merry Andrews; a term much in vogue on our stages."* Hearne, Benedict. Abb. ed. Ox. 1735, tom. i. Pref. p. 50.] A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a satirist because he is a buffoon; as if there were no more to the making of a counsellor, than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler.

*1. Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew*.

*Spektator.*

**MERRYMEETING**, *n. s.* [*merry* and *meet*.] A meeting for mirth; a festival.

It struck their fancy luckily, and unattended the *merry-meeting*. *Jp. Taylor, House of Estimating.*

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigors of contemplation before *merry-meetings* and jolly company.

*South, Serms. vii. 400.*

**MERRYTHOUGHT**, *n. s.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked blow on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls play in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my cousin.

*Edwards, Contempt of the Clergy.*

**MESBON**, *n. s.* [*merzio*, Lat.] The act of sinking, or dipping.

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The *mesario* also in water, and the *mesario* thence, do both give death to the *former*, (to a natural and worldly dullness,) and reciting to a new life.

*Burton on Diapnoia.*

**MESERNAICK**, *n. s.* [*mesarapau*; *mesarapau*, French; analogy requires it *mesarapau*.] Belonging to the mesenteric.

It tasteth leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the nerves, which themselves enter into the mesenteric veins.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The most subtle part of the chyle passeth immediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge themselves into the mesenteric veins.

*Arbutnot.*

**MESERNAICK**, *impersonal verb.* [*me and seems, or it seems to me*: for this word it is now too common to use *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word. *Dr. Johnson*. — But see **METHINKS**.] I think; it appears to me; *methinks*.

*Me seems* that the party that forsoyeth his marriage doth sycend the law of nature.

*State of Good Men.* (Cast. 1486.) f. li. b. 6. Yet there, *meserna*, I hear her singing loud.

*Sidney.*

Meserned by my side a royal maid,  
Her dainty limbs full softly down did slide.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

To that general adjunction of the land *meserna* that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**MESENTERY**, *n. s.* [*mesenterique*; *mesenterie*, French.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle passeth through the *mesenterie*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbutnot on Alimente.*

**MESENTERICK**, *adj.* [*mesenterique*, French; from *mesenterie*.] Relating to the mesenteric.

They are carried into the glands of the mesenteric, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from the mesenteric glands, unite in large channels, and pass directly into the common receptacle of the chyle.

*Clergue.*

**MESH**, *n. s.* [*maesche*, Dutch; *maeke*, old French; it was therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *maek*.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough which the shoal of pikehead passing, leave many behind entangled in the meshes.

*Corcor, Surry of Cornwall.*

Such a hare is maddest the youth, to skip o'er the meshes of good counsel the cripple.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He spreads his subtle net from sight,  
With twinkling glances to betray

*Dryden.*

The larks that in the *meshes* light.  
With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,  
Which through the cell of the fine strainers sink:  
These all the channel'd fibres every way,  
For motion and sensation, still convey:

The greatest portion of the arterial blood,  
By the close structure of the parts withstood,  
Whose narrow meshes stop the grosser food.

*Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

To **MESH**, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To catch in a net; to ensnare.

They were so *meshed* in this kynde of follie,  
that they knewe neither what they sayde, nor what they did.

*North, Tr. of Philosophie at Court, (1575.) p. 89.*

The fire by cleare *meshes* in her hair,  
By the bright radiance shewn

*Dryden.*

From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,  
They so like diamonds shone.

*Dryden.*

**Me'shy.** *adj.* [from *mesh*.] Reticulated; of net-work.

Some build his house, but thence his issue bars,  
Some make his meshy bed, but never his rest.

Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat  
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*

**Me'slin.** *n. s.* [from *mesler*, French, to mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *miscellane*. See **MASLIN**, Dr. Johnson.—It has been there observed, that the word is more probably of Goth. origin; *maesthyn*, Teut. farrago; *mytic*, Sax. various.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

What reason is there which should but induce,  
and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that  
case of dissimilitude between the people of God  
and the heathen nations about them, was any more  
the cause of forbidding them to put on garments  
of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not  
to sow their fields with *meslin*. *Hosier, iv. § 7.*  
If works for the thousand be mind for to have,  
Of wheat and of *meslin* undimmed go sown.

*Tasso.*

**MESOLEUTYS.** *n. s.* [*μεσολεύτης*.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

**MESOLOGARITHMUS.** *n. s.* [*μεσολογάρητος*, and *αριθμός*.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler. *Harris.*

**MESOMELAS.** *n. s.* [*μεσόμελος*.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*

**MESPRIS.** *n. s.* [*mespris*, French. Dr. Johnson gives the word *mespris*, supposing it to be an error of the press in the first passage from Spenser, which only he has cited. It is indeed an error made in the second edition of the *Fairy Queen*, which some editions have followed. But *mespris* is repeated by the poet.] Contempt; scorn.

Mammon was much displeas'd, yet note he chuse  
But bear the rigour of his bold mespris.  
And thence him forward led, him further to en-  
vice. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 39.*

Then, if all fallye, we will by force it win,  
And eke reward the wretch for his *mespris*,  
As may be worthy of his haughty sin.

*Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 9.*  
With love of her, and shame of such *mespris*.  
*Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 11.*

**MESS.** *n. s.* [*mes*, old French; *meso*, Italian; *misus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothic; *mye*, Saxon, a dish. Dr. Johnson.—The past participle of the Saxon *merpan*, cibare, to furnish meat or food; in French *metis*; in Italian *messo*, from the same verb. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. ii. 527.—I differ both from Dr. Johnson and Mr. Tooke. Yet Dr. Johnson, in part of his etymology, is thus supported by bishop Patrick. "It was the ancient custom for great men to honour such as were in their favour, by sending dishes to them, which were first served up to themselves: from whence they were called *messes*, *messes*, *things sent*." Note on Genesis, xlii. 34. But I consider the word as denoting a measure or portion; and thus Sir John Charn-

din informs us that in Persia, Arabia, and the Indies, a carver parts each dish, which is set before the master of the house, or the principal guest, or in the middle of the hall, into as many portions, put into different plates, as there are people to eat. And so Benjamin's *mess*, on which the learned bishop has made the preceding remark, is five portions, or five times as much of every thing as any of his brethren's. Our word, in this sense, is to be found in the Germ. *mass*, a measure; and thus, in our old lexicography, *mess* is explained "a measure of meat, a *mease* of pottage." Huloet's Dict. See also **MEAZE**.]

1. A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.

The bounteous huswife, nature, on each bush  
Lays her full *mess* before you. *Shakspeare, Timon.*  
New your traveller,  
He and his toothpick at my worship's *mess*.

I had as lief you should tell me of a *mess* of porridge.  
*Shakspeare, M. Wint. of Windsor.*  
Herbs and other country *messes*,  
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates,  
they might have changed *messes*.  
*Decay of Chr. Piety.*  
From him he next receives it thick or thin,  
As pure a *mess* almost as it came in. *Pope.*

2. The ordinary of military men at a regulated price; the meal provided for a certain number. See **TO MESS**.

TO MESS. *v. n.*

1. To eat; to feed. If this be the general sense of the word, of which however Dr. Johnson gives neither example nor etymology, it may be from the Saxon *merpan*, to furnish meat or food.

2. To contribute to the common expence of the table in settled proportions; to eat and drink together at a regulated price. Chiefly a military phrase. [from the substantive.]

We will place them at an Inn, where the officers  
of a regiment he had served in were *messing*.  
*Fyer, Sketches on Var. Subjects, (1796), p. 10.*

**MES'SAGE.** *n. s.* [*message*, Fr. *q. d. med-sagere*, à Suio-Goth. *med*, cum, with, and *aarga*, dicere, to speak. Serenius.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth display  
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,  
Through which her words so wise do make their way.

To bear the *message* of her gentle spirit. *Spenser.*  
My one, that is a herald and a prince,  
Do a *message* to his kingly son? *Shakspeare.*  
She is fair, and fairer than that word,  
Of wondrous virtues; sometimes from her eyes  
I did receive fair speechless *messages*. *Shakspeare.*

Gently last thou told  
Thy *message*, which might else in telling wearied  
And in uttering end us. *Milton, P. L.*

Let the minister be low, his interest in-  
conderable, the word will suffer for his sake;  
the dignity of the messenger.

The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd;  
'Twas to be wish'd and hop'd, that scarce believ'd  
Dryden.

**ME'SSENGER.** *n. s.* [*messager*, French. Dr.

Johnson.—And so our own word was at first written. "This *message* tormented was, till he tellen plain and plain, &c. Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man dismay'd,  
A messenger with letters, which his *message* said.

*Spenser.*

Yon grey lines,  
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shaks.*

The earl dispatched *messengers* one after another  
to the king, with an account of what he heard and  
believed he saw, and yet thought not it to stay  
for an answer. *Clerodant.*

Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd  
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd.

*Pope.*

**MESSIAH.** *n. s.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and publick opposition the magistrates  
made against Jesus, the son of Nazareth, when  
he appeared as the Messiah. *Watts on the Mind.*

**MESSIAHSHIP.** *n. s.* The office of the Messiah.

The *Messiahship* was pretended to by several  
impostors; but fallacy and falsehood being natu-  
rally weak, they still sunk and came to nothing.

Christ—gave as strong a proof of his *Messiah-*  
ship, as infinite power, joined with equal vascity,  
could give. *South, Sermon, iii. 286.*  
*South, Sermon, iii. 392.*

**MESSIAEUS.** *n. s.* [French, plural of *messie*.] Sire; gentlemen.

**MESMATE.** *n. s.* [*mess and mate*.] One who eats at the same table.

**MES'SUAGE.** *n. s.* [*messuagium*, law Latin; formed perhaps from *message* by mistake of the *n* in court-hand for *s*, they being written alike, *message* from *maison*, French.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

**MET.** the preterite and part of *meed*.

A set of well-measuring gentlemen in England,  
not to be met with in other countries, take it for  
granted they can never be wrong so long as they  
oppose ministers of state. *Addison, Freeholder.*

**MET.** *n. s.* [perhaps from *mede*.] A measure. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

**METABASIS.** *n. s.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

**METABOLA.** *n. s.* [*μεταβολή*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

**METACARPAL.** *adj.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the separation in the joint,  
when you cut the finger from the metacarpal bone.  
*Shop, Surgery.*

**METACARPUS.** *n. s.* [*μετακαρπός*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called *synsarthrosis*; as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus.

*Wicman, Surgery.*

**METACHRONISM.** *n. s.* [*μετά and χρόνος*, Gr.] A mistake in the computation of time; placing an event after the time when it really happened.

Capillus labourer to prove that it is a *metachronism* of six years. *Keppler* of five.  
*Gregory, Posthum.* (1650), p. 165.

An error committed herein (the designation of time) is called *anachronism*; and either with too much, and that is a *prochronism*, or too little, and that is a *metachronism*. *Ibid.* p. 174.

**METAGE.** \* *n. s.* [from *to mete*.] Measurement of coals.

**METAGRAMMATISM.** \* *n. s.* [*μετάγραμματισμός*.]

Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden*.

**METAL.** \* *n. s.* [*metal*, French; *metallum*, Lat.]

1. The *metals* are characterized as a class, by a peculiar degree of brilliancy and opacity; they are conductors of electricity and of heat; they include the heaviest and lightest solids, and differ extremely in fusibility: some are brittle; others, malleable and ductile. All the metals unite to oxygen, producing metallic oxides, which, combined with acids, form metallic salts. *Journ. of Science*, &c. No. 20, p. 286.

Metallics use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing metals; that the cooled metal run not out. *Mason*.

2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *mettle*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon*.

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,  
Either to give blows or to ward;  
Courage and steel both of great force,  
Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hudibras*.

**METALLED.** \* See **METTLED**.

**METALLESIS.** \* *n. s.* [*μετάλησις*.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey*.

**METALEPTICALLY.** \* *adv.* [from *metalepsis*.] By transposition.

The name of pronouns may *metaleptically* be extended to communications.

*Bp. Sanderson, on Promiss. Oath*, i. § 9.

**METALLICAL.** \* *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat.]

**METALLICK.** \* *adj.* [*metallique*, Fr.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

The authors observing in that material a kind of *metallized* nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Watson, Architecture*.

The lofty lines abound with *metalline* store,  
Of *metalline* treasure, and *metalline* ore. *Blackmore*.

**METALLIFEROUS.** \* *adj.* [*metalliferus* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

**METALLINE.** \* *adj.* [from *metall.*]

1. Impregnated with metal.

*Metalline* waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not bear heat. *Bacon*.

2. Consisting of metal.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted

by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle*.

**METALLIST.** \* *n. s.* [from *metal*; *metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; skilled in metals.

*Metallists* use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick time and ox blood. *Mason, Mech. Exercitia*.

**METALLOGRAPHY.** \* *n. s.* [*metallum* and *γραφία*.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

**METALLURGIST.** \* *n. s.* [*metallurgiste*, Fr.] A worker in metals.

**METALLURGY.** \* *n. s.* [*metallurgie*, French; *metallum* and *γραφία*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

Drayton personifies the Peak in Derbyshire, which he makes a witch skilful in *metallurgy*.

*Watson, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems*.

**METALLUM.** \* *n. s.* [*metall* and *min.*] A coppersmith; a tinsman.

A smith, or a *metallum*, the pot's never from his nose. *Hurton, Anst. of Med.* p. 110.

**TO METAMORPHOSE.** \* *v. a.* [*metamorphoseo*, Fr. *μεταμορφίζω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphos'd* me;  
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shakspeare*.

They became degenerate and *metamorphos'd* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast.

*Dryden, on Ireland*.

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite so suddenly *metamorphos'd* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses. *Watson*.

From such rude principles our form began;  
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden, Ovid*.

**METAMORPHOSER.** \* *n. s.* [from *to metamorphose*.] One who changes the shape.

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser* both of himself, and of others?  
*Gauguin, Delic. Diet. for Drunkards* (1576).

**METAMORPHOSICK.** \* *adj.* [from *metamorphosis*.] Transforming; changing the shape.

All the *metamorphosick* fables of the ancients, turning politics and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dissipate and evaporate before the light of truth. *Formal on Anst.* p. 68.

**METAMORPHOSIS.** \* *n. s.* [*metamorphosis*, Fr. *μεταμορφωσις*.]

1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this *metamorphosis*. *Sidney*.

Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Gro. of the Tongue*.

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*?  
On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden, Span. Friar*.

There are probable machines in quick poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare. *Bacon*.

2. It is applied by Harvey to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particu-

lar pass through, as the silk-worm and the like. *Quincy*.

**METAPHOR.** \* *n. s.* [*metaphore*, Fr. *μετάφορα*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; as, he *brides* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *moothes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile compressed in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abound *strong metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden, Ded. to Virg. Æn.*

One died in *metaphor*, and one in *song*. *Page*.

**METAPHORICAL.** \* *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.] **METAPHORICK.** \* *adj.* [from *metaphor*.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use. *Hecker*.

**METAPHORICALLY.** \* *adv.* [from *metaphorical*.] Figuratively; not literally.

Such as are improperly melancholy, or *metaphorically* mean highly mean. *Burton, Anst. of Med.* To the Reader.

If strictly taken, it is not true; if *metaphorically* taken, though it be true, yet it is not precise. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

**METAPHORIST.** \* *n. s.* [from *metaphor*.] A maker of metaphors.

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegorical and *metaphorical* words. *Pepp. Mar. Scribner*.

**METAPHRASE.** \* *n. s.* [*μετάφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another; a close interpretation.

Where the English *metaphrase* readeth, Thou shalt accept, &c. the Hebrew saith, Thou shalt consume. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650), p. 254.

This translation is not so loose as *paraphrase*, nor so close as *metaphrase*. *Dryden*.

**METAPHRASET.** \* *n. s.* [*metaphrasie*, Fr. *μετάφρασις*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another; an interpreter.

He (Symeon) obtained the distinguishing appellation of the *metaphraset*, because, at the command and under the auspices of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, he modernized the more ancient narrative of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints for the use of the Greek church; or rather digested from detached, imperfect, or obsolete books on the subject, a new and more commodious body of the sacred biography. *Watson, Hist. E. P.* ii. 190.

**METAPHRASETICK.** \* *adj.* [from *metaphraset*.] Close in interpretation; literal.

Maximus Planudes has the merit of having familiarized to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrasetick* versions. *Barton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 169.

**METAPHYSICAL.** \* *adj.*

**METAPHYSICK.**

1. Versed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

He knew what's what, and that's as high as metaphysics will fly. *Hudibras*, i. l.

His ideas on that subject were much more Platonic and *metaphysical*.

*Watson, Hist. E. P.* i. 383.

2. In Shakspeare it means supernatural

or preternatural. So *metaphysically* are called "supernatural arts." Engl. Dict. by H. C. 1655.

His thee blither,  
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear;  
And chaste with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
Which fate, and metaphysical aid, doth seem  
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*

**METAPHYSICALLY**, *adv.* [from *metaphysical*.] In a metaphysical manner; with metaphysical distinction.

This argument seems *metaphysically* to conclude.  
*South, Sermon, viii. 261.*

Supposing it were philosophically or metaphysically possible or conceivable.  
*Biblioth. Dile. l. 295.*

**METAPHYSICIAN**, *n. s.* [*metaphysicien*, Fr.] One versed in metaphysics.

The pathetic or sublime states of Virgil would be but little relished by theologians and metaphysicians.  
*Warren, Hist. E. P. i. 340.*

**METAPHYSICK**, *n. s.* [*metaphysique*, Gr. *μετα φυσικα*, the opening of Aristotle's chapter after that on physics.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematicians and the metaphysicks,  
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.  
*Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,  
And say she tortures wit as quartsens vex Physicians.  
*Cloveland.*

If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in the form of causes, it seems should be received consciously together, while how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his metaphysics.

*Prochan on Drawing.*  
See physics be the Sanguine's desire!  
See metaphysick call for all on sense!

The topics of ontology or metaphysics, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign.  
*Watts, Logic.*

**METAPLASM**, *n. s.* [*μεταπλασμα*, Gr.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.  
*Dict.*

**METASTASIS**, *n. s.* [*μεταστασις*, Gr.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a *metastasis*, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.  
*Harvey on Consumption.*

**METATARSAL**, *adj.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part as one of the metatarsal bones may be curious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered.  
*Sharp, Surgery.*

**METATARSUS**, *n. s.* [*μετα ταρσος*, Gr.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.  
*Dict.*

The conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining the tarsus to the metatarsus.  
*Wiceman, Surgery.*

**METATHESIS**, *n. s.* [*μεταθεσις*, Gr.] A transposition.

What a *metathesis* is this, that he who perhaps was born of royal blood, and kept company with kings and princes, shall now cry out with Job "to corruption, to rot, to dust my sister;" to the worm, thou art my mother and sister!"  
*Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 105.*

**TO METE**, *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth.  
*Proverbs.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways pursue  
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,  
But thou; take all that space the sun  
Meets out, when every daily round is run. *Cowley.*

**METERY**, *adv.* [probably from *metre*.] Moderately. Westmoreland Dialect. Tolerably well; within bounds. Craven Dialect, and Brockett. In the older northern glossaries, the word is defined *indifferently*.

**METEWAND**, *n. s.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *METEHAND*.] *wand*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure *metewand* lieth before their eyes.  
*Acklam, Schoolmaster.*  
Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *metery*, weight, or measure. *Lev. xxi. 35.*

**TO METEMPYCHOSE**, *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of men after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones.  
*Peasman on Blazing.*

**METEMPSYCHOSIS**, *n. s.* [*μετεμψυχοσις*, Gr.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Here, Philonius, at parting with the subject of the sacred animals, I may observe to you, that the doctrine of the *metempsychosis*, supposed by the Greek writers a native of Egypt, is by many people believed to owe its birth to this article of her theology.  
*Coveney, Phil. to Hyd. Con. 4.*

**METEOR**, *n. s.* [*meteore*, Fr. *μετεωρα*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?  
What observation *mete*'s this in this fair,  
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face?  
*Shakspeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like meteor strong influence before.  
*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

These burning fits but *meteors* be,  
Whose matter in three soon is spent:

The beauty, and all parts which are in thee,  
Are an undissoluble firmament. *Shakspeare.*  
Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were seen,  
And thunders rattled through a sky serene.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,  
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travel'd?  
Till all my fire were spent; and then cast downward.

To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden, All for Love.*  
O poet, thou hadst been disreputer,  
Hanging the monarch's hat so high.

If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,  
Which did but blaze, and rattle, and die. *Prior.*

**TO METEORIZE**, *v. n.* [from *meteor*.] To ascend in evaporation.

To the end the dewy *meteors*, and emit their finer spirits.  
 *Evelyn, Pomona, ch. 1.*

**METEOROLOGICAL**, *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of *meteors*.

Others are considerable in *meteorological* divinity.  
*Brown.*

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights, be new-come guests, or old inhabitants in heavens or *meteorological* impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.  
*Howell, Voc. Forest.*

**METEOROLOGIST**, *n. s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in *meteors*, or studious of them.

The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublimary creatures, there is a notable correspondence.  
*Howell, Voc. Forest.*

**METEOROLGY**, *n. s.* [*meteorologia* and *μετεωρολογια*.] The doctrine of *meteors*.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation of wind and weather.  
*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**METEOROUS**, *adj.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a *meteor*.

From the o'er hill  
To their fix station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended, on the ground  
Gliding *meteorous*, at evening mist,  
It's a war from a river. *Milton, P. L.*

**METER**, *n. s.* [from *metre*.] A measurer; as, a coal-meter, a land-meter.

**METHEGGIN**, *n. s.* [*meddgygin*, Welsh, from *medd* and *gyn*, to glue, Minshew, or *meddy*, a physician, and *glyn*, drink, because it is a medicinal drink. See *MEAD*, and *MEATH*.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-banded mistress, one sweet wort with thee,  
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three,  
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,  
*Methgyn*, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

To ally the strength and hardness of the wine,  
And with old Bacchus new *methgyn* join.  
*Dryden.*

Beneath its aspect warm  
O'er well-rang'd hives the bees shall swarm,  
From which, ere long, of golden gleam  
*Methgyn*'s luscious juice shall stream.

*Warren, Progress of Discontent.*

**METHINKS**, *verb* *impersonal*. [me and *thinks*.] This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound me and I. Dr. Johnson.—Here is no French corruption; it is the same as *me seems*, that is, it seems to me; so me is here the dative case, and the whole phrase means, it appears to me; as Lye repeatedly translates the Saxon me *þync*, *miki videtur*, whence, he says, our *methinks*, *methinks*. Our old language has also him *thinketh*, or *thought*; that is, he thinks or thought, it so appeared to him on consideration. I think; it seems to me; *me seems*. See *MESEMS*, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used likewise *me seems*.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If he choose out some expression which does not offend the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryden.*

There is another circumstance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul,

In regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitudes and variety of which arise in her.

*Methods* already I your tears survey. *Pope.*

**METHOD, n. s.** [*methode*, French *μῆθoδoς*.] *Method*, taken in the largest sense, implies the placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end.

*Watts.*

To see wherein the larn which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the method of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties. *Hooker.*

If you will just with me know my aspect, And fashion your demeanor to my looks, Or I will beat this method in your sense. *Shaks.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the method I think best to be observed in schools.

*Locke on Education.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several methods for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addison, Spect.*

**METHODOICAL, adj.** [*methodeique*, French from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without that methodical regularity requisite in a prose author. *Addison, Spect.*

Let me appear, great sir, I pray, Methodical in what I say. *Addison, Rosamond.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irrefragable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and methodical repositories. *Bryce.*

**METHODOICALLY, adv.** [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

To begin methodically, I should enjoin you travel; for absence does remove the cause, removing the object. *Buchting.*

All the rules of painting are methodically, concisely, and clearly defined in this treatise. *Dryden, Degeneration.*

**METHODICK,\* adj.** [*methodeique*, Fr.]

1. Ranged or proceeding in just and due order.

Some native and methodick powers, and springs of motion in things. *Symonds on Poet.* (1665), p. 137.

Aristotle strict, methodick, and orderly. *Harris, Hermes*, li. ch. 5.

2. Denoting those who follow the method of the ancient school of physicians, known by the name of methodists.

Thessalus, head of the methodist sect in the reign of Nero, [said to] brag, that he could make physicians without the help either astrology or music. *Greece, Constant, Succ.*

Every animal body, according to the methodist physicians, is, by the predominance of some exuberant quality, continually declining towards disease and death. *Johnson, Hamlet*, No. 156.

**METHODISM,\* n. s.** The religious opinions of those who are called methodists. See the last sense of *METHODIST*.

Nor is this pedigree, which makes *methodism* of the younger house to independence, invented, like heraldic fictions, to ennoble my subject. *Warburton, Dict. of Grace*, ii. 186.

**METHODIST, n. s.** [from *method*.]

1. An observer of method, generally speaking, without reference either to physics or religion. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He teacheth us how we should fear *method*; he teacheth us to be perfect *methodists* in fear, and that we misplace not our fear. *Forindon's Sermon* (1647), p. 191.

I dance little after method, because no *methodist*. *Hermetical Banquet*, &c. (1652).

2. A physician who practises by theory.

As many more.

As *methodist* Musas hiff'd with bellshores In autumn last. *Marton, Scourge of Vill.* (1599.)

[The old sect of *methodists* resolved, that the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or convection, were the principals and originals of all diseases in the world.

*Hammond, Works*, iv. 577.

Our warriest physicians, not only chemists, but *methodists*, give it inwardly in several constitutions and disorders. *Blythe.*

3. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson's *lately arisen* must be referred to the year 1729, when the term was applied to certain young men at Oxford of very methodical conduct; of whom it was said, in allusion to the ancient school of physicians, "there is a new sect of *methodists* sprung up;" and of which appellation it has since been with an absurd air of consequence pretended, that the word "being new and quaint, it took immediately, and the *methodists* were known all over the university." But we see that the word is at least nearly a century and a half older in our language, in the medical sense; and nearly a century, in a general sense.

Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield are those of this remarkable association, who are best known to fame; and who afterwards had their respective followers; those of Mr. Wesley being Arminians, those of Mr. Whitfield, Calvinists. The word is often vaguely and unjustly used of persons, who are no sectaries.

Mr. John Wesley, one among the present *methodists*, having already freed himself from the folly of Calvinism.

*Whiston, Memoirs of himself*, (1745), p. 138. They, who go under the name of *methodists*, were, in the days of our forefathers, called *precisians*. *Warburton, Dict. of Grace*, ii. 184.

When West's book was published, it was bought by some who did not know his change of opinion, in expectation of new objections against Christianity; and as infants do not want malignity, they revenged the disappointment by calling him a *methodist*. *Johnson, Life of West*.

**METHODISTICAL,\* adj.** [from *methodist*.] Relating to the religious sect of methodists.

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best.

*Dry. Traveller, Epith. of Meth. to Mr. Wesley*, p. xii. To *METHODIZE*, v. a. [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolv'd his native vengeance to defer, The royal spy retir'd again unseen,

To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen, And audit his revenge. *Trojan, Boccaccio.*

The man who does not know how to *methodize* his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator.*

Who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critic. *Addison, Spect.*

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,

Are nature's gifts, but nature's gifts, *Pope.*

**METHOUGHT,\* n.** the pretense of *method*. See **METHINKS** and **MESKERS**. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *methooped*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *methinks*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had forgotten *methooped* in an example from Spenser, which he himself has cited under *methinks*. *Addison* has once used, improperly, *methoughts*. "Methoughts I returned to the great hall." *Spect.* No. 3.

*Methought*, a serpent eat my heart away, And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shakespeare.*

Since I sought

By prayer the offended Deity to appease; Kneel'd, and before him humbled all my heart, Methought, I saw him placable, and mild, Bending his ear: perdition in me grew That I was heard with favour; peace return'd Home to my breast; and to my memory His promise, 'That thy seed shall bruise our foe.' *Milton, P. L.*

*Methought* I stood on a wide river's bank, Which I must cross o'er camp, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

**METICULOUS,\* adj.** [*meticulous*, Lat.] Fearful; timid. Not in use. *Coler.*

**METICULOUSLY,\* adv.** [from *meticulous*.] Timidly.

More circumspectly, not *meticulously*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* l. 53.

**METONYMICAL,\* adj.** [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for something else.

The verbal signification of these words being *metonymical*, it will be best to leave them to their own place.

*DuRoi, Deaf and Dumb Men's Tutor*, p. 61.

**METONYMICALLY,\* adv.** [from *metonymical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

**METONYMY, n. s.** [*metonymie*, French; *μετωνυμία*.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; he died by steel, that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which by a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are frequently put for another. *Tillotson.*

**METOPÆ,\* n. s.** [*metopæ*, French.] A square space between triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order. *Sherwood.*

The entablature and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyphs, metopæ, modillions, and the rest, have each an use, or appearance of use, in giving firmness and union to the building, in protecting it from the weather, in causing air to pass, in representing the order of the beams with their intervals, the production of the rafters, and so forth. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

**METOPÆOSCOPY,\* n. s.** [*metopæoscopy*.] One versed in the study of physiognomy.

Among the whole tribe of *metopæoscopy*, there is not so much as one who goes about to prove his assertions.

*Philosophy, Letters on Physiognomy*, [1751], p. 306.

**METOPÆOSCOPY,† n. s.** [*metopæoscopy*, French; *μετωνυμία* and *μετεωρα*.] The study

of physiognomy: the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

Signs of melancholy from physiognomy, *metaphysic*, chronometry. *Barrow*, *Disc.* of *Met.* p. 66.  
 Fac. Doctor, how canst thou know this so soon?  
 I am anus'd at that!

*Sub.* By a rule, captain,  
 In *metaphysic*, which I do work by;  
 A certain star I like foretold, which you see not.

There was a seam in the middle of his [K. Ch. I.] forehead, downwards; which is a very ill sign in *metaphysic*.  
*Aubrey's Miscellaneous*, p. 38.

**METRE.** *n. s.* [*metrum*, Latin; *μέτρον*, Greek.]  
 Speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

For the metre sake, some words be driven  
 away which require a straighter placing in plain prose.

*Juchin*, Schoolmaster.  
 Above the city's best good men in metre,  
 To laugh at lords.  
**METRICAL.** *† adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *μετρικός*, French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.  
 Let any the best position of them all compose  
 a hymn in *metrical* form, and sing it to a new tune  
 with perfect and true music.

*Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer*, § 29.  
 2. Consisting of verses: as, *metrical* precepts.

A voluminous metrical translation of Guido de Colonna.  
*Barrow*, *Hist. Eccl.* p. 119.

Most of the old *metrical* romances are, from their nature, supposed to be incoherent rhapsodies.  
*Ibid.* p. 162.  
**METRICIAN.** *n. s.* [*from metric.*] A  
**METRICIST.** *n. s.* [*from metric.*] A  
 writer of verses. Two  
 old and significant words.

Ye, that be *metricians*, be excuse.  
*Chaucer*, *Court of Love*.  
 Blind popish poets, and dirty *metraters*.  
*Bate on the Revels*, p. ii. (1550), sign. c. ii.

**METROPOLIS.** *† n. s.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *μετρόπολις*, French; *μέτρος* and *πόλις*, Gr.]  
 Very rarely found with a plural. Dr. Johnson has given no example. The learned Hammond affords one.]  
 The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

His eye discovers unaware  
 The godly prospect of some foreign land,  
 First seen; or some renew'd *metropolis*,  
 With glittering spires and pinnacles adorn'd.

*Milton*, P. R.  
 Reduc'd in careful watch  
 Round their *metropolis*.  
*Milton*, P. R.  
 Many cities became *metropoles*, which formerly  
 were not. *Hammond on the Ep.* to the *Philips* l. 1.  
 We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis*  
 of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.

*Adrian on Italy*.  
**METROPOLITAN.** *n. s.* [*metropolitānus*, Latin.]  
 A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

Gregory — admitted him for the first *metropolitan*  
 of all the whole realm, appointing his seats  
 from thence forth at Canterbury.

*Bate*, *Acts of Exg.* Vol. P. l. (1550), p. 31.  
 He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death  
 of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who under-  
 stood the church excellently, and countenanced  
 men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon*.

**METROPOLITAN.** *† adj.* Belonging to a *metropolis*.  
 Their patriarchs, of a covetous desire to enrich  
 himself, had foreborn to institute *metropolitan*  
 bishops.

Still to acknowledge God's ancient people their  
 betters, and that language the *metropolitan* lan-  
 guage. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

**METROPOLITE.** *n. s.* [*from metropolis.*]  
 A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop  
 of the mother church.  
 Other ancient troops style him *metropolit*; and  
 to the *metropolit*s of the principal cities they gave  
 the title of archbishop.

The patriarch of Constantinople is elected by  
 the *metropolit*s, or bishops, according to the plu-  
 rality of voices.

*Borrow on the Pope's Supremacy*.  
 The patriarch of Constantinople is elected by  
 the *metropolit*s, or bishops, according to the plu-  
 rality of voices. *Ibid.*, p. 250.

**METROPOLITICAL.** *† adj.* [*from metropolis.*]  
 1. Chief or principal as applied to cities.

He fearing the power of the Christians was  
 gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitan* city of  
 Stria. *Annot.*

2. Denoting archiepiscopal dignity or  
 power.

Having at that time a lawful archbishop of  
 honor, legally established in the *metropolitan* chair.  
*Bp. Hall*, *Hon. of the Morn.* *Cher.* p. 91.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus,  
 a *metropolitan* power over the whole island of  
 Crete. *Ahp. Bancroft*, *Serm.* p. 4.

**METROPOLITIC.** *† adj.* Archiepiscopal.  
 Not in use.

Kent — had the first English king; in it was  
 the first Christianity among the English, and  
 Canterbury then honoured with the *metropolit*  
 see. *Selden on Drayton's Polygl.* S. 18.

**METTLE.** *n. s.* [*Corrupted from metal*,  
 but commonly written so when the me-  
 taphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spiritliness; courage.  
 What a blunt fellow is this grove to be?  
 He was quick *mettle* when he went to school.

*Shakespeare*.  
 I had rather go with sir priest than sir knight:  
 I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*.

*Shakespeare*, *Tw. Night*.  
 Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, inter-  
 preted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted  
 to the seditious. *Hayward*, *Edw. VI.*

He had given so frequent testimony of signal  
 courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was  
 ever suspected. *Clarendon*.

His more to guide than spur the steed's steel,  
 Restrain his fury, than provoke his speed;  
 The wriggl'd courier, like a gent'le horse,  
 Shows more true *mettle* when you check his course.

*Pope*.  
 2. Substance: this at least should be  
 metal.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,  
 Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puffed,  
 Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shaks.*

**METTL'D.** *† adj.* [*from mettle.*] Spiritly;  
 courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and mettled dance  
 Saw you never. *B. Jonson*.

An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both  
 of vice and idleness: it clouds the mettled mind,  
 it mists the wit, and chokes up all the sciences.

*Fletcher*, *Rev.* ii. 49.  
 Nor would you find it easy to compose  
 The *mettled* steeds, when from their nostrils flows  
 The scorching fire that in their entrails glows.

*Addison*.  
**METTESOME.** *adj.* [*from mettle.*] Spiritly;  
 lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; coura-  
 geous.

Their force differs from true spirit, as much as  
 a victor from a mettlesome horse. *Taylor*, No. 61.  
**METTESOMELY.** *adv.* [*From mettlesome.*]  
 With spiritliness.

**METWAND.** *n. s.* See **METWEAND**.  
 The golden *metwand* of the law.

*Darby*, *Speech on the Middlesex Elect.*  
**MEW.** *† n. s.* [*mue*, French. Dr. Johnson.  
 — The word *mue* denotes a change;  
 "hence any casting of the coat or skin,  
 as the muing of a hawk." *Cotgrave*.  
 Then it came to denote a cage, in which  
 the hawk was kept till he had moulted;  
 and lastly a cage in general.]

1. A cage for hawks. The king's *mens* at  
 Charing Cross is the place where formerly  
 the king's hawks were kept.  
 By far too soon had she made a mew: —  
 Thus late I Canace her hawk kept.

*Chaucer*, *Syn. Tale*.  
 2. A cage; an inclosure; a place where  
 any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darksome mew,  
 Where she all day did hide her hated hue.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*  
 There then she does transform to monstrous  
 hues,  
 And horribly mis-shapes with ugly sights,  
 Captiv'd eternally in iron mesh.

And darksome dens, where Tifan his face never  
 shows.  
 Her lofty hand would of itself refuse  
 To touch the dainty needle or sinew thread;  
 She had chambers, closets, secret mews,  
 And in broad fields preser'd her maidenhead.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*  
 3. [*Meep*, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, sande-  
 lings, and mewes. *Carew*.

The vessel sticks, and shows her open'd side,  
 And on her shatter'd mast the mew in triumph  
 rides. *Dryden*.

**TO MEW.** *† v. a.* [*from the noun.*]  
 1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison;  
 to inclose.

He in dark corners mew'd,  
 Mutter'd of matters as their books then shew'd.

*Spenser*, *Habb. Tale*.  
 Why should your fears, which, as they say, at-  
 tend  
 The steps of wrong, then move you to mew up  
 Your tender kinsman? *Shakespeare*, *A. John*.

Fair Hemia, question your desires;  
 Know of your youth, examine well your blood,  
 Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,  
 You can endure the liver of a suitor;  
 For eye to be in shady cloister mew'd,  
 To live a barren sister all your life,  
 Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon.

*Shakespeare*.  
 More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,  
 While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

*Shakespeare*.  
 Feign them sick,  
 Close mew'd in their sedans for fear of air.

*Dryden*, *Jur.*  
 It is not possible to keep a young gentleman  
 from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you  
 will all his life mew him up in a closet, and never  
 let him go into company. *Locke*.

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe,  
 used in this sense, because birds are,  
 by close confinement, brought to shed  
 their feathers. Dr. Johnson. — It is rather,  
 I should suppose, from the original  
 meaning of *muer*, to change, from the  
 Latin *mutare*; thence to change or cast  
 the skin or feathers.



Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully new'd  
From brown nor fardlers of dull yeamour,  
To the glorious bound of gentry.

*Albansar, (1614.)*

The sun hath new'd his beams from off his  
lamps,  
And majesty defac'd the royal stamp.

*Cleveland.*

Nine times the moon had new'd her horns, at  
length  
With travel weary, unsuppl'd with strength,  
And with the burden of her womb oppress'd,  
Soliman fields afford her needful rest.

*Dryden.*

3. [*Miauler*, French; *miaua*, Icel.] To cry  
as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,  
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day.

*Shakespeare.*

They are not imposable beyond their own  
genius; a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat  
to bark.

*Greco.*

To MEW. v. n. [*muer*, Fr.] To change;  
to put on a new appearance.

The fowles about the held do syng; now every  
thing dith newe,  
And shifts his rustic winter robe.

*Turberville, Ecl.*

ME'WING. n. s. [from mew.] The act of  
moulting.

*Cotgrave.*

I should discourse of hawks, then treat of their  
syrres, merrings, casing and renovation of their  
feathers.

*Walton.*

To MEWL v. n. [*mianler*, French.] To squall  
as a child.

*The infant*

Mewing and piking in the nurse's arms.

*Shakespeare.*

ME'WLER. n. s. [from mew; Fr. *miauleur*.]

One who squalls or mewls.

*Cotgrave.*

MEZERON. n. s. A species of spurge  
laurel.

*Mezeron* is common in our gardens,  
and on the Alps and Pyrenean moun-  
tains: every part of this shrub is acrid  
and pungent, and inflames the mouth  
and throat.

*Hill.*

MEZZO-RELIEVO. n. s. [Italian.]  
Projection of figures between the pro-  
portion of those in *alto* and *basso-relievo*;  
called also *demi-relievo*.

We saw antique figures of men, carved in the  
natural rock, in mezzo-relievo, and in highness  
equal to the life.

*Muondrelli, Trav. p. 37.*

MEZZOTINTO. n. s. [Italian.] A kind  
of graving so named as nearly resembling  
paint, the word importing half-painted:  
It is done by beating the whole into  
asperity with a hammer, and then rub-  
bing it down with a stone to the resem-  
blance intended.

MEYNT. adj. Mingled. See To MEINE.  
Obsolete.

MI'ASM. n. s. [from *μῆλα*, inquis, to in-  
fect.] Such particles or atoms as are  
supposed to arise from distempers,  
putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to  
affect people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused  
through pestilential miasms insinuating into the  
humoral and consistent parts of the body.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

MICA. n. s. [Latin.] A mineral sub-  
stance capable of being divided into  
thin, flexible, and elastic leaves.

Coloured mica generally contains some me-

tallic matters, chiefly iron; and are much more  
fusible than those which are pure and colourless.

*Chemists.*

MICA'EROUS. adj. [from mica.] Of the  
nature of mica; easily separable.

A reddish earth filled with friable micaceous  
nodules.

*Pennant.*

MICE, the plural of mouse.

*Mice* that mar the land. 1 Sam. vi. 5.

MICHAELMAS. [*Michael* and *mass*.] The  
feast of the archangel Michael, cele-  
brated on the twenty-ninth of Sep-  
tember.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after  
*Michaelmas* for thirty pounds price.

*Gower.*

To MICHE.† v. n. [a word of great age  
in our language; perhaps from the old  
French *mucier*, *mucier*, to conceal, to  
lurk, *Cotgrave*; *mucha*, concealed, *Kel-*  
*ham*.]

1. To piffer; to commit secret theft.  
"Mychyn or pryvely steyln smale  
things." Prompt. Parv.

What he may get of his mychynge.  
*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

*Miching* or mightie thieves.

*Lambard, Etenarch, (1616); p. 186.*

2. To be secret or covered; to lie hid;  
to lurk out of sight; to play truant.  
See MICHER.

Less any of them should straggle up and down  
the country, or mich in corners amongst their  
friends idly.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Wherefore thus vainly in land Lybte witche  
you?

*Shamshat, Verg. (1582.)*

Marry, this is *miching mallecho*; it means mis-  
chief.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

MICHER.† n. s. [from *miche*.]

1. A thief; a pilferer. So used in Nor-  
folk. See also MICHERY.

A wanton wench, and also *michers*.

With many other of the devil's officers.

*Old Morality of Hycko-Scorner.*

2. A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in  
corners and by-places, and keeps out of  
sight; a hedge-creeper.

*Mich* or *mick* is still retained in the  
cant language for an indolent, lazy  
fellow. It is used in the western  
counties for a truant boy.

How tenderly her tender hand between

In ivory case she hid the *mickler* kind.

*Sidney.*

How like a *mickler* he stands, as though he had  
trusted from honesty.

*Lily, Moth. Bombe, (1594.)*

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *mickler*,  
Which eat blackberries? a question not to be asked.  
Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take  
purse? a question to be asked.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

MICHERY. n. s. [from *miche*.] Theft;  
cheating.

With covetise yet I finde

A servant of the same kinde,

Which eateth his host; and *mickerie*

With him is ever in companie.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

MICKLE.† adj. [*michel*, Saxon; *mikil*,  
old Teut. *mikel*, Icel. *mykall*, Greek.  
"Vox antiquissima," Serenius observes.]

Much; great. Still used in our northern  
counties.

This rede is rife, that oftentimes  
Great chymbers fall unsoft:

In humble dales is footing fast,

The trode is not so tickle.

And though one fall through heedless haste,

Yet is his misse not tickle.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Many a little makes a mickle. *Commen, Hen.*

If I to-day die don't with Frenchmen's rage,

To-morrow I shall die with mickle age.

*Shakespeare, Henry V.*

O, mickle is the pow'ful grace, that lies

In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

*Shakespeare.*

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,

A noble peer, of mickle trust and power,

Has in his charge.

*Milton, Comus.*

MICROCOSM. n. s. [*μικρος* and *κόσμος*.]

The little world. Man is so called as  
being imagined, by some fanciful phi-  
losophers, to have in him something  
analogous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my microcosm.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

She to whom this world must itself refer,

As suburbs, or the microcosm of her;

She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st  
this.

*Donne.*

Thou know'st it how lame a creature this world is.

*Donne.*

As in this our microcosm, the heart

Hear, spirit, motions gives to every part:

So Rome's a microcosm, in discourse did discourse

All her own virtues through the universe.

*Druidian.*

Philosophers say, that man is a microcosm, or  
little world, recombining in miniature every part  
of the great; and the body natural may be com-  
pared to the body politic.

*Saunders.*

MICROCOSMICAL. adj. [from microcosm.]

Pertaining to the microcosm.

Calculate thyself within; seek not thyself in  
the moon, but in thine own orb or microcosmical  
circumference.

*Brown, Chr. Mor.*

MICROGRAPHY. n. s. [*μικρος* and *γραφω*.]

The description of the parts of such  
very small objects as are discernible  
only with a microscope.

The honey-bag is the stomach, which they al-  
ways fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the  
greater part of the honey to be kept against win-  
ter: a curious description and figure of the sting  
see in Mr. Hook's *micrography*.

*Greco, Mus.*

MICROSCOPE. n. s. [*μικρος* and *σκοπος*.]

microscope, French.] An optick in-  
strument, contrived various ways to give to  
the eye a large appearance of many  
objects which could not otherwise be  
seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest  
*microscope*, and to discern the smallest hair upon  
the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a  
blessing, to us; it would make all things appear  
rugged and deformed; the most finely polished  
crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of  
our own selves would affront us; the smoothest  
skin would be beset all over with ragged scales  
and livid hairs.

*Bruce.*

The critical eye, that microscope of wit,

Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit.

*Pope, Dunciad.*

MICROMETER. n. s. [*μικρος* and *μετρος*.]

micrometer, French.] An instrument con-  
trived to measure small spaces.

*Microscopical.* adj. [from microscope.]

MICROSCOPICK. adj. [from microscope.]

1. Made by a microscope.

Make microscopical observations of the figure  
and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids.

*Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. Assisted by a microscope.

Erading even the microscopic eye!  
Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson, Summer.*  
3. Resembling a microscope.  
Why has not man a microscopic eye?  
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.  
Say what the use, were finer optics given,  
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?

**MID-† adj.** [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Saxon *mitb.*]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.  
No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings,  
Shall, lifting in mid air, suspend their wings.

Ere the mid hour of night, from tent to tent,  
Uowery'd, through th' outh' rous host he part.  
*Rowe.*

2. It is much used in composition.

**MID-AGE.\* n. s.** [*mid* and *age*.]

1. The middle age of life.

2. Persons in that state.

Virgins and boys, mid-age, and wrinkled old.

**MID-COURSE. n. s.** [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way.

Why in the east  
Darkness ere day's mid-course? And moroling lights,  
More orient in you western cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white?

**MID-DAY. adj.** [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional, being at noon.

Who shoots at the mid-day sun, though he be  
sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as mid-day he  
shall shoot higher than he who aims at a bush.

His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,  
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,  
Than mid-day sun force bent against their faces.

Did he not lead you through the mid-day sun,  
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow  
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?

**MID-DAY. n. s.** Noon; meridian.  
Who have before, or shall write after thee,  
Their works, though toughly labour'd, will be  
Like infancy or age to man's firm way,  
Or early or late twilights to mid-day.

**MID-HEAVEN. n. s.** [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky.

But she bot held that always in him burns,  
Though in mid-heaven, soon ended his delight.

**MID-SEA. n. s.** [*mid* and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharoas, that the mid-sea meets  
With its embrace, and leaves the land bebled.

**MID-WOOD.\* adj.** [*mid* and *wood*.] In the middle of the wood.

Hence let me haste into the mid-wood shade.

**MID-DA.\* n. s.** [*midas*, Fr. *midas*, Greek.] A worm, or maggot, of which is produced the purple fly, found on bean-flowers, and thence called the bean-fly.

**MID-DEN.\* n. s.** [*mid* and *den*.] A dunghill. Used in the north of England.

A very midden or muchheap of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Romish church.

**MID-DEST. superl. of mid, middle, midst.**  
Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the midden crowd,  
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view.

**MIDDLE. adj.** [mibbel, Saxon.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people; the middle virtues work in them asceticism; but of the highest virtues they have no sense.

A middle station of life, within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind most necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness.

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten middle-sized brigantines. *Arbutnot on Cato.*  
I like people of middle understanding and middle rank.

2. Intermediate; intervening.  
Will, seeking good, finds many middle ends.

3. Middle finger; the long finger.  
You first introduce the middle finger of the left-hand.

1. Part equally distant from two extremes; the part remote from the two.

There come people down by the middle of the land.

With roof so low that under it  
They never stand, but lie or sit;  
And yet so foul, that who is in,  
Is to the middle leg in prison.

2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unavailing and resolution of these difficulties are the end.

**MIDDLE-AGED. adj.** [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life.

A middle-aged man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives.

The middle-aged support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abouting in the blood.

I found you a very young man, and left you a middle-aged one: you knew me a middle-aged man, and now I am so old one.

**MIDDLE-EARTH.\* n. s.** [*Sax.* *mibbal-earþ*.] The world; the place between the ethereal and lower regions.

[Fairies.]—I smelt a man of middle-earth.

**MIDDLE-WITTED.\* adj.** [*middle* and *wit*.] Of moderate abilities.

The women, the shopkeepers, and the middle-witted people. *Is. Walton, Love and Truth, Lett. 2.*

**MIDDLEMOST. adj.** [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet, suppose six, and the middlemost shorter than the rest.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the middlemost next, and the innermost last.

The outward stars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have descended toward the middlemost system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space.

**MIDDLING. adj.** [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low.

A middling sort of a man, left well enough to pun by his father, could never think he had more so long as any man had more.

2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of mind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of middling lungs will easily extend.

**MIDDLINGLY.\* adv.** [from *middling*.] Passably; indifferently.

**MIDGE.† n. s.** [*mietze*, Saxon.] A gnat.

Where there is no place  
For the glow-worm to lye,  
Where there is no space  
For receipt of a fly,  
Where the midger dares not venture.

1. Remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the islanders or midland inhabitants of this island, by *Cmsar*.

The midland towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestic.

The various dialects of the English in the North and West, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the midland.

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth squadron o'er come io,  
Which twice o'er Biscay's working bay had been,  
And on the midland sea the French had aw'd.

**MIDLEN. n. s.** [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white satin, loose coats to the middle, and stockings of white silk.

**MIDLENT.\* n. s.** [*mib-lentcen*, Sax.] The middle of the lent.

The fourth [Sunday in Lent] is with us generally called midlent Sunday.

**MIDLENTING.\* adj.** Going about to visit parents at midlent. See **MOTHERING**.

A custom still retained in many parts of England, and well known by the name of *midlencing* or *mothering*.

**MIDMOST-† adj.** [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemost*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Saxon *miomeica*.] The middle.

Now van to save the foremost squadrons meet,  
The mid-mo'nt battles heaving up behind.

Hear himself rejoice  
At fate's unequal laws, and at the clue,  
Which, merciless in length, the midmost sister drew.

What dulness dropt among her sons impress,  
Like motion, from one circle to the rest.  
So from the midmost the notation spreads  
Round some more round o'er all the sea of heads.

**MIDNIGHT.† n. s.** [*mid* and *night*; *mibniet*, Sax.] Milton seems to have accented the last syllable, Dr. Johnson observes; which indeed was not peculiar to him.

Shakespeare more than once has so accented it; and Malhet, in the first edition of his William and Margaret, thus gives it:

"When all was wrapt in dark midnight,  
"And all were fast asleep:"

Which however he borrowed from elder poetry; and in a subsequent edition changed *midnight* and the two lines into the cold and quaint periphrasis of "the silent solemn hour, when night and morning meet." The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night. To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go betimes. *Suckwre.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd.  
From compassing the earth; cautious of day.

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past.

In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth, *Atterbury.*

They can tell what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Cæsar was slain. *Watts.*

**MIDNIGHT.** *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.  
How now, you secret, black, and *midnight* hags? What 'tis you do? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in mysterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some solitary cloister will I choose,  
Corse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,  
Brooks by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden, Sen. Furi.*

**MIDRIFF.** *n. s.* [mishpaze, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen; it is composed of two muscles; the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebrae of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebrae of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter, and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*. *Quincy.*

Whereat he only rag'd, and as they talk'd  
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone, and so  
That best out life. *Milton, P. L.*

In the gullet, where it perforated the *midriff*, the carnosus fibres of that muscular part are inserted. *Ray.*

**MIDSHIP.** *n. s.* [mid and ship.] A term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel. *Chambers.*

**MIDSHIPMAN.** *n. s.* [from mid, ship, and man.]

*Midshipmen* are officers aboard a ship, whose station is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain, and other superior officers; they also assist, on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

**MIDST.** *n. s.* Middle.  
All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions.

*Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Arise, ye subtle spirits that can spy  
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;  
You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,  
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden.*

**MIDST.** *adj.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.] *Midmost*; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol  
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end.

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first set but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

**MIDST.** *prep.* Sometimes poetically used for *amidst*, in all its senses.

**MIDSTRE.** *AM.* *n. s.* [mid and stream.] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s lins, I creeping by the side,  
And shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

**MIDSUMMER.** *n. s.* [mid and summer; Sax. *mysumum*.] The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to public affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midsommer*. *Gay, Post.*

At eve last *Midsommer* no sleep I sought.

**MIDWARD.** *adj.* [mishpaze, Saxon.] *Midst*; being in the middle.

*Prompt.*

**MIDWAY.** *n. s.* [mid and way.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all. *Shakespeare.*

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well  
Stand so fair, should turn aside to tread  
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton, P. L.*

The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*. *Broom.*

**MIDWAY.** *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!  
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,  
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakespeare.*

**MIDWAY.** *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,  
She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden, Boccaccio.*

**MIDWIFE.** *f. n. s.* [This is derived, both by Skinner and Junius, from *mub* or *meed*, a reward, and *pis*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — The interpretation of this etymology, which Versteegan also gives, is, "a woman of meed, deserving recompence." But this seems a forced meaning. May not the word be more naturally derived from the Saxon proposition *mub*, with, and *pis*, wife; implying the wife or woman who is attendant upon, that is,

with the woman in childbirth?] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,  
And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *DeWitt.*  
Without a *midwife* these their throes sustain,  
And, bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. *Jonson.*

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,  
And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,  
And *midwife* time the ripest plot to murder brought. *Dryden, Kn. Tole.*

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*. *Locke.*

But not man, were I'er left his house  
And addled lab' with thoughts so wild,  
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,  
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

To **MIDWIFE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To assist in childbirth.

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, visiting the faces of rapping monks, whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich ably *midwifery* an abbess, whom her steward had unfortunately gotten with child? *Brevint, Soul and Sin, at Ender, (1674), p. 66.*

2. To produce.

This child of yours, born without spurious blot,  
And fairly *midwife'd*, as it was begot,  
Doth so much of the parents' goodness bear,  
You may be proud to own it for your heir. *Sp. It. May France refer, to Sonday's Pr. (1648).*

The soul, by the same strength, so opportunities do *midwife* them out, brings forth christian spiritual actions. *Hammond, Works, iv. 672.*

Two severe fits of sickness did *midwife* them [two occurrences] into the world.

*Dunbar, David's Dumb Man's Tutor, (1680), Intr.*

Having been before only as an embryo, ready to be *midwife'd* into the world.

*Chancellor Goddes, Tracts, iv. 180.*

To **MIDWIFE.** *v. n.* To perform the office of a *midwife*.

Where was the "genius loci" when this disaster happened? Perhaps in the office of Diana, when her temple was burning, gave a *midwifery*. *Warburton to Harw, Let. 21.*

**MIDWIFERY.** *f. n. s.* [from *midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.

2. Trade of a *midwife*.

3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

Sharp inventions — begotten, or at least brought forth, by the *midwifery* of a pipe of good tobacco? *Sp. Taylor, Art of Handson, p. 119.*

As to mental *midwifery*, and communication of our notions. *Whitlock, Memoirs of the Eng. p. 478.*

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,  
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers,  
In sight of frosts spring from the unwilling earth. *Shakespeare.*

There was never any thing propounded for public good, that did not meet with opposition; arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. *Child, Disc. on Trade.*

**MIDWINTER.** *f. n. s.* [mid and winter; Saxon, *myntum*.] "Christmas-day is frequently called, in our old monuments, *myntum-pæres*, *midwinter-day*, and *myntum-pæres*, *myntum-pæres* — from whence, I suppose, it may reasonably be concluded, that, when that name was first applied to that day, the day whereon Christmas fell was in the calendar either coincident with, or not far removed from, the winter solstice." *Hammond,*

Works, i. 651.] The winter solstice; December the twenty-first.

Begin when the slow waggone descends,  
Nor cease your sowing till midwinter ceases.

**MIEN.**† *n. s.* [*mine*, French. Dr. Johnson. — *Mynd*, Goth. the countenance. Serenius.] *air*; look; manner.  
[He] mark'd her rare demeanour, which him seemed  
So farre the meane of shepherds to excell.

In her alone that owns this look is seen  
Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty mien.

What can have more the figure and mien of a  
rain, then craggs, rocks, and cliffs.

One, in whom an outward mien appear'd,  
And turo superior to the vulgar herd.

What winning graces, what majestic mien,  
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen.

**MIFF.**† *n. s.* Displeasure; ill-humour: "He left me in a miff;" a colloquial expression in many places; and a word well authorized.

They take a miff at him, they pique up themselves, and come boldly and melodiously to him.

**MIGHT.**† the preterite of *may*. [what the A. Saxons wrote *mægeð* or *mæge*, i. e. what one *mayeth*; the third person singular of the indicative of *magan*, valere, posse. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 421.]

1. To have had power to; to have been possible.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as might to doubt.

2. Used by Spencer for *should*.  
The thing that might not be, and yet was done.

**MIGHT.**† *n. s.* [might, Saxon.] Power; strength; force.

But wanting rest, will also want of might? Spencer.  
Quoth she, great grief will not be sold;  
And can more easily be thought then said;  
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,  
Could never; will to might gives greatest aid.

An oath of mickle might. Skakpeare, Hen. F.  
Wherefore should not strength and might  
There fall, where virtue fails.

**MIGHT** and *main*. Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

With might and main they chae'd the murderous fox,  
With brazen trumpets and inflated horn.

This privilege the clergy in England formerly  
contended for with all might and main.

**MIGHTILY.**† *adv.* [mightliche, Saxon.] 1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely  
the power of the word of God, even without  
the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh  
mightily, not unto their confirmation alone which  
are converted, but also to their conversion which  
are not.

So mightily grew the word of God, and prevailed.  
Acts, iii. 50.

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.  
Do as adversaries do in law,  
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.

Let man and beast be covered with sackcloth,  
and cry mightily unto God.

3. In a great degree; very much. This

is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in  
low language.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children mightily.

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave.  
That mightily deceives you.

An ass and an ape conferring grievances: the  
ass complained mightily for want of horns, and the  
ape for want of a tail.

These happenings nearer home made so lasting  
impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of  
the old deluge was mightily obscured, and the cir-  
cumstances of it interwoven and confounded with  
those of these later deluges.

I was mightily pleased with a story applicable to  
this piece of philosophy.

**MIGHTINESS.**† *n. s.* [michteighe, Saxon.] Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,  
And followed with general throng and sweat  
Of thousand friends; then in a moment see,  
How soon this mightiness meets misery.

Will I please your mightiness to wash your hands?

**MIGHTY.**† *adj.* [michteig, Saxon.] 1. Strong; valiant.

The shield of the mighty is vilely cast away.  
He is wise in heart, and mighty in strength.

The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see  
Thus foil'd their mightiest.

2. Powerful; having great command.  
Nimrod began to be a mighty one in the earth.

The Creator, calling forth by name  
His mighty angels, gave them several charge.

3. Powerful by influence.  
Jove left the blissful realms above,  
Scarcely the power of mighty love.

4. Great in number.  
He from him will raise  
A mighty nation.

Hath lost us heaven, and all this mighty host  
In horrible destruction laid thus low.

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.  
We to them that are mighty to drink wine.

6. Impetuous; violent.  
A rushing like the rushing of mighty waters.

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.  
They sunk as lead in the mighty waters.

8. Excellent; of superior eminence.  
Lydiate excell'd the mighty Scalliger and Selden.

9. Forcible; efficacious.  
Great is truth, and mighty above all things.

10. Expressing or implying power.  
If the mighty works which have been done in  
thee had been done in Sodom, it would have re-  
mained.

11. Important; momentous.  
I'll sing of heroes and of kings,  
In mighty numbers mighty things.

12. It is often used to express power,  
bulk, or extent, in a sense of terror or  
censure.

There arose a mighty famine in the land.

The enemies of religion are but brass and iron,  
their mischiefs mighty, but their materials mean.

**MIGHTY.**† *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be  
used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns:  
He reigns; How long? Till some usurper rise,  
And be thou mightily thoughtful, mighty wise:

**MIGNARD.**† *adj.* [mignard, Fr.] Soft;  
dainty; pretty. See TO MINIARDIZE.

Those soft mignard handlings.  
B. Jonson, Dr. an. Aus.

**MIGNONETTE.**† *n. s.* [French; a  
species of *reseda*.] An annual flower,  
with a strong sweet scent like that of  
raspberries.

To M'GRATE.\* *v. n.* [m'gro, Lat.] To  
remove from one place to another; to  
change residence.

M. de Buffon says, that the swallow is not  
torpid in winter, and must therefore migrate to  
the coast of Scogelo.

This territory was — newly peopled in the fourth  
century by a colony or army of the Welsh, who  
migrated thither.

If I grew better, I should not be willing, if  
much worse, not able to migrate.

*J. Johnson, Lett. to Ed. Thorow, Bunce's Life of J.*

**MIGRATION.\*** *n. s.* [migratio, m'gro, Lat.]

1. Act of changing residence; removal  
from one habitation to another.

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation,  
latency, and migration, manly, and venation.

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, migra-  
tions of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new  
islands, had actually happened, yet these shells  
could never have been reposed thereby in the  
manner we find them.

**MIGRATORY.\*** *adj.* [from migrate.] Dis-  
posed to remove from one place to  
another; changing residence.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort  
of migratory instinct; sometimes by the spirit of  
conquest; at one time warlike drives men from  
their homes, at another they are actuated by a  
thirst of knowledge.

**MILCH.**† *adj.* [melce, Saxon; milky.]

1. Giving milk.

Herne doth, at still of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;  
And then he blows the tree, and takes the cattle,  
And makes milk kine yield blood.

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle,  
to make them more milk, fatten, or keep them  
from murrain, may be chalk and nitre.

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting  
infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and  
infirmity of the milk.

With the turneps they feed cows, milk cows,  
or fatten cattle.

2. Soft; tender; merciful: ["milk-hearted,"  
Huloet. Obsolete.

The instant burst of clamour that she made, —  
Would have made such the burning eye of heaven,  
And passion in the gods.

MILD. *adj.* [mild, Saxon.]

- Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the milder part, which is mercy, is wisely left in the king.

If that mild and gentle god thou be,  
Who dost mankind below with pity we.  
It teaches us to adore him as a mild and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures.

Rogers, *Serv.*

- Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn renews her light,  
And milder glory to the noon was we,  
Nothing reserv'd or sullen was to we,  
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;  
Mild was his accent, and his action free.  
Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet mild as May,  
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day.

Pope.

The folding goss diffus'd a silver light,  
And with a milder gleam refresh'd the night.

Addison.

- Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or mild. *Arbutus on Almonds.*

- Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the milder, and bear the better and sweeter fruit.

Lucas.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant spots of air,  
Not knowing which was mild or stone.

Prior.

MILD'EW. *n. s.* [mulbeape, Saxon.]

Mildew is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, mildew is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call mildew is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exsudation. Others say, that mildew is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the mildew appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the east, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are inticed thereto. *Hill.*

Down fell the mildew of his sugared words.

Swift.

The mildew cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh.

Bacon.

Soon blasting mildews black'ned all the grain.

Dryden.

To MILD'EW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a mildew'd ear,

Blasting his wholesome brother.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

He mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,  
Mildew'd Bacon, or Stagyras's sage.

Guy, *Tricia.*

MILDLY. *adv.* [mihelice, Saxon.]

- Tenderly; not severely.

Princes, too mildly reigning,  
Cease thy sorrow and complaining.

Dryden.

- Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more mildly, and so helpeth the continuance.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

MILDNESS. *n. s.* [from mild.]

Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;  
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,  
Than praise'd for harmless mildness.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear.*

The same majestic mildness held its place,  
Nor lost the mousers in his dying face.

Dryden.

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;  
Yet with what mildness bore your father's hate.

Dryden.

His probity and mildness shows  
His care of friends and scorn of foes.

Addison.

MILTRARIETY. *n. s.* [mil, mils, Saxon; mille passus, Latin.]

The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty miles to-day. *Shaks.*

Within this three mile may you see it coming.

A moving grove. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four miles behind.

Clarendon.

Millions of miles, so rapid is their race,

To cheer the earth they in few moments pass.

Blackmore.

MILSTONE. *n. s.* [mile and stone.] Stone set to mark the miles.

MILLEFOLI. *n. s.* [millefolium, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milful and honey-suckles pound,

With these alluring savours strew the ground.

Dryden.

MILIARY. *adj.* [milium, Latin, millet; miliare, French.] Small; resembling a millet seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the milary glands open.

Clegh.

MILIARY fever. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MIL'ICE. *n. s.* [Fr.] Standing force.

A word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their milice.

Temple.

MILITANCY. *n. s.* [from militans.] Warfare. A word worthy of revival.

All human life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual militancy.

W. Montague, *Dev. Ess. P. I.* (1648), p. 122.

MILITANT. *adj.* [militans, Latin; militante, French.]

- Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us militant;

They for us fight: they watch and daily ward,

And their bright squadrons round about us plant.

Symonds.

- Engaged in warfare with hell and the

world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the public duties of religion best ordered, when the militant church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified.

The state of a Christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare; and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of militant has obtained as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers.*

MILITARY. *adj.* [militaris, Latin; militaire, French. *Militar* is now wholly out of use.]

- Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any military man in the world. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

- Suited a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that military course of life.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues.

Numbers numberless  
The city gates out-poor'd, light-armed troops  
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton, P. N.*

The wreaths his grandeur knew to reap  
By active toil, and military sweat,  
Plying incline their sickly leaves.

Effectuated by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of military election or recognition, saluted king.

MILITARY. *n. s.* pl. The soldiery.

MILITARILY. *adv.* [from military.] In a soldierly manner.

We were militarily affected.

Tryal of the *Reveries*, (1660.), p. 155.

To MILITATE. *v. n.* [milito, Latin.] Of modern use in our language. In 1673 the Latin word (printed in Italicks) is given instead of it; as in the Pref. to the learned Dr. Jackson's works, published in that year. "It is expected, that two objections will militate against the labours of this great author, &c."

To oppose; to operate against.

This consideration would militate with more effect against his hypothesis, than a thousand syllogisms.

MILITIA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let us prize think soberly of his forces, except his militia be good and valiant soldiers.

The militia was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together.

Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,  
The light militia of the lower sky.

Pope, *Rape of the Lock.*

MILK. *n. s.* [mela, Sax.; melch, Dutch; melk, German; μῆλα, Greek; from μῆλον, to milk; mulgeo, Latin; melcon, melcan, Saxon. We had formerly emulc for milked. See Cockeran's Vocab.]

- The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,  
And take my milk for gall. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I fear thy nature,

It is too full o' the milk of human kindness  
To catch the nearest way. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
Milk is the occasion of tumours of divers kinds.  
*Wierman.*

Illustrious robes of satin and of silk,  
And wanton lawns more soft and white than milk.  
*Bonavent, Pyghe.*

When milk is dry'd with heat,  
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty pail. *Dryden.*  
I concluded, if the goat continued, to confine  
myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple, Misc.*  
Broths and milk-meats are windy to stomachs  
troubled with acid ferments.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds.  
Pistachio, so they be good and not musty,  
joined with almonds in almost all, or made into  
a salt of themselves, like unto almond milk,  
are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

TO MILK, *v. a.* [from milk.]  
1. To draw milk from the breast by the  
hand.

Capacious chargers all around were laid,  
Full pails, and vessels of the milking trade.  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To suck.  
I have given suck, and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that smits me.  
*Shakespeare.*

MIL'KEN, *adj.* [from milk.] Consisting of  
milk.

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant  
course of the milk diet, continued at least  
a year. *Temple.*

MIL'KER, *† n. s.* [from milk.]  
1. One that milks animals.  
His knee with swelling udders ready stand,  
And lowering for the pail invite the milkier's hand.  
*Dryden.*

2. A cow that gives milk. A northern  
expression. Craven Dial. and Brockett.  
MIL'KINESS, *n. s.* [from milk.] Softness  
like that of milk; approach to the nature  
of milk.

Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,  
And milkiness of blood. *Dryden, Cymon.*  
The subtlety and clytiness of the blood absorbing  
the acid of the chyle, it loses its milkiness.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

MIL'KLIVERED, *adj.* [milk and liver.]  
Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

Milkivered man,  
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.  
*Shakespeare.*

MIL'KMAID, *n. s.* [milk and maid.] Woman  
employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry'd with heat,  
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty pail.  
*Dryden, Fug.*

A lovely milkmaid began to regard with an  
eye of mercy.  
MIL'KMAN, *n. s.* [milk and man.] A man  
who sells milk.

MIL'KPAIL, *n. s.* [milk and pail.] Vessel  
into which cows are milked.  
That very substance which last week was grazing  
in the field, waving in the milk-pail, or growing in  
the garden, is now become part of the man.

*Watts, Signs of the Mind.*

MIL'KPAN, *n. s.* [milk and pan.] Vessel  
in which milk is kept in the dairy.  
Sir Fulke Grevill had much and private access  
to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good;  
yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was  
like Robin Goodfellow, for when the milkmaid milks  
the milk-pans, or what any racket, they would lay it  
upon Robin; so kept tales the ladies about the  
queen told her, or other bad offices that they did,  
they would put it upon him. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

MILK'POTAGE, *n. s.* [milk and pottage.]

Food made by boiling milk with water  
and oatmeal.

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage,  
are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MIL'KSCORE, *n. s.* [milk and score.] Account  
of milk owed for, scored on a board.

He is better acquainted with the milk-score than  
his steward's accounts. *Addison.*

MIL'KSOAP, *† n. s.* [milk and soap.] A soft,  
mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.  
This word of contempt is very old in  
our language.

Alas, she saith, that ever I was yehape  
To wed a milksoap, or a coward ape.

Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his  
life-time of spoils, one of their barbs will say, that  
he was none of the idle milksoaps that was brought  
up by the fire-side, but that most of his days he  
spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat  
before he had won it with his sword. *Spenser.*

A milksoap, one that never in his life  
Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

We have as good passions as yourself; and a  
woman was never designed to be a milksoap.

*Addison, Spect.*

But give him port and potent sack;  
From milksoap he starts up mopeack. *Prior.*

MIL'KTOOTH, *n. s.* [milk and tooth.]

Milkteeth are those small teeth which  
come forth before when a foal is about  
three months old, and which he begins  
to cast about two years and a half after,  
in the same order as they grow.

*Farrier's Dict.*

MIL'KTHISTLE, *n. s.* [milk and thistle:]  
plants that have a white juice are named  
milkly. An herb.

MIL'KTREFOIL, *n. s.* [cystius.] An herb.

MIL'KVETCH, *n. s.* [astragalus, Latin.] A  
plant. *Miller.*

MIL'KWEED, *n. s.* [milk and weed.] A  
plant.

MIL'KWHITE, *adj.* [milk and white.] White  
as milk.

She a black silk cap on him began  
To set, for foil of his milkwhite ruse. *Sidney.*

Then will I raise aloft the milkwhite rose,  
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.  
*Shakespeare.*

The bolt of Cupid fell,

It fell upon a little western flower;  
Before milkwhite, now purple with love's wound;  
And milkiness call I love in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

A milkwhite goat for I did provide;  
Two milkwhite kids run frisking by her side.  
*Dryden.*

MIL'KWORT, *n. s.* [milk and wort.] A bell-  
shaped flower.

MIL'KWOMAN, *n. s.* [milk and woman.] A  
woman whose business is to serve fa-  
milies with milk.

Even your milkwoman and your nursery-maid  
have a fellow-feeling.

*Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

MIL'KLY, *adj.* [from milk.]  
1. Made of milk.

2. Resembling milk.  
Not useful herbs that in these gardens rise,  
Which the kind soil with milkly sap supplies.

Can move the god. *Pope.*  
Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield  
a milkly juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliacetus.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my passion he disdain,  
And courts the milky mothers of the plains.

*Recommen.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.  
Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,  
It turns in less than two nights. *Shakespeare.*

This milky gentleness and course of yours,  
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,  
Than praise'd for harmful mildness.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

MILKY-WAY, *n. s.* [milky and way.] The  
galaxy.

The milky-way, or via lactea, is a  
broad white path or track encom-  
passing the whole heavens, and ex-  
tending itself in some places with  
a double path, but for the most part with  
a single one. Some of the ancients,  
as Aristotle, imagined that this path  
consisted only of a certain exhalation  
hanging in the air; but, by the tele-  
scopical observations of this age, it hath  
been discovered to consist of an innume-  
rable quantity of fixed stars, different  
in situation and magnitude, from the  
confused mixture of whose light its  
whole colour is supposed to be ac-  
complished. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye survey  
The distant skies to find the milky-way:  
It forcibly intrudes upon our sight.

*Creech, Medius.*

How many stars there must be, a naked eye  
may give us some faint glimpse, but much more  
a good telescope, directed towards that region of  
the sky called the milky-way. *Cheyne.*

MILL, *† n. s.* [molin, Gr. mola, Lat. mola,  
Welsh; mylin, mola, Saxon; moulin, Fr.  
molen, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Thus our  
word was formerly written milne or  
mylne, like the Saxon; and, in some  
parts of England, a miller is still called  
milner. Chaucer, "these milnestones,"  
Tr. and Cress. ii. 1385. Serenius calls  
mill "vox antiquissima, multaque lin-  
guis communis;" and he deduces it  
from the Goth. *malan*, to grind.] An  
engine or of fabric in which corn is  
ground to meal, or any other body is  
comminuted. In general an engine in  
which any operation is performed by  
means of wind or water; sometimes it  
is used of engines turned by the hand,  
or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round  
by water which ran under, and carried it about  
as a mill. *Sidney.*

Olives ground in mills their fatness lose.

*Dryden.*

A miller had his arm and scapula torn from  
his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and  
suddenly drawn up by the mill. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TO MILL, *† v. a.* [from the noun; *μύλειν*,  
Greek; *melia*, to beat, *mala*, to grind,  
Icelandic.]

1. To grind; to comminute.

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To stamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your minted medals, if  
they carried the whole legend on their edges; but  
at the same time that they are lettered on the  
edges, they have other inscriptions on the face  
and the reverse. *Addison.*

Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift.*

**MILL-COG. n. s.** [*mill* and *cog*.] The denotations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is useful for mill-cogs.

**MILL-DAM. n. s.** [*mill* and *dam*.] The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and mill-dams.

**MILL-HORSE. n. s.** Horse that turns a mill.

A mill-horse, still bound to go in one circle.

**MILL-MOUNTAINS. n. s.** An herb.

**MILL-SIXPENCE. n. s.** One of the first milld pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561.

Seven grains in mill-sixpences, and two Edward shewd-board that cost me two shillings and two pence apiece.

**MILL-TEETH. n. s.** [*mill* and *teeth*.] The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.

The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or mill-teeth.

**MILLENA'RIAN. n. s.** [*from millenarius, Lat. millenarius, Fr.*] One who expects the millennium.

**MILLENNARY. n. s.** [*millene, Fr.*]

1. The space of a thousand years.

After the last accomplishment of this millenary of years.

*Bate, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. II. (1550), sign. B. 5.*

In the sixth millenary of the world.

*Gregory, Pothum. (1650), p. 87.*

2. One who expects the millennium.

The error of the millenarians was very vile.

*Halewell on Providence, p. 499.*

**MILLENNARY. adj.** [*millenarius, Fr. millenarius, Latin.*] Consisting of a thousand.

The millenary testament, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus H.

*Arbuthnot on Chron.*

**MILLENNIST. n. s.** [*from mille, Lat.*] One that holds the millennium.

**MILLE'NNIAL. adj.** [*from millennium, Lat.*] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the millennial happiness.

*Barnet.*

**MILLENNIUM. n. s.** [*Latin.*] A thousand years generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We must give a full account of that state called the millennium.

*Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

**MILLEPIED. n. s.** [*millipieds, French; mille and pes, Latin.*] This word is not commonly used in the singular number.

Dr. Johnson has not even so noticed it. Other dictionaries have it. A species of the wood-louse, so called from its

numerous feet; the palmer-worm also has this name.

If pheasants and partridge are sick, give them millipodes and carwigs, which will cure them.

*Mortimer, Herb.*

**MILLER. n. s.** [*from mill.*] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill Than was the miller of.

*Shakespeare.*

Gilius, who made enquiry of millers who dwelt upon the shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MILLER. n. s.** A fly.

**MILLER'S-THUMB. n. s.** [*millier and thumb.*] A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead.

**MILL'SIMAL. adj.** [*millisimus, Lat.*] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in mill'simal fractions, till he confessed there was no end.

*Watts on the Mend.*

**MILLET. n. s.** [*milium, Lat. mil and millet, Fr.*]

1. A plant.

The millet hath a loose divided panicle, and each single flower hath a calyx, consisting of two leaves, which are instead of petals, to protect the stamina and pistillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, shining seed.

This plant was originally brought from the eastern countries, where it is still greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furnished with this grain, which is by many persons much esteemed for puddings.

*Millet.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish seed, about the bigness of a grain of millet.

*Wainman on Foods.*

*Millet* is diuretic, cleansing, and useful, in diseases of the kidneys.

*Arbuthnot on Minerals.*

2. A kind of fish; unless it be misprinted for mullet.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, mullet.

*Curtis, Surv. of Cornwall.*

**MILLINE. n. s.** [*Dr. Johnson* believes it to be *Milaine*, an inhabitant of Milan; others, *Maliniere* from Malines, as the French called Mechlin. Our lexicography defines the word, "a haberdasher of small wares." One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.

He was perfumed like a milliner.

And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held A pouncet box, which ever and anon He gave his nose.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Ask from your courtier to your inn-of-court man,

To your meek milliner.

*B. Jonson, Alchemick.*

The mevers and milliners complain of her want of publick spirit.

The milliner must be thoroughly versed in physiognomy: in the choice of ribbons she must have a particular regard to the complexion.

*Guaridon, No. 149.*

If any one sells *Pavia* to do something in charity, she will toss him half a crown, or a crown, and tell him, if he knew what a long milliner's bill she had just received, he would think it a great deal for her to give.

*Lav.*

**MILLION. n. s.** [*million, Fr. milliogue, Italian.*]

1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within three eyes, at twenty thousand deaths, In thy hands should'st as many millions, in Thy lying tongue both numbers.

*Shakespeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are millions who know not this at all.

*Locke.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know.

*Locke.*

She found the polish'd glass, whose small conveniences

Enlarges to ten millions of degrees

The mite, invisible else.

*Philips.*

Mildst thy own flock, great shepherd, be received all heaven with millions thou hast us'd.

*Psalm.*

**MILLIONED. n. adj.** [*from million.*] Multiplied by millions.

Time, whose million'd accidents Creep in 'twixt rows, and change degrees of kings.

*Shakespeare, Sonnet 115.*

**MILLIONTH. adj.** [*from million.*] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first edition of an act is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the millionth part of the other's bulk.

*Bentley.*

**MILLESTONE. n. s.** [*mill and stone.*] The stone by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the netter or the upper mill-stones to pledge.

*Dent. xxiv. 6.*

Knop's beasts saw further into a millstone than our mobile.

*L'Estrange.*

**MILT. n. s.** [*mildt, Dutch.*]

1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a melt, or a female without a roe or spawn.

*Walton, Angler.*

2. The spleen. [*mit, Saxon; mit, Dan. milte, Icel.*]

To MILT. v. a. [*from the noun.*] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

**MILTER. n. s.** [*from milte.*] The he of any fish, she being called spawner.

The spawner and milter labour to cover their spawn with sand.

*Walton, Angler.*

**MILTWORK. n. s.** [*asplenon.*] An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**MIME. n. s.** [*mime, French; mime; mimus, Lat.*]

1. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think't thou, mime, this is great.

*B. Jonson.*

Let him go now, and brand another man injuriously with the name of mime; being himself the foulest and most extravagant mime that hath been bred, of whom no less than almost half the world could serve for stage-room to play the mime in.

*Philips, Apol. for Swoetym.*

2. A ludicrous composition; a farce.

Scaliger defines a mime to be a poem intimating any action to stir up laughter.

*Milton, Apol. for Swoetym.*

Our farces are really what the Romans called mimes; — the interceded end and effect of which was excessive laughter.

*Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 351.*

To MINE. v. n. To play the mime.

Acts old iniquity; and in the fit

Of mining, gets the opinion of a wit.

*B. Jonson, Epigr. 115.*

In an ill hour hath this unfortunate rashness stumbled upon the mention of mining.

*Milton, Apol. for Swoetym.*

**MIM'ER.**† *n.s.* [from *mimē*.] A mimick; a buffoon. Dr. Johnson here cites, for an example, a line from Milton's *Samson Agonistes*, in which the word is not *mimer*, but *mimick*. By an error of the press, in the first edition of Milton's poem, the word was printed *mimira*; but the table of errata directs us to read *mimics*; which, however, few editions have regarded, and which Dr. Johnson overlooked.

Jugglers, and dancers, antics, mummers, *mimicks*. S. A. rev. 1925.

**MIME'TICAL.**† *adj.* [μυμητικός, Greek.] Imitative.

If I were composing a dialogue in the old mimical or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation. *Hurd.*

**MIM'ICAL.**† *adj.* [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, style, speech, fashion, or accoutrements. *Written on Education.*

A *mimical* word would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled.

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and *mimical* gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden, Jew.*

**MIM'ICALLY.**† *adv.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

As the sacrificers offered up to the true God of Israel were federal rites, and those that did partake of them did thereby enter into a covenant with God to become his servants, and obey his laws; so the airy principalities had *mimically* observed the same thing; and those that offered sacrifices to demons were supposed, by partaking of those sacrifices, to enter into a stricter league and familiarity with those evil spirits. *Hall's Works, Melampus, (1681.) p. 58.*

**MIM'ICK.**† *n.s.* [mimicus, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter: in fact, simply an actor; a player.

No matter whether the scenes be good or no; the better they are, the worse do you dislike them: and, being on your feet, and away like a coward, but salute all your gentle acquaintance that are spread either on the rusies, or on stools about you, and draw what troop you can from the stage after you: the *mimicks* are beholden to you, for allowing them a stricter league and poe ties perhaps, a pot go with you; but care not you for that; 'ere's no music without frets. *Dekker, Guls Hornebooke, (1609.) p. 31.*

Jugglers, and dancers, antics, mummers, *mimicks*. *Milton, P. L.*

Like poor Andrew I advance,  
False mimic of my master's dance:  
Around the cord awhile I sprawl,  
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.  
Cunning is only the *mimick* of discretion; and may pass upon weak men, in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom. *Addison, Spect. No. 225.*

**MIM'ICK.**† *adj.* [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative.

To reason's absence *mimick* Fancy wakes  
To imitate her; but, misapplying shapes,  
Wild work produces off, and most in dreams. *Milton, P. L.*

The busy head with *mimick* airs runs o'er  
The scenes and actions of the day before. *Swift.*

To **MIM'ICK.**† *v.a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus express'd  
The shape of man, and imitated best;  
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,  
The habit *mimick*, and the mien betray. *Dryden.*  
Who would'st with care some happy action frame;  
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very same. *Granville.*

**MIM'ICKRY.**† *n.s.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my actuality a slyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

**MIMO'GRAPHY.**† *n.s.* [mimicus and γράφω.] A writer of farces.

Some are poetsasters or *mimographers*.  
Sir T. Herbert, *Tron. p. 351.*

**MIM'ACER.**† *n.s.* A threatener. See *MIMACY.*

**MINA'CIOUS.**† *adj.* [minax, Latin.] Full of threats.

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more and *minacious* countenance, dark pitchy clouds being charged with thunder and lightning to let fly against the earth. *Moore, Myst. of Godliness, (1680.) p. 63.*

**MINA'CITY.**† *n.s.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

**MIM'ACY.**† *n.s.* [minacitas, Lat.] Menace; threat. Not now in use.

I was well taught into *mimacy*; and the *minacer*, for aught I know, left to his course against me. *Hacker's Life of Alp. Williams, P. ii. p. 17.*

**MIM'ARET.**† *n.s.* [from *mimare*, to mimic.] The Mahometans term *high slender* minarets, i. e. towers. Sir T. Herbert's *Trav. p. 142.*

A kind of spire in Saracen architecture. There are likewise the ruins of a mosque, which must have been built by the Saracens, because the inscriptions on the *minaret* and tombstones are in their character. *Diamond, Trav. (Lett. dat. 1747.) p. 211.*

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes, and covered roofs, with now and then a slender square *minaret* terminating in a ball or pine-apple. *Swainson, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.*

**MIM'ATORILY.**† *adv.* [from *minatory*.] With threats.

His works being prohibited so strictly and *minatorily*, that bishops might not read them. *Hacker's Life of Alp. Williams, p. 103.*

**MIM'ATORY.**† *adj.* [minor, Latin.] Threatening.

The king made a statute *minatory* and *minatory*, towards justlers of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There is another way of taking the words as plainly *minatory* or threatening. *Pococke on Hoes, p. 309.*

To **MINCE.**† *v.a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*; or from *mincer*, Fr.; *mince*, French, small. Dr. Johnson.—*lcel. minka*, diminutive, *a minna*, minus. Serenius.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

The *mince* Pyrrhus making malicious sport,  
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakespeare.*

With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscription? *South, Sermon.*

Revive the wits;  
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Iago,  
Thy honesty and love doth mince this matter,  
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

These gifts,  
Savouring your *mincing*, the capacity  
Of your soft cervicil condescence would receive,  
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

I'll try to force you to your duty;  
For so it is, however you *mince* it,  
Ere we part. I shall ever be your matter. *Hudibras.*

Siren; now *mince* the sin,  
And mollify damnation with a phrase.  
Say you concocted out to Sancho's death,  
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*  
If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either couched some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

Thou, seeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip the words.

Behold you sleeping dame,  
Whose face between her forks preatness now;  
That *minces* virtue, and does shake the head  
To hear of pleasure's ozone. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

To **MINCE.**† *v.n.*

1. To walk nicely by scrupulousness; to act with appearance of short steps; of delicacy; to affect nicety.

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,  
Fit mate for such a mincing ruinion,  
Who in her loquacious took exceeding joy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I'll turn two *mincing* steps  
Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*  
The daughters of Zion are laughing, and walk with stretched forth necks, and wantoo eyes, walking, and *mincing* [to the margin, stripping oicely] as they go. *Isaiah, lii. 16.*

A barlot form soft sliding by,  
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished from each other as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden, Fab.*

**MINCE-PIE.\***† *n.s.* A pie made of meat *MINCED-PIE*. *MINCED* or cut into very small pieces, with other ingredients; called also a Christmas-pie, as being mostly in use about the time of Christmas.

Your petitioner is remarkable in his county for having dared to treat Sir P. P. a cursed squatter, and three members of the assembly of divines, with bravo and *minced-pies* upon New Year's day. *Spectator, No. 629.*  
We have never been witnesses of antinomies excited by the use of *mince-pies* and plumb-porridge. *Johnson, Life of Butler.*

**MIM'ICHOLO.**† *adv.* [from *mince*.]

1. In small parts; not fully.



Justice requir'eth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and husped, and even over-enclosed, measure. *Hooker.*

## 2. Affectedly.

Carols, in his theses, more *mincingly* terming their new pope, Paul the fifth, vice-deus, vice-god. *Stedon, Mir. of Antichrist, p. 278.*

**MIND†** *n. s.* [xəˈmɪnd, Saxon; *minde*, Danish; from the Goth. *ga-munan*, to remember.]

## 1. The intelligent power.

I am a very foolish, fond old man;  
I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

This word being often used for the soul giving life, is attributed absolutely to madness, when we say that they are of a distracted mind; instead of a broken understanding: which word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or that mind; and sometimes for men's conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honest mind, or a man of a just mind; sometimes for affection; as, I do this for my mind's sake: sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the understanding agent and passive, it is described to be a pure, simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to its first object: or more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt to be disordered as eternal from that which is mortal.

*Ralegh.*

I thought th' eternal Mind  
Had made us masters.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's endless, and blame fate  
For not allowing life a longer date.  
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,  
He found them not so large as was his mind.

*Conyng.*

## 3. Liking: choice; inclination; propensity; affection.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done without direction by Scripture, and not whether the Israelites did at any time amiss, by following their own minds without asking counsel of God.

*Hooker.*

We will consider of your suit,  
And come some other time to know our mind.

*Shakespeare.*

Being so hard to me that brought your mind,  
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her mind.

*Shakespeare.*

I will have nothing else but only this;

And now methinks I have a mind to it.

*Shakespeare.*

Be of the same mind one towards another.

*Rom. xii. 16.*

Hast thou a wife after thy mind? forsake her not.

*Eccl. x.*

They had a mind to French Britain; but they have left fall their bit.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

Sudden mind arose

In Adam, not to let the occasion pass,

Given him by this great conference, to know

Of things above this world.

*Milton, P. L.*

Waller counted on the other side of the river, but at such a distance that he had no mind to be engaged.

*Cheridan.*

He had a great mind to do it.  
All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such easy terms.

*Twickenham.*

Suppose that after eight years' peace he hath a mind to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make?

*Addison.*

## 4. Quality; disposition. Not usual.

These trees receiving grafts of other kind,  
Or thence transplanted, change their savage mind.

*Dryden, Georg. ii. 71.*

Of vegetable woods are various kinds,  
And the same species are of several minds.

*Dryden, Georg. ii. 190.*

## 5. Thoughts; sentiments.

The ambiguous god,  
In these mysterious words, his mind express.  
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.

*Dryden.*

## 6. Opinion.

The earth was not of my mind.

If you suppose as forcing you, it shook.

*Shakespeare.*

These men are of the mind, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coeternal with infinite space.

*Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succeed  
Become not parties in an impious deed;  
And, by the tyrant's murder we may find,  
That Cato and the gods were of a mind.

*Graville.*

## 7. Memory; remembrance.

"In all the proofs Johnson gives, a preposition is prefixed; in mind, to mind, out of mind. I question much if in English it is used, as with us." Dr. Jamieson. That is, in Scotland, without the preposition. But it appears to have been so used in old English; "As the bokes maken minde," i. e. remembrance. Gower. Conf. Am. See Tyrrwhitt's Gloss. in V. MIND. The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put him in mind of them.

*Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

When he brings  
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set  
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,  
And call to mind his covenant.

*Milton, P. L.*

These, and more than I to mind can bring;

Mennas has not yet forgot to sing.

*Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,  
Because the path dissolv'd was out of mind.

*Dryden.*

They will put him in mind of his own waking thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his fancy.

*Atterbury, Sermon.*

A wholesome law, time out of mind;

Had been confirm'd by fate's decree.

*Swift.*

## TO MIND† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

### 1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is swallow'd up unware,  
Forgetful of his own that minds another's cares.

*Symonds, P. Q.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoin.

That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me!

*Milton, P. L.*

If, in the raving of a frantic truce,

And minding more his verities than his way,

Any of these should drop into a well. Reason may.

Cease to request me; let us mind our way;

Another song requires another day.

*Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers and inward suggestions of the Holy Spirit, to attend to those prospects, and mind the things that belong to his peace.

*Rogers.*

### 2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punish'd, that have minded you

Of what you should forget.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

I desire to mind those persons of St. Austin.

*Burnett.*

This minds me of a cobbling collocation.

*L'Ettrange.*

I shall only mind him, that the contrary supposition, if it could be proved, is of little use.

*Locke.*

### 3. To intend; to mean. Not in use.

As for me, be sure I mind no harm  
To thy grave person.

*Chapman, Il. 24.*

To MIND† *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

When one of them mindeth to go into rebellion,  
he will convey away all his lordships to feeble in trust.

*Symonds on Ireland.*

Belike she minds to play the Amazon.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.*

**MIND'ED.** *adj.* [from *mind*.]

### 1. Disposed; inclined; affected.

How you stand minded in the weighty difference  
Between the king and you. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for this,  
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike.

*Milton, P. L.*

And be so minded still. *Milton, P. L.*

If men were minded to live virtuously, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for its advancement.

*Tillotson.*

Pyrrhus is nobly minded; and I fain

Would live to thank him.

*Philips.*

### 2. Minded is used in compounds: as, high-minded.

I am not high-minded, I have no proud looks.

*Sherwood.*

We say likewise low-minded.

*Psalmist.*

### MINDFUL.

*adj.* [mind and full.] Attentive; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions,  
and I promise you to be mindful of your admonitions.

*Hammond.*

### MINDFULLY.

*adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively; heedfully.

### MINDFULNESS.

*n. s.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.

*Sherwood.*

### MINDLESS.

*adj.* [from *mind*.] Inattentive; regardless.

Cursed Athens, mindless of thy worth,

Forget not thy great deeds, when neighbour states,  
But for thy sword and fortune, trust upon them.

*Shakespeare.*

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,  
Mindless of watchful rage, and hostile care,  
Plays round the rocky cliff, or craggy fold.

*Prose.*

### 2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

God first made angels, bodiless pure minds;  
Then other things which mindless bodies be.

*Devia.*

Least he made man

### 3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a gross low, a mindless slave,  
Or else a hovering temporizer.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

### MIND-STRIKEN.

*adj.* [mind and stricken.] Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been so mind-stricken by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed himself his servant.

*Symonds.*

### MINE.

*pronoun possessive.* [myn, Saxon; meyn, German; mien, French; meus, Latin.] It was anciently the practice to use my before a consonant, and mine before a vowel; which euphony still requires to be observed. Mine is always used when the substantive precedes: as, this is my cat; this cat is mine.]

Belonging to me.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound

Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears,

Do scald like molten lead.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

When a wise man gives thee better counsel, give me mine again.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

If thou be't slain, and with no stroke of mine,  
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

A friend of mine is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him. *St. Luke.*  
 That palm is mine. *Dryden.*

**MINE.** *n. s.* [mine, French; *myne*, or *mun*, Welsh, from *maen*, lapis, in the plural *meini*.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth, which contains metals or minerals.

Though straighter bounds your fortune did confine,  
 In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller.*

A workman, in avoid idleness, worked in a groove or mine-pit; therefore, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

A mine-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedless mine-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible.

2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defaced?  
 What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?  
 What sacrifice hath such a saint disgraced? *Sidney.*

Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the mines that you have digged. *Whitgift.*

Others to a city strong  
 Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, scale, and mine,  
 Assaulting. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO MINE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows under ground.

The ranging stock in mossy branches dwells;  
 The climbing goats on hills securely dwell;  
 The mining conies shroud in rocky cells. *Wotton, Rem. p. 386.*

Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists from its surface to the greatest depth we ever dig or mine. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. To practise secret means of injury.

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep  
 Into their fenced ears with grave advice. *Buckville, Corboduac.*

**TO MINE.** *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees, or secret means.

If an housewife man waste in what hour the theft would come, soethil he schulde waite, and not suffre his house to be myned. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, xii.*

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,  
 While rank corruption, mining all within,  
 Infects unseen. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hagyard.*

**MINE.** *n. s.* [mineur, Fr.; from mine.]

1. One that digs for metals.

By use kings' palaces are push'd to ground,  
 And miners crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombarder levels his mischief at cities,  
 The miner bustles himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

**MINERAL.** *n. s.* [mineral, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the restrained sense are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

She did confess, she had  
 For you a mortal mineral; which, being took,  
 Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring  
 By inches waste you. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*  
 The minerals of the kingdom, of lead, iron,  
 Copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
 Extrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton, P. L.*

Minerals: nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**MINERAL.** *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallic or mineral ingredients of any mass found there.

**MINERALIST.** *n. s.* [from mineral.] One skilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a mineralist. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the mineralist's phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

**MINERALOGIST.** *n. s.* [mineralogie, Fr. from mineral, and λόγος.] One who discourses on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest mineralogists have rejected it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MINERALOGY.** *n. s.* [from mineral and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

**MINEVER.** *v. s.* [the orthography seems to be miner. See MINER.] Some write it miniver. The skin of the miniver; white fur with specks of black.

To win some patched shreds of miniver.

**TO MING.** *v. a.* [menzan, mynzian, Sax.]

1. To mingle; to mix. Still a provincial expression. Chaucer uses *meng* in this sense.

2. To remind; to mention; to call to remembrance. A northern word, according to Grose; and certainly used, in this sense, by bishop Hall.

Could never man work thee a warmer shame  
 Than once to mingy thy father's odious name *Bp. Hall, Sat. B. iv. S. 2.*

**TO MINGLE.** *v. a.* [menzan, mynzian, Sax. meng, Germ. menga, Su. Goth. from Chaucer use mingy for mingle.]

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam  
 They found, they mingled, and with subtle heat,  
 Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd *Milton, P. L.*

To blackest grain.  
 Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,  
 And mingle your united tears with mine! *Wicks.*

Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, we are ready to mingle with ourselves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts.

To confound the race  
 Of mankind in one root, and Earth with Hell *Milton, P. L.*

To mingle and involve.  
 The use of us appear contented with a mingled,  
 Imperfect virtue. *Rogers, Bismarck.*

3. To confuse.

These mingle broils. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO MINGLE.** *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourself will mingle with society,  
 And play the humble host. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their mingling with the Gætilion. *2 Mac. xiv. 13.*

Nor priests, nor statesmen,  
 Could have completed such an ill as that,  
 If women had not mingled in the mischief. *Rower.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd  
 Her rising fears, and mingled with the train. *Shakespeare.*

**MINGLE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass.

Trumpeters,  
 With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
 Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

Neither can I defend my Spanish Friar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural mingle. *Dryden, DuFrenoy.*

**MINGLE-MANGLE.** *n. s.* A medley; a hotch-potch.

He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lendeth one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles, which can brook to see a mingle-mangle of religion and superstition, ministers and masses priests, light and darkness, truth and error, traditions and scriptures. *Hooker, Ser. p. On St. Jude.*

Publishing some botchery mingle-mangle of collections out of others.

*Herdib, Ref. of Schools, (1642), p. 80.*

**MINGLEDLY.** *adv.* [from the part. mingled.] Here and there; confusedly.

**MINGLER.** *v. n.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

Such brewers, and minglers of this wine.

*Harmer, Tr. of Deas, (1567), p. 250.*

**MINIARD.** *adj.* Soft; dainty. See MINIARD.

**TO MINIARDISE.** *v. a.* [miniardiser, French.] To render soft, delicate, or dainty.

Choice of words, and softness of pronunciation, proceeding from such wanton spirits that did miniardise and make the language more dainty and feminine. *Howell, Lett. iv. 19.*

**TO MINIATE.** *v. a.* [miniare, Ital. from minium.] To paint or tinge with vermilion.

The initials are written or flourished in red and blue, and all the capitals in the body of the text are miniated with a pen. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. p. v.*

**MINIATURE.** *n. s.* [miniature, French; from minimum, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Italian *miniatura*, from *miniare*; Lat. *miniatum*, from *minium*. See TO MINIATE.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum and water. A mode of painting almost appropriated to small figures.

2. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the miniature of them. *Sidney.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature; in order to keep our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison, Guardian.*

The hidden ways  
Of nature would'st thou know? how first she  
frames  
All things in miniature? thy specular orb  
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!  
Strange forms arise, in such a little plant  
Unfold its boughs; observe the slender threads  
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,  
In narrow needs describ'd. *Philop.*

### 3. Red letter: rubric distinction.

If the names of other saints are distinguished  
with miniature, her's [the blessed Virgin's] ought  
to shine in gold. *Hicks, Ser. ii. 72.*

**MINIKIN.** *n. s.* [diminutive.] Used  
in slight contempt. Dr. Johnson.—In  
this case, the word may be our old lexico-  
grapher finds *minikin* to elegant. Bar-  
rett's *Alv.* 1580. And, under elegant,  
combines "neat, pretty, minikin, trim,  
handsome, &c." It thus seems to have  
been adopted from the Fr. *minion*.

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,  
Thy sheep be in the cote?  
And for our blast of thy *minikin* mouth.  
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shaks., P. Lear.*

**MINIKIN.** *n. s.*

1. A darling; a favourite. *Cotgrave.*  
*Minikin*, now *min*, is a nice trifling girl;  
minnick is apparently a word of contempt.

*Johnson, Note on Min. N. Drem.*

2. A small sort of pins.

**MINIM.** *n. s.* [from *minimus*, Lat.]

1. A small being; a dwarf.

Not all

*Minims* of nature; some of serpent-kind,  
Wonderous in length, and corpulence, involv'd  
Their snaky folds, and addled wings. *Mil. P. L.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern  
counties, to a small sort of fish, which  
they pronounce *minim*. See *MINNOW*.

3. One of an order of friars, called *minimi*,  
or the least of all, from affected humi-  
lity.

4. Anciently, the shortest note in music;  
now, equal to two crotchets. Dr. Johnson  
gives *minim* for this, and for the  
typographical sense. But *minim* is correct;  
though *minim* was not a false or  
non-existing word, as Mr. Mason insinuates  
in his hasty correction of Dr.  
Johnson. *Cotgrave* writes it *minum*.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time,  
distance, and proportion; rest he his *minim*  
rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom.

*Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

5. A little song or poem.

Pardon thy shepherd, mongst so many layes  
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes  
To make one *minim* of thy poore handmayd.

*Spenner, F. Q. vi. s. 28.*

6. A small sort of printing letter.

**MINIMENT.** *n. s.* [from *minuere*.]

1. *Miniments* are the evidences or writings,  
whereby a man is enabled to defend the  
title of his estate. This word *miniment*  
includes all manner of evidences. *Cowel.*

2. Proof; testimony.

By chance he certain *miniments* forth drew,  
Which yet with him as tickles did abide,  
Of all the bounty which Helphulose threw  
On him, whilst goodly grace she did him give.

*Spenner, F. Q. iv. viii. 6.*

**MINIMUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The smallest  
quantity possible. See **MAXIMUM**.

**MINIMUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A being of  
the least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf!

You *minims* of blinding knot grass made!

You beard, you accorn. *Shakspeare.*

**MINION.** *n. s.* [*mignon*, French; Goth.  
*minna*; Germ. *minnen*, to love. Our  
word was formerly written both *mignon*,  
and *mignion*.] A favourite; a darling;  
a low dependant; one who pleases  
rather than benefits. A word of con-  
tempt, or of slight and familiar kindness.

*Minion*, said old: indeed I was a pretty one in  
those days.

I see a number of lads that love you. *Sidney.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way  
of *minions* when advancement, the most mortal  
offence to envy, stirred up their former friend to  
overdo them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a special *minion* of Andro-  
marus, hated us for having dispossessed him of her  
heart. *Sidney.*

Past by her side did sit the bold Sallow,

Fit mate for such a *mincing* *minion*. *Spenner, F. Q.*

Go rate thy *minions*;

Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms

Before thy sovereign. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

His company must do his *minions* grace,

Whilst I at home starve for a merry look. *Shakspeare.*

Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for  
conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion*  
Fido. *Sidney.*

The ruling corruption of his mind, the peculiar  
*minion* of his affections, was worldliness.

*South, Ser. viii. 167.*

If a man should launch into the history of  
human nature, we should find the very *minions* of  
princes linked in conspiracies against their master.

*L'Estrange.*

The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led.

To regal rage devotes some patriot's hand. *Swift.*

**MINION.** *adj.* [*mignon*, Fr.] Trim; neat;  
dainty; fine; elegant; also, pleasing;  
gentle. *Hudnot*, and *Cotgrave*.

On his *minion* harpe full well plays he can.

*Pleasant, Pathoway, &c. s. d. sign. C. iii.*

**MINION.** *n. s.* [*minium*, Latin.] Ver-  
million.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and  
ceruse. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 482.*

**MINIONING.** *n. s.* [from *minion*.] Kind  
treatment.

Scotter had steel well melt with southern winds,  
With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*.

Will turn from that where appetite is fixed.

*Marton, Malmesbury.*

**MINIONLIKE.** *adj.* [*minion* and *like*.]

**MINIONLY.** *adj.* Finely; daintily; af-  
fectedly. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

Hiberto will our sparkling youth laugh at their  
great grandfathers' English, who had more care to  
do well, than to speak *minionlike*.

*Canale, Rom. Language.*

**MINIONSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *minion*.] State  
of a favourite. Not in use.

The favourite Luines strengthened himself  
more and more in his *minionship*; but he is much  
murmured at, in regard the access of suitors to  
him is so difficult.

*Huvel, Lett. i. s. 17.*

**MINIOUS.** *adj.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of  
the colour of red lead or vermilion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a  
red and *minious* tincture from springs that fall  
into it. *Brown.*

To **MINISH.** *v. a.* [from *diminish*; Lat.  
*minuo*, from *minus*; old Fr. *menuser*, to  
diminish.] To lessen; to lop; to im-  
pair.

Ye shall not *minish* aught from your bricks of  
your daily task. *End. v. 19.*

They are *minished* and brought low through  
oppression. *Psal. cxxi. 39.*

Another law was to bring in the silver of the  
realm to the mint, in making all clipp, *minished*,  
or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in  
payments. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

**MINISTER.** *n. s.* [*minister*, Latin; *mi-  
nistre*, French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any  
end; one who acts not by any inherent  
authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princeps of  
felicity, be not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout ruin,  
Nor ruin, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;

I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness;

But yet I call you servile *ministers*,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd  
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head  
So old and white as this. *Shakspeare, C. Lear.*

Th' infernal *minister* advance'd,  
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden, Thral. and Hon.*

Other spirits govern'd by the will,  
Shout through their tracts, ad distant muscles  
all;

This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,  
Restrains or seeds his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the administra-  
tion of government.

Kings must be answerable to God, but the  
*ministers* to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands  
they are, must be answerable to God and man.

*Bacon.*

3. One who serves at the altar; one who  
performs sacerdotal functions.

*Ephraim*, a faithful *minister* of Christ.

*1 Cor. i. 7.*

The *ministers* are always preaching, and the  
governors putting forth edicts against dancing  
and gaming. *Addison.*

The *ministers* of the gospel are especially re-  
quired to shine as lights in the world, because the  
distinction of their station renders their conduct  
more observable; and the presumption of their  
knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives  
a peculiar force and authority to their example.

*Reper.*

Calidus contents himself with thinking, that he  
never was a friend to heretics and infidels; that  
he has always been civil to the *minister* of his  
parish, and very often given something to the  
charity-schools. *Lain.*

4. A delegate; an official.

Let God revenge; for I may never lift  
An angry arm against his *minister*.

*Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

5. An agent from a foreign power without  
the dignity of an ambassador.

To **MINISTER.** *v. a.* [*ministrare*, Lat.] To  
give; to supply; to afford.

All the customs of the Irish would *minister* oc-  
casion of a most ample discourse of the original  
and antiquity of that people. *Spenner on Ireland.*

Now he that *ministrat* need to the sower, both  
*minister* bread for your food and multiply your  
seed sown. *1 Cor. ii.*

The wounded patient hears

The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure.

*Truog, Orphan.*

To **MINISTER.** *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office.

At table Eve

*Minister'd* naked, and their flowing cups

With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To give medicines.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
Raze out the written troubles of the brain?

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford. Others ministered unto him of their substance.

*Luke.*

He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should set his soul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that minister to one another. South.  
There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall content himself with things as they minister to our pleasures and passions, and not make enquire a little farther into their causes and ends, may live long without any notion of such a being.

*Locke.*

Those good men, who take such pleasure in relieving the miserable for Christ's sake, would not have been less forward to minister unto Christ himself.

*Athenry.*

Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and as it ministers to other virtues.

*Smalridge, Sermon.*

4. To attend on the surface of God.

Whether prophesy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our ministering.

*Rom. xii. 7.*

MINISTERIAL.† *adj.* [from minister.]

1. Attendant; acting at command.  
Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; service, and ministerial officiousness, in the ox.

*Brown.*

From censures unseen, celestial names,  
Enlightening spirits, and ministerial flames,  
Lift us our reason to that sovereign cause,  
Who bleeds the whole with life.

*Prior.*

2. Acting under superior authority.

For the ministerial officers in court there must be an eye unto them.

*Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

I but your recorder am in this,  
Or mouth, and speaker of the universe,  
A ministerial notary; for 'tis  
Not I, but you and fate that make this verse.

*Flower, Poems, p. 167.*

Absentness, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial cause of moral effects; as it recalls us from the world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts.

*Hogers, Sermon.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiastical office or their office.

These speeches of Jerome and Chrysostom plainly allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use.

*Hosker.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish the ministerial benches.

*Darke.*

The whole ministerial cant is quickly got by heart.

*Burke.*

- MINISTERIALLY. *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary economy, belongs to the father; while the son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to act ministerially, or in capacity of mediator.

*Waterland.*

MINISTRY. *n. s.* [ministerium, Latin.]

Office; service. This word is now contracted to ministry, but used by Milton as four syllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent, make some odoriferous water be blown about it by their servants' mouths that are detestous in that ministry.

*Digby.*

This high temple to frequent  
With ministeries due, and solemn rites.

*Milton, P. L.*

MINISTRAL. *adj.* [from minister.] Pertaining to a minister.

MINISTRANT. *adj.* [from minister.] Attendant; acting at command. Pope accents it, not according to analogy, on the second syllable.

His thrones, and powers,  
Princedom, and dominations ministrant,  
Accompany'd to heaven-gate. *Milton, P. L.*  
Ministrant to their queen with busy care,  
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare.

*Pope.*

MINISTRATION.† *n. s.* [old French ministrat[i]on; from ministro, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another.

God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own hand to him, with this difference, that God, by his ministrat[i]on to me, intends to do him a favour.

*Dr. Taylor, Living Holy.*

Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the ministrat[i]on of angels.

*Hale, Orig. of Manikind.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.

The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a ministrat[i]on in holy things, an attendance at the altar.

*Low.*

If the present ministrat[i]on be more glorious than the former the minister is more holy.

*Athenry.*

MINISTRESS. \* *n. s.* [from minister.] She who supplies or dispenses.

This was beauty sent from heaven,  
The lovely ministrat[i]on of truth and good.

In this dark world. *Alexander, Pleas of Imag. B. 1.*

MINISTRY. *n. s.* [contracted from ministerium; ministerium, Latin.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God, declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the ministries of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others.

*Spratt, Sermon.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their ministry perform'd, and race well run,  
Their doctrine and their story written left.

*Milton, P. L.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the ministry of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the barbarous world.

*Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world be made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary ministry of second causes.

*Athenry.*

To all but thee in this be seem'd to go  
And 'twixt my ministry to lead the blow.

The poets introduced the ministry of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls.

*Benjey.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,  
Abhor'd the wicked ministry of arms.

*Dryden, Zen.*

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one ministry than another.

*Swift.*

MINIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Red lead.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting, and is called masticot or mastic; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common minium or red lead; among the ancients minium was the name for cinnabar; the modern minium is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

MINISKEIN. \* *n. s.* See MINIKIN.

MIN'NOCK.† *n. s.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that minnock and minz are originally the same word. Dr. Johnson.

This word is justly supposed by Mr. Malone to be an error of the press; and that minnick is the true word. One of the old quarto editions of the comedy reads minnick; another minnock; and the folio mimick. A player was called a minnick, in the poet's time. See MINICK.

An am's now! I fixed on his head;  
Anoo, his Thibie must be answered,  
And forth my minnock comes.

*Shakespeare.*

MINNOW.† *n. s.* [menius, small fish, Fr. from menu, small; min, Goth. small; and Dr. Jamieson says, he has been informed that the Gaelic name of the fish, weanann, is traced to meand, little.] A very small fish; a pink. See the second sense of MINN.

Here you this Triton of the minnows?

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The minnow, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or variegated colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish; he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring he make excellent minnow tannies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroses, and tansy. *Walton, Angler.*

The nimble turning of the minnow is the perfection of minnow-fishing.

*Walton, Angler.*

MINNOR.† *adj.* [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet it is not safe to censure inferior faults. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Inferiour.

He wishes to take on board the eight secondaries, or minor canons, of his college.

*Warren, Hist. E. P. ii. 242.*

3. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the minor part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part is so large and collective an account is not serious, if we consider how differently they are set in minor and less mistakes numbers.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MINOR.† *n. s.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Dances on Ireland.*

He and his muse might be *minors*, but the libertines are full grown. *Gallier, Fines of the Stage.*  
Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,  
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors*. *Seyff.*

A minor or infant cannot be said to be conscious, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

## 2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthnot.*

## 3. A Franciscan friar. [fratres minores, Lat. fratricelli, Ital.] A name adopted by the Franciscans to express their extraordinary humility. *Minorite* is another English term for these persons.

To *MINORATE*. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Latin.] To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Glanville. The use of the word by others prior to, or contemporary with, Glanville, and those of no mean fame, may perhaps be allowed to establish it.

I could not in any charity believe, that he, who had been so often vice-chancellor, would any way seem to betray or *minorate* the authority and power of that place.

*Idli, Lett. to Bp. Laud, (1631), Ap. Laud's Rem. p. 48.*  
Forget not how amercement into a thing *minorates* the passion from it.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 10.*  
Imagination puts a double fallacy upon ancient men; first, it makes them undervalue themselves, and *minorate* their own abilities; and then it makes them overvalue the objects of fear, and make them far greater than they are.

*Smith on Old Age, p. 155.*  
This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a rule, but by showing in what degree distance *minorates* the object.

## MINORATION. *n. s.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. A word not in use.

His good pleasure was, by this willing *minoration* and examination of himself, to show his greater condescension.

*Walsley, Life of Christ, (1615) sign. B. 7.*  
Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose effluences are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
We hope the mercies of God will consist our degenerated integrity into some *minoration* of our offences.

## MINORITE. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar. See the third sense of *MINOR*.

The staid *Minorite*, their chaplains.

## MINORITY. *n. s.* [from *minor*, Lat.]

## 1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakspeare.*

He is young, and his *minority* is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shaks.*

These changes in religion should be staid, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people supplanting worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no.

*Hayward, Edu. VI.*  
Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age.

But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was *minor*.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*  
If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal.

*Burnet, The. of the Earth.*  
Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king.

## 2. The state of being less.

From this narrow line of generation may ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the conclusion.

## 3. The smaller number; as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

*MINOTAUR. n. s.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dardalus's labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth, These *minotaurs*, and ugly treasours lurk. *Shaks.*

*MINSTER. n. s.* [*mynstre*, Saxon.] A monastery: an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

Synt Above  
Of that *myntre* leyde the first stone.

*Egerton, Life of St. Alban.*  
*MINSTREL. n. s.* [The word *minstrel* does not appear to have been in use here before the Norman conquest; but at what particular period it was taken up I have not discovered, nor yet whether it was coined in England or France: though I am inclined to think the latter, where this character was called *menestrier*, *menestrier*, &c. which was Latinized by the monks, &c. *miniatellus*, *miniatellus*, *miniatellus*, &c. *Vid. Gloss. Du Cange, et Suppl. Menage* derives the French words from *ministerialis* or *ministeriaris*, barbarous Latin terms, used in the middle ages to express a workman or artificer, still called in Languedoc *minstral*; as if these men were styled *artificers* or performers by way of excellence. But the origin of the name is given perhaps more truly by Du Cange: "*Ministrelli* — quos vulgo *menestreux* vel *menestriers* appellamus, quod *minoribus* vel *ministris* accenserentur." Accordingly, he says, the word *minstrel* is sometimes used for *miniatellus*. Although one of these I take to be the true *etymology*, yet Junius's conjecture deserves mention, who supposes the word *minstrel* to be of English origin, and deduces it from our old English or Saxon name

for a cathedral, *minster*. Bp. Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poetry, Ess. on the *Minstrels*, Note A. Another writer thus subscribes to the conjecture of Junius. *Minstrel* was indiscriminately applied to the harper, the fiddler, or the player on the bagpipe. It appears to be derived from *minster*; and those, called *minstrels*, were employed in the public worship of the cathedrals as singers; in the same way the Welsh called musicians *cler*, as employed in the same manner. V. Junius in voce. Those *minstrels*, during the middle ages, united the arts of poetry, instrumental and vocal music, their songs being always accompanied with the harp. They seem to have been the genuine successors of the ancient bards, Callander, Two Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 118. A musician; one who plays upon instruments; a singer.

Hark how the *minstrels* join to shrill aloud  
Their merry music that sounds from far,  
The pipe, the tabour, and the trembling croud,  
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

Whether any *minstrel*, or any other person, do use to sing any songs or ditties that be vile and unclean.

*Q. Elizabeth's Injunct. & Articles, (1559.) Art. 54.*  
I will give you the *minstrel*.

— Then I will give you the serving creature.

I to the vulgar am become a jest;  
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandy, Paraph.*

Jesus came into the ruler's house, and saw the *minstrels*, and the people making a noise.

These fellows  
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;  
Follow'd the priests through each pearly tower,  
By trumpet-chunks and blasted fairs known. *Dryden.*

Often out cheeks and poets have confess'd,  
That music's force can tame the furious beast;  
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain  
His rage; the lion dross his created mane,  
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget  
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Fraser.*

## MINSTRELSY. *n. s.* [from *minstrel*.]

1. Music; instrumental harmony. Apollo's self will envy at his play,  
And all the world applaud his *minstrelsy*. *Dryden.*

That loving wretch that swears,  
'Tis not the bodies matter, but the minds,  
Which be in her angelic folds,  
Would swear as justly, that he hears,  
In that day's drear *loar* *minstrelsy*, the spheres. *Donne.*

I began —  
Wrote in a pleasing fit of melancholy,  
To meditate my rural *minstrelsy*.  
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton, Comus.*

2. A number of musicians. *Minstrelsy* spirit train'd up in feast, and song!  
Such lust thou arm'd the *minstrelsy* of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

*MINST. n. s.* [*mince*, Saxon; *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,  
A wholesome herb, that leaseth a grateful scent. *Dryden.*

*MINST. n. s.* [*moneta*, Lat. *monet*, Sax. money; *myncian*, to coin.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives

all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals.

*Addition on Medals.*

## 2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,  
That bath a *mint* of plumes in his brain. *Shakspeare.*  
As the mints of currency are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party.

*Addition, Freeholder.*

## TO MINT.† v. a. [mynctian, Saxon.]

### 1. To coin; to stamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

### 2. To invent; to forge.

Look into the titles wherby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such nature as may be easily *minted*.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

### 3. To aim at; to wish for; to have a *mint* to.

Used in the north of England.  
[*gemyntian, zemynt, Sax.*]

## MINTAGE. n. s. [from *mint*.]

### 1. That which is coined or stamped.

[Its pleasing poison

The *vinage* quile transforms of him that drinks,  
And the inglorious liquorous of a beast  
Flies instead, unassuming reason's *ministry*.  
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus.*

### 2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*

## MINTERS. n. s. [from *mint*.]

### 1. A coiner.

Sterling ought to be of pure silver called *leaf silver*, the *mint* must add other weight, if the silver be not pure. *Cumden.*

### 2. An inventor.

They say — that Apollo, when he is an archer, is not president of the company. O generations of fictitious *minters*! who knows not that Apollo is a deity errant? *Gayton on D. Quin. p. 242.*

## MINTMAN. n. s. [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coining.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, is a good *mintman*; but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not to their intrinsic value. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

## MINTMASTER. n. s. [*mint* and *master*.]

### 1. One who presides in coining.

That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

### 2. One who invents.

The great *mintmasters* of these times, the schoolmen and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

## MINTUET. n. s. [*menuet*, French.] A stately regular dance.

The tender creature could not see his face,

With whom she'd danc'd a *minuet* so late.

*Spectator.*

John has assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator.*

## MINTUM.† n. s. See MINIM. This way of spelling *minim* is found in Cotgrave's dictionary. But it is a corruption.

### 1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter; called also *minion*.

### 2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time, two of which make a semibreve, as two crotchets make a minim; two quavers a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

## MINUTE. adj. [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.

Some *minute* philosophers pretend.

That with our days our pains and pleasures end. *Dryden.*

Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the most minute and inconceivable things. *South, Sermon.*

Into small parts the wondrous stone divide,

Ten thousand of *minutest* size express

The same proportion which the large powers. *Blackmore.*

The serum is attracted by circulation, so as to pass into the *minutest* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

In all divisions we should consider the larger and more immediate parts of the subject, and not divide it at once into the more minute and remote parts. *Watts, Logic.*

## MINUTE.† n. s. [*minutus*, Latin.]

### 1. The sixtieth part of an hour.

This man so compleat,  
Who was enroll'd 'mongst wonders, and when he  
Almost with listening ravi'd, could not find  
His hour of speech a *minute*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

### 2. Any small space of time.

They walk'd about me every minute while;  
And if I did but stir out of my bed,  
Hendy they were to shoot me to the heart. *Shakspeare.*

The speed of Gods

Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes

wing'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Gods' that the world should turn

On minutes and on moments. *Dryden, Sophy.*

Experience does every minute prove the sad

truth of this assertion. *South, Sermon.*

Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;

I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden, Aureng.*

### 3. The first draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottish law; as, have you made a *minute* of that contract? Dr. Johnson. — Neither such practice, nor this sense of the word, are by any means confined to Scotland.

Its meaning, here recorded, is so general as to signify "a short note of any thing done or to be done." *Mason.* — It signifies "a minute detail of things singly enumerated;" and is old in this usage, though neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Mason could find any example.

His garments were parted, and lots cast upon his inward coat; they gave him vinegar and gall to drink; they brake not a bone of him, but they pierced his side with a spear, looking upon him whom they had pierced; according to the prophecies of him, which were so clear and descended to *minuters* and circumstances of his passion, that there was nothing left by which they could doubt whether this were he or no who was to come into the world.

*Bp. Taylor, Demy. of the Tr. of the Chr. Religion, [ed. Harv.] p. 41.*

Till then there is a very fit place and season for the exercise of the other part of the passion here, that of indignation, the last *minute* of my last particular. *Hammond, Works, iv. 580.*

## TO MINUTE. v. a. [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints.

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolv'd to enlarge the book of my speculations. *Spectator.*

## MINUTE-BOOK. n. s. [*minute* and *book*.]

Book of short hints.

## MINUTE-GLASS. n. s. [*minute* and *glass*.]

Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

## MINUTE-HAND. n. s. [*minute* and *hand*.]

The hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch.

We have no perception of the motion of the index or hour-hand of a clock; and yet this no perception, so many times repeated, becomes real perception, with respect to the *minute-hand*.

*A. Haizer on the Soul, ii. 304.*

## MINUTE-JACK. n. s. Another name for Jack of the Clockhouse; which see.

Cop and knee-slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*!

*Shakspeare, Timon.*

## MINUTE-WATCH. n. s. [*minute* and *watch*.]

A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Counting our *minutes* and *minutes*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total disappearing of the fire, there had passed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

## MINUTELY. n. s. [*minute*.] Dr. Johnson, under the adverb *minutely*, has admitted that the following word in Shakespeare seems to be an adjective; as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective. The adjective before us has good authority, besides that of Shakespeare. Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* reveal'd his faith-breach;

Those he commands, move only in command.

Nothing in love. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

His *minutely* dread and expectation, the dream that so haunts and bounds him.

*Thomas, Towns, iv. 580.*

Those *minutely* precautions, whereby we are by God's gracious providence kept from danger.

*Wh. Duty of Man, Sunday, v. 10.*

## MINUTELY. adv. [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? As if we were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity till they arise from so moribund a state. *Hammond on Fund.*

## MINUTELY. adv. [from *minûte*.] To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.

In this posture of mind it was impossible for him to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that order of ranging all he said, from which results an obvious perspicuity. *Locke.*

Change of night and day,

And of the seasons ever stealing round,

*Minutely* faithful. *Thomson, Summer.*

## MINUTENESS. n. s. [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsideableness.

The animal spirit and insensible particles never fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness*. *Brewster.*

Many other such *minutenesses*, abundance of variations beyond number.

*Stackford on the Creation, Prof. p. 122.*

## MINUTIE. n. s. pl. [Latin.] The smallest particulars. A word of modern usage.

I will venture to transmit to you some anecdotes concerning him, [Dr. Johnson,] which fell under my own observation. The very *minutiae* of such a character must be interesting, and may be compared to the flings of diamonds.

*Dr. Macneil, in Burnet's Life of Johnson.*

**MIRK**.† *n. s.* [contracted, I suppose, from *miracul*. Dr. Johnson.—That is, if there be such a word really existing as *miracul*. But in another place *miracul*. Dr. Johnson calls a *miracul*, “a *miracul*.” Now *miracul*, or *miracul* is probably from *miracul*, darling; and from that word *miracul* may have been formed, being at first a word of endearment. And thus Burton gives it, with a spelling which countenances this etymology: “Some pretty *miracul*.” Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 604. A young, pert, wanton girl.

*Learned miracul!*  
Come, go with me apart. *Shakespeare.*  
Some torches here, some links  
Before the proud virgins mirror. *Hudibras.*  
She, when but yet a tender nurse, began  
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryden.*

**MIRACULOUS**.† *adj.* [from *miracul*.] Subterraneous; below the surface.  
But Atlas, propping heaven, as poets feign,  
His subterranean wonders spread! unveil  
The tiny caverns, blazing on the cliff,  
Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. *Thomson, Autumn.*

**MIRACULOUS**.† *adj.* [from *miracul*.] Wonderful; attracting admiration. Not in use.

Not Neoptolemus so *miracul*,  
Oo whose bright crest Fame with her loudst O  
yes  
Cries (This is he) could promise to himself  
A thought of added honour torn from Hector. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Crest.*

**MIRACULOUS**.† *n. s.* [miracul, Saxon; *miracul*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]  
1. A wonder; something above human power.

Nothing almost sees *miracul*  
But *miracul*. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*  
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,  
To work exceeding *miracul* on earth.

Be not offended, nature's *miracul*,  
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

The *miracul* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to raise unprofitable amusements; but for the real benefit and advantage of men by feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead.

3. Anciently, a spectacle or sort of dramatic entertainment, representing the lives of saints and the most eminent scriptural stories; known in England, according to Mr. Warton, for more than two centuries before the reign of Edward the Second. So, in France: “*Miracul*, pièce de notre ancien théâtre, qui, par suite, fut appelée *mystère*, parce qu'on y traitoit des sujets de religion.” Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. See also *Mystère*.

Therefore made I my visitations  
To vigils, and to processions,—  
To plays of *miracul*, and *miracles*.  
*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

We have no taverns, no holies about  
At markets and *miracul*, we need only us never.  
*P. Pl. Creech.*

To **MIRACULOUS**.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To make wonderful. Not in use.  
Who this should be,  
Doth *miracul* itself, lo'd before me. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

To **MIRACULOUS**.† *v. n.* To work a *miracul*.  
Not in use.

Their power of *miracul*, their infallibility did  
but add countenance and strength to their declarative  
Hales, (of Eton.) Power of the Kings, (1677), p. 169.

**MIRACULOUS**.† *n. s.* A pretender  
to the performance of *miracul*; an impostor.  
Direct the intention of these laws only against  
Jugglers, *miracul*-mongers, or impostors.  
*Hallywell, Melompron, p. 52.*

The two *miracul*-mongers had not been about a  
minute in the holy seclusion, when the glimmering  
of the holy fire was seen, or, imagined to appear,  
through some chinks of the door; and certainly  
Bedlam itself never saw such an unruly  
transport as was produced in the mob at this sight.  
*Mausdrell, Trav. p. 96.*

**MIRACULOUS**.† *adj.* [from *miracul*, Fr. from *miracul*.] Done by *miracul*; produced by *miracul*; effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate  
how fast mankind would increase, overpassing  
as *miracul*, though indeed natural, that  
example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in  
two hundred and fifteen years from seventy and  
six hundred thousand able men. *Ralph, Egypt.*  
Restore this day, for thy great name,  
Unto his ancient and *miracul* right. *Herbert.*

Why this strength  
*Miracul* yet remaining in those locks?  
His might continues in these not for naught.

At the first planting of the Christian religion,  
God was pleased to accompany it with a *miracul*  
power. *Tillotson.*

**MIRACULOUSLY**.† *adv.* [from *miracul*.] By *miracul*; by power above that of nature.

It was the singular providence of God, to draw  
these numerous heathen nations down to those  
Christian parts, where they might receive Christianity,  
and to mingle nations so remote miraculously  
to make one blood and kindred of all  
people, and each to have knowledge of him.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*

Turnus was to be slain that very day;  
and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged  
him in single combat, unless his hurt had been  
miraculously healed. *Dryden.*

**MIRACULOUSNESS**.† *n. s.* [from *miracul*.]  
The state of being effected by *miracul*; superiority to natural power.  
I understand not how any hasty conclusions,  
concerning the *miracul*ness of any strange event,  
can reconcile themselves to counsel and sobriety.  
*Spenser on Prodiges, (1665), p. 242.*

The *miracul*ness of such appearances will be  
no longer urged as an argument against their possibility.  
*Bret, on the Resurrection, § 15.*

**MIRADOR**.† *n. s.* [Spanish, from *mirar*,  
to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence  
ladies see shows.

Mean time your valiant son, who had before  
Gaid fame, rode round to every *mirador*;  
Beneath each lady's stand a stop he made,  
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid.  
*Dryden.*

**MIRE**.† *n. s.* [moer, Dutch.] Mud; dirt  
at the bottom of water.

He his ride from her lofty steed  
Would have cast down and trod in dirty mire. *Spenser.*

Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner,  
honest water, which ne'er left man 'till he mire. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,  
Wh' has dragg'd your donkey out o' th' mire. *Hudibras.*

I appeal to any man's reason whether it be not  
better that there should be a distinction of land  
and sea, than that all should be mire and water.  
*More, against Atheism.*

Now plung'd in mire, now by sharp brambles  
torn. *Hoccommen.*

To **MIRE**.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's *love* in my game?  
Who smere'd thus, and *love*'d with infamy,  
I might have said no part of it to him. *Shakspeare.*

**MIRE**.† *n. s.* [myr, Welsh; myra, Saxon;  
*mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

**MIRI**.† *n. s.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness;  
fulness of mire.

**MIRK**.† *adj.* [myrk, Icel. *moerk*, Su.  
Goth. *moerk*, Danish, dark, *moerk*,  
darkness; *mupe*, darkness, Saxon.]  
Dark; obscure. Used in the north of  
England.

The shadowe maketh her [the moon's] beams  
*moerk*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 5339.*  
Dighton, I pray thee, speak not so dirke;  
Such myster saying me seemeth *moerk*.

A shadow blacker than the *moerk* night,  
Inviron'd all the place with darkness sad.  
*Pfaffers, Tass. xvi. 66.*

**MIRKISOME**.† *adj.* [from *myrk*, Danish,  
In the derivatives of this set, no regular  
orthography is observed: it is common  
to write *murky*, to which the rest ought  
to conform. Dr. Johnson.—It seems  
more correct to write *mirky*, *mirk*, and  
*mirkisome*, in conformity to the Saxon  
*mupe*.] Dark; obscure.

Through *mirkisome* air her ready way she makes.  
*Spenser, F. G.*

Into this *mirkisome* source.  
*Mary, Immortal. of the Soul, l. iv. 2.*

**MIRKISOMENESS**.† *n. s.* [from *mirkisome*.]  
Obscurity.

You can easily find over all the depths thereof,  
and clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirkisomeness* thereof.  
*Monsieur, App. to Cens. (1685), p. 78.*

**MIRKY**.† *adj.* [from *mirk*.] Dark; want-  
ing light. Dr. Johnson prefers *murky*,  
perhaps not justly; though certainly it  
was formerly so written. See *MURKY*

**MIRROIR**.† *n. s.* [miroir, French; *mirar*,  
Spanish, to look.]

1. A looking glass; any thing which ex-  
hibits representations of objects by re-  
flection. This sense is very old in our  
language.

This shall be likened to a man that beholdeth  
the chear of his birthe in a *myrour*. *Wicliffe, St. James, l.*

This *myrour* and this ring thy ye may see,  
He hath sent to my lady *myrour*.  
*Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

And in his waters, which your mirror make,  
Behold your faces as the crystal bright.

*Spenser, Epithalam.*

That power which gave me eyes the world to view,

To view myself infus'd an inward light,  
Wiseerly my soul, as by a mirror true,  
Of her own form may take a perfect sight.

*Deviex.*

Less bright the moon,  
But opposite in level'd west was set  
His mirror, with full face borrowing her light  
From him.

*Milton, P. L.*

Mirror of poets, mirror of our age,  
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,  
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults endures  
A remedy like those whom trusick cures. *Waller.*  
By chance he sp'g'd a mirror while he spoke,  
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;  
Wandering, he saw his features and his hue,  
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he  
knew.

*Dryden.*

Like as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,  
To the clear mirror of thy ruling star,  
I saw, alas! some dread event impend.

*Pope.*

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; as men look in a glass to adjust their mien or dress; an exemplar; an archetype. The works of nature are no less exact, than if she did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or mirror always present before her.

O goodness, heavenly bright,  
Mirror of grace and majesty divine.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

How far'st thou, mirror of all mortal men?

*Shakespeare.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth.

*Dryd.*

- MIR'RORE-STONE. *n. s.* [*selenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*  
MIRTH.† *n. s.* [*mýrth*, Sax. *mýrth*, merry.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter. To give a kingdom for a mirth, to sit, And keep the turn of tripping with a slave.

*Shakespeare.*

His eye bogets occasion for his wit;  
For every object that the one doth catch,  
The other turns to a mirth-mov'ing jest.

*Shakespeare.*

Most of the appearing mirth in the world is not mirth but art; the wounded spirit is not seen but walks under a disguise. *South, Sermon.*  
I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as an habit, of the mind. Mirth is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.

*Addison, Spect.* No. 331.

With genial joy to warm the soul,  
Bright Helen mix'd a north-inspiring bowl.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

- MIR'RTFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful.

That shall be utter'd no simple word,  
Shall make us and next morning. *B. Jonson.*  
The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd  
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round.

*Prior.*

- MIR'RTFULLY. *adv.* [*from mirthful*.] In a merry manner.

This septia is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sun-beams, or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully experienced upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 185.

- MIR'RTLESS.† *adj.* [*from mirth*.] Joyless; cheerless.

Who can a reason finde or wit in that  
Daseineth he merry, that is mirthless?

*Chaucer, Assembly of Foules.*

Sion's doleful state,  
Desolate;  
Sack'd, burned, and enthral'd;  
And the temple spoil'd, which we  
Ne'er should see,  
To our mirthless minds we call'd.

*Dennis, Ps.* 137. *Poems*, p. 398.

- MI'RY. *adj.* [*from mire*.]  
1. Deep in mud; muddy.

Thou should'st have heard how her love fell,  
And under her horse; thou should'st have  
heard in how mury a place, how she was bemir'd.

*Shakespeare, Tim.* of the Shrove.

All men who lived lay live, and died natural  
death, by sickness or by age, went into vast gaves  
under ground, all dark and mury, full of noisome  
creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench  
and misery.

*Temple.*

Deep, through a mury lane she pick'd her way,  
Above her snore rose the chaf'd clay. *Gay, Trivia.*

So have I seen ill-coupled boulders  
Drag different ways in mury grounds.

*Swift.*

2. Consisting of mire.  
Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain  
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,  
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,  
With mury slime left on them by a flood? *Shakspeare.*

MIS.† An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprecation of the meaning; as *chancer*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscumputation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to mislike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but those that follow will sufficiently explain it. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Saxon *my*, from the Gothic *mis* *sa*; both which are often found in composition, denoting error, defect, or dissimilitude.

MISACCEPT'ATION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE. *n. s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure*.] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import  
Some misadventure. *Shakespeare, Rom.* and *Jul.*  
When a commander, either upon necessity or misadventure, falls into danger, it much advances both his reputation and enterprise, if bravely he behave himself. *Hayward.*

The body consisted, after all the losses and misadventures, of no less than six thousand foot.

*Clarendon.*

Distinguish betwixt misadventure and design.

*L'Estrange.*

The trouble of a misadventure now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution.

*Locke on Education.*

MISADVINTURED. *adj.* [*from misadventure*.] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,  
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;  
Whose misadventur'd piteous overthrows  
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.

*Shakespeare.*

MISADVIS'ED. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill directed.

To MISAFECT' *v. a.* [*mis* and *affect*.] To dislike; not to be fond of.

That power which has his hideous so perversely  
misaffected. *Milton, Animad.* Rem. Defence.  
MISAFECT'ED. *v. adj.* ill affected; ill disposed.

The whole body groans under such beads, and all the members must needs be misaffected.

*Burton, Anal.* of Mel. To the Reader.

To MISAFFIRM' *v. a.* [*mis* and *affirm*.] To state incorrectly; to affirm falsely.

I suppose it no injury to the dead, but a good deed rather to the living, if by better information given them, or which is enough, by only remembering them the truth of what they themselves know to be here misaffirmed, they may be kept from entering the third time so disadvantageously into war and bloodshed.

*Milton, Eiconomus*, Pref.  
MISAIM'ED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious way,  
Missing the mark of his misaimed sight.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

MISALLEGATION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *allegation*.] False statement.

You have compelled me, who have charged me so unjustly with misallegations.

*Br. Morton, Discharge*, &c. p. 277.

To MISALLEG' *v. a.* [*mis* and *allege*.] To cite falsely as a proof or argument.

[Thus] is all that Eusebius, by their misinterpretation and misalleged by him, [my refuter,] required.

*Br. Hall, Hon.* of the *Merr.* *Clery*, p. 155.

MISALLIANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *alliance*.] Improper association.

Their purpose was to ally two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which misalliance was to discover and expose the mislikeness of the Gothic.

*Hurd.*

MISALLI'ED. *adj.* [*mis* and *ally*.] Ill associated.

They [the French revolutionists,] are a misallied and disparaged branch of the House of Nimrod.

*Burke.*

MIS'ANTHROPE.† *n. s.* [*misanthrop*, *MISANTHROPOS*.] French; *mis* *anthropos*, Gr. from *an*, to hate, and *anthropos*, man. *Misanthropos*, or *misanthropous*, "one that hates man's company," is in the old vocabulary of Cockerham. It is now usual to say *misanthropist*. A hater of mankind.

*Alas, poor down!* in only once

Was to be held a *misanthrop*;  
This into general odium drew him.

*Swift.*

MISANTHROPICAL. *adj.* [*from misanthropos*.] *thyropy*.] Hating mankind.

The varieties of misanthropical covetousness.

*Gongora on Eccl.* (1691), p. 101.

MISA'NTHROPIST. *n. s.* [*from misanthropy*.] A hater of mankind.

MISA'NTHROPY.† *n. s.* [*Misanthropie*, Fr. from *misanthropos*.] Hatred of mankind.

In this last part of his imaginary travel, Swift has indulged a *misanthropy* that is intolerable.

*Ld. Orrey on Swift*, p. 166.

MISAPPLICATION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose.

The induction of many in the community of name, or the misapplication of the of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the misapplication of their bounty.

*Atterbury.*



It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard against whatever may lead us into misapprehensions of it. *Rogers.*

**TO MISAPPLY.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied, And vice sometime by action's dignified. *Shakspeare.*  
The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued for holy uses, and not misapplied to any other ends. *Hovell.*

He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed to snow, will not misapply that word so long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

**TO MISAPPREHEND.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly.

Thou's reasonings may lose none of their force by my misapprehending or misinterpreting them, I shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

**MISAPPREHENSION.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance; what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our misapprehensions and errors. *Glanville.*

**TO MISASCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely.

That may be misascribed to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

**TO MISASSIGN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To assign erroneously.

We have not misassigned the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

**TO MISATTEND.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *attend*.] To attend slightly; to disregard.

They shall recover the mistaken words of Christ, to the advantage of their true sense, from manifold contrivances. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Trin. ii. 22.*

**TO MISBEHAVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible loves needs not misbecome me. *Shelley.*

What to the daughter from England? — Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt, And any thing that may not misbecome The mighty wender. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

That boldness which had got amongst play-fellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turn'd confidence, that those misbecoming and disagreeing ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Fortius, than may'st rely upon my conduct: Thy father will not act what misbecomes him. *Addison.*

**MISBECOMINGNESS.** *n. s.* [*from misbecome*.] Unbecomingness.

Moral failings, whose unfitness or misbecomingness makes all the guilt. *Boyle against Custom. Swearing. p. 115.*

**MISBEGOTT.** *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* and *mis*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

Conaminated, leuc, And misbegotten blood, I spill of thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd

To bring man-slaughter into form, yet quarrelling Upon the head of valour; which, indeed, Is valour misbegot, and came into the world When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakspeare.*

The misbegotten infant grows, And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes The swelling rind with unavailing strife, To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life. *Dryden.*

**TO MISBEHAVE.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.

**TO MISBEHAVE.** *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly.

Spirits who have misbehaved themselves. *Jorin.*

**MISBEHAVE.** *adj.* [*mis* and *behave*.] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array; But, like a misbehaved and sullen wench, Thou pou'st't upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakspeare.*

**MISBEHAVIOUR.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The misbehaviour of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison, Freshfield.*

**MISBELIEF.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief.

I, that have sold such as profane'd the faith That I was born in to captivity,

Will make their number equal that I shall Deliver from the ear; and win as many. *By the clearness of my actions, to look on Their misbelief, and loath it. Massinger, Renegade.*

**TO MISBELIEVE.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *believe*.] To hold a false religion; to believe wrongly.

Higher hate that misbelieving Moor. *Trist. Andronicus.*

**MISBELIEVER.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *believe*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curt intent To take a misbeliever to my bed, It must be so. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

**TO MISBESEEM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] To suit ill; not to become.

One thinks it misbecoming the author, because a poem; another, unlawful in itself, because a satire. *Ep. Hall, Preface to his Satires.*

Neither can this action misbecome the worthiness of so glorious a piece. *Hawell on Prov. p. 104.*

**TO MISBESTOW.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *bestow*.] To bestow improperly.

There cannot be a better way than to take the misbestowed wealth, which they were choiced of. *Milton, Annals. Item. Defence.*

Remember, dear, how loath and slow I was to cast a look or smile,

Or one love-line to misbestow, Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile. *Carver's Poems. p. 165.*

**MISBORN.** *adj.* [*mis* and *born*.] Born to misfortune; unluckily born.

Ah! misborn elf, In evil hour thy foes thou hidest sent. *Spenser, F. Q. i. vi. 49.*

**TO MISCALULATE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and miscalculated. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**MISCALCULATION.** *n. s.* [*from miscalculate*.] Wrong computation.

Their want of intercalations, and their miscalculations of eclipses. *Nichols, Bibl. i. 73.*

**TO MISCALL.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I miscall it so. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not miscall it if we name it reason. *Glanville, Scrym.*

What you miscall their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

**MISARRIAGE.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *carriage*.] 1. Ill conduct.

Resolution of reforming do not always satisfy justice, our prevent vengeance for former misarrriages. *King Charles.*

How, alas! will be appear in that awful day, when even the failings and misarrriages of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers, Sermon.*

2. Unhappy event of our undertakings; failure.

When a counsellor, to save himself, Would lay misarrriages upon his prince, Exposing him to public rage and hate, O, 'tis an act as infamously base, As, should a common soldier seek behind, And thrust his general in the front of war. *Dryden, Spens. Friar.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the misarrriages that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereby they made so ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their misarrriages, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Your curses shall you tell, But wily your misarrriages conceal. *Gerrit, Dispensary.*

3. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be misarrriages and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Grant.*

**TO MISARRY.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry*.] 1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be lost in an enterprise; not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier who miscarried at sea? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Our sister's man is certainly miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

Is it concluded he shall be protector? — Is it determin'd and concluded yet?

But so it must me if the king miscarry. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If you miscarry, Your business of the world hath so an end, And machinery too. *Shakspeare, L. Lear.*

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all miscarried, my creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have miscarried. *Addison, Guardian.*

No wonder that this expedient should so often miscarry, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a miscarrying worm and dry breasts. *Hic. ix. 14.*

So many politic conceptions so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove abortive. *South, Sermon.*

His wife miscarried; but the abortion proved a female fetus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embryo, than the fondest mothers are of their own; for you have preserved every thing that I miscarried of. *Pope.*

**TO MISCAST.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast*.] To take a wrong account of.

Men *misuse* their days for in their age they deduct the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MISCELLANE.** † *n. s.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin. This is corrupted into *maslin* or *medlin*. Dr. Johnson.—*Maslin*, or *medlin*, has been traced to a different origin. See **MARTLIN**.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellaneous* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1658), No. 670.

**MISCELLANE, OF MISCELLEN.** † *adj.* Various; mixed.

Pliny says of *miscellaneous* pulses, sowed together in Italy in his time, "nihil cymos, &c."

*Hacker's Life of Atty. Williams*, (1693), p. 113.

**MISCELLANEOUS.** *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.]

Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amass all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbeliever in others.

*Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,  
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol  
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the  
praise.

*Milton, P. R.*

**MISCELLANEOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [*from miscellaneus*.] Composition of various kinds.

**MISCELLANY.** *adj.* [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

Mixed of various kind.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellaneous* forces of all nations.

*Bacon.*

By their *miscellaneous* duties at Rome, which grew together with their virtues, they shew'd to posterity without its god.

*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

**MISCELLANY.** † *n. s.* A mass formed out of various kinds.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin; sins original, and sins actual.

*Heugst, Sermon*, (1658), p. 4.

I acquit myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works of other men.

*Pope.*

When they have join'd their pericranies,  
Out slips a book of *miscellanies*.

*Swift.*

**TO MISCEVRE.** † *v. a.* [*mis and cive*.] To place amiss.

They were confounded, because they hoped, say thy servant Job; because they had employed *miscere* their hopes.

*Dennet, Deut.* p. 184.

**MISCHANCE.** *n. s.* [*mis and chance*.] All luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Ceropia sent him to extrude the *mischance* of her beasts ranging in that dangerous sort.

*Shelton.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady; by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family.

*Shelton.*

View these letters, full of bad *mischance*.  
France is revolted.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Sleep rock thy brain,  
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shaks.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *misfortune* or calamity, but not his fault.

*South, Sermon.*

**TO MISCHARGE.** † *v. a.* [*mis and charge*.] To charge amiss in an account.

The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars *mischarged*.

*Holt, Sheriff's Accounts*, ch. 10.

**MISCHIEF.** † *n. s.* [*mischievous*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injurious done.

*South, Sermon.*

*South, Sermon.*

The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischievous* than an inconvincible.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Come, you murdering ministers!  
Wherever in your sightless substances  
You wait on nature's *mischievous*.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Thy tongue denieveth *mischievous*. *Paul, III. 2.*  
Was I the cause of *mischievous*; or the man,  
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began?

*Dryden, Etn.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischievous* was, those allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued.

*Swift.*

**TO MISCHIEF.** † *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

That said intelligencing tyrant, that *mischievous* the world with his mines of Ophir.

*Milton, Of Ref. in Engl. B. 2.*

As when Herod stretched forth his hand to *mischievous* some of those, which were of the church.

*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischievous* them.

*Spenser, Sermon.*

**MISCHIEFMAKER.** *n. s.* [*from mischief and make*.] One who causes mischief.

**MISCHIEF-MAKING.** *adj.* Causing harm.

Come not then with *mischievous* beauty,  
To interpose between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

**MISCHIEVOUS.** † *adj.* [*from mischief*.] This word was formerly accented on the second syllable; as by Spenser repeatedly; and as, long after him, by Cowley.

It is even yet vulgarly so pronounced. But Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden changed the accent on the first syllable.]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked; used both of persons and things.

Think him as a serpent's egg,  
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow *mischievous*.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

And kill him in the shell.  
This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society.

*South, Sermon.*

'Tis but a half-strain'd villain yet;  
But *mischievous*.

*Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very *mischievous* thing.

*Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious.

*Ainsworth.*

Thither full fraught with *mischievous* revenge,  
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he dies.

*Milton, P. L.*

**MISCHIEVOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from mischief*.] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content  
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;  
But like a harden'd fiend took a pride  
To work more *mischievously* slow.

*Dryden.*

**MISCHIEVOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [*from mischief*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous plainness, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner.

*South, Sermon.*

**MISCHNA.** † *n. s.* [*Hebrew*; signifying *repetition*.] A part of the Jewish Talmud.

The Jews affirm that the most remarkable copies of the *mischna*, written in the second age after Christ, were marked with points, that so there might no less dignity belong to the oral than to the written law.

*Mather, Fideic. of the H. Bible*, p. 300.

**MISCHANCE.** *adj.* [*from misce*, Lat.] Possible to be mingled.

Acid spirits are subtle liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *miscible* with water.

*Arbuthnot.*

**MISCITATION.** † *n. s.* [*mis and citation*.] Unfair or false quotation.

What a *miscitation* is this? "Hoc est command." The law was God's, not Moses's.

*By. Hall, Contempt. B. 4.*

Being charged with *miscitation* and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; honesty is a tender point.

*Cullen.*

**TO MISCIERE.** † *v. a.* [*mis and cite*.] To quote wrong.

**MISCLAIM.** † *n. s.* [*mis and claim*.] Mistaken claim.

Error, omission and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour.

*Bacon.*

**MISCOMPUTATION.** *n. s.* [*mis and computation*.] False reckoning.

It was a general *misfortune* and *miscomputation* of that time, that the party had to good an opinion of their own reputation and interest.

*Clerendon.*

**TO MISCONCEIVE.** † *v. a.* [*mis and conceive*.] To misjudge; to have a false notion of.

We let false suspicions, breeding hidden fears,  
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubts.

*Shakspeare.*

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they *misconceived*.

*Hosker.*

*Misconceived* Joan of Arc hath been  
A virgin from her tender infancy.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

**TO MISCONCEIVE.** † *v. n.* To entertain a mistaken notion; to have a wrong idea.

The high priest, suspecting lest the king should *misconceive* that some treachery had been done to Heliodorus by the Jews, offered a sacrifice for the health of the man.

*9 Marc. III. 39.*

**MISCONCEPTION.** } *n. s.* [*mis and conceit*,  
**MISCONCEPTION.** } and *conception*.] False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which intend it, if we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconception* misused the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed.

*Hosker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and error.

*Glanville, Scipio.*

Great errors and dangers result out of a *misconception* of the names of things.

*Harvey on Conceptions.*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those *misconceptions* or misrepresentations which made them sit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men.

*Burnet, Theol. of the Earth.*

**MISCONDUCT.** *n. s.* [*mis and conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour.

*Addison, Spect.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations bore the memory of their past misconduct, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection.

*Rogers, Sermon.*

To MISCONDUCT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct*.]

To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJURE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *conjecture*.]

A wrong guess.

I hope they will possibly receive our attempts or candidly correct our misconceptions.

*Heron, Vulg. Err.*

To MISCONJECTURE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture*.] To guess wrong.

To MISCONJECTURE. *v. n.* To make a wrong guess or conjecture.

I find it to be ordinary, that many pressing and flaming persons do misconjuncture of the humours of men in authority.

*Bacon, on the Contriv. of the Ch. of England.*

MISCONSTRUCTION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *construction*.] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately To strike at me upon his misconstruction.

When he conjunct, and flattering his duplicature, Tipt me behind. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a misconstruction of the symbolical expression.

*Heron.*

Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*

To MISCONSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *construe*.]

To interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being misconstrued breedeth error.

between true and false construction the difference reason must show. *Hooker.*

We would have had you heard

The manner and purpose of his treasons;

That you might well have signified the same

Unto the citizens, who, haply may

Misconstrue us in him. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have misconstrued this story of ramified. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great sir, misconstrue his intent,

Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,

To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden, Aureng.*

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions misconstrued and defamed by a party.

*Addison.*

MISCONSTRUE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *construe*.]

One who makes a wrong interpretation.

Those misconstruers are fails to understand [it] of the distinct notifications.

*My Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 10.*

MISCONTINUANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *continuance*.]

Cessation; intermission.

To MISCONSEL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel*.]

To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason Will come by ready means unto his end,

But things misconciliated must needs misend. *Spenser.*

To MISCOUNT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *count*.]

To reckon wrong.

To MISCOUNT. *v. n.* To make a false reckoning.

Thus do all men generally miscount in the days of their health. *My Patrick, Dis. Arithmetick, p. 6.*

MISCREANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *creance*, or

MISCREANCY; *miscreance*, French.]

Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance, And my true liegeman yield himself for ay—

Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*

The more usual causes of deprivation, are murder, manslaughter, heresy, miscreancy, atheism, simony.

MISCREANT. *n. s.* [*miscreant*, Fr.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.

Thou oughtest not to be slowthful to the destruction of the *miscreants*, but to contravene them to obey our Lord God.

*Ld. Rivers, Dict. & Sayings of the Phil. (1477), A. viii.*

If the unbeliever or miscreancy does depart, let him depart.

*Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554), sign. B. b. iii. b.*

Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God.

*Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king, Thou swear'st at thy gods in vain, — O cruel! *miscreant!* *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison, Freethinker.*

MISCREATE. *adj.* [*mis* and *created*.]

MISCREATED. *adj.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies, And Ymmer slew or Logris *miscreated*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Edmond took that *miscreated* fair, And that false other sprite, on whom he spread A seeming body of the subtle air. *Spenser, F. Q.*

God forbid, my lord, That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading;

With opening titles *miscreated*, whose right Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakespeare.*

To MISDATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *date*.] To mark with untrue time.

In hoary youth Methusalem may die; O, how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!

*Young, Night Th. 5.*

MISDEED. *n. s.* [*mis* and *deed*; *myrbaeth*, Saxon; *misadediti*, Gothic.] Evil action.

The more to augment The memory of his *misdeed* that bred her woe.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.*

O God, If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *misdeeds*, Yet execute thy wrath on my *misdeeds*.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Evils, which our own *misdeeds* have wrought.

*Milton, P. L.*

Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and call'd For foul *misdeeds* were punishments too mild.

*Dryden.*

To MISDEEM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem*.] To judge ill of; to mistake.

After an unwitting enchanter had His some shus'd, and made him to *misdeem*—

My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Besides, were we unchangeable in will, And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*;

Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still And never errs, we might ourselves esteem.

*Davies.*

To MISDEMAN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean*.] To behave ill.

From frailty And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,

Have *misdeem'd* yourself. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

MISDEMANOUR. *n. s.* [*mis* and *demeanour*.] Formerly written also *misdeemeanor*.

1. Offence; ill behaviour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election or *misdeemeanors*, in or towards that house.

*Bacon.*

It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *misdeemeanor*.

*South.*

These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy *misdeemeanors*, for which the punishment was sent.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Mismanagement. Not in use.

Never was there any sterility, wherefore there may not be a cause given; either — some natural fault in the soil, or *misdeemeanor* of the owners.

*Seasonable Rem. (1644), p. 25.*

To MISDERIVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *derive*.] To turn or apply improperly.

Misderiving the well meant donations of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.

*My Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 7.*

MISDESERVE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *desert*.] Ill deserving.

My hapless case Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*.

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. li. 12.*

MISDEVOIT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *devoit*.] Mistaken piety.

A place, where *misdevotion* frames A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet.

*Dowson.*

The vanity, superstition, and *misdevotion* of which place was a scandal far and near.

*Milton, Econ. ch. 24.*

MISDIET. *n. s.* [*mis* and *diet*.] Improper food.

A dropy through his flesh did flow, Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

To MISDIRECT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *direct*.] To lead or guide amiss.

His temper takes some forward course, Till passion, *misdirected*, rages For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.

*Shakespeare, Progress of Taste, p. 4.*

The vanity of *misdirected* reason.

*Burgeson, on the Div. of Christ, p. 17.*

To MISDISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish*.] To make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may be detested by our *misdistinctions*.

*Hooker.*

MISDISPOSITION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *disposition*.] Inclination to evil.

Let him bewail his sinful *misdisposition*, and not dare to put forth his hand to this *misdeed* ill he have gathered the bitter herbs of a sorrowful remorse for his latest offences.

*My Hall, Rem. p. 157.*

To MISDO. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do*; Saxon, *myrdoen*.] To do wrong; to commit.

Pray for us there, That what they have *misdone*, Or *misaid*, we to that may not adhere.

*Davies, Poems, p. 341.*

Afford me place to shew what recompence Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*.

*Milton, S. A.*

To MISDO. *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the erring soul Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware

*Misled.* I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart, Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part.

*Dryden.*

**MISDO'ER.** *n. s.* [from *misdo*.] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to misdoers, no man should enjoy any thing.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**MISDO'ING.** *n. s.* [from *misdo*.] Offence; deviation from right.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that discerns all our misdoings.

*I. Exchange.*

**To MISDO'UBT.** *v. a.* [mis and doubt.] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If she only misdoth me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance.

*Shakespeare.*

I do not misdoth my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be loth to content.

*Shakespeare.*

The bird that hath been limed in a bush, With trembling wings misdoth seek every bird; And I, the hapless maid to one sweet bird, Have now the fatal object in my eye, Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If you misdoth me that I am not do, I know not how I shall assure you further.

*Shakespeare.*

To believe his wiles my truth can move, Is to misdoth my reason or my love.

*Dryden.*

**MISDO'UBT.** *n. s.* [mis and doubt.] 1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land, As his misdoth present occasion; His foes are so crooked with his friends, That, plucking to unis an enemy, He doth unfavour so and shake a friend.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Irrigation; hesitation. Yoke, used thy fearful thoughts, And change misdoth to resolution.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**MISDO'UBFUL.\*** *adj.* [from *misdoth*.] Misgiving.

She gan to cast in her misdothful myode A thousand fears.

*Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 3.*

**MISDRE'AD.\*** [mis and dread.] Dread of evil.

Needs me then hope, or doth we need misdread? Hope for that honour, dread that wrongful spite.

*Sp. Hall, Defence to Epit.*

**MISE†** *n. s.* [French.] A law term. The French word signifies as much terms as *expensum* in Latin; and hence *mise* was used for disbursement, costs; and also for taxes; and then for point or issue. See Cowel. In Cheshire *mise* still signifies a levy.

**MISE'ASE.\*** *n. s.* [mis and ease.] Unpleasantness; want of ease. Obsolete.

The land of misere and darkness, wherens is the shadow of death.

*Chaucer, Person's Tale.*

**MISEDIT'ION.\*** *n. s.* [mis and edition.] Not a genuine edition.

Following a misdition of the Vulgar, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.

*Sp. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. S. C. 10.*

**To MISEMPLOY'Y.** *v. a.* [mis and employ.] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal father's gains they misemploy. And turn to point and pearl, and e'er'y female toy.

*Dryden.*

Some taking things upon trust, misemploy their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others.

*Locke.*

That vain and foolish hope, which is misem-  
ployed on temporal objects, produces many sor-  
rows.

*Addison, Speech.*

They grew dissolute and prophane; and by misemploying the advantages which God had thrown into their laps, provoked him to withdraw them.

*Atterbury.*

**MISEMPL'YMENT.** *n. s.* [mis and employ-  
ment.] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and misemployment of the time and faculties. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

**MISE'NTRY.\*** *n. s.* [mis and entry.] A wrong entry.

If a clerk had made a misentry of record, the judge, before whom it was, might or *ten* rectify the mis-entry, though a considerable time after.

*Hale, H. P. C. ch. 62.*

**MISER.** *n. s.* [miser, Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a miser now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sinner.

*Sidney.*

I wish that it may not prove some ominous fore-  
token of misfortune to have met with such a miser  
as I am.

*Sidney.*

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil  
And great achievements, great your evil will be!  
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble miser's  
sake.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.  
Decrepit wretch! base ignoble wretch!  
I am decapitated of a gentler blood.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one  
who in wealth makes himself miserable  
by the fear of poverty. This is the only  
sense now in use.

Though he be dearer to my soul than rest  
To weary pilgrims, or to misers gold,  
Rather than wrong Castilio I'd forget her.

*Greene, Orlando.*

No silver saints by dying misers given,  
Here bid'd the rage of ill-regarded heaven;  
But such plain roofs as piety could raise.

*Page.*

4. A wretch covetous to extremity; one  
who in wealth makes himself miserable  
by the fear of poverty. This is the only  
sense now in use.

With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd;  
When shall thou see thy wholesome days again?

*Shakespeare.*

Most miserable is the desire that's glorious.  
What's more miserable than discontent?

*Shakespeare.*

There will be a future state, and then how miser-  
able is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lazar-  
house.

*South.*

What hopes delude thee, miserable man?  
Miserable comforters are ye all.

*Job, vii. 2.*

5. Culprity; parsimonious; stingy. In low  
language. Dr. Johnson.—South was of  
a different opinion from Dr. Johnson,  
and thus powerfully shews the propriety  
of the adjective in the present sense.

Reason tells me, that it is more misery to be  
covetous than to be poor, as our language, by a  
peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous  
man the miserable man.

*South, Sermon, vii. 155.*

6. Despicable; wretched; mean; as, a  
miserable person.

**MISERABLENESS.†** *n. s.* [from *miserable*.]  
State of misery.

You may see the miserecondus of your cause,  
which must be supported by such frauds and false-  
hoods.

*Bp. Morton, Duichery, de. p. 199.*

Mentioning happiness and miserecondus after  
death.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 642.*

His prosperity either sheweth him into miserecon-  
dus, or melts him into luxury.

*Scott, Christian Life, P. ii. ch. 4.*

**MIS'ERABLY.** *adv.* [from *miserable*.]  
1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them  
quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other  
langued for it; the third drowned himself; the  
fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and  
the fifth was miserably subdued to death.

*South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.  
As the love I bear you, makes me thus invite  
you, to the same love makes me ashamed to bring  
you to a place, where you shall be so, not spoken  
by ceremony but by truth, miserably entertained.

*Sidney.*

3. Covetously.  
**MIS'ERY.** *n. s.* [miseria, Latin; misere,  
French.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.  
My heart is drown'd with grief,  
My body round engirt with misery.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost  
pleasure we are capable of, and misery the utmost  
pain.

*Locke.*

Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget  
the language than to part entirely with those  
tongues which we learn to use.

*Locke.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.  
When we our better self leaving our woe,  
We scarcely think our miseries our foes.

*Shakespeare.*

The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,  
And mourn the miseries of human life.

*Dryden, Zen.*

3. [From *misery*.] Covetousness; avarice.  
Not in use. Miser now signifies not an  
unhappy, but a covetous man; yet misery  
now signifies not covetousness but un-  
happiness.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were  
The common mark o' th' world: he covets less  
Than misery itself would give.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

In a felicity of forty thousand pounds' charge,  
I wish thirty pounds laid out before in an exact  
measure, for a little misery may easily breed some  
abundance of greater charge.

*Watson.*

**MISE'RYMENT.** *n. s.* [mis and esteem.] Dis-  
regard; slight.

To MIS'YALL.\* *v. n.* [mis and fall.] To  
be fall unluckily.

Thou'st she gan to triumph with great boast,  
And to upbraid that elumeth which him misdoth.

*Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 10.*

To MIS'YAP'AN.\* *v. n.* [mis and fare, Sax.  
marrapan.] To be in an ill state.

Erre thou so with thyself misfare.  
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

**MIS'YARE.\*** *n. s.* Ill state; misfortune.  
Of whom Sir Arthegal can then enquire  
The whole occasion of his late misfare.

*Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 48.*

To MIS'YASH'ION. *v. a.* [mis and fashion.]  
To form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible, through their  
misfashioned preconcept, appeared unto them no  
less certain, than if nature had written it in the  
very foreheads of all the creatures of God.

*Hawesell on Providence.*

To MIS'YIGN.\* *v. n.* [mis and feign.] To  
feign with an ill design.

Who all this while  
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see

*5 p. 2*

By him, who has the guerdon of his guile  
For so misfiguring but true knight to be.  
*Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 40.*

To MISFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *form*.] To put in an ill form.

His monstrous sculp down to his teeth it ture,  
And that misfigured shape misshaped more.

*Spenser.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *fortune*.]  
Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus gan say, misery and misfortune is all one,  
And of misfortune, fortune hath only the gilt.

*Sidney.*

What world's delight, or joy of living speech,  
Can heart so plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,  
And hooped with so huge misfortune reach?

*Spenser.*

Consider why the change was wrought,  
You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault.

*Addison.*

MISFO'RTUNED. *adj.* [*from misfortune*.]  
Unfortunate; attended with misfortune.

Charity hath the judging of so many private  
Grievances in a misfortunate wretch.

*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To MISFO'VELT *v. a.* [*mis* and *give*.]

1. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late promising prophesy  
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;

So doth my heart misgive me in those conflicts  
What may befall him, to his harm or ours.

This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne?  
My heart misgives me.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Yet ask his heart, divine of something ill,  
Misgives him.

*Milton, P. L.*

His heart misgives him, that there were no more  
Meetings; but, upon communicating his  
suspicions, I soon made him easy.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To grant or give improperly or amiss.

Not usual.

I knew nothing of any of their liberty misgiven  
or misused, till about a fortnight since.

*Ap. Lawd, Hist. of his Chancery, of Or. rem. p. 192.*

MISGIV'ING. *n. s.* [*from misgive*.] Doubt;  
distrust.

As a conscience thus qualified and informed, be  
not the measure by which a man may take a true  
estimate of his abominable, the winner is left in the  
plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and misgivings,  
both as to the measures of his present duty,  
and the final issues of his future reward.

*South.*

MISGO'TTEN. *adj.* [*mis* and *gotten*.] Un-  
justly obtained.

Leave, faylor, quickly that misgotten weft.

*Spenser, F. Q. vi. l. 16.*

The surreption of secretly misgotten dispo-  
sitions.

*By. Holl, Coven of Conscience.*

To MISGO'VENT *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern*.]  
To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Misgovern'd both my kingdom and my life,  
I gave my selfe to come, to sleepe, and since.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 73.*

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had mis-  
governed the state, and inverted his treasures to his  
own use.

*Knodia.*

MISGO'VERNED. *adj.* [*from misgovern*.]  
Rude; uncivilised.

Rude misgovern'd hands, from window tops,  
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.

*Shakespeare.*

MISGOVERNANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *govern-  
ance*.] Irregularity.

But misgovern too long slumbereth in sorrowing,  
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance.

*Spenser.*

MISGOVERNMENT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *govern-  
ment*.]

1. ill administration of publick affairs.  
Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they  
know not the ground, upon publick misgovern-  
ment.

*Raleigh, Ess.*

2. ill management.  
Men are miserable, if their education hath been  
so undisciplined, as to leave them unframed  
of skill to spend their time; but most miserable,  
if such misgovernment and unskillfulness make them  
fall into vicious company.

*Rap. Taylor.*

3. irregularity; inordinate behaviour.  
There is not chastity enough in language  
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,  
I am sorry for thy much misgovernment.

*Shaksp.*

To MISGRAFF. *v. a.* [*mis* and *graff*.]  
To graft amiss.

The course of true love never did run smooth;  
But either it was different in blood,  
Or else misgraffed, in respect of years.

*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

To MISGR'UND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ground*.]  
To found falsely.

Otherwise this misgrounded conceit shall pass  
with us as a gloss of Bordeaux, that mars the  
text.

*Ap. Hall, Hist. of the Mary, p. 104.*

From me no pulpit, no misgrounded law  
Nor scandal taught, shall this count withdraw.

*Dennis, Poems, p. 925.*

MISGUIDANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *guidance*.]  
False direction.

The Nicene council found the equinox the  
twenty-first of March for the finding out of Easter,  
which has caused the misguidance from the sun  
which we lie under in respect of Easter, and the  
moveable feasts.

*Holder on Time.*

Whoever deceives a man, makes him ruin  
himself; and by causing an error in the great  
guide of his actions, his judgement, he causes an  
error in his choice, the misguidance of which  
must naturally engage him to his destruction.

*South.*

To MISGUIDE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide*.] To  
direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one  
side of a question, and wholly to neglect those  
which favour the other, is wilfully to misguide the  
understanding; and is so far from giving truth its  
true value, that it is really debases it.

*Lache.*

Misguid'd prince! no longer urge thy fate,  
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war.

*Prior.*

Of all the causes which conspire to blind  
Man's erring judgement, and misguide the mind,  
That the weak head with strongest ideas rules,  
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools.

*Pope.*

MISIA'D. *n. s.* [*mis* and *hap*.] ill chance;  
ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miserable misiahs fell to the  
young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too  
much fill your ears with strange horrors.

*Sidney.*

Since we are thus far entered into the con-  
sideration of our misiahs, tell me, have there been  
any more such tempests wherein she hath thus  
wretchedly been wrecked.

*Spenser.*

Sir knight, take to you wanted strength,  
And master these misiahs with patient might.

*Spenser.*

Rome's resolute champions, repose you here,  
Secure from worldly chances and misiahs.

*Shaksp.*

It cannot be  
But that success attends him: if misiahs,  
Ere this he had return'd; with fury driv'n  
By his enemies; since no place like this  
Can fit his punishment, or your revenge.

*Milton, P. L.*

If the worst of all misiahs hath fallen,  
Speak; for he could not be unlike himself.

*Shaksp.*

To MISHA'PPEN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *happen*.]  
To happen ill.

Affraid least to themselves the like misiahs  
might.

*Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 30.*

To MISHA'AR. *v. n.* [*mis* and *hear*.] To  
hear imperfectly.

It is not so; there hath misiahs, misiahs' it  
Be well advis'd, tell o'er thy tale again.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

MISHMASH. *n. s.* A low word. A mingle  
or hotchpotch. Dr. Johnson from Ains-  
worth. It seems, however, not to have  
been so contemptible as is insinuated.

It is the Su. Goth *misk-mask*; Teut.  
*misch-masch*, chaos; *mischen*, to mix.

Nor is our language without good ex-  
amples of the word, though Dr. John-  
son could find none.

Their language — [*is*] a *mish-mash* of Arabic  
and Portuguese.

*Ap. T. Herbert, Truo, p. 9.*

I know the ingredients just that make them up  
All to loose grains, the subtlest volatile ston,  
With the whole *mish-mash* of their composition.

*Lex. Princeps of Claves.*

To MISINFE' *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer*.] To  
infer wrong.

Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man  
are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that  
in Christ those natures can by no conjunction  
make one person.

*Hooker.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform*.]  
To deceive by false accounts.

Some belong to a man of great dignity, and  
not as that wicked Simon had *misinformed*.

*2 Mac. iii. 11.*

By no means trust to your servants, who mis-  
lead you, or *misinform* you; the reproach will lie  
upon yourself.

*Isaac.*

Bid her well beware,  
Lost, by some fair-appearing good surpri'sd,  
She dictate false; and *misinform* the world  
To do what God expressly hath forbid.

*Milton, P. L.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. n.* To make false in-  
formation.

You *misinform* against him for concluding with  
the papists; yet find it not in him.

*Montaigne, App. to Cos. p. 256.*

MISINFORM'ATION. *n. s.* [*from misinform*.]  
False intelligence; false accounts.

Let not such be discouraging as deserve well,  
by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy  
or treachery.

*Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of  
men, will join forces against an insatiable business,  
when backed with greatness, and set on by *mis-  
information*.

*South, Sermon.*

MISINFORMER. *n. s.* [*from misinform*.]  
One who spreads false information.

I plainly told the lord archbishop of Canter-  
bury, that rather than I would be obnoxious to  
those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*, I  
would cut up my throat.

*Ap. Hall, Speculator of his Life.*

To MISINSTRUC'T. *v. a.* [*mis* and *in-  
struct*.] To instruct improperly; to  
teach to a wrong purpose.

Touching them for whom we crave that mercy  
which is not to be obtained, let us not think that  
our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples, willing  
them to pray for the peace even of such as should  
be uncapable of so great a blessing.

*Hooker, Ecc. Pol. v. §. 49.*

MISINSTRUCTION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *in-  
struction*.] Instruction to an evil pur-  
pose.

They include the idolaters, and all other mis-carriages, which they know not themselves guilty of, by reason of the illud misinterpretations of their church. *More, Antiq. against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

**MISINTERELLIGENCE.\*** *n. s.* [mis and intelligence.]

1. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties.

*Ld. Chancery, Life*, li. 529.

2. Misinformation; false accounts.

To **MISINTERPRET.\*** *v. a.* [mis and interpret.] To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader rests happy to hear the worst words *misinterpreted*, the clearest actions obscured, and the innocent life traduced.

*J. Jonson.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages misquoted and *misinterpreted*.

*Arbutnot on Cains.*

**MISINTERPRETABLE.\*** *adj.* [from *misinterpret*.] That may be misinterpreted.

I can as ill endure a suspicious and *misinterpretable* case as a fault.

*Dumas, Lett.* in (1697), to Lady M. Herbert.

**MISINTERPRETATION.\*** *n. s.* [mis and interpretation.] Wrong explanation.

Their *misinterpretation* of the law, alluded unto, argues no less. *Sp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. C. 2.

**MISINTERPRETER.\*** *n. s.* [mis and interpreter.] One who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

Whom as a *misinterpreter* of Christ I openly protest against, and provoke him to the trial of this truth before all the world.

*Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*, Ded.

To **MISJOIN.\*** *v. a.* [mis and join.] To join jointly or improperly.

In Reason's absence mimic Fancy wakes To imitate her; but *misjoining* shapes,

Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams; Ill-matching words, and deeds, long part, or late.

*Milton, P. L.*

Luther, more mistaking what he read, *Mistakes* the sacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*

To **MISJUDGE.\*** *v. n.* [mis and judge.] To form false opinions; to judge ill.

*Jon. misjudge.*

You see through love, and that deludes your sight: At what is straight, seems crooked through the water. *Dryden, All for Love.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he breeds offence at his weak and *misjudging* neighbours. *Atterbury.*

*Inmate!*

Too long misjudging have I thought thee wise, But sure relentless folly steals thy breast. *Pope.*

To **MISJUDGE.\*** *v. a.* To mistake; to judge ill of.

Where we *misjudge* the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door.

*L'Esrange.*

**MISJUDGEMENT.\*** *n. s.* [mis and judgement.] Unjust judgement; unjust determination.

His third reason, that the *misjudgement* in case of a pecuniary damage or bequestment, may be afterwards capable of being reversed.

*Sp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Nobody will dare to censure that popular part of the tribunal, whose only restraint on *misjudgement* is the censure of the public.

*Burke on a Bepicide Peace.*

To **MISKE.\*** *v. a.* [mis and ken.] To be ignorant of; to misunderstand; not to know. Used in some parts of the north of England.

**M'KIN.\*** *n. s.* A little bagpipe. Obsolete. *Bailey.*

Now would I tussle my *misins* on this green. *Dryden, Shep. Gort.* (1595), p. 5.

To **MISKINDLE.\*** *v. a.* [mis and kindle.] To inflame rashly; to animate to an ill purpose.

Such is the misdressed heat of some unruly spirits. *Sp. Hall, Ren.* p. 70.

To **MISKNOW.\*** *v. a.* [mis and know.] Not to know; to be ignorant of.

There is nothing in the world that they do more *misknow* than themselves.

*Seavonable Sermon.* (1644), p. 59.

To **MISLAY.\*** *v. a.* [mis and lay.] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife our arms *mislay'd*, And from beneath my beard my sword convey'd. *Dryden.*

The fault is generally *mislay'd* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

**MISLAY.\*** *n. s.* [from *mislay*.] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *mislayer* of a mere-stone is to blame; but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth acres of lands and property. *Bacon, Essays.*

To **MISLE.\*** *v. n.* [from *mist*.] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist; properly *misle*, Dr. Johnson says; but the Teut. *miselen*, as well as *mislen*, warrants this way of writing the word.

Yanough thou mourned hast,

Now ginnes to *misle*, his we household fast. *Spenser.*

The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles. *Grew, Cusum.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dew, or if the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into misting, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous, thick, small drops. *Darwin, Physico-Theol.*

In *misling* days, when I my threshold beard, With happy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gey, Pastoral.*

**MISLE.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Small, misty rain. In the Craven Dialect, *mislin*.

To **MISLEAD.\*** *v. a.* preterite and part. passive, *misled*. [mis and lead.] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away, That so sweetly were forewarn:

And these eyes, the break of days,

Lights that do *mislead* the morn. *Shakespeare.*

Poor *misled* men: your states are yet worthy pity.

If you would hear, and change your savage minds,

Leave to be mad. *J. Jonson, Cato.*

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you.

*Oh thievish night,*

Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,

In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,

That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps

With everlasting oil, to give due light

To the *misled* and lonely traveller? *Milton, Censur.*

What can they teach and not *mislead*?

Ignorant of themselves, of God much more? *Milton, P. R.*

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill, And recompence, as friends, the good *misled*; To every be a precept of thy will, Return that mercy on thy servant's head. *Dryden.*

The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception. *Glanville, Scipio.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspense, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill Appear in writing or in judging ill: But of the two less dangerous is th' offence To live our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*

**MISLEADER.\*** *n. s.* [from *mislead*.] One that leads to ill.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast, The tutor and the feeder of my riots; Till then I launch thee on pain of death, As I have done the rest of my *misleader*. *Shakespeare.*

They have discoloured and shandoued those heretical phantasies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *misleaders* they had been anciently plunged. *Irreverend on Languages.*

**MISLEARNED.\*** *adj.* [mis and learned.] Not really or properly learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable. *Sp. Hall, Cases of Consc. Add.*

**MISLETOE.\*** See **MISLETOE.**

To **MISLIKE.\*** *v. a.* [mis and like; Saxon *miclican*.] To disapprove; to be not pleased with; to dislike.

It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or *misliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

Tertullian was not deceived in the place; but Aquinas, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse. *Baile.*

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge: If thou *mislike* him, thou conceiv'st his merit not. *Herbert.*

To **MISLIKE.\*** *v. n.* Not to be pleased with.

They made sport, and I laughed; yet mispronounced, and I *misliked*.

*Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus.*

**MISLIKE.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike.

Setting your scorn on your *mislike* aside, Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray

Should not become my wife. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose, How much his speech offends their noble cars. *Fairfax.*

**MISLIKE.\*** *n. s.* [from *mislike*.] One that disapproves.

Once flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men, fair speakers with smiling countenances.

*Mislike.\** *n. s.* [See **MISLINT**.] *Mislike*

corn: as, wheat and rye.

They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *mislike*, and barley. *Mortimer, H. H.*

To **MISLIVE.\*** *v. n.* [mis and live.] To live ill.

Should not this child, that gave him that good, Eke cherish his child, if in his ways he stood?

For if he abide in leanness and lust, Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

The *misleading* Christian crucifies Christ again.

*Rp. Holt, Rev. p. 16.*

**MISLU'CK, \* n. s.** [*mis and luck*.] **Misfortune; bad luck.**

Poor man! it was his *misluck* to marry that wicked wife.

*Widdow, Fr. and Eng. Gr. (1623) p. 301.*

**To MISMAN'AGE, v. a.** [*mis and manage*.] **To manage ill.**

The debates of princes' councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stake in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism.

*Locke.*

**MISMAN'AGEMENT, n. s.** [*mis and management*.] **Ill management; ill conduct.**

It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reason to complain of in those that differ.

*Locke.*

The falls of favourites, projects of the great, Of old *mismanagement*, taxation new, All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.

*Pope.*

**To MISMA'RK, v. a.** [*mis and mark*.] **To mark with the wrong token.**

Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life, for want of application or integrity.

*Culley on Human Reason.*

**To MISMA'TCH, v. a.** [*mis and match*.] **To match unsuitably.**

What at my years forsooth! had I been Ugly, or old, *mismatch'd* to my desires, My natural defects had taught me,

To sit me down contented.

*Southern, Spent. Danc.*

**To MISMEASURE, v. a.** [*mis and measure*.] **To measure inaccurately.**

With aim *mismeasure'd*, and impetuous speed, Some daring strikes their ordent will far off.

*Young, Night Th. 5.*

**To MISMA'VE, v. a.** [*mis and make*.] **To call by the wrong name.**

They make one man's *fancie*, or perhaps *fallacy*, confining laws to *sub*, and connect them as such to their successors, who are bold to *misname* all unbelongingness to their incogitancy, presumption.

*Bayle on Colours.*

**MISNOMER' n. s.** [*French*.] **In law, a wrong name; by which an indictment, or any other act, may be vacated.**

The law does not favour advantages of *misnomer* any further than the strict rule of law requires.

*Foster's Abridg. of Law and Equity.*

**To MISOBSE'VE, v. a.** [*mis and observe*.] **Not to observe accurately.**

They understand it as early as they do language; and, if I *misobserve* you, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined.

*Locke on Education.*

**MISO'GAMIST, n. s.** [*μῖσος, and γάμος*.] **A marriage-hater.**

**MISO'GYNIST, \* n. s.** [*μῖσος to hate, and γυνή, a woman*.] **A woman-hater.**

Julius, at the first, little better than a *misogynist*, was afterwards so altered from himself, that he successively married four wives.

*Fallax, Holy State, (1648) p. 81.*

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obscene *misogynist*, or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry.

*Whitcomb, Memo. of the Eng. p. 372.*

**MISO'GYN, n. s.** [*μῖσος, and γυνή, Greek*.] **Hatred of women.**

**MISOPH'NION, \* n. s.** [*mis and opinion*.] **Erroneous notion.**

We are as apt as those, that see through a mist, to think them greater than they are: every fault is a crime, where *misopinion* is an heresy.

*Rp. Hall, Peccator. 16.*

**To MISORDER, v. a.** [*mis and order*.] **To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.**

If the child *misorder* in forgetting a word, or miscalculating the sentence, I would not have the master frown.

*Acham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their *misorder'd* life when they were young.

*Acham.*

The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,

To hold our safety up.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

**MISO'RDER, n. s.** [*from the verb*.] **Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.**

When news was brought to Richard the Second, that his uncle, who sought to reform the multitude of his councilors, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, he merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good military man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits, what he would advise him to do? Issue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in England.

*Camden, Remains.*

**MISO'RDERLY, † adj.** [*from misorder*.] **Irregular; unlawful.**

His overmuch fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar.

*Acham, Scho-Doctor.*

Their own unruly and *misorderly* affections.

*Hales, Rev. p. 83.*

**To MISPE'L, v. a.** [*mis and spell*.] **To spell wrong.**

She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mispeeling* his name.

*Spartacus.*

**To MISPE'ND, v. a.** **preterite and pass. passive, mispent, [mis and spend.]**

**1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away.**

What a deal of cold wisdom did a man *mispend* the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news.

*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Let it in now endeavour to redeem what he hath *mispent* by employing more of that leisure in this duty for the future.

*W. Duty of Man.*

First guilty conscience does the mirror bring, Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting; And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife, Upbraid the long *mispent* luxurious life.

*Dryden.*

Let this his *mis*pent want of some arrange.

Treat all his empty pages with disdain, And think a grave repit *mispent* and vain.

*Blackmore.*

He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has *mispent* much; but he who has *mispent* much has still a greater concern.

*Rogers.*

Wise men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *mispent* or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them.

*Rogers.*

**2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.**

Now let the arched knife their thirsty limbs Discover, for the genial moisture due

To apply, otherwise *mispend* its self

*Phaëg.*

**MISPEN'DER, n. s.** [*from mispend*.] **One who spends ill or prodigally.**

I suspect the excellency of those men's parts who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time.

*Norris.*

**MISPEN'SE, \* n. s.** [*from mispend*.] **Waste; loss; ill employment.**

Your riotous *mispen*ce had empyr'd your estate.

*Rp. Hall, Epist. (1608) D. 2. Ep. 10.*

Since we had ourselves guilty of the usual *mispen*ce of our good hours, let us, whilst we have space, obtain of ourselves to be careful of redeeming that precious time which we have lost.

*Rp. Holt, Rev. p. 607.*

To engage now in contest about them, may be reasonably deemed nothing more than a *willful mispen*ce of our time, labour, and good humour, by vainly reciprocating the sale of endless contention.

*Barrow, vol. i. S. 29.*

The *mispen*ce of our time, the wasting our talents, and the neglect of that immediate duty and worship we owe to Almighty God, are, I fear, matters which are seldom accounted for by us.

*Killingbeck, Sermon. p. 171.*

**To MISPERUA'VE \* v. a.** [*mis and persuade*.] **To bring to a wrong notion.**

Shall we give sentence of death inevitably against all those fathers of the Greek church, which, being *misperuaded*, died in the error of free-will? *Hosker, Disc. on Justification, p. 41.*

So true we find it, by experience of all ages in the church of God, that the teacher's error is the people's trial, harder and heavier so much to bear, as he is in worth and regard greater that *misperuadeth* them.

*Hosker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 62.*

The world's mislabelling or *misperuaded* magnificences.

*Las. Bl. of Dr. Beaudry, p. 29.*

**MISPERSUA'SION, \* n. s.** [*mis and persuasion*.] **Wrong notion; false opinion.**

The *misperuaded* upon us as men in *misperuasion* and error.

*Rp. Taylor, Epist. Prof. to his Expt. Bishop, (1657.)*

Some *misperuasions* concerning the Divine attributes tend to the corrupting men's manners.

*Flacey of Cler. Flacy.*

**To MISPLA'CE, v. a.** [*mis and place*.] **To put in a wrong place.**

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders, Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplac'd*.

*Shakespeare.*

What little arts govern the world! we need not An armed enemy or corrupted friend, When service but *misplac'd*, or love mistaken, Performs the work.

*Denham, Sophy.*

A man betrayed by such agents as he employs? He *misplac'd* his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so relied upon the services of a pack of villains.

*South.*

Shall we repine at a little *misplac'd* charity; we, who could no way foresee the effect!

*Denham, Sophy.*

**To MISPOINT, v. a.** [*mis and point*.] **To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.**

**To MISPRINT, \* v. a.** [*mis and print*.] **To print wrong.**

The case is *misprinted*.

*Hale, H. P. C. P. U. ch. 8.*

**MISPRI'NT, \* n. s.** [*from the verb*.] **An error of the press.**

**To MISPRI'SE, v. a.** Sometimes it signifies mistaken, from the French verb *mesprendre*; sometimes undervalued or disdained, from the French verb *mepriser*. Hammer. It is in both senses wholly obsolete.

**1. To mistake.**

You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood; I am not guilty of Lyander's blood.

*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

**2. To slight; to scorn; to despise.**

He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of my own people who best know him, that I am altogether *misprised*.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Pluck indignation on thy head; By the *misprising* of a maid, too virtuous For the contempt of empire.

*Shakespeare.*

MISPRISION. *n. s.* [from *misprize*.]

1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use.

Here take her hand!

Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!  
That doth in vile *misprison* shackle up  
My love, and her desert. *Shakespeare*

2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use.

Thou hast *misprison*ed me quite,  
And laid thy life-juice on some true love's sight;  
Of thy *misprison* must perforce come true.  
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true. *Shakespeare*

We feel such or such a sentiment within us,  
and herein is no cheat or *misprison*; it is truly so,  
and our sense concludes nothing of its rise.

*Glenville, Scipio*

3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprison* of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason; for which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Misprison* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Covell*

MISPROCEEDING. *n. s.* [mis and proceed.]

Irregular proceeding.

All which errors and *misproceedings* they do fortify, and intrench, by an addicted respect to their own opinions.

*Bacon, on the Contract of the Church of Eng.*

TO MISPROFESS. *v. a.* [mis and profess.]

To announce unjustly or falsely one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul, or the body, by means not imparted by Thee in the church, or not in nature for the body.

*Domet, Theol.* (1624.) p. 86.

TO MISPROFESS. *v. n.* [mis and pronounce.] To speak inaccurately.

They made sport, and I laughed; they *misprofessed*, and I mistook; and, to make up the artifice, they were out, and I missed.

*Milton, Apol. for Smeaton.*

TO MISPROFESS. *v. a.* To pronounce improperly.

The Greeks, who knew little of this people who lived a great way from the sea, might easily *mispronounce* their name. *Parric on Gen.* x. 36.

TO MISPROPORTION. *v. a.* [mis and proportion.] To join without due proportion.

Misproportioned. *Adjective.* Viciously proud. Obsolete.

Now I fall, thy tough comminates melt,  
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproportion* York. *Shakespeare*

TO MISQUOTE. *v. a.* [mis and quote.] To quote falsely.

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,  
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages *misquoted*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO MISREPRESENT. *v. a.* [mis and re.] To make a false estimate.

There is no way, in which we do not thus impose on ourselves, either assuming false, or misrating true advantages. *Burton, vol. iii.* §. 29.

TO MISRECEIVE. *v. a.* [mis and receive.]

To receive amiss or improperly.

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses.

*Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1653.) p. 249.

MISRECI'TAL. *n. s.* [from *misrecite*.] A wrong recital.

The court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *misrecital* as surplusage.

*Hale, H. P. C. P. b. c.* ch. 24.

TO MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [mis and recite.] To recite not according to the truth.

He *misrecites* the argument, and denies the consequence, which is clear.

*Br. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

TO MISRECKON. *v. a.* [mis and reckon.] To reckon wrong; to compute wrongly.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has *misreckoned*.

*Suff.*

TO MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [mis and relate.] To relate inaccurately or falsely.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* the experiment, he brought two or three small pipes of glass, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

MISRELATION. *n. s.* [from *misrelate*.]

False or inaccurate narrative.

Misre aim was only to press home those things in writing, which had been agitated before us by word of mouth; a course which to be preferred before public conferences, as being less subject to mistakes and *misrelations*, and wherein paradoxes are more quickly detected. *Br. Bramhall.*

TO MISREMEMBER. *v. a.* [mis and remember.] To misre by trusting to memory.

If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas kept long enough to lose their verdure.

*Hayes.*

TO MISREPORT. *v. a.* [mis and report.] To give a false account; to give an account disadvantageous and false.

His doctrine was *misreported*, as though he had every where preached this, 'not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews.' *Hobbes.*

A man that never yet

Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shakspeare*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often fasten on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these.

*Laker.*

MISREPORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation.

We defend him not,

Only desire to know his crime; 'tis possible  
It may be some mistake or *misreport*,  
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal.

*Denham.*

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction, and a slanderous *misreport* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends.

*South, Sermon.*

TO MISREPRESENT. *v. a.* [mis and represent.] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage; mis often signifies not only error, but malice or mischief.

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd,  
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds  
Or worn and soil'd;

O'er my eyes *misrepresent*! *Milton, S. A.*  
Two quarters necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed arc, common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Suff.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts, and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the public by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Suff.*

MISREPRESENTATION. *n. s.* [from *misrepresent*.]

1. The act of misrepresenting.

They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust. *Suff.*

2. Account maliciously false.

Since I have shown him his foul mistakes and injurious *misrepresentations*, it will become him publicly to own and retract them. *Darbury.*

MISREPRESENT. *n. s.* [from *misrepresent*.] One who represents things not as they are.

An empty *misrepresenter* of our antiques, histories, and records. *Br. Nicolson to Dr. Kennet, Ep. Corr.* i. 262.

MISRULE. *n. s.* [mis and rule.] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination.

The wild-headed of the parable, countenancing together, chase them a grand captain (of mischief) whom they inoble with the title of my lords of *misrule*.

*Shakspeare, As You Like It*, (1585.) 32. 1. b.

This lord of *misrule* in their companies, or drunken meetings, was called a "moderator."

*Hakelut on Providence*, p. 361.

In the portal plac'd, the best-born maid,  
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey'd.

And through his airy hall the loud *misrule*  
Of driving tumult, is for ever heard. *Thomson.*

MISRULE. *adj.* [from *misrule*.] Unruly; turbulent.

And curb the range of his *misrule* tongue.

*Br. Hall, Ser. vi.*

MISS. *n. s.* [contracted from *mistress*.] Bailey, and Dr. Johnson. — It may perhaps be a contraction of the Teut. *meysen*, i. e. *meysden*, a girl.]

1. The term of honour to a young girl. Dr. Johnson. — *Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten, or given opprobriously to young gentlewomen reproachable for their conduct. See Notes on Steele's Ep. Correspond. I. 92. *Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss*.

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Suff.*

2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute.

All women would be of one piece,  
The virtuous matron and the *miss*.

This gentle cock, for salience of his life,  
Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

TO MISS. *v. a.* [missen, Dutch and Germ.] *Mis*, pret. *missen* or *miss*, part.

1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.

To heaven their prayers  
Flew up, nor *miss'd* the way. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor can *miss* the way, so strongly drawn  
By this new-felt attraction, and instinct.

*Milton, P. L.*



## 2. Not to hit by manual aim.

The life you boasted to your javelin given,  
Prince, you have *miss'd*. *Pope*.

## 3. To fail of obtaining.

If she desired above all things to have Organius,  
Organius feared nothing but to miss Parthenia. *Sidney*.

So may I, blind fortune leading me,  
*Miss* that, which one unworship may attain;  
And die with grieving. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest,  
At she can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden*.

When a man *misses* his great end, happiness,  
he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke*.

## 4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I *missed* him. *Sidney*.

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *missed*. *1 Sam. xiv. 31.*

## 5. To be without.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,  
Fetch in our wood. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

## 6. To omit.

He that is so tender of himself, that he can never find in his heart so much as to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his faults, shows he is not much fallen out with himself. *Whole Duty of Man.*

She would never *miss* one day,  
A walk so fine, as this so gay. *Prior*.

## 7. To perceive want of.

My recumb'd love and care,  
May ever tend about thee to old age  
With all things grateful cheer'd, and to supply'd,  
That what by me thou hast lost thou least *miss*est.

He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South*.

## To MISSA'Y. v. n.

1. To fly; not to hit.  
Flying bullets now,  
To execute his rage, appear too slow,  
They *miss* or sweep but common souls away. *Wallar*.

## 2. Not to succeed.

The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things *hit*, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon*.

## 3. To fail; to mistake.

Emongst the angels, a whole legion  
Of wicked spirits did fall from happy bliss;  
What wonder then if one, of women all, did *miss*? *Shakspeare, F. G. iii. ix. 2.*

4. To be lost; to be wanting.

My lord,  
Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me  
With his sword drawn. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there  
ought *missing* unto them. *1 Sam. xiv. 7.*

For a time caught up to God, as once  
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,  
And the great Thibithe, who on fiery wheels  
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come.

## 5. To miscarry; to fail; as by accident.

The invention all admird, and each, how be  
To be the inventor *miss'd*, so easy it seem'd,  
Once found, which yet unfound most would have  
thought *impossible*. *Milton, P. L.*

Criticus *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon  
Maylat. *Knodles*.

## 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find; sometimes with of before the object.

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity  
are easy to be understood by us; upon the least  
reflection we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

## Miss.† n. s. [from the verb.]

## 1. Loss; want.

I could have better spar'd a better man.  
Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,  
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If these papers have that evidence in them,  
there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost,  
and my reader may be satisfied without them. *Locke*.

## 2. Mistake; error; [missa, Gothic; may, Sax.]

O rascal hand, to do so foul a *miss*!  
Chaucer, *Mancip. Tot.*

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest  
points of grammar. *Acham, Schoolmaster.*

Amends for *miss* he now will make.  
*Preston, Trug. of H. Cambrian.*

I found my *miss*, struck hands, and pray'd him  
tell  
(To hold acquaintance still) where he did dwell. *Dennis, Poems, p. 95.*

## 3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete.

In humble dales is footing fast,  
The rode is not so tickle,  
And though one fall through heedless hams,  
Yet is his *miss* not nickle. *Spenser, Col. July.*

MISSAL. n. s. [missale, Lat. missal, Fr.]  
The mass book.

By the rubric of the *missal*, in every solemn  
mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Strillingfleet.*

TO MISSA'Y. v. n. [miss and say.]

## 1. To speak ill of; to censure. Obsolete.

Their ill humour gaves none *missay*.  
Both of their doctrine and their *say*. *Spenser, Shep. Col. Sept.*

## 2. To say wrong.

Diggon Davis, I bid her god day,  
Or diggon her so, or I *missay*. *Spenser, Shep. Col. Sept.*

We are not dwarf, but of equal stature, if  
Vices *missay* not. *Hawthorn on Providence.*

## TO MISSA'Y. v. n.

1. To censure; to slander; to speak ill of.  
Was never wight *missal* of here. *Chaucer, Rom. R. v. 1960.*

## 2. To utter amiss.

Pray for us there,  
That what they have misdone,  
Or *missal*, we to that may not adhere. *Dennis, Poems, p. 341.*

MISSA'YING. n. s. [miss and saying.] Improper expression; bad words.

It being the proper scope of this work in hand,  
not to rip up and relate the misdoings of his  
whole life, but to answer only and refute the *missayings* of his book. *Milton, Ecom. Pref.*

## TO MISSE'EM. v. n. [miss and seem.]

1. To make false appearance.

Foul Duessa meet,  
Who with her witchcraft and *misseming* sweet  
Invigled her to follow her desires unmet. *Spenser, F. G.*

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.

Never knight I saw in such *misseming* plight. *Spenser, F. G.*

MISSAL-BIRD. n. s. A kind of thrush;  
the misalindie thrush.

MISSALINDIE. n. s. Another name of the  
misaltee, or mistletoe. *Phillips*.

They bruise the berries of *misalindie* first,  
and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them  
in water; whereof birdlime is made. *Barret, Art. (1580).*

## MISSALTOE. See MISTLETOE.

TO MISSA'ND. v. n. [miss and send.] To  
send amiss or incorrectly; as, a letter

or parcel *missant*, i. e. not forwarded to  
the proper place.

TO MISSA'VE.† v. s. [miss and serve.] To  
serve unfaithfully; to serve dishonestly.

You shall enquire whether the good statute be  
observed, whereby a man may have that he  
thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserv'd*  
in that he buys. *Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Virge.*

Great men, who *misserv'd* their country, were  
fin'd very highly. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO MISSHA'VE. v. a. part. *misshap'd* and  
*misshapen*. [miss and shape.]

## 1. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.

A rude *misshapen*, monstrous rabbleman. *Spenser, F. G.*

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,  
And that *misshap'd* shape, *misshap'd* more. *Spenser, F. G.*

Whom then she does transform to monstrous  
lues, *And horribly misshap'd with ugly sights,*  
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Spenser, F. G.*

Let the *misshap'd* trunk that bears this head  
Be round implac'd with a glorious crown. *Shakspeare.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go  
all to the wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and  
despicable dwarf is left standing. *L'Estrange.*

Flute hates his own *misshapen* race,  
Her sister furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden, Rn.*

They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshap'd*  
productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices,  
form one of the most irregular, *misshapen*  
scenes in the world. *Addison.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the  
oceans are really deformed, because they have not  
the form of a regular ballwork; nor that the  
mountains are *misshapen*, because they are not  
acute pyramids or cones. *Bentley, Sermon.*

Rome figures monstrous and *misshap'd* appear  
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,  
Which has proportion'd to their size or place,  
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

## 2. In Shakspeare, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed; as, to shape a course.

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,  
*Misshapen* in the conduct of them both,  
Like powder in a skill-less soldier's flask,  
I set on fire. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

MISSILE. adj. [missilis, Latin.] Thrown  
by the hand; striking at distance.

Wa bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

MISSION. n. s. [missio, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by  
supreme authority.

Her son tracing the desert wild,  
All his great work to come before him set,  
How to begin, how to accomplish best,  
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton, P. R.*

The divine authority of our *mission*, and the  
powers vested in us by the high-priest of our profession,  
Christ Jesus, are publicly disputed and  
denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually  
to propagate religion.

In these ships there should be a *mission* of three  
of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us  
knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and  
inventions of all the world, and bring us up  
books and patterns; and that the brethren should  
stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

3. Dismissal; discharge. Not in use.

In Cesar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; whereupon with one cry they misd *mission*. Bacon, *Apophthegms*.

#### 4. Faction; party. Not in use.

Glorious deeds, in those fields of late,  
Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods them-  
selves.

And drove great Mars to faction. Shakspeare.

**MIS'SIONARY.†** *n. s.* [missionaire, Fr. Dr. **MIS'SIONER.** *n. s.* Johnson. — Our word at first was *missioner*; of which the earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, is from Dryden. Dryden, however, adopted also the French form *missionnaire*; and thus, in the original edition of the Hind and Panther, writes, "these the missionaries our zeal has made," 4to. 1687, p. 63. Soon afterwards *missionary* became the word.] One sent to propagate religion.

The missionaries of France seek to establish this practice in all places where they teach.

*W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. II. (1654), p. 94.*  
You mention the pre-terter missionary, who  
had been persecuted for his religion. Swift.

I desire our young missionaries from the university to consider where they are, and not dress, and look, and move, like young officers.

Like mighty *missioner* you come,  
Ad partes infidelium. Dryden, Ep. to Sir G. Etherege.

**MIS'SIVE.†** *adj.* [missive, French.]

#### 1. Such as is sent.

The king grants a licence under the great seal called a *cougè d'elire*, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*. Ayliffe, *Peregrin*.

#### 2. Used at distance.

In vain with darts a distant war they try,  
Short, and more short the *missive* weapons fly. Dryden.

Ink is the great *missive* weapon in all battles of the learned. Swift, *Battle of the Books*.

#### MIS'SIVE. *n. s.* [French.]

#### 1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland at that sense.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntary from many parts. Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

#### 2. A messenger. Both obsolete.

Isotting in Alexandria, you  
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts  
Did give my *missive* out of audience. Shakspeare.  
Whiles I stood wrapt in the wonder of it, came  
messengers from the king, who all-hailed me thence  
of Cædore. Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

#### TO MISSE'AK. *v. a.* [mis and speak.] To speak wrong.

Them as a mother which delights to hear  
Her early child misseep half-utter'd words.  
Donne, *Poems*, p. 177.

#### TO MISSE'AK. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

It is not so; thou hast misseep, misheard;  
Be well advis'd, tell o' thy tale again. Shakspeare, *K. John*.

#### MIST.† *n. s.* [mixt, Saxon; mist, Icel. caligo; myrcan, caligare, Saxon.]

#### 1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,  
To us discovers day from far;  
His light shows mists and clouds dissolv'd,  
Which our dark nation long involv'd. Denham.

And mists condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,  
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. Bacon.

As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a *wazy cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion is the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. Great.

But hovering mists around his brows are spread,  
And night with sable shades involves his head. Dryden.

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. Locke.

#### 2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My people's eyes once blinded with such mists of suspicion, they are misled into the most desperate actions. King Charles.

His passion cast a mist before his sense,  
And either made or magnify'd th' offence. Dryden.

#### TO MIST.† *v. a.* [myrcan, Saxon.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lead me a looking-glass;  
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,  
Why then she lives. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.  
An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both of vice and infamy; it clouds the mental mind, it mists the wit, and chokes up all the sciences here below. Fielding, *Ret. ii.* 49.

#### MISTA'KABLE.† *adj.* [from *mistake*.] That may be mistaken; liable to be conceived wrong.

Places of Scripture explicable, or *mistakeable* by the enthusiast.

Hammond, *Postser.* is his *N. Test.* § 52.  
It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in large accounts, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers. Brown.

#### TO MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [mis and take.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not.

These did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be mistaken for the other. Stillingfleet.  
This will make the reader very much *mistake* and misunderstand his meaning. Locke.  
Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mistaken* for solid. Locke.

Food into the notion fall,  
That vice or virtue there is none at all;  
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,  
'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. Pope.

#### TO MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels, men's judgments, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*.

Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.  
Seldom any one mistakes in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. Locke.

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion mis-  
understanding, among friends. Swift.

#### MISTA'EN. pret. and part. pas. of *mistake* for *mistaken*, and so retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *mista'en*, for lo! the sheath  
Lies empty on the back of Mountague.  
The point *mistaken* in my daughter's bosom. Shakspeare.

#### TO be MISTA'KEN. TO err. [To *mistake*

has a kind of reciprocal sense; *I mis-  
take*, "je me trompe." *I am mis-  
taken*, means *I misconceive*, *I am in an  
error*; more frequently than *I am ill  
understood*; but, *my opinion is mistaken*,  
means, *my opinion is not rightly under-  
stood*.]

The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering, for fear of being *mistaken*. Sidney.

England is so idly king'd:  
— You are too much *mistaken* in this king:  
Question, your grace, the late ambassadors,  
How modest in exception, and wihal  
How terrible in constant resolution. Shakspeare, *Hen. V.*

Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,  
But cut the bond of union with that stroke. Waller.

#### MISTA'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error.

He never shall find out fit mate; but such  
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*. Milton, *S. A.*

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. Tillotson.

Those errors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. Bentley.

#### MISTA'KENLY.† *adv.* [from *mistake*.] In a mistaken sense.

We find the studios animated with a strong passion for the great virtues, as they are *mistakenly* called, and utterly forgetful of the ordinary ones. Goldsmith, *Ess.* 6.

#### MISTA'KER.† *n. s.* [from *mistake*.] One who conceives wrong; one who judges not right.

I know there is ill use made of our clarity this way, by those willing *mistakers* who turn it to our disadvantage. Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 408.

#### MISTA'KING.† *n. s.* Erreur.

I have done thee worthy service,  
Told thee no lies, made no *mistakings*. Shakspeare, *Tempest*.

#### MISTA'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakenly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. Boyle on Colours.

#### TO MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [mis and take.] To state wrong.

They mistake the question when they talk of pressing ceremonies. Bp. Sanderson.

#### MISTA'TEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *mistake*.] A wrong statement.

There is in this passage a *mistatement* of important circumstances. Burgess on the Div. of Christ, p. 39.

#### TO MISTA'CH. *v. a.* [mis and teach.] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them. Bp. Sanderson.

#### TO MISTA'LL. *v. a.* [mis and tell.] To tell untruthfully, or inaccurately.

#### TO MISTA'MPER. *v. a.* [mis and temper.] To temper ill; to disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper* of humour,  
Rests by you only to be qualified.

*Shakespeare, C. John.*  
**MISTEMP.** *adj.* [from *mistier*, *trade*, Fr.]  
What *mistemp.*, what kind of. Obsolete.

The redoubt knight toward him crossed fast,  
To meet what *mister* white was so dismay'd;  
There him he finds all senseless and aghast.

*Spenser.*  
Those *mister* arts being better fitting  
Whose drooping days are drawing tow'rd the  
earth. *Drayton, Shep. Carl.* (1593), p. 47.

**TO MISTEMP.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
To import: to signify.  
As for my name, it *mistemp* not to tell.

*Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 51.*  
**TO MISTERM.** *v. a.* [*mist* and *term*.] To  
term erroneously.

Hence laushted, is banish'd from the world;  
And *world* exil'd is death. That banished  
Is death *misterm*'d. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

**MISTFUL.** *adj.* [*mist* and *full*.] Clouded  
as with a mist; dim, as if in a mist.  
*Warburton.*

Hearing this, I must perform compound  
With *misful* eyes, or they will issue too.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
**TO MISTHINK.** *v. a.* [*mist* and *think*.] To  
think wrongly.

How will the country, for these woful chances,  
*Misthink* the king, and not be satisfy'd? *Shakspeare.*  
We the greatest are *misthinking*  
For things that others do.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
Thoughts! which how found they harbour in  
thy breast,  
Adam! *Misthinking* of her to thee so dear.

*Milton, P. L.*  
**MISTHOUGHT.** *n. s.* [*mist* and *thought*.]  
Wrong notion; false opinion.

And shew'd him how through error and *mist-*  
*thought*  
Of our ill persons what to be disgul'd  
Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought.

*Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 58.*  
**MISTILY.** *adv.* [from *misty*.] Darkly;  
obscurely; not plainly.

These philosophers speke so *mistily*,  
In this craft, that men cannot come thereby.

*Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*  
**TO MISTIME.** *v. a.* [*mist* and *time*.] Not  
to time right; not to adapt properly  
with regard to time.

How often is a hasty and unguarded ex-  
pression, an incautious and mistaken remark, or  
an inconsiderate and accidental trespass, aggra-  
vated and blown up into a lasting variance and  
hatred!

*AWingback, Sermon.* p. 63.  
**TO MISTIME.** *v. n.* To neglect proper  
time.

Idleness; ill husbandry, in *mistiming*; neglect  
of meet helps. *Seasonable Sermon.* (1644), p. 25.

**MISTINESS.** *n. s.* [from *misty*.] Cloudi-  
ness; state of being overcast.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry  
moisture, and version of the same into air, ap-  
peareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from  
glass, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not  
at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the *misti-*  
ness scattereth immediately. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**MISTION.** *n. s.* [*mision*, Fr. *Cotgrave*;  
from *mistus*, Latin.] The state of being  
mingled.

In animals many actions are *mist*, and depend  
upon their living form as well as that of *mistion*;  
and, though they wholly seem to retain unto the  
body, depart upon dissolution. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting  
from their *mision*, produce colour.

*Boyle on Colours.*  
**TO MISTLE.** See **TO MISTLE.**  
**MISTLETOE.** *n. s.* [*mistletoe*, Sax. *mistel*,  
Danish, birdlime, and *tan*, a twig.] A  
plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of  
one leaf, which is shaped like a bason,  
divided into four parts, and beset with  
warts; the ovary which is produced in  
the female flowers is placed in a remote  
part of the plant from the male flowers,  
and consists of four shorter leaves; this  
becomes a round berry, full of a glutin-  
ous substance, inclosing a plain heart-  
shaped seed; this plant is always pro-  
duced from seed, and is not to be  
cultivated in the earth, but will always  
grow upon trees; from whence the  
ancients accounted it a super-plum,  
who thought it to be an excrescence on  
the tree without seed. The manner of  
its propagation is as follows: the *mistle-*  
*toe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries  
of this plant in winter when it is ripe,  
doth open the seed from tree to tree;  
for the viscous part of the berry, which  
immediately surrounds the seed, doth  
sometimes fasten it to the outward part  
of the bird's beak, which, to get dis-  
engaged, it strikes his beak at the  
branches of a neighbouring tree, and so  
leaves the seed sticking by this viscous  
matter to the bark, which, if it lights  
upon a smooth part of the tree, will  
fasten itself, and the following winter  
put out and grow: the trees which this  
plant doth most readily take upon are  
the apple, the ash, and some other  
smooth rind trees; whenever a branch  
of an oak tree hath any of these plants  
growing upon it, it is cut off, and pre-  
served by the curious in their collections  
of natural curiosities.

*Miller.*  
If anyone do continue, sheepe hardly that fare  
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them to spare.

*Taster.*  
A barren and detested vale you see it is:  
The trees, though summer, yet forlorn and lea-  
O'ercome with moss and baleful *mistletoe*. *Shakspeare.*  
*Mistletoe* grows chiefly upon crab trees, apple  
trees, sometimes upon hawes, and rarely upon  
oaks; the substance whereof is counted very me-  
dicinal: it is ever green winter and summer,  
and beareth a white glistering berry; and it is  
a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which  
it grows.

*Bacon.*  
All your temples strow  
With laurel green, and sacred *mistletoe*.

*Gay, Trivia.*  
**MISTLIKE.** *adj.* [*mist* and *like*.] Resem-  
bling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.  
— Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,  
*Mistlike*, infold me from the search of eyes.

*Shakespeare.*  
**MISTLE'D.** particip. pass. of *mistle*.  
**MISTO'OK.** particip. pass. of *mistake*.

Look nymphs, and shepherds look,  
What sudden blaze of majesty,  
Too divine to be *misto'ok*. *Milton, Arcades.*

**TO MISTRAIN.** *v. a.* [*mist* and *train*.] To  
educate amiss.

For by the force is still to me detain'd,  
And with corruptible helps is to untruth *mis-*  
train'd. *Spenser, F. Q. v. li. 54.*

**TO MISTRANSLATE.** *v. a.* [*mist* and *trans-*  
*late*.] To translate incorrectly.

Eunubus, by them *mistranslated*.  
*Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 135.  
They *mistranslate* the words.

*Festus, Dippers Dict.* p. 57.  
**MISTRANSLATION.** *n. s.* [*mist* and *trans-*  
*lation*.] An incorrect translation.

Here are to be excepted *mistranslations* and  
errors, either in copy, or in press.  
*Leche, Short Method with the Deuts.*

**MISTRESS.** *n. s.* [*maistrèss*, *maistrèss*,  
French. See also **MAISTRÈSS**.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to  
subject or to servant.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,  
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon  
To stand a suspicious mistress. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

Let us prepare  
Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

*Shakespeare.*  
Like the lily,  
That once was mistress of the field and flourish'd,  
I'll hang my head and perish.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it.  
Were it the mistress court of mighty Europe.

*Shakespeare.*  
I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to  
speak;

My mistress here lies mother'd in her bed.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*  
The late queen's gentleness was a knight's  
daughter.

To be her mistress' mistress? the queen's queen.

*Shakespeare.*  
Rome now is mistress of the whole world, sea  
and land, to either pole.

*Dr. Johnson, Cato's.*  
Wonder not, sworn mistress / if perhaps  
Thou can'st, our art sole wonder; much less arm  
Thy looks, the heaven of mildness, with disdain.

*Milton, P. L.*  
Those who assert the lunar orb provides  
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean gives life!  
Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run  
With the declining or increasing moon;  
With reason seem her empire to maintain.

As mistress of the rivers and the main, *Blind-moor.*  
What a miserable spectacle, for a nation that  
had been mistress at sea so long.

*Arbuthnot on China.*  
2. A woman who hath something in pos-  
session.

There had she enjoy'd herself while she was  
mistress of herself, and had no other thoughts but  
such as might arise out of quiet sciences. *Sidney.*

Agree to come, that shall your bounty bear;  
Will think you mistress of the Indies were;  
Though straighter bounds your fortune did con-  
fine.

In your large heart was found a wealthy mine.

*Weller.*  
3. A woman skilled in any thing.

A letter desires all young wives to make them-  
selves mistresses of Wingate's Arithmetic.

*Addison, Spect.*  
4. A woman teacher.

Erect publick schools, provided with the best  
and ablest masters and mistresses. *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not suffer the prince to confer  
with, or very rarely to see, his mistress, whom  
they preceded he should forswear marry.

*Cicero.*  
Nice honour still engages to require  
False mistresses and proud with slight for flight.

*Gloucester.*

6. A term of contemptuous address.

Look you pale, mistress,  
Do you perceive the glossiness of her eye? *Shaks.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

I will lay before you the state of the case, supposing you had it in your power to make me your mistress, or your wife; and hope to convince you that the latter is more to your interest, and will contribute more to your pleasure.

*Spectator*, No. 199.

To MISTRESS. \* v. n. [from the noun.] To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. Not in use.

As if their day were only to be spent  
In dressing, mistressing, and complement.

*Donne*, *Poems*, p. 550.

MISTRESSPIECE. \* n. s. [mistress and piece.] Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman.

Elizabeth Blount, daughter to Sir John Blount, was thought, for her rare ornaments of nature and education, to be the beauty and mistress-piece of her time. *Lord Herbert*, *Hen. VIII.* p. 175.

MISTRESSSHIP. \* n. s. Female dominion, rule, or power.

If any of them shall usurp a mistressship over the rest, or make herself a queen over them.

*Bo. Hall*, *Mem.* p. 407.

MISTRUST. n. s. [mis and trust.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our mistrust, since his deliveries  
Our officers, and what we have to do,  
To the direction just. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

Not then mistrust, but tender love, joins  
That I should mind thee off; and mind thou me.

*Milton*, *P. L.*

To MISTRUST. v. a. [mis and trust.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

Will any man allege those human infirmities,  
as reasons why these things should be mistrusted,  
or doubted of? *Hooker*.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust  
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see,  
The waters swell before a boisterous storm.

*Shakespeare*.

Fate her own book mistrusted at the sight,  
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley*.

The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a  
fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels,  
is mistrusted by men of business. *Brown*.

The generous train complies,  
Nor fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise.

*Pope*, *Odys.*

MISTRUSTFUL. adj. [mistrust and full.] Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice  
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart  
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love.

*Shakespeare*.

Here the mistrustful fow no harm suspects,  
So safe are all things which our king protects.

*Wallis*.

MISTRUSTFULNESS. n. s. [from mistrustful.] Diffidence; doubt.

Without him I found a weakness and a mistrustfulness  
of myself, as one strayed from his best  
strength, when at any time I mist him. *Sidney*.

MISTRUSTFULLY. adv. [from mistrustful.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRUSTINGLY. \* adv. With mistrust.

*Huotet*.

MISTRUSTLESS.† adj. [from mistrust.] Confident; unsuspecting.

Where he doth in streams mistrustless play,  
Well'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore  
abroad.

*Curcio*.

The swain, mistrustful of his whitened face,  
While secret laughter stirr'd round the place,  
Goldsmith, *Deceiv'd Village*.

To MISTRUNE. \* v. a. [mis and tune.] To tune amiss; to put out of tune.

Any instrument mistruned shall hurt a true song.  
*Stetson*, *Poems*, p. 291.

To MISTRUN. \* v. a. [mis and turn.] To pervert. Obsolete.

Them—that wolen mistrune the evangelie of Christ,  
*Wicliffe*, *Gal. 1.*

To MISTRUTOR. \* v. a. [mis and tutor.] To instruct amiss.

The swarm  
Of gay mistrutor'd youths, who ne'er the charm  
Of virtue hear, nor wait at wisdom's door.

*Edwards*, *Sonn.* 28.

MISTY. adj. [from mist.]

1. Clouded; overpread with mists.  
The morrow fair with purple beams  
Dispers'd the shadows of the night night.

*Symonds*, *F. R.*

Loud howling wolves arouse the jades,  
That drag the tragic melancholy night;  
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings  
Clip dead men's graves; and from their misty jaws  
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.

*Shakespeare*.

Parents overprize their children, when they be-  
hold them through the vapours of affection, which  
alter the appearance, as things seem bigger in  
misty mornings.

New smokes with show're the misty mountain  
ground,  
And floated fields lie undistinguished round.

*Pope*.

2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND. v. a. [mis and understand.] To misconceive; to mistake.

The words of Terentian, as they are by them  
alleged are misunderstood. *Hooker*.

He failed in distinguishing two regions, both  
called Eden, and altogether misunderstood two of  
the four rivers. *Madgill*.

In vain do men take sanctuary in such misunder-  
stood expressions as these; and from a false per-  
suation that they cannot reform their lives, never  
go about it. *South*.

This if he is neglected, will make the reader  
very much mistake and misunderstand his meaning.

*Locke*.

Were they only designed to instruct the three  
succeeding generations, they are in no danger of  
being misunderstood. *Adams*.

The example of a good man is the best direction  
we can follow in the performance of our duty:  
the most exact rules and precepts are subject to be  
misunderstood; some at least will mistake their  
meanings. *Rogers*, *Serm.*

MISUNDERSTANDING. n. s. [from misunder-stand.]

1. Disension; difference; disagreement.  
There is a great misunderstanding betwixt the  
corporeal philosophers and the chemists. *Dryden*.

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion mis-  
understandings among friends. *Swift*.

2. Error; misconception.

Sever the construction of the injury from the  
point of contempt, imputing it to misunderstanding  
or fear. *Bacon*.

MISUSE. \* n. s. [from misuse.]

1. Abuse; ill use.

But if the name of God be prophaned by the  
dissever and misuse of the things it is called upon,  
then surely it is sanctified when the same are  
worthily and discriminatively used, that is, as be-  
cometh the relation they have to him.

*Mott*, *Dispr.* p. 62.

2. Bad treatment.

To MISUSE. v. a. [messenger, French; mis and use.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.

You misuse the reverence of your place,  
As a false favourite doth his prince's name.

*Shakespeare*, *Hen. IV.*

It hath been their custom shamefully to misuse  
the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by con-  
verting the monies that had been levied for such  
wars to their own services. *Raleigh*.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape  
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.

*Milton*, *Comus*.

Macchiavel makes it appear, that the weakness of  
Italy, once so strong, was caused by the corrupt  
practices of the papacy, in depraving and misusing  
religion. *South*.

MISUSE. n. s. [from verb.]

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse there was such misuse,  
Such beauty, shameless transformation,  
By those Wickedness done, as they may not be  
Without much shame reveal'd. *Shakespeare*, *Hen. IV.*

2. Wrong or erroneous use.

How names taken for things mislead the under-  
standing, the attentive reading of philosophical  
writers would discover, and that in words little sus-  
pected of any such misuse. *Locke*.

3. Misapplication; abuse.

We have reason to humble ourselves before God  
by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the  
misuse of our mercies, by stopping the course of  
them. *Atterbury*.

To MISWEAR. \* v. n. [mis and swear.] To wear ill.

That which is miswrought will miswear.  
*Bacon*, *Charge at the Sessions of the Judges*.

To MISWEEN. v. n. [mis and ween.] To misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete.

Later times than mine are more unknown shall show;  
Why then should virtue name so much miswear?  
*Spenser*, *F. R.*

To MISWEND. v. n. [mis and penban, Sax.] To go wrong. Obsolete.

Every thing begun with reason,  
Will come by ready means unto his end;  
But things misconceived must needs be miswound.

*Spenser*, *Irish Tale*.

In this maze still wand'ring and miswound;  
For heaven decried to counsel the same,  
To make the miscreant more to feel his shame.

*Farfay*.

To MISWRITE. \* v. a. [mis and write; Sax.] To write incor-rectly.

He correcteth the word that was miswritten there.  
*Bo. Coun.*, *Cent. of Script.* p. 175.

MISWROUGHT. \* part. [mis and wrought.] Badly worked.

That which is miswrought will miswear.  
*Bacon*, *Charge at the Sessions of the Judges*.

To MISYOEKE. \* v. n. [mis and yoke.] To be joined improperly.

Hindered in wedlock, by misjoining with a di-  
versity of nature as well as of religion.

*Milton*, *Diss. and Div. of Divorce*.

MISY. n. s. A kind of mineral.

Misy contains no vitriol but that of iron:  
it is a very beautiful mineral, of a  
fine bright yellow colour, of friable  
structure, and resembles the golden  
marcasites. *Hill*.

MISZEALOUS. \* adj. [mis and zealous.] Mistakenly zealous.

A guse, [flagellated], which, though at the

first cried down, is since taken up by some misanthropic penitents of the Romish church.

*Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 240.*  
The practices and combinations of libelling separatists, and the misanthropic advocates thereof.

*Milton, Animad. Rem. Defensio.*

MIT. n. s. [*mite*, French; *mijt*, Dutch.]

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil.

Virgility breeds mites, like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own stomach.

*Shakespeare.*

The polsh'd glass, whose small convex Enlarges to ten millions of degrees, The mite invisible else, of nature's hand Least animal.

*Philips.*

The bias of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a mite.

*Lodge.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny.

*Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do bite, They will not allow him a mite.

*Tusser.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the peasant?

Our mite decreases nothing of your store.

*Dryden.*

Did I a'er my mite withhold From the impotent and old?

*Swift.*

4. A small particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red, because the ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small mite of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol.

*Ray on Creation.*

MITELLA. n. s. A plant.

*Miller.*

MITHRIDATE. n. s. [*mithridate*, French.]

*Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.

*Quincy.*

But you of learning and religion, And virtue, and such ingredients, have made A *mithridate*, whose operation Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or said.

*Down, Poems, p. 154.*

MITHRIDATE mustard. n. s. [*thapsi*, Lat.]

A plant.

*Miller.*

MITIGABLE. *adj.* [*mitigo*, Latin.]

Capable of mitigation.

By the practices of holy men, God also showed that the rigour of that ceremonial law was *mitigable*.

*Barrow, vol. ii. s. 15.*

MITIGANT. *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient;

lenitive.

To MITIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Latin.]

to mitigate, French.]

1. To temper; to make less rigorous.

We could greatly wish that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*.

*Hobbes.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.

Misdeeds are milder'd by advice discreet,

And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart.

*Spranger, F. G.*

All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof counterbalanced as near as may be, that when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are.

*Hobbes.*

3. To mollify; to make less severe; to soften.

*I undertook*

Before thee; and, not repenting, this obtain

Of right, that I may *mitigate* thy doom,

On me deriv'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

4. To cool; to moderate.

Sometimes the flame was *mitigated*, that it might not burn up the beasts that were sent against the ungody.

*Wisdom, xvi. 18.*

A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, of softening the evens, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced.

*Addison, Spect.*

MITIGATION. n. s. [*mitigatio*, Latin; *mitigation*, French; from *mitigate*.]

Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like remission or *mitigation*.

*Bacon.*

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations*.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MITIGATIVE. *adj.* [*mitigativus*, French.]

Lenitive; having power to alleviate.

*Cotgrave.*

MITIGATOR. n. s. [from *mitigate*.] An appeaser.

*Huloet.*

MITRE. n. s. [*mitre*, French; *mitra*, Latin; *μῆτρα*, Greek; attire for the head,

formerly worn by the Greek and Roman women; not unlike, in shape, to the episcopal crown.]

1. An ornament for the head.

Not Pantheus, then, thy *mitre* nor the bands Of awful Phœbus, say'd from impious hands.

*Dryden.*

2. A kind of episcopal crown.

Bishopricks or burning, *mitres* or *fatags*, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables, or not.

*Watts.*

MITRE. n. s. [Among workmen.] A

MITRE. *mode* of joining two boards together.

*Miller.*

MITRE. *adj.* [*mitré*, Fr.; from *mitre*.]

Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre.

*Huloet.*

He shook his *mitre*'d locks.

*Milton, Lycidas.*

Shall the loud herald our success relate,

Or *mitred* priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*

*Mitred* abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called *abbots* sovereign.

*Ascham, Pericoron.*

The fane conventual there is dimly seen,

The *mitred* window, and the cloister pale.

*Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 4.*

MITTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending

forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours pecant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part

*mittent* upon the inferior weak parts.

*Wicquart, Surgery.*

MITTENS. n. s. pl. [*mittaines*, French. It is said that *mit* is the original word; whence *mittens*, the plural; and, after,

*mit*, as in *chicken*.]

1. Coarse gloves for the winter.

December must be apparelled with a horrid aspect; as also January clad, in Irish rags, tugging in furred *mittens* the sign of Captivity.

*Pemham on Drunken.*

2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

3. To handle one without *mittens*. To use

one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth.*

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MITTIMUS. n. s. [Latin.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

Never was there a more close prisoner than my soul is for the time to my body: close, in respect to the essence of that spirit, which, since its first *mittimus*, never stirred out from this strait room.

*Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, s. 7.*

To MIX. v. a. [*micran*, Saxon; *micchen*, Teut. and German; *micen*, *micus*, Lat.]

1. To unite to something else.

Epaphian hath mixed himself among the people.

*Hea. vii. 8.*

2. To unite various ingredients into one mass.

A mixed multitude went up with them, and stood and heard.

*Ezra. vi. 38.*

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mixt* together.

*9 Ezech.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth Of nature's womb, that in quaternon run Perpetual circle, multiform; and *mix* And nourish all things.

*Milton, P. L.*

3. To form of different substances or kinds.

I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations; and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active.

*Bacon, Holy War.*

4. To join; to mingle; to confuse.

Brother, you *mix* your address with some few; This is the English not the Turkish course.

*Shakespeare.*

She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent;

What choice to choose for delicacy best,

What art, or contriv'd as not to mix

Tastes, nor well join'd, inebriate, but bring

Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change.

*Milton, P. L.*

To MIX. v. n.

1. To be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intermixture of parts.

But is there yet no other way, besides

These painful passages, how we may come

To death, and *mix* with our conatural dust?

*Milton, P. L.*

If spirits embrace,

Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure

Desiring; or restrain'd conveyance need

As flesh to *mix* with flesh, or soul with soul.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. To be joined, in a general sense.

The evil soon,

Driven back, redounded as a flood on those

From whom it sprung, impossible to *mix*

With innocences.

*Milton, P. L.*

MIXEN. *n. s.* [*micen*, Saxon; what is mixed together.] A dughill; a latalist.

The sunne that shineth on the meane.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

I think the clowde, that drives the mizen cart,

Hath better lay than printers, such as I:

No storm of fortune casts him downe.

*Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

That mizen of ill-contrived forgerie, which

perhaps was made before Bede's time.

*Bp. Lloyd, Hist. of Ch. Gen. in Engl. Pref.*

MIXER. n. s. [from *mix*.] One who

mixes; a mingler.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MIXT. *part* of *mix*. See To MIX.

MIXTILINEAR. *adj.* [*mixtus* and *linearis*, Latin.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved.

These three triangles are different from each other; the rectilinear *CEs* being less than the

curved.

*Newton, Principia.*

*misalliance* *CET.* whose sides are the three increments above mentioned; and this still less than the triangle *CET.* *Jp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 54.*  
**MIXTION.** *n. s.* [*mixture*, French; from *miz.*] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have placed it out by the mixture of vacancy among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another.

They are not to lightly pass over as elementary or subterraneous mixtions. *Brown.*

**MIXTLY.** [from *miz.*] With coalition of different parts into one.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely, according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland; but wisely, according to the instructions by your majesty to be set down, after the imitation and precedent of the council of the marches, here in England erected, upon the union of Wales. *Bacon, Articles on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.*

**MIXTURE.** *† n. s.* [*mixture*, old French; *mistrura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

O happy mixture, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of our God, can we be proud. *Shakespeare.*  
 These liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their mixture, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

1. by lawful furies led,  
 With monstrous mixture stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. Come vial — What if this mixture do not work at all? *Shakespeare.*

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a mixture of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence.

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mixed free and disentangled from all corporeal mixtures, perceiving and moving all things. *Billingfleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing mixture of piety in its constitution.

**MIZAZEE.** *† n. s.* [A cant word, formed from maze by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

He hath walked us through the whole labyrinth and minner of this life, shewing us the knowledge of using it well. *Harmer, Tr. of Deane, (1587), p. 68.*  
 Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the minner of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

**MIZZEN.** *n. s.* [*Mezenen*, Dutch.]

The mizzen is a mast in the stern or back part of a ship: in some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main mizzen, and the other near the poop the bonaventure mizzen: the length of a mizzen mast is half that of the main mast, or the same with that of the maintop mast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the mizzen topmast is half that.

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his mizzen topmast. *Wise, Surgeon.*

To **MIZZLE.** *v. n.* To rain small rain. See **TO MISLE**, and **MEAZLING**.

Now ginses to mizzle; hys we houseward fast.

*Symon, Ship, Cal. Nov.*

**MIZZLE.** *v. n. s.* Small rain. See **MISLE**.

**MIZZY.** *n. s.* A bog; a quagmire.

*Ainsworth.*

**MNEMONICAL.** } *adj.* [from *mnemonikos*,]  
**MNEMONICK.** } *Assisting memory:*  
 as *mnemonical tables*.

Mr. Beal's offer of sending to the society — Cate Morley's *mnemonical scrolls*, together with this explanation, was accepted of.

*Hist. Royal Soc. i. 234.*

**MNEMONICKS.** *n. s.* [*mnemoniké*] The act of memory.

**MO.** *adj.* [*ma*, Saxon; *mae*, Scottish.] Making greater number; more. *Obsolete.*

*Caliope and muses mo,*

Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound

Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*

With rubies and oxyces, with other things fair

For esteem and luncheon in plough for to go. *Tasso.*

**MO.** *adv.* Further; longer. *Obsolete.*

Sing no more duties, sing no mo

Of dumps so dull and heavy; *Spenser.*

The frauds of men were ever so,

Since summer was first leafy. *Shakespeare.*

**TO MOAN.** *† v. a.* [from *manan*, Saxon,] to grieve. Anciently written *wane* or *men*; like the Saxon original.] To lament; to deplore.

Edward sore it ment. *R. of Brunne, p. 255.*

Ye beauteous woods, ye colours, moan,

My dear Columbe dead and gone. *Prior.*

**TO MOAN.** *† v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. In the following passage from Shakespeare, the old copies read *meane*, the same as *moan*. See the etymology of the verb active.

Thus she moans:

Adeep, my love?

What, dead, my dove? *Shaks. Mid. N. Dream.*

The gen'rous hand redressive search'd

Into the horrors of the gloomy jail,

Unply'd and unheard, where misery mourns. *Thomas.*

**MOAN.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

Than my faint means would grant continuance;

Nor do I now make moan to be abridg'd

From such a noble rate. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The fresh stream ran by her, and murmur'd her

moan: *Shakespeare.*

The salt tears fell from her, and soften'd the

stones fell. *Shakespeare.*

Sullen means,

Hot liver grows,

And cries of tortur'd ghoms. *Pope, Ode St. Cecilia.*

**MO'ANFUL.** *adj.* [*moan* and *full*.] Lamentable; expressing sorrow; exciting sorrow.

Look upon all the sad moanful objects in the world, betwixt whom all our compassion is wont to be divided. *Hawesmond, Works, i. 240.*

Do not grudge, or make moanful complaint.

*Barnes, Sermon, on Acts, x. 42.*

**MO'ANFULLY.** *adv.* [from *moanful*.] With lamentation.

Thy our poets are ever moanfully singing.

*Barnes on Content. (ed. 1685), p. 135.*

**MOAT.** *n. s.* [*motte*, French, a mound; *mota*, low Latin.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great moat round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, as witness untrifery son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

The fortress thrice himself in person storm'd;  
 Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,  
 And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

No walls were yet, nor fence, nor moat, nor mound,  
 Nor drum was heard. *Dryden, Ovid.*

**TO MOAT.** *v. a.* [*motte*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the moated Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,

The palace moats, and e'er the palace creeps,

And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleep. *Dryden.*

He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a seated castle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden.*

**MOB.** *† n. s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] Mr. Malone believes the word *mobile* to have been first introduced into the language about 1690, and to have been soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, he says, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length, and the abbreviation; and in the preface to Cleomenes, two years afterwards, Dryden uses *mob* with a kind of apology. Note on Dryden's Pref. to Don Sebastian. *Mobile*, however, had certainly been in use long before 1690, as the examples from South and L'Estrange prove. The rabble which attended the partisans of the earl of Shaftesbury, at the latter end of Charles the Second's reign, are said by Mr. Tollet to have been first called "mobile vulgus," and afterwards by contraction the *mob*; and ever since the word *mob* has become proper English.]

The crowd; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dabbler; a very monstrous in a Baribolowen-fair, for the mob to gaze at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes, When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes; Compounds a medley of disjointed things.

A court of robbers, and a mob of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluster of mobs were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison, Freethinker.*

**MOB.** *† n. s.* [from *mobile*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the verb *mob*, of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice in this sense.] A kind of female address for the head.

Kitty repeated without book the eight best lines in the play; went in our mob to the dumb man; told me my lover's name, &c. *Addison, Spect. 325.*

The ordinary morning between of ladies continued to be distinguished by the name of mob, to almost the end of the reign of George the Second.

*Malone, Note on Hamlet.*

In the counties of Essex and Middlesex, this morning cap has always been called a mob, and not a curl. *Stevens, Note on Hamlet.*

**TO MOB.** *v. a.* [adopted perhaps from *mob*, to dress carelessly; of which the etymology is uncertain.] To wrap up, as in a veil or cowl; hence the *mob-cap* of women.

Scourers of men that went gossiping up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children, having most of them chins so smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats.

*More on the Seven Churches, (1695), Pref. b. 2.*

To *MOB. v. a.* [from the *mob.*] To harass or overbear by tumult.

Mo'raish.† *adj.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

This mobish act was thought an artifice of the albigens in the council of state.

*Arceus's Regit. (1728), p. 52.*

Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels, as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a mobbish tyranny.

*Burke, Ohs. on the Cond. of the Minority, (1790).*

Mo'BY. n. s. An American drink made of potatoes.

Mo'BILE. n. s. [*mobile*, Latin.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South, Sermon.*  
The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Esrange.*

Mo'BLE.\* *adj.* [*mobile*, French.] Movable. Obsolete.

To treat of any star  
Fy't or else *mob'd*. *Stilton, Poems, p. 156.*

MOBILITÉ. n. s. [*mobilité*, French; *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved.

*Locke.*

A rod or bar of iron, having stood long in a window, or elsewhere, being taken and used by the help of a cork balanced in water, or in any other kind of liquid substance, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of unquietude.

*Foster on Education.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

You tell, it is ingenuit, active force, *Mobility*, or native power to move

Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*

2. Nimbleness; activity.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and mobility of theirs, which served them in great stead in the fight. *Arbutnot.*

3. [In cant language.] The populace.

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the mobility. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

To Mo'BLE.† v. a. [sometimes written *nable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m'habille*. Dr. Johnson.—Or from the provincial word *mob*; and therefore perhaps to *mob*, a verb lithert overlooked.] To wrap up, as in a hood.  
But who, ah woe! hath seen the mobbed queen,  
Run barefoot out and down. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The moon does subtle up herself.

*Shirley, Gentleman of France.*

Mo'CHO-STONE. n. s. [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]

*Mocha-stones* are related to the agat, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone.

*Woodward.*

To MOCK.† v. a. [*moquer*, French; *mocio*, Welsh; *μαρτυρῶμαι*, Greek.]

1. To mock; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions  
Do seemingly weep; and who resist  
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,  
And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Many thousands widows  
Shall this his mock, mock-out of their dust hands;

*Mock* mothers from their sons, mock castles down. *Shakespeare.*

We'll dishonour the spirit,  
And mock him home to his Windsor. *Shakespeare.*

I am as one mock'd of his neighbour; the just, upright man is mock'd to scorn. *Job, xli. 4.*

2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,  
For mocking marriage with a dame of France. *Shakespeare.*

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave,  
And with his spirit sadly I survive;  
To mock the expectations of the world;  
To frustrate prophecies, and to raise out  
Hotten opinion. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

He will not  
Mock us with his blest sight, thence snatch him  
hence,

Soon we shall see our hope return. *Milton, P. R.*

Why do I overlive?  
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out  
To dwellish pain? *Milton, P. R.*

Heav'n's fuller influence mocks our dazzl'd sight,  
Too great its brightness, and too strong its light.

To MOCK. v. n. To make contemptuous sport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;  
For now a time is come to mock at form.

*Shakespeare.*

A stallion horse is as a mocking friend; he neigheth under every one.

When thou mockest, shall no man make thee  
madness? *Job.*

Mock. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this mock of his  
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch mock,  
To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare.*

Fools make a mock at sin. *Prov. xiv. 6.*

What shall be the portion of those who have  
affronted God, derided his word, and made a mock  
of every thing that is sacred?

Colin makes mock at all her piteous smart,  
A lass that Clit'ly light, had won his heart. *Gay.*

2. Imitation; mimicry.

New reach a strain, my lute,  
Above her mock, or be lost ever mute. *Cranham.*

Mock. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.  
The mock astrologer, El astrologo fingido.

*Dryden.*

That superiour greatness and mock majesty,  
which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is  
admirably preserved.

*Spectator.*

MOCK-PRIVET. } n. s. Plants. *Ainsworth.*

MOCK-WILLOW. } n. s. Plants. *Ainsworth.*

MO'KABLE. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.

Those that are good manners at the court, are as  
ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the  
country is most mockable at the court.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

MO'KAGE. n. s. [from *mock*.] Mockery.

Not now in use.

Most commonly it is used in *mockage*.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 160. b.*

A mere *mockage*; a counterfeit charm, to no purpose. *Barton, Ann. of Mol. p. 721.*

MO'CKEL.† *adj.* [The same with *mickle*. See MICKLE.] This word is variously written *mickle*, *michel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *muckle*. Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Johnson here cites an example from Spenser, in which the word is not *mockel*, but *mochel*. Of *mochel* I have never met with any instance.] Much; many.

MO'CKER. n. s. [from *mock*.]

1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.

Our very priests must become mockers, if they  
shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you. *Shakespeare.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so  
great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so  
seldom mocked but it is to the *mockers*' confusion.

*South, Sermon.*

2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY. n. s. [*moquerie*, French.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen,  
The laughing-stock of fortune's mockeries,  
Am the only daughter of a king and queen.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

Why should publick mockery in print be a  
better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms?

*Watts.*

Grace at meals is now generally so performed  
as to look more like a mockery upon devotion, than  
any solemn application of the mind unto God. *Law.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that  
are serious into mockery; an art of contradiction  
by way of scorn, wherewith we were long since  
forewarned. *Holker.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserv'd when fortune takes,  
Patience her injury a mockery makes.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Of the holy place they made a mockery. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is as the air, invulnerable;  
And our vain blows malicious mockery. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakespeare.*

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,  
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,  
And bear about the mockery of woe

To midnight dances. *Pope, Miscel.*

MO'CKING.\* n. s. [from *mock*.] Scorn; derision; insult.

Therefore have I made thee a reproach unto the  
heathen, and a mocking to all countries.

*Ezek. xiii. 4.*

Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourings.  
*Ezek. xi. 36.*

MO'CKING-BIRD. n. s. [*mocking* and *bird*.]  
An American bird, which imitates the  
note of other birds.

MO'CKING-STOCK.† n. s. [*mocking* and  
*stock*.] A but for merriment.

They make them mere *mocking-stocks* to them  
that perceive them.

*Tran. of Bullinger's Sermon. (1587), p. 579.*

MO'CKINGLY.† *adv.* [from *mock*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult; by mocking.

*Hulstet.*

MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, French; *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of *modality* of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity.

*Glasville, Scipio.*

**MODALITY.** *n. s.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth, by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*

**MODDER.\*** *n. s.* [*moer*, Danish, a girl; *modder*, *modderken*, Teut. the same. See MAUTHER.] A wench, or girl. Hu- loet, and Sherwood. Yet used in some counties: as in Norfolk and Suffolk, according to Grose; and also applied, he says, to some female animals.

**MODE.†** *n. s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Lat.] This word seems to have been little used before the middle of the seventeenth century. For P. Heylin calls it, in 1656, new and uncouth.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. *Watts, Logic.*

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modi* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What shades of light betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam; Of smell, the headlong fumes between, And bound sagacious, on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our Saviour behest  
A table richly spread in regal *mode*,  
With dishes pitiful. *Milton, P. R.*

The duty itself being removed upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found.

*Bp. Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*

4. State; quality.

My death  
Changes the *mode* for what in life was purchas'd,  
Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,  
For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shakep.*

5. Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times, the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Dreikam.*

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination.

*L'Etranger.*

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age.

*Temple.*

As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed.

*Monte.*

Though wrong the *mode*, comply; more sense is shewn

In wearing others' follies than your own. Young.

If faith itself has different dresses worn,  
What wonder *modis* in wit should take their turn? *Pope.*

6. A kind of thin silk, worn by ladies.

**MODEL.** *n. s.* [*modelle*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]

1. A representation in little of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;  
Limit each leader to his several charge,  
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakepeare.*

You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace.

*Hosier.*

They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *King Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses.

Nothing can we call our own but death;  
And that small *model* of the barren earth,  
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured.

As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted *model*. *South.*

5. In Shakespeare it seems to have two unexampled senses. Something representative.

I have commended to his goodness  
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter. *Shakespeare.*

6. Something small and diminutive; for *module*, a small measure; which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.

England! *model* to thy inward greatness,  
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakespeare.*

To **MODEL.** *v. a.* [*modeller*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heaven  
And calculate the stars, how they will wield  
The mighty frame. *Milton, P. L.*

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the Cantons, as much as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison on Italy.*

Mo'DELLER. *n. s.* [from *model*.] Planner; schemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of. *Spectator.*

Mo'DERABLE.\* *adj.* [from *moderabilis*, Latin.] Temperate; measurable; governable. Not now in use. *Cockeram.*

Mo'DERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *modéré*, French.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.

Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an insatiable man. *Ecclesi. xxxi. 30.*

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement. *Swift.*

Fix'd to one part, but *moderate* to the rest. *Pope.*

3. Not luxurious; not expensive.

There's not so much left as to furnish out  
A *moderate* table. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.

These are tenets which the *moderated* of the Romanists will not venture to affirm. *Swadbridge.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. *Holier.*

6. Of the middle rate.

More moderate gifts might have prolong'd his date,  
Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*

To **Mo'DERATE.**† *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, French.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.

With equal measures she did regulate  
The strong extremes of their rage. *Spenser.*

Masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing [in the margin, *moderating*] threatening. *Ephes. vi. 9.*

2. To make temperate; to qualify.

He *moderated* to his next his *drinks*, that he was at noo tymes faster nor looser. *Lat. Rivers, Diet. & Sup. of the Phil. (1777.)* R. v. li.

Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,  
How well you are to this great bounty known?  
For frequent plagues from the wide ocean rise  
To fan your air, and moderate your skin. *Blackmore.*

By its stringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To decide as a moderator.

It passeth mine ability to make the question. *Cervantes, Bares. of Cornwall.*

To **Mo'DERATE.\*** *v. n.* To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy.

Some time after the year 1650, Dr. Barlow (was) engaged by Dr. Longbain, the provost of Queen's college in Oxford, to moderate for him in the divinity disputation.

*Note in Bp. Butler's Rem. (1695), p. 567.*

Mo'DERATELY.\* *adv.* [from *moderate*.]

1. Temperately; mildly.

All persons having just cause of sickness, or other necessity, or being licensed by the king's majesty, may *moderately* eat all kinds of meats, without grudge or scruple of conscience.

*Visitation Articles of K. Edw. VI.*

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,  
Commands with no less rigor here. *Walker.*  
Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a man *moderately* tough, and swim in the serum.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Mo'DERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *moderate*.]

State of being moderate; temperateness. *Moderateness* is commonly used of things, and *moderation* of persons.

Mo'DERATION.\* *n. s.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and *moderation*? *Holier.*

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candour and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,  
While tories call me whigs, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. (*moderation*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—*Moderation* is not derived from the word *medium*, but from *modus*; and that from the Hebrew *madad*, he measured; or



*moderation*, a rule or measure; and in the Greek is styled *μετρίτης*, from *μετρον*, a measure: whence it is evident, that *moderation*, properly so called, and in the moral sense of the word, belongs only to things in which we are subject to a vicious excess; or to act beyond that rule or measure, which Scripture, or religion, doth prescribe for the due regulation of our actions and passions; and it respects first and principally the government of our passions; whence the due government of them is by philosophers styled *μετρώσιμος*, the *moderation of our passions*. Whately, *Paraphr. on the N. Test.* Phil. iv. 5.]

Let your *moderation* [in old translations, *softness, modesty, patience, gentleness*,] be known unto all men. Phil. iv. 5.

Equally inur'd

By *moderation* either state to bear,  
Prosperous, or adverse. Milton, *P. L.*

3. Frugality in expense. Ainsworth.

MODERATOR.† *n. s.* [*moderator*, Latin; *modérateur*, French.]

1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.

Hope, that sweet moderator of passions, as Simonides calls it. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 64.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. Walton, *Angler*.

2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor. Bacon, *Essays*.

How does Philopollis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-petioled *moderator*?

The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. Watts.

MODERN. *adj.* [*moderne*, French; from *modernus*, low Latin; supposed a casual corruption of *hodiernus*. "Vel potius ab adverbio modo modernus, ut a die diurnus. Ainsworth."]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the modern writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. Bacon.

The glorious parallels then downward bring  
To modern wonders, and to Britain's king. Prior.

2. In Shakespeare, vulgar; mean; common. Trifles, such as we present modern friends withal. Shakespeare.

The justice  
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances. Shakspeare.

We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. Shakspeare.

MODERNLY.† *n. s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. Dr. Johnson has given no example of the substantive *modern* in the singular number; but this use of it now is not uncommon.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. Boyle on *Colours*.

Some by old words to fancy have made pretence; Ancients in phrase, were moderns in their sense! Pope.

In the country, as a great modern observes, small matters serve for amusement.

Green, *Spirit. Quire*, B. 2. ch. 10.

To MODERNISE.† *v. a.* [*from modern*.] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

Another copy of this poem, but greatly altered and somewhat *modernized*, is preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

Ep. Percy, *Ess. on the Art. Metrical Romances*. He *modernized* the more ancient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints.

Warton, *Hist. E. P.* ii. 191.

MODERNISER.† *n. s.* [*from modernise*.] One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

Mr. Neville, no unsuccessful *moderniser* of the *Latin satyrists*.

MODERNISM. *n. s.* [*from modern*.] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by Swift.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms. Swift.

MODERNIST.† *n. s.* [*from modernism*.] One who admires the moderns.

The base, detracting world would not have then dared to report, that Wottoo's brain had undergone an unlucky shake, which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like uogates, do whisper so loud, that it reacheth up to the very garret I am now writing in. Swift, *Trist. of a Turk*, 4.

MODERNNESS. *n. s.* [*from modern*.] Novelty.

MOD'EST.† *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.

Antiochus — wept, because of the sober and modest behaviour of him that was dead.

Your temper is too *modest*,  
Too much inclin'd to contemplation. 2 Mac. iv. 37.

Beaum. and Fl. *Pelgrim*.

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;  
A soldier should be modest as a maid. Young.

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage. Shakspeare.

Her face, as in a nymph display'd  
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd  
The blushing beauties of a modest maid. Dryden, *Ovid*.

3. Not loose; not unchaste; decent.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. Shakspeare.

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel. 4 Tim. ii. 9.

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not show itself *modest* enough without a badge of bitterness. Shakspeare.

During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there have been brought into Great Britain six millions sterling in bullion. Addison.

MOD'ESTLY.† *adv.* [*from modest*.]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously. I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there is in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*.

Tho' learn'd, well-bred; and tho' well-bred, sincere,  
Modestly bold, and humbly severe. Pope.

First be modestly conjectures,  
His pupil might be wick'd with lectures;  
Which help'd to mortify his pride,  
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. Swift.

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect.

I, your glass,  
Will modestly discover to yourself  
That of yourself, which yet you know not of. Shakspeare.

3. Not loosely; not lowly; with decency.

4. Not excessively; with moderation. To proceed *modestly*, is also an honourable quality in him that conspires to moderate his fortunes, who doth hardly refrain covetous and proud desires; yea, some good and great captains have, in like cases, forgotten what did best become them. Raleigh, *Art of Empire*, ch. 25.

MOD'ESTY. *n. s.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness. They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise.

2. Not impudence; not forwardness; as, his petition was urged with *modesty*.

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;  
But I am doubtful of your *modesty*,  
Lest over-eying of his odd behaviour,  
You break into some merry passion. Shakspeare.

4. Chastity; purity of manners.

Would you not swear,  
All you that see her, that she were a maid,  
By these exterior shows? But she is more,  
Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. Shakspeare.

Of the general character of women, which is *modesty*, he has taken a most becoming care; for his amorous expressions go no farther than *virtus* may allow.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. Richardson, *Clarissa*.

MOD'ESTY-PIECE. *n. s.*

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece*. Addison, *Guardian*.

MODI'ATION.† *n. s.* [*modiatio*, Lat.] A measure. Not in use.

That they should be free, throughout England and Normandy, of all customs, tolls, and *modiatio* of wine. Trenchard, *Anglo-Jud.* p. 65.

MODI'CITY.† *n. s.* [*modicit*, Fr. *modicus*, Lat.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. Not now in use.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

MOD'ICUM. *n. s.* [*Latin*.] Small portion; pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evasions have ears thus long. Shakspeare, *Tit. and Cress.*

Though hard their fate,  
A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,  
Yet still they grudge'd that *modicum*. Dryden.

MODIFI'ABLE.† *adj.* [*modifiable*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] That may be diversified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable, essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either still escapes my comprehension. Locke.

MODIFI'FABLE. *adj.* [*from modify*.] Divertible by various modes.

To MODU'FICATE.† *v. a.* [*from modify*.] To qualify.

The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modified* eternity of his lordship, so long as

there shall be need of regal power to subdue the enemies of God's elect; but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity, which for the future is co-eternal to his divinity.

*Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.*

**MODIFICATION.** *n. s.* [modification, Fr.]

The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions of the mouth.

The phenomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new modifications of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow.

*Newton, Opticks.*  
If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Beaumont.*

**To MODIFY.** *v. a.* [modifier, Fr.]

1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be confounded in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.

*Holder.*  
The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to modify it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To soften; to moderate; to qualify.

A king after the rule is holds  
To modify, and to address,  
His yfices upon such largesse,  
That he measure might exceed.

*Greene, Conf. Am. B. 7.*

He modifies his first severe decree,  
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

**To MODIFY.** *v. n.* To extenuate.

After this dissenting and modifying upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side.

*L. Extraneous.*

**MODILLON.** *n. s.* [French; *modiglione*, Ital. *modulus*, Lat.]

*Modillions*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the frieze or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the *modillions*, no also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabric.

*Harris.*

The *modillions* or dentelli make a noble show by their graceful projection. *Spectator.*  
The entablature, and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyph, metopes, modillions, and the rest, have each an use.

*Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

**MODISH.** *adj.* [from *mode*. The vulgar use of *modish* has, I suppose, disgraced it. It would not, now, be endured in polite conversation, much less in polite writing. Bp. Hurd.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

VOL. II.

For clothes, I leave them to the discretion of the mob, whether of our own or the French nation. *Phillips, Theat. Pictorum*, (1675.) Pref.  
But you, perhaps, expect a modish feast,  
With various songs, and wanton dances grac'd.

*Congreve, Jun.*  
Hypocrity, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the modish hypocrite endeavours to appear more virtuous than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous.

**MODISHLY.** *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.

Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making immodest looks.

**MODISHNESS.** *n. s.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.

They scoff at the profession of it, out of modishness, and a burlesque imitation.

*Glanville, Sermon*, (1681.) p. 216.

**To MODULATE.** *v. a.* [modular, Lat.]

To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, throat, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or modulate the sound.

Could any person so modulate her voice as to deceive us many?

Each charm of modulated sound.

**MODULATION.** *n. s.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, French.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The more serene they approached to that temperance and subtle modulation, of the subtle superior bodies, the more perfect and commendable is their dancing.

The number of the simple original mixtures have not been rightly fixt: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and modulation of that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all different kinds.

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the modulation of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but, as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate connection with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a connection between the invisible powers of human souls clothed in flesh.

2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade, their melodious notes, mellifluous.

**MODULATOR.** *n. s.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms sound to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

It [Poetry] is a most musical modulation of all intelligibles by her inventive variations.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our communications, the useful modulator of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication.

**MODULUS.** *n. s.* [modulus, Fr. *cotgrave*; *modulus*, Latin.] An empty representation; a model; an external form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,  
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;  
And then, all this thou seest, it is but a cloud,  
And modula of confounded royalty.

The modula of Minerva's temple is her own city.

*Dr. Bernard to Dr. Pococke, Pococke on Hist.* (1685.)

**To MODULUS.** *v. a.* [modular, Latin.]

1. To model; to shape; to mould.

O, would I could my father's cunning use,  
And souls into well mould'd clay infuse.

2. To modulate. Both obsolete.

The nightingales, — that charmer of the night,  
That modulate her tunes so admirably rare.

**MO'DUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the title of *flax* and *hemp* into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product.

**MO'DWALL.** *n. s.* [picus.] A bird, which destroys bees.

**MOB.** *adj.* [ma, Sax. See *Mo.*] More; a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no less than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more.

**MOX.** *n. s.* A distorted mouth. See *Mo.*

**MOGUL.** *n. s.* [from Tamerlane, the *Mengul* or *Mogul* Tartar.] The title of the emperor of Hindostan, who was called the great Mogul.

The *dastar* or walli  
Of Camblus, son of Cathian Can,  
And Samarchand by Orus, Temir's throne,  
To Paygun of Sinan kings; and thence  
To Agn and Lohar of great Mogul,  
Down to the golden Chacraene.

**MOHATRA.** *n. s.* [*mohtaire*, French; an oriental voice *mohtaire*, species camelot.

Skinner.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her liver pants upon her breast,  
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,  
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,  
Observes how much a chintz exceeds malair.

**MO'HOKE.** *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London.

Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from those who run a-muck. See *To run a muck* in the third sense of the substantive *MUCK*.

In your speculation of Wednesday last, you have given us some account of that worthy society of brutes, the *mohtaks*, wherein you have particularly specified the ingenious performances of the lion-tippers, the dancing-masters, and the tumblers!

Who has not trembled at the *mohtak's* name?

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a mohtak.

**MOHA'MMEDAN.** See *MAHOMEDAN*.

**To MOIDER.** *v. a.* [perhaps from the Teut. *moede*, *weiden*, *moeden*, to tire out, as Dr. Jamieson observes; agreeing with the sense of *moither*, another form of *moider*. To puzzle; to perplex. So used in the north of England. In some parts of England, as in Gloucestershire and Shropshire, the word is *moither*, or *moither*; and means to confound; to tire out; to distract.

**MOIDO'RE.** *n. s.* [*moeda d'oro*, Portuguese; *moeda de ouro*, Latin. Clarke on Coins, p. 319.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

**MO'ITY.** *n. s.* [*moité*, Fr. from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moities*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly bath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the Christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony  
Is not a single doom; in that name lay  
A *moisty* of the world. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Touch'd with human gentleness and love,  
Forgive a *moisty* of the principal. *Shakspeare.*

The militia was settled, a *moisty* of which should be nominated by the king, and the other *moisty* by the parliament.

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *moisty* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addison.*

**TO MOIL.** *† v. a.* [*mouiller*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Or from the Saxon *mal*, macula, a spot.]

1. To dawb with dirt; to defile.

Then rouse thyself, O Earth, out of thy *moil*,  
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swine,  
And dost thy mind in dirty pleasures *moil*.  
*Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Kneller.*

2. To weary. [*from moyle*, a mule; *mola*, Swed. to work hard. *Serenius.*]

No more tug one another, thus, nor *moil* yourselves; receive Praise equal. *Chapman, Iliad.*

**TO MOIL.** *† v. n.*

1. To labour in the mire.  
*Mud* not too much under-ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon, Essay.*

2. To toil; to drudge. Exmore dialect: To moyley, or moyle and toil, to labour hard like a mule. *Graze.*

The name of the laborious William Noy, attorney general to Charles the First, was anagrammatically, *I moil in Law*. *Hewell.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts. *L'Estrange.*

Oh the endless misery of the life I lead!  
cries the *moiling* husband; to spend all my days in ploughing. *L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

With thee 'twas *Morian's* dear delight  
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night. *Gay, Past.*

**MOIL.** *n. s.*

1. A spot. [*mal*, Saxon.] *Upton.*

2. A mule. See **MOYLE**.

3. Labour; toil. *Moole's* Suffolk words.

**MOIST.** *adj.* [*moite*, *moist*, French.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.

The hills to their supply  
Vapour, and exhalation dank and *moist*,  
Soet up again. *Milton, P. L.*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,  
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Blackmore.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a moist one. *Arbuthnot.*

Not yet, when *moist* Arcurus clouds the sky,  
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny. *Page.*

2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

**TO MOIST.** *† v. a.* [*from moist*.] To make

**TO MOISTEN.** } damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp.

The grounde doth *moiste* it. *Sp. Fisher, Sermon.*  
After he had turned his face to the windowe,  
and dried his *moisted* cheeks, he spake to them in this sort. *Carew, Life of Wesley.*

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears  
*Moist* it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shakspeare.*

His breasts are full of milk, and his boeres  
are *moisted* with marrow. *Job, xli. 24.*

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more,  
the swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed,  
with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Dryden, Zen.*

**MOISTEN.** *† n. s.* [*from moisten*.] The person or thing that moistens.

**MOISTFUL.** *† adj.* [*moist* and *full*.] Full of moisture.

Her *moistfull* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds. *Dryden, Pelpin, S. 18.*

**MOISTNESS.** *n. s.* [*from moist*.] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The small particles of brick or stone the least *moistness* would join together. *Addison, Guardian.*

**MOISTURE.** *n. s.* [*moiteur*, French; *from moist*.]

1. State of being moist; moderate wetness.

Sometimes angling to a little river near land, which, for the *moisture* it bestowed upon roots of some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shadows. *Sidney.*

Such plants as require much *moisture*, upon sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat resist,  
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *DeWan.*

2. Small quantity of liquid.

All my body's *moisture*  
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shakspeare.*

If some penurious source by chance appear'd  
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,  
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,  
Did he not dash thy unattracted *moisture* from him? *Addison.*

**MOISTY.** *† adj.* [*from moist*.] Drizzling.

For *moisty* blows not half so fruitful be,  
As sweet Aurora brings in spring-time faire. *Induct, to Mrs. for Mag.*

**MOKE** *of a net*. The meshes. *Ainsworth.*

**MO'KY.** *† adj.* Dark; as, *mo'ky* weather. *Ainsworth.*

It seems a corruption of *mucky*. In some places they call it *muggy*. Dusky; cloudy. Dr. Johnson.—It may be from the *Irel. moilke*; *mukler*, condensatio nubium, as *Serenius* has observed.

**MOLA'SSES.** See **MOLASSES**.

**MOLAR.** *† adj.* [*molaris*, Latin.] Having power to grind.

The teeth are, in men, of three kinds; sharp, as the fore teeth; broad, as the back teeth, which we call the *molar* teeth, or groinders; and pointed teeth, or canines, which are between both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 752.*

**MOLDWARP.** See **MOLLDWARP**.

**MOLE.** *† n. s.* [*mole*, French; *molen*, Teut. *mola*, Latin.]

1. A *mole* is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body. [*from mal*, Sax. *macula*; *mael*, Teut.]

To nourish hair upon the *mole* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom.

Such in painting are the warts and *mole*s, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left eye. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in *Homer* are marks and *mole*s, by which every common eye distinguishes him. *Page.*

3. [*From moles*, Latin; *mole*, French.] A mound; a dyke.

Sidon [is] straitened on the north side by the sea-runn'd wall of the mole. *Sandys's Journey.*

With anachitic slime the gather'd heech  
They fasten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought  
Over the frowning deep high-arch'd; a bridge  
Of length prodigious. *Milton, P. L.*

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been consumed in the *mole*s and buildings of Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

Did the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,  
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Page.*

4. [*Talpa*.] A little beast that works under ground. See **MOLLDWARP**.

Trud softly, that the blind mole may not  
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell. *Shakspeare.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *Mare.*

*Moles* have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on Creation.*

The arts of building from the bee receive;  
Learns of the mole to plow, the worm to wear. *Page.*

**TO MOLE.** *v. n.* To clear the ground from mole-hills. *Yorkshire. Pegge.*

**MO'LEBAT.** *n. s.* [*arthragoricus*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

**MO'LECAST.** *n. s.* *Mole* and *cast*. Hillcock cast up by a mole.

In *Spring* let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer, Hunt.*

**MO'LECATCHER.** *n. s.* [*mole* and *catcher*.] One whose employment is to catch moles.

Get *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,  
And barrow and cast abroad every bill. *Tusser, Hunt.*

**MO'LECULE.** *n. s.* [*molecula*, Latin.] A small mass, or portion of any body.

I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms, and Buffon's organic molecules. *Paley, Nat. Theology, ch. 23.*

**MO'LEHILL.** *n. s.* [*mole* and *hill*.] Hillcock thrown up by the mole working under ground. It is used proverbially in hyperboles, or comparisons from something small.

You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Stacy.*

The rocks on which the salt-earns billows beat,  
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pass,  
Compare'd to his huge person *molehills* be. *Fairfax.*

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin in the Fields, caused to be engraven a martin sitting upon a *molehill* between two trees. *Proctor on Blessing.*

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be nonplussed with formal obligation; and, having leapt over such mountains, he does before a *modest*.

Mountains, which to your Maker's view seem less than *modest* do to you. *Reverence*.  
Strange ignorance, that the same man who knows

How far you'd mount above this *modest* shows, Should not perceive a difference as great Between small incomes and a vast estate!

*Dryden, Juv.*

To *MOL'EST*. v. a. [*molest*, French; *molesto*, Latin.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will freely persist concerning points which hitherto have been disputed of, they must agree that they have molested the church with needless opposition.

*Hooder*.

No man shall meddle with them, or molest them in any matter. *1 Mcc. i. 35*.  
Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or molests us. *Locke*.

Both are doom'd to death;  
And the dead wake not to molest the living. *Rose*.

*MOL'ESTATION*. n. s. [*molestia*, Latin, from *molest*.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though uneasy unto us, and braver of moderation, we refrain from killing ourselves.

*Rhodes, Vulg. Err.*

An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction and molestation of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively.

*MOL'EST*. t. n. s. [from *molest*.] One who disturbs. *Sherrwood*.

*MOL'ESTFUL*.\* adj. [*molest* and *full*.] Vexatious; troublesome.

That pride, which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others, is hated as *molestation* and mischievous. *Barrow*, vol. i. s. 29.

*MOL'ETRACK*. n. s. [*mole* and *track*.] Course of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moetracks*. *Mortimer*.

*MOL'EWARP*. n. s. [See *MOULDWARP*.] A mole.

The *molwarp's* brains mix'd therewithal, And with the same the pismire's gall.

*Dryden, Nymphid.*

*MOL'IMINOUS*.\* adj. [from *molimen*, Latin.] Extremely important.

Prophecies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world. *Morr*, *Myth. of Coll.* p. 291.

*MOL'IXIST*.\* n. s. One who follows the doctrine and opinions of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an adversary of the Jansenists.

*MOL'LIENT*. adj. [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

*MOL'LIFIABLE*. adj. [from *mollify*.] That may be softened.

*MOL'LIFICATION*.\* n. s. [*mollification*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.]

1. The act of mollifying or softening.  
For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer. *Bacon*.

2. Pacification; mitigation.  
Some *mollification*, sweet lady. *Shakespeare*.

*MOL'LIFIER*.\* n. s. [from *mollify*; Fr. *mollifieur*, *Cotgrave*.]

1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanishes; for it is a great *mollifier*.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

The lord treasurer ever secretly fringed himself to be a moderator and *mollifier* of the catholics's afflictions.

*Letter of 1692, in Lt. Hatfield's Miscell.* p. 169.  
*MOL'LIFY*.† v. a. [*mollio*, Latin, *mollir*, French.]

1. To soften; to make soft.

In the time of king Richard the Second, it [the language] was so *mollified*, that it came to be thus, as it is in the translation of Wicliffe.

*Chaucer, Rem. Ch. on Langwages*.

Thou ridest upon us, and yet dost not always *mollify* all our hardness.

*Donne, Devot.* (1624), p. 323.

2. To assuage.

Neither herb nor *mollifying* plaster, restored them to health.

*Wisd. xvi. 12*.

Neither *mollified* with sweetest. *Im. i. 6*.

3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat to *mollify* them, as the nature of music is to do, I took up my harp. *Stacy*.

He brought them to this savage parts, And with sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom. *Dryden*.

4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

They would, by yielding to some things, when they refused others, sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands, than at first to reform them. *Clarendon*.

Cowley thus paints Goliath:

The valley now, this monster seem'd to fill, And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;

where the two words, seem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure.

*Dryden, Pref. to State of Innocence*.

*MOL'LOSSE*.\* n. s. [*mollosus*, Lat.] A metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables.

There is the smaller *alcia* verse with a *molosse* interposed, in that noble place in the Revelation, which consists of strong and harmonious measures. *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* ii. 100.

*MOL'LOSSES*.† n. s. [*melazzo*, Italian; per *MOL'LOSSES*.] haps from the Gr. *μολος*. The word is sometimes written also *melasse*. Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four gums, where also we may speak of honey and *molasses*.

*Sir W. Petty, Syrac's Hist.* B. S. p. 294.

*MOLT*.\* pret. of melt. Obsolete.

The furies flung their snake wipers away, And melt to tears at his exclaiming cry.

*P. Fletcher, Ferv. Id.* v. 65.

*MOL'TABLE*.\* adj. [from *molt*.] Fusible. Not in use.

*MOL'TEN*.† part. pass. from *melt*. [*molten*, Saxon.]

Brass is *molten* out of the stone. *Job*, xxiiv. 2.

In a small furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat be such as may keep the metal *molten*, and so more. *Bacon*.

Love's mystick form the artisans of Greece In wounded stone, or *molten* gold express. *Prior*.

*MOL'Y*. n. s. [*moly*, Latin; *moly*, French.] A plant.

*Moly*, or wild garlick, is of several sorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, serpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Montpellier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer, Husb.*

The sovereign plant be drom,  
And shew'd its nature and its word: rousa power,  
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;  
*Moly* the name. *Pope, Odyss.*

*MOMENT*.\* n. s. [This owes its original to the French word *moman*, which signifies the gauging at dice in masquerade, the rule of which is that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever sum one stakes another covers; but not a word is to be spoken; hence also comes our word *mum* for silence. *Hammer*, and *Dr. Johnson*.—It more probably came to us from one of those similar words, that are found in many languages, signifying something foolish. *Momar* is used by Plautus for a fool, whose French *mommer*. The Greeks too had *moment* and *moment*; in the same sense. *Douce*, *Illustr. of Shakespeare*, i. 366.] A dull, stupid blockhead; i. s. 366.] A post.

Ne ought he said, whatever he did here!  
But hanging down his head, did like a *momme* appear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A youth will play the wanton, and an old man prove a *momme*. *Warner, Albion's England*.

*Momme*, malthouse, capon, cotcombs, idiot, patch! Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

The words were not spoken to a *momme*, or deaf person. *Sheldon, D. Quin* i. 6.

*MOM'ENT*. n. s. [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]

1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error, for thinking the judgment of the scribes to be worth the objecting, for esteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooder*.

I have seen her die twenty times, upon far poorer measures. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

What towns of any *moment* but we have. *Shakespeare*.

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this we can envision the existence of God. *Bentley, Ser.*

2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooder*.

Can these or such be any aid to us?  
Look they as they were built to shake the world?  
Or be a *moment* to our enterprises? *B. Jonson*.

Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse,  
His free will, to her own inclining led  
In even scale. *Milton, P. L.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with  
5 H 2

an indifferent ear; is determined only by the moments of truth, and so retracts his past errors.

Norris.

### 5. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal moment or so, I could be punished.

Shakespeare, *M. Wives of Wids.*

The flighty purpose never is a'tuck'd.  
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,  
The very firstlings of my heart shall be  
The fruitings of my hand. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reasoning, but performed in a physical moment. Hale.

While I a moment name, a moment's past;  
I'm nearer death in this verse than the last;  
What then is to be done? Be wise with speed,  
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. Young.

Yet dost receiving and returning bliss  
In this great moment, in this golden now,  
When every trace of what, or when, or how,  
Should from my soul by raging love be torn. Prior.

**MOMENTAL**\* *adj.* [momental, Fr. Cotgrave.] Important; valuable; of moment.

Not one momental minute doth she swear.

Bretton, *Sir P. Sidney's Urania*, (1606), sign. D.

**MOMENTALLY** *adv.* [from momentum, Lat.] For a moment.

Air but momentarily remaining in our bodies,  
has no proportion to space for its conversion,  
only of length enough to refrigerate the heart.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

**MOMENTANEOUS**\* } *adj.* [momentané, mo-  
mentant, Fr.] momentane, Fr. mo-  
mentaneus, Latin. Momentary and mo-  
mentary, were indiscriminately used in the sixteenth century; but momentary is perhaps the older of the two. Of momentaneous I find no usage. Lasting but for a moment.

Preferre endless bliss before vaine and momentary pleasures.

Wotton, *Chr. Mansuet*, (1576), sign. L. vii. b.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to ensue; and, on the other side, momentary benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unspokeable, are not at all to be respected.

Hobbes.

Making it momentary as a sound.

Shakespeare, *Muls. N. Dream*.

Trifles and momentary things.

Bretton, *Ant. Med.* To the Reader.

They snatch at those vanishing shadows of pleasure, which a poor momentary life can afford them. Bp. Hall, *Temptations repelled*, D. 2. § 6.

Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a stranger and momentary. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Scarcely could the shady king  
The horrid sum of his intentions tell.

But she, swift as the momentary wing  
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hail. Creech.

**MOMENTARILY**\* *adv.* [from momentary.] Every moment.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings,  
which nature has made momentary dependent upon the soil? Shenstone.

**MOMENTARILY**\* *adv.* [from moment.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a sound,  
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. Shakespeare.

Swift as thought the fitting shade  
Through air his momentary journey made. Dryden.

Onions, garlic, pepper, salt, and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a momentary heat and fever. Arbuthnot.

**MOMENTOUS** *adj.* [from momentum, Lat.] Important; of consequence.

Great Anna, weighing the events of war,  
Momentous, in her prudent heart chose peace. Philips.

If any false step be made in the more momentous concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is a wreck.

It would be a very weak thing to give up to momentous a point as this, only because it has been contested. Waterland.

**MOMENTUM**\* *n. s.* [Latin.] Impetus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body.

Mercury hath of late years become a medicine of very general use. The extreme minuteness, mobility, and momentum of its parts, rendering it a most powerful cleanser of all obstructions, even to the most minute capillaries. But then we should be cautious in the use of it, if we consider, that the very thing, which gives it power of doing good above other disolvents, doth also dispose it to mischief. I mean its great momentum.

Bp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 71.

**MO'MMERY**, *n. s.* [or summery, from mummery, Fr.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolics. See MOME.

All was jollity,  
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,  
Piping and playing, minstrelsy and mumping,  
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,  
A show of mummery without a meaning. Rowe.

**MONACHAL**\* *adj.* [monachal, Fr. monachale, Latin; μοναχικος, Greek.] Monastic; relating to monks, or conventual life.

The vow and profession of the monachal or life of a monk.

Rogers on the 39 Articles, (1695), p. 166.

**MONACHISM**\* *n. s.* [monachisme, French.] The state of monks; the monastic life.

Sherrwood.

Horvden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their monachisms.

Milton, *Hist. of Eng. B. 4.*

Antony the hermit thus compares the different states of monachism together.

Bingham, *Christ. Antiquity*, vii. l. 4.

**MONAD**\* } *n. s.* [monade, Fr. Cotgrave; *μονάδα*, Greek.] An indivisible thing.

In itself is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing but an infinite coagulation of physical monads. More.

In man the monad or indivisible is the *ἀνὴρ* or *ἀνδρ*, the self same self or very self; a thing, in the opinion of Descartes, much and narrowly to be inquired into and discussed, to the end that, knowing ourselves, we may know what belongs to us and our happiness. Bp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 346.

**MONADICAL**\* *adj.* [from monad.] Having the nature of a monad.

All here depend on the orb unitive,  
Which also might nature monadical. More, *Immort. of the Soul*, l. lii. 84.

**MONARCH**, *n. s.* [monarch, Fr. *monarque*.] 1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king.

It was  
A moral for a monarch. Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth  
Do all expect that you should rule yourself. Shakspeare.

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonwealth, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a monarch. Temple.

2. One superior to the rest of the same kind.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. Dryden.

With sense distinguish'd is the regal ear,  
One monarch sits on his own laurel bays;  
Shew'd to his size, and gaffled to behold,  
His royal body shines with specks of gold. Dryden, *Ferg.*

Return'd with dire remorseless sway,  
The monarch savage rends the trembling prey. Pope, *Odys.*

3. President.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
Plump Bacchus, with pink eye,  
In thy vats our ears be drow'd! Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

**MONARCHAL**\* *adj.* [from monarch.] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

By whose monarchal way  
She fortifies herself. Dryden, *Polyd.* S. 2.

Devotion doth but reduce the wild multitude of human affections under the monarchal government of the love of God.

W. Maudguy, *Dev. Ess.* p. i. (1648), p. 35.

Satan, whom thou transcendest glory rais'd  
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,  
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thou sittest. Milton, *P. L.*

**MONARCHESS**\* *n. s.* [from monarch.] A female monarch; an empress.

The monarchess rested very well satisfied, and was ready to license his departure.

Thom. of Bedford, (1826), p. 177.

**MONARCHAL**\* *adj.* [from monarch.] Regal; vested in a single ruler.

Whether the government should be monarchal or republican? Rev. Mr. p. 121.

It has arisen from the extreme difficulty of reconciling liberty, under a monarchal government, with external strength and with internal tranquillity. Burke, on the Cause of Dissent.

**MONARCHICAL** *adj.* [monarchique, Fr. *μοναρχικος*, from monarch.] Vested in a single ruler.

That states will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to disrupt monarchal government. Burn.

The despotic ruler will take a monarchal power at Rome. Baker, *Reflect. on Learning*.

**MONARCHIC**\* *adj.* [monarchique, Fr.] Vested in a single ruler.

The Jewish church and the Christian, though so different, have yet, in their several ages, subsisted and flourished under the like outward rule, monarchic governments.

Archdeacon Helyar, *Sermon*, (1661), p. 48.

He first wrote under the consular, and the other under the monarchic state.

Warburton on *Prolegomena*, p. 119.

**TO MONARCHIZE**\* *v. n.* [from monarch.] To play the king.

Alas! how his wish, a little scene  
To monarchize, he fear'd, and kill with looks. Shakspeare.

That prince, which here dethroned monarchize. Drummmond, *Maidwell*.

**TO MONARCHIZE**\* *v. a.* To rule over as king.

Brute first monarchiz'd the lead. Dryden, *Polyd.* S. 5.

**MONARCHIST**\* *n. s.* [from monarchist.] An advocate for monarchy.

I proove to examine the next supposition of the church monarchists.

Barnon, on the Pope's Supremacy.

MO'NARCHY. *n. s.* [*monarchie*, French, *monarchie*, Gr.]

1. The government of a single person.  
While the monarchy flourished, they wanted not a protector. *Atterbury, Sermon.*
2. Kingdom; empire.

I past  
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.  
The first that thus did greet my stranger soul,  
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,  
Who cried aloud, What accords for perjury  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shakespeare.*

This small inheritance  
Concometh me, and 't worth a monarchy. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NASTERY. *† n. s.* [*monasterii*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister. It is usually pronounced, and often written, *monastery*. Spenser has once written it *monastere*, after the French form.

The elfin knight,  
Who now no place besides untaught had left,  
At length into a monastery did light.

Thou court of kings were held in thine towers;  
Thence, virgins honourable wive rec'd;  
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*  
In a monastery your devotion cannot carry  
you so far toward the next world, as to make this  
have the sight of you. *Pope.*

MONA'STICK. *† adj.* [*monastique*, French, *MONASTICAL*, *†* *monastical*, Lat.] Religiously reclusive; pertaining to a monk.  
I drove my sailor to forego the fall of the world, and to live in a monk merely monastic. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The edifying and busy vices of the strictest orders of men derive the institution of their monastic life from the example of John and Elias.

His profession was the very fulcrum of the monastic prison, the strictest and severest of all other orders. *Fowler, Holy War*, p. 245.

When young, you led a life monastic,  
And were a vest ecclesiastic;  
Now in your age you grow fantastic. *Denham.*

MONASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *monastic*.] Reclusively; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to answer for, if  
I monastically passed in this country of liberty and delight. *South.*

MONA'STICK. *n. s.* A MONK.  
As art of great value with the ancients, and longest preserved amongst the monastics, as we find upon figures and capital letters in old vellum manuscripts. *St. J. Herbert, Treat.* p. 148.

MO'NDAY. *† Sax.* the day of the moon; the day consecrated to the moon; monan, genitive case of mona, the moon. The second day of the week.

The Saxons did adore the moon, to whom they set a day apart, which to this day we call moon-day. *Gregory, Pastors*, (1630), p. 302.

MONDE. *n. s.* [French; *mundus*, Lat.]

1. The world; a certain number of people; as the *beau monde*. See BEAUMONDE.

2. A globe, the ensign of power and authority.

In a tunic and robe of brocade, with a full, fair wig; a gold crown much larger than the head; and a monde in his hand.

MO'NEY. *† n. s.* [*monney*, French; *moneta*, Latin.] It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a single

piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon *myner*, money, from *mynerian*, to coin. It is not usual to say a *money*, as we say a *coin*; but it has been so expressed. "The kesitah was not a Jewish, but a Canaanite money." Costard's Two Dissert. Oxford, 1750, p. 87.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for monies; he not ceast  
With slight denial. *Shakespeare, Timon.*  
The jealous wistfully kneave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*

You need my help, and you may,  
Shylcock, we would have monies. *Shakespeare.*  
I will give thee the worth of it in money. *King, act 2.*

Wives the radiant helps  
To betray kindly husbands, rob the easy,  
And lend the monies on return of lust. *B. Jonson.*  
Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of money is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a public voucher.

My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many correspondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every married man's money.

Shall I withhold a little money or food from my fellow-creature, for fear he should not be good enough to receive it from me? *Law.*

People are not obliged to receive any monies, except of their own coinage by a public mint.

Those hucksters or money-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass money is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*

To MO'NEY. *v. a.* To supply with money. Obsolete.

We monged the emperor's opiate, and gave the French kyng double and treble sovereignty. *Tyndal's Practice of Preterite*, (1596), sign. F.6.b.

MO'NEYBAG. *n. s.* [money and bag.] A large purse.

Look to my house; I am right loth to go;  
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,  
For I did dream of moneybags to-night. *Shakspeare.*  
My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a moneybag under each arm. *Addison, Guardian.*

MO'NEYBOX. *n. s.* [money and box.] A till; repository of ready coin.

MO'NEYBROKER. *n. s.* [money and broker.] A moneychanger or money-scrivener.

(They) enquire,  
Like moneybrokers, after names. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. s.* [money and change.] A broker in money.

The insurers or moneychangers being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbutnot.*

MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from money.] Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Invite managed men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether managed or not managed; for where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into those funds, mortgages, as well as other managed men. *Swift.*

With these measures fell in all mankind then;  
such as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lending upon great interest. *Swift.*

MO'NEYER. *† n. s.* [*monneyer*, Fr. from money.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coinor of money.

Impairment in alloy can only happen, either by the dishonesty of the moneyers or minters, or by counterfeiting the coin. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 18.

MO'NEYLENDER. *n. s.* [money and lend.] One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others.

In all the corporations, all the open boroughs, indeed in every district of the kingdom, there is some leading man, some agitator, some wealthy merchant, or considerable manufacturer, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some moneylender, &c. who is followed by the whole flock. *Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

MO'NEYLESS. *† adj.* [from money.] Wanting money; penniless.

Paltering the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad debts received out of lands in moneyless times. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *n. s.* [money and matter.] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick should enquire how money-matters stand between us? *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *n. s.* [money and scrivener.] One who raises money for others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the lands of money-scriveners; such fellows are like your Wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

MO'NEYSPINNER. *n. s.* A small spider, vulgarly so called; and fancifully held to prognosticate the receipt of money, or good luck, to those on whom they are seen to crawl.

MO'NEYWORTH. *n. s.* [money and worth.] Something valuable; something that will bring money.

There is either money or moneyworth in all the controversy of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it.

*L'Extrême.*

MO'NEYWORD. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'NEOCORN. *n. s.* [mang, Sax. and corn.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye; miscellane, or maslin.

From off the mangercorn-beep. *Byr, Hall, Sat. B. 5. S. 2.*

MO'NGER. *† n. s.* [mangege, monger, Sax. a trader, from mangian, to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom or never used alone, or otherwise than after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity; as, a *fish-monger*; and sometimes a medler in any thing; as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*. Dr. Johnson. — I've makes a similar remark, overpassing the use of *monger* by itself, which *Wicliffe*, I think, somewhere uses in the good sense of a trader, or merchant; and which Ben Jonson certainly employs in the contemptuous meaning of a low trader.

Here was no subtle device to get a wench! This Chanon has a brave paste of his own, A shaven pate! and a right monger, y'faith! This was his plot! *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Do you know me? — Yes, excellent well, you are a fish-monger. *Shakespeare.*

The impatient station-monger  
Could not contain himself no longer. *Hudibras.*

**MO'NGREL**† *adj.* [*as mongera*, from *mang*, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Germ.] Of a mixed breed; commonly written *mungrel* for *mangrel*.

There is a *mangrel* dulcet, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call Franco. *Hovell, Instruct. For Trav.* (1642) p. 139.

This zealot  
Is of a *mangrel*, divers kind,  
Clerk before, and lay behind. *Hudibras.*

Ye *mangrel* work of heaven, with human shapes,  
That have but just enough of sense to know  
The master's voice. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

I've but a half-strain'd villain yet,  
But *mangrel* mischiefous. *Dryden.*

His friendship still to few confin'd,  
Were always of the middling kind,  
Who fain would pass for lords indeed,  
Who fain would pass for lords indeed. *Swift, Miscell.*

**MO'SGREL**\* *n. s.* Any thing of mixed breed.

His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor  
should compound into one *mongrel*. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Base, grovelling, worthless wretches;  
*Mongrels* in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison.*

**MO'SIED**\* See **MONEYED**.

**MO'SIMENT**† *n. s.* [*monimento*, Ital. *monimentum*, or *monumentum*, Latin, from *monere*.]

1. A memorial; a record.  
That as a sacred symbol he may dwell  
In her son's flesh, to mind revengement,  
And be for all chase dames an endless *moniment*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. li. 10.*

2. A mark; a superscription; an image.  
Some others were new driven, and discent  
into great ingoes, and to wedges square;  
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. li. 5.*

**MO'SNISH**† *v. a.* [*monere*, Latin; a contraction of *admonish*. Dr. Johnson.] It is not a contraction, but the Saxon verb *monian*, *monian*; and is old in our language; probably in use before *admonish*. It was written also *unofest*, as well as *monish*. To warn; to counsel; to admonish.

For I you praise and chee *moneste*,  
Nought to refrain our requests. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 3279.*

Now worthy women, in this balde short,—  
Of charity I *moneste* and exhort. *Chaucer, Compl. of Crest. 135.*

*Monish* him gently, which shall make him both  
willing to ascend, and glad to go forward in love. *Achens, Schoolmaster.*

Here are all degrees to be *monished*. *Hovell, Instruct. For Trav.*

**MO'SNISH**\* *n. s.* [*from monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

**MO'SNISHMENT**\* *n. s.* [*from monish*.] Admonishment; counsel given. *Sherwood.*

**MO'STROUS**\* *n. s.* [*monitus*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.].

1. Information; hint.  
We have no visible *monition* of the returns  
of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by  
successive light and darkness. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice  
of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of  
reason itself. *J. Strange.*

Then after sage *monitions* from his friends,  
His talents to employ for nobler ends,  
He turns to politics his dangerous wit. *Swift.*

**MO'SNITIVE**\* *adj.* [*monitus*, Lat.] Instruction-monitor; conveying useful instruction.

These evils are exemplary and *monitive*. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 12.*

**MO'SITOR**\* *n. s.* [*Latin*.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

You are safe to be a *monitor* to the king; his  
learning is eminent; he but his scholar, and you  
are need. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have  
those notions also firm and untainted, to carry his  
*monitor* in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to  
have such a conscience as might be its own casuist. *South, Sermon.*

We can but divine who it is that speaks;  
whether Persius himself or his friend and *monitor*,  
or a third person. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the necessities of  
nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater  
mischiefs. *Locke.*

**MO'SITORY** *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitarius*,  
Lat.] Conveying useful instruction;  
giving admonition.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are  
*monitory* and instructive. *J. Strange.*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory*  
hint in my essay, with particular men, that he  
neglects mankind. *Pope.*

**MO'SITORY**\* *n. s.* Admonition; warning.  
A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle,  
and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope  
wrote a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken  
the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

**MO'SITRESS**\* *n. s.* [*from monitor*.] A  
female monitor; an instructress.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress*;  
were I to say any thing after her, my case would  
be that of the direst actor. *Student, ii. 367.*

**MONK**\* *n. s.* [*munch*, Su. Goth. *monac*,  
Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; *μοναχός*.] One  
of a religious community bound by  
vows to certain observances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,  
Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Abemacketh, an old weary of the world, gave  
over all, and betook himself to a solitary life,  
and became a melancholy Mahometan monk. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

The dromish monks, the scorn and shame of  
manhood. *Rouse and prepare one more to take possession,  
And needs in their ancient lives again. Rouse.*

*Monks* in some respects, agree with regulars,  
as in the substantial vows of religion; but in  
other respects *monks* are regulars differ; for that  
regulars' vows excepted, are not tied up to so  
strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

**MO'SKEY**\* *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers  
the word as *monikin*, a little man. Pen-  
nant derives it from *monca*, a name  
which the Malayes give to a particular  
species of the animal among them. *Monicchio*  
for a monkey is old in the Italian  
language.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An  
animal bearing some resemblance of  
man.

One of them showed me a ring that he had of  
your daughter for a *monkey*. *Tulal, it was my*

turquoise; I would not have given it for a wil-  
derness of *monkeys*. *Shakespeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in  
my desires than a *monkey*. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, destroy  
their young ones by senseless fondness. *Locke on Education.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they  
shine, *Bos apes and monkeys* are the gods within. *Geniville.*

2. A word of contempt, or slight  
kindness. *Geniville.*

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is  
persuaded I will marry her. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Four *monkey*! how wilt thou do for a father?  
*Shakespeare.*

**MO'SKEYRY**\* *n. s.* [*from monk*.] The mo-  
nastic life.

Heresy in Britain smiteth of *monks*. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. i. fol. 19.*

*Monks* then were as far distant from those  
of our days, as the moon is distant from the earth.  
*Herman, Tr. of Bruns.* (1587) p. 316.

Vows of chastity, *monks*, and a soldier's life. *Barton, Anal. of Med. p. 657.*

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical  
perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude  
of their rash and impetuous votaries, nor the in-  
conveniences of their *monks*. *Sp. Hall.*

**MO'SKHOOD**\* *n. s.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The  
character of a monk.

He had left off his *monks* hood too, and was no  
longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

**MO'SKISH** *adj.* [*from monk*.] Monastic;  
pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those public charities are a greater ornament  
to this city than all its wealth, and do more real  
honour to the reformed religion, than redounds  
to the church of Rome from all those *monks*  
and superstitious foundations of which she vainly  
boasts. *Atterbury.*

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim  
muse, *The dull constraint of monkish rhyme refuse.*

**MONKS-HOOD**\* *n. s.* [*consolida regalis*.] *Smith.*  
A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**MONKS-RICHARD**\* *n. s.* A species of dock;  
its roots are used in medicine.

**MO'SCEROS**\* *n. s.* [*μοσχος*, single, and  
*MO'SCEROT*.] *μοσχος*, horn, Gr.] The  
unicorn.

Jacob de Doudin, in his catalogue of simples,  
hath ambergreen, the bone in a stag's heart,  
*monscer's* horn. *Barton, Anal. of Med. p. 376.*

**MO'SCHOIRD**\* *n. s.* [*μοσχος* and *χορδ*.]  
1. An instrument of one string; as,  
the trumpet marine. *Harris.*

2. A kind of instrument anciently of sin-  
gular use for the regulating of sounds;  
the ancients made use of it to deter-  
mine the proportion of sounds to one  
another. *When the chord was divided  
into two equal parts, so that the terms  
were as one to one, they called them  
unisons; but if as two to one, they  
called them octaves or diapasons; when  
they were as three to two, they called  
them fifths or diapentes; if they were  
as four to three, they called them  
fourths or diatessérons; if as five to  
four, they called it diton, or a tierce  
major; but if as six to five, then they  
called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor;*

and, lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demition or diezze; the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*.

*Harris.*

**MONOCULAR.** } *adj.* [*μῑνός*; and *oculus*.]  
**MONOCULOUS.** } One-eyed; having only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient wide hawthorn tree, which, because she basked before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*.

*Hawell.*

Those of China repute the rest of the world *monoculars*.

*Glanville, Scrymgeour.*

**MONODY.** *n. s.* [*μονωδία*, *Gr.* *monodie*, *Fr.*]

A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue. Dr. Johnson. — Of this usage Dr. Johnson gives no example. Our old lexicography calls a monody, "a mournful song." Cockerham. This is the sense of the word among the ancients: a ditty sung by the person alone, to vent his grief. Among the French it obtained the distinction of "chant lugubre d'église, qui est toujours sur le même ton." Lacombe.

It is called a monody from a Greek word signifying a mournful or funeral song sung by a single person.

*By. Newton, Note on Milton's Lycidas.*

**MONOGAMIST.** *n. s.* [*μῑνός*; and *γάμος*; *monogame*, *Fr.*] One who disallows second marriages.

I maintained with Whiston, that it was unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second; or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*.

*Goldsmith, Pic. of Walsley, ch. 2.*

**MONOGAMY.** *n. s.* [*monogamie*, *Fr.* *μῑνός*, and *γάμος*, *Gr.*] Marriage of one wife.

If he had ever read the book following of *monogamy*, he might have found his Tertullian there maintaining, to uphold the true and catholic church with the usual practice and allowance of the second marriages of their bishops.

*By. Hall, Hen. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 106.*

**MONOGRAM.** *n. s.* [*μῑνός*; and *γράμμα*, *Gr.*] *monogramme*, *Fr.*]

1. A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.

It came

To be described by a *monogram*.

*By. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. A picture drawn in lines without colour.

A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and monogram of line. *Hammond, Works, iv. 371.*

**MONOGRAMMAL.** *adj.* [*from monogram*.] Sketching in the manner of a monogram.

Though it be but as it were a *monogrammal* description, and a kind of rude draught as it were with a coal. *Fotherley, Atholm.* (1692), p. 355.

**MONOLOGUE.** *n. s.* [*μῑνός*; and *λόγος*; *monologue*, *Fr.*] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his retreating from the country, in *monologue*; to which unusual way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

**MONOMACHY.** *n. s.* [*μονομαχία*; *μῑνός*, and *μάχη*, *Gr.* *monomachie*, old *Fr.*] A duel; a single combat.

In those ancient *monomachies* and combats they were searched, [that] they had no magical charms.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 54.* Abner invites his rival in honour to a tragical play, (as he terms it,) a *monomachy* of twelve single combatants on either part.

*By. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. 2. C. 2.*

**MONOME.** *n. s.* [*monome*, *Fr.*] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a, b, a a b, a a a b.

*Harris.*

**MONOPATHY.** *n. s.* [*μῑνός*, and *πάθος*, *Gr.*] Solitary sensibility; sole suffering.

By this Spanish proverb, every one calculated his nativity, and sentenceth his own future fate, by crying at his birth; not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters; but, according to some, from sympathy with the divine soul, that knoweth half for a time banished from the Father of Spirits.

*Whitlock, Mamm. of the Engl. (1654), p. 52.*

**MONOPETALOUS.** *adj.* [*monopetale*, *Fr.* *μῑνός*, and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together.

*Quincy.*

**MONOPOLIST.** *n. s.* [*monopoleur*, *Fr.* Our own word was formerly *monopolizer*. Cotgrave and Sherwood. Then *monopolizer*.] One who by engrossing or patent obtaining the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

Joy is an import; joy is an exchange;

Joy lies *monopolists*; it calls for two.

*Young, Night Th. 2.*

To **MONOPOLIZE**† *v. a.* *μῑνός*, and *πῑνός*; *monopolizer*, *French*.] To engross, so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself.

*Fuller, Holy War, p. 236.* He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize* a nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself.

*Arbutnot.*

**MONOPOLIZER.** *n. s.* [*from monopolize*.]

A monopolist.

Merchants have been prohibited to unlade their goods in such ports as were for their own advantage, and forced to bring them to those places which were most for the advantages of the *monopolizers* and projectors.

*Remonstrance in 1642, Whitlock's Mem. p. 298.*

There was in it the franchise of some old patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of book-selling.

*Milton, Areopagitica.*

**MONOPOLY.** *n. s.* [*μονωδία*; *monopole*, *French*; *μῑνός*; and *πῑνός*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't.

*Shakespeare* right well happily than knowingly

and justly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace and then acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and make a *monopoly* of his learning.

*Dryden, Juv.*

fit

To question a *monopoly* of it?

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only something without us, but this fastens upon our nature, runs upon our reason.

*Gov. of the Tongue* Shakespeare rather well happily than knowingly

and justly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace and then acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and make a *monopoly* of his learning.

*Dryden, Juv.*

**MONOPTER.** *n. s.* [*μῑνός*; and *πτερά*.] A noun used only in some one oblique case.

*Clarke, Lat. Gram.* **MONOPTICH.** *n. s.* [*μῑνός*; and *πτερά*.] A composition of one verse.

The drugs and spices here so perfumed the place, that it made me since give the better credit to that *monomachy* of an old poet, "Auras madentes Perficere arumque."

*Sir T. Herbert, Triv. p. 164.*

**MONOSYLLABLE.** *adj.* [*from monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

**MONOSYLLABLE.** *n. s.* [*monosyllable*, *French*; *μῑνός*; and *σύνταξις*.] A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!

It is so long it takes an hour to write it! I'll change it into Jove or Mars!

Or any other civil *monosyllable*, That will not tire my hand.

*Dryden, Chron.* Poets, although not innumerable how much our language was at first overstocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses.

*Swift.* *Monosyllable* lines, unless artfully managed, are still or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy.

*Pope.*

**MONOSYLLABLE.** *adj.* [*monosyllable*, *Fr.* *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine tailors, if rightly spell'd, Into one man are *monosyllabled*.

*Cleveland.*

**MONOSTROPHICK.** *adj.* [*μῑνός*; and *στροφή*, *Gr.*] Free from the restraint of any particular metre.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is all sorts, called by the Greeks *monostrophick*.

*Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.*

**MONOTONE.** *n. s.* [*μῑνός*; and *τόνος*, *Greek*.] Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation.

A kind of chant that frequently varies very little from a monotone.

*Mason, on Church Music, p. 95.*

**MONOTONICAL.** *adj.* [*from monotony*.] Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation.

*Ld. Chesterfield.*

**MONOTONOUS.** *adj.* [*from monotony*.] Wanting variety in cadence.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation.

*Warton, Hist. E. P. Emend. li. a. 4.*

The invidious, whether old or new, ought to be executed in a less *monotonous*, and consequently more intelligible, manner.

*Mason, on Church Music, p. 196.*

**MONOTONY.** *n. s.* [*μονωδία*; *μῑνός*; and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, *Fr.*] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their monotony.

*Pope, Letters.*

**MONSIEUR.** *n. s.* [*French*.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion; An eminent *monsieur*, that it seems, much loves

A Gallian girl. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Nor shall we then need the *monsters* of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigious custodies.

*Milton on Education.*

**MONSOON.** *n. s.* [*monsoon*, *monsoon*, *Fr.*]

*Monsoons* are shifting trade winds in



the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for a half year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harri-*

The monsoons and trade winds are constant and periodical, even to the thirtieth degree of latitude, all round the globe, and seldom transgress or fly short of those bounds. *Hay-*

**MON'STER.** *n. s.* [*monstre*, French; *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Metaphoric heroics till now,  
Like some fantastic fairy land did show,  
(Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants' race,  
And all but man in man's chief work had place;  
Then like some worthy knight, with sacred arms,  
Duth drive the monsters thence, and end the charms. *Conley.*

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species: we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,  
And, in the end, meet the whole course of death,  
Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

All human virtues, to its latest breath,  
Finds error never conquer'd but by death:  
The great Alcides every labour past,  
Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*

To **MON'STER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in use.

Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That *monsters* it. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,  
When the alarm were struck, than idly sit  
To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**MONSTROUSITY.** *n. s.* [from *monstrous*.]  
**MONSTROUSITY.** The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrousity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstrousity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Com.*

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrousity*.

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrousity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South, Sermon.*

By the same law *monstrousity* could not incapacitate from marriage; witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**MON'STROUSLY.** *adj.* [*monstreux*, French; *monstruosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Nature there pervene,  
Brought forth all *monstrous*, all prodigious things,  
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire. *Milton, P. L.*

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

It is not *monstrous* that this player here  
But is a fiction, in a dream of passion,  
Could force his soul so to his conceit,  
That, from her working, all his viage was'd? *Shakespeare.*

O monstrous! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shakespeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,  
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the *monstrous* scorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

5. Full of monsters.

Where thou, perhaps, under the wheeling tide,  
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world. *Milton, Lycidas.*

**MON'STROUSLY.** *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there reading a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was easily put off the books, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a globe in store,  
And will be *monstrously* wily on the poor. *Dryden.*

**MON'STROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South, Sermon.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.

And that self chain about his neck,  
Which he forewore most *monstrously* to have. *Shakespeare.*

These truths with his example you divorce,  
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden, Jun.*

**MON'STROUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *monstrous*.]  
Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the *monstrousness* of man,  
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakespeare.*

O, how I hate the *monstrousness* of time!  
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

**MON'TANISM.** *n. s.* The tenets of Montanus, an ancient heretic, who, about the close of the second century, founded a sect; unjustly pretending to be a prophet; multiplying fasts; forbidding second marriages; condemning all care of the body; and declaring that philosophy, arts, and whatever savoured of polite learning, should be banished from the Christian church.

Tertullian, proclaiming even war to the church, maintained *montanism*, wrote a book in defence of the new sect, and intitled the same, A treatise of fasting against the opinion of the carnal sort. *Hodder, Ecc. Pol. v. § 72.*

His (Tertullian's) *montanism* put no separation at all betwixt him and other Christians, save only in point of discipline, which he, according to the severity of his nature, would have to be most harsh and rigorous. *Hammer, View of Antiqu. p. 115.*

**MON'TANIST.** *n. s.* A follower of Montanus.

The *montanists* held these additions to be supplements to the Gospel. *Hodder, Ecc. Pol. v. § 72.*

**MON'TANISTICAL.** *adj.* Belonging to the heresy of the Montanists.

An emulation of the *montanistical* zeal of virginity.

*Mp. Hall, Hon. of the Merv. Chirgy, p. 247.*  
Containing in them divers of his wild, *montanistical* conceits. *Hammer, View of Antiqu. p. 123.*

To **MON'TANIZE.** *v. a.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

Tertullian, together with such as were his followers, began to *montanize*, and, pretending to perfect the severity of Christian discipline, he sought in sundry uncustomed days of fasting.

*Hodder, Ecc. Pol. v. § 72.*

**MON'TANT.** *n. s.* [French.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for!  
— To see thee fight, — to see thee pass thy pranks, thy stock; thy reverse; thy distance; thy *montant*. *Shakespeare.*

**MONTERO.** *n. s.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon.*

**MONETH.** *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Moneth*

Has by one vessel us'd its name from death. *King.*

**MONT'H.** *n. s.* [*monath*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Moon* was formerly written *moneth*; and *month* was written *moneth*.] It means the period in which that planet *moneth*, or completh its orbit. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 417. — This observation is very ingenious, although there are no vestiges of a verb of this form in the Anglo-Saxon or any of the Gothic languages. Dr. Jamieson. — The Saxon *monath*, is from *mona*, the moon; and the Goth. *menath*, from *mena*, the same; *μην*, Greek.

Wachter deduces the Goth. word for moon from *mana*, to warn, to admonish, to instruct; and Dr. Jamieson the Sax. *mona* from *monian*, the same. May we not then refer also to the Greek verb *προει*, to indicate, to point out, to declare, whence perhaps *προει* the moon, and *μην*, a month? If this be admitted, here is the verb to support Mr. Tooke's observation, though in other words, viz. a month *menath* the period in which that planet warns, instructs, and points out.) A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your month,  
Sajours with my sister. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
From a month old even unto five years old. *Lee, xlviii. 6.*

*Months* are not only lunar, and measured by the moon, but also solar, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptic. *Brown, Phil. Reg.*

As many months as I sustain'd her hate,  
So many years is the contentment 'till fate  
To daily death.

*Dryden, Tho. and Hen.*

**MONTH's mind.** *n. s.* Longing desire.

Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson gives no account of the origin of this phrase.

**A month's mind,** is the mind or remembrance days of former times, when persons directed, in their wills, that within a year, a month, or some specific time, after their death, a requiem for their souls should be performed, and some charity bestowed. They were called also *mind days*. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, says that the phrase originated from the direction being "a declaration of the will and mind of the deceased." But the months' minds have been sometimes called *memories*, and sometimes *monuments*; and therefore clearly denote remembrance, not intention. They were a source of profit to that, our ancestors at the Reformation perhaps retained the phrase, as a ludicrous mode of expressing any desire of gratifying their wishes.

Skyne to make all men's goods common unto them by title of tythes, offerings, devotions, pilgrimages, absolucions, indulgences, bequestes, mortuaries, month-mynnds, year-mynnds, and the devil and all beyndes.

*Bale. Yet a Counselor at the Romish Fauc, fol. 91. b.*

Whether there are any month's minds and anniversaries.

*Interrog. in 1555, Strype's Men. of the Ref. ii. 354.*

You have a month's mind to them. *Skyneper.*

For if a trumpet sound or drum beat, Who has not a month's mind to combat? *Hudibras.*

**MO'NTLY. adj.** [from month.]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the monthly revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether those have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heavenly birth I view'd,  
For whom our monthly victims are renew'd; *Dryden.*

**MO'NTLY. adv.** Once in a month.

If the one may very well monthly the revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether those have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

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**MO'NTLY. adv.** Once in a month.

So many grateful alarms I would rear  
Of gray's turf; and pile up every stone  
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,  
Or monument to ages; and thereon  
Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton, P. L.*

Of ancient British art  
A pleasing monument, not less admir'd  
Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands  
Arose. *Philips.*

Collect the best monuments of our friends, their  
own names, and their writings. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected  
in memory of the dead.

On your family's old monument  
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites  
That appertain unto a burial. *Shakespeare.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow;  
Shall on his monument their odours throw. *Sanders, Paraph.*

In a heap of slain,  
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load  
oppress'd.

Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,  
The trophies of their strength, a bloody monument. *Dryden.*

With thee on Raphael's monument I mourn,  
Or art inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope, Miscell.*

**MONUMENTAL. adj.** [from monument.]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling  
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring  
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown that Syrian rocks  
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton, El. Pens.*

The destruction of the earth was the most  
monumental proof that could have been given to  
all the succeeding ages of mankind. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The polish'd pillar different sculptures bears,  
A rare outlasting monumental urn. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging  
to a tomb.

Perseverance keeps honour bright:  
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakspeare.*

I'll not scar that whiter skin of her than snow,  
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Othello.*

Therefore if he needs must go,  
And the fates will have it so,  
Softly may he be posset. *Cressida.*

**MONUMENTALLY. adv.** [from monument.]

In memorial.

This description of his house is in short the very  
same with an ancient justice of peace his hall; a  
very dangerous armory to be touched, like Paul's  
scaffolds, monumentally standing, because none  
dare take them down. *Gayton on D. Quirato, (1654), p. 2.*

**To Moo.\*** See To Muz.

**MOOD.\* n. s.** [mode, French; *modus*, Lat.]

1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propositions  
according to their quantity and quality, i. e.  
their universal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts, Logic.*

Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain  
rules, and made them conclude in mode and figure. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Style of music.

They move  
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood  
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton, P. L.*

Their sound  
Little prevails, or rather seems a tune  
Harsh, and of dissonant work by his complaint. *Milton, S. A.*

A bird,  
Whom art had never taught cliffs, woods, or notes.  
*Ford, Lover's Melancholy.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in  
some languages, as the Greek, Latin,  
and French, to signify various intentions  
of the mind, is called *mood*.

*Clarke, Lat. Grammar.*

We have observed, that all speech or discourse  
is a publishing or exhibiting some part of our  
soul, either a certain perception, or a certain volition.  
Hence then, according as we exhibit it  
either in a different part, or after a different man-  
ner, hence I say the variety of modes or moods.

*Herrius, Hermes, D. i. ch. 8.*

4. [mod, Gothick; moob, Saxon; mood,  
Dutch; and generally in all Teutonic  
dialects.] Temper of mind; state of  
mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed mood,  
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide  
With stony eyes. *Shakspeare, F. Q.*

The kindly beast upon her gazing stood,  
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry mood. *Shakspeare, F. Q.*

Eyes unused to the melting mood,  
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Florida chang'd to ruth her warlike mood,  
Few silver drops but vermilion cheeks depictant. *Enfias.*

Solyman, in a melancholy mood, walked up  
and down in his tent a great part of the night.

She was in fittest mood  
For cutting cords, or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

These two kinds to appease his angry mood,  
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

He now profuse of tears,  
In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addison.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. [mod,  
Goth. rage, See MAD.]

At the last ask'd was his mood.

A gentleman, *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

Whom, in my mood, I staid'd up to the heart.

That which we move for our better instruction's  
sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet  
in their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith,  
under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest  
contented. *Hobbes.*

**MO'ODLY. adv.** [from moody.] Sadly;  
penively. *Cotgrave, & Sherwood.*

**MO'ODINESS. n. s.** [Sax. *mobi-gne*.]

Indignation; vexation.

Such was the natural hatred of the sheep  
towards the dogs, and the implacable rancours  
which they conceived to be hurried up and down,  
that they fell into an inveterate conceit of language  
and despair; and so into flat disobedience, to abhor  
both their shepherds and the dogs, insomuch  
that when they were to be milked, and shorn, they  
hid themselves in woods and dens. *Frank's Rancours (1676), p. 179.*

**MO'ODY. adj.** [from mood, Goth. *modags*,  
angry; Sax. *mobi*.]

1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, moody?  
What is't thou canst demand? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Chide him reverently,  
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;  
But being moody, give him line and scope,  
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,  
Confound themselves with working. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

According to Milton's description of the first  
couple, as soon as they had fallen, and the turbulent  
passions of anger, hatred, and jealousy, first  
entered their breast; Adam grew moody. *Tatler, No. 217.*

Every periwish, moody malecontent  
Shall set the sensitive riddle in an uproar? *Rever.*

2. **Sad; pensive; melancholy.** See also **MOODILY.**

Give me some music; music, moody food  
Of us that trade in love. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*  
Sweet recreation bar'd, what doth ensue,  
But moody and dull melancholy? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

3. **Violent; furious; raging.**  
The malicious traumas of the world, with  
their middle modge magistrates and slaves.

*Ide* on the *Revel.* P. iii. (1550). D. iij.  
In his moody madness, without just proof, did  
he openly excommunicate him,

*Fir. Acts and Mon. of Lord Cobham.*  
If we be English deer, be then in blood.  
Not rascal-like, to fall down with a pinch;  
But rather moody-mad and desperate stages.  
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.

*Shakspeare, Her. Pt. P. I.*

- MOON.** † *n. s.* [*μῆν*, Gr. *mēna*, Gothic; *mona*, Saxon; *mona*, Icelandic; *maanc*, Danish; *mon*, German; *maen*, Dutch. See the etymology of **MONTH.**]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets *Cynthia* or *Phœbe*.

The moon sits bright: 'twas such a night as  
this,

When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*

Diana hath her name from moisture, which is  
the property of the moon, being by nature cold  
and moist, and is feigned to be a goddess thereof.  
*Poet.*

Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy craves,  
Beneath the eternal fountain of all waves,  
Where their vast court the mother waters keep,  
And undisturb'd by moons, in silence sleep.

*Gayley.*

Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth!  
*Dryden.*

2. **A month.**  
Since these arms of mine had seven years' pith,  
Till now some nine moons waxed, they have us'd  
Their dearest action in the tented field.

*Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. **[In fortification.]** It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent: as, a half moon.

- MOON-BEAM.** † *n. s.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light.

The division and quivering, which please so  
much in music, have so agreement with the  
glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing on  
a wave. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

On the water the moon-beams play, and make  
it appear like floating quicksilver.

*Dryden on Dream. Poem.*

- MOON-CALF.** † *n. s.* [*moon* and *calf*.]  
1. A monster; a false conception; supposed  
perhaps anciently to be produced by  
the influence of the moon.

How com'st thou to be the image of this moon-  
calf? *Shakspeare.*

2. **A dolt; a stupid fellow.**  
The potion works not on the part design'd,  
But turns his brain, and stupefies his mind;  
The sotted moon-calf gapes. *Dryden, Jun.*

- MOON-EYED.** † *adj.* [*from moon*.]  
1. Resembling the new moon.

White thus be spake, the angelic squadron  
bright

Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns  
Their phantoms. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having the title and character of the moon.

Poor and Basilius  
Fornake their temples dim,

With that twice batter'd god of Palestine,  
And moaned Ashtaroth,  
Heaven's queen and mother both  
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy shine.

*Milton, Ode Neirin.*

- MOON-ET.** † *n. s.* [*from moon*.] A little moon.

Some lesser planets moving round about the sun,  
and the moons about Saturn and Jupiter.

*Sp. Hall, Free Friar, & P. 2.*

- MOON-EYED.** † *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions  
of the moon.

2. Dim eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

So manifest, that 'e'en the moon-ey'd sects

See whom and what this providence protects.

*Dryden, Britan. Rediviva.*

- MOONFEAR.** † *n. s.* [*hemionitis*.] A plant.

*Ainsworth.*

- MOON-FISH.** † *n. s.*

*Moon-fish* is so called, because the  
tail fin is shaped like a half moon, by  
which, and his odd trussed shape, he is  
sufficiently distinguished. *Grew, Mus.*

- MOONISH.** † *adj.* [*from moon*.] Like the  
moon; variable as the moon; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a moonish  
youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing,  
and lying. *Shakspeare, At you like.*

He tells you of a deluge and wonderful frac-  
tion that hath been in that world, [the moon]  
much like the same which be hath represented  
us of our world; with several other such  
rare moonish inventions.

*Sp. H. Crisp, Anim. on Burnet's The.* (1685), Pref.

- MOONLESS.** † *adj.* [*from moon*.] Not en-  
lightened by the moon.

His angry eyes look all so glaring bright,  
Like the hunted badger in a moonless night,  
Or like a painted staring Saracen.

*Sp. Hall, Sat. vi. l.*

Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,  
This Palamon from prison took his flight.

*Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*

- MOONLIGHT.** † *n. s.* [*moon* and *light*.]  
The light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from  
them by moonlight, to choose in his room any  
other bishop, had been altogether impossible.

*Hooker.*

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,  
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love.

*Shakspeare.*

- MOONLIGHT.** † *adj.* Illuminated by the  
moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,  
And cease our moonlight revels, go with us.

What beck'ning ghost along the moonlight shade  
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade?

*Pope.*

- MOONLING.** † *n. s.* [*from moon*.] A sim-  
pleton.

I have a husband, and a two-legg'd one;  
But such a moonling, as no wit of man,  
Or rooks can redeem from being an ass.

*B. Jonson, Dev. and Au.*

- MOON-SEED.** † *n. s.* [*menispermum*, Lat.]

The moon-seed hath a rosaceous  
flower: the pointal is divided into three  
parts at the top, and afterward becomes  
the fruit or berry, in which is included,  
one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hol-  
lowed like the appearance of a miller.

*Miller.*

- MOONSHINE.** † *n. s.* [*moon* and *shine*.]  
1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,  
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out.

*Shakspeare.*

I, by the moonshine, to the windows went;  
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself.

*Dryden, Spem. Friar.*

2. [*In burlesque.*] A month.  
I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
Lag of a brother. *Shakspeare, A. Lear.*

- MOONSHINE.** † *adj.* [*moon* and *shine*.] Il-  
**MOONSHINY.** † *adj.* illuminated by the moon:

both seen a popular corruption of moon-  
shining.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,  
You moonshine revellers, and shades of night.

*Shakspeare.*

Although it was a fair moonshine night,  
the enemy thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*

I went to see them in a moonshine night.

*Addison.*

- MOONSTONE.** † *n. s.* A kind of stone.

*Ainsworth.*

- MOONSTRUCK.** † *adj.* [*moon* and *struck*.]  
Lunatic; affected by the moon.

Demetrius phrening, mooping melancholy,  
And moonstruck madness. *Milton, P. L.*

- MOON-TREFOIL.** † *n. s.* [*medicago*, Latin.]  
A plant.

The moon-trefoil hath a plain orbicu-  
lar fruit, shaped like an half moon.

*Miller.*

- MOONWORT.** † *n. s.* [*moon* and *wort*.]  
Stationflower; honesty.

And I be plucking plants among:  
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,  
Night shade, moonwort, libbard-bane.

*Jonson, Masques.*

- MOON-Y.** † *adj.* [*from moon*.]  
1. Denoting the moon.

Diana did begin, what mo'd I do to invite  
Your presence, sister deuse, first to my moony  
sphere? *Sidney, Arcad. b. 3.*

2. **Lunated;** having a crescent for the  
standard resembling the moon.

The moonly standards of proud Ottoman.

*Sylvester, Du Bart.* (1621), p. 29.

Encountering fierce  
The solemian sultan, be o'erthrow  
His moonly troops, returning bravely smoo'd  
With much blood. *Philips.*

The golden palis the Hylian cross;  
But soon the miscreant moonmy host  
Before the victor-cross shall fly.

*Fenton.*

- MOOR.** † *n. s.* [*moor*, Teut. and Icel.  
mud, clay; *moor*, Swed. rotten earth.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low  
and watry grounds.

Let the marsh of Elsham Bruges tell,  
What colour were their waters that same day,  
And all the moor 'twixt Elsham and Delf.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the  
moor, it chanced that a London merchant passing  
by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor  
parents, and carried her to his house.

*Cervus, Surv. of Cornwall.*

In the great level near Thorny, several troops  
of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor.

*Hale.*

2. **A heath; a common; or waste land.**  
[*moor*, Sax. *erictum*; *moor*, Icel. *terra*  
*arida*, *inculta*, *et inutilis*.] Brockett's  
North Country Words.

3. [*Maurus*, Latin; *μαυρος*, Greek, niger;  
*more*, Fr.] A negro; a blackamoor.

I shall answer that better than you can  
the getting up of the negro's belly; the moor is with  
child by you. *Shakspeare.*

To MOON. v. a. [*moor*, French.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood  
Dashed on the shallows of the moving sand,  
And in mid ocean left them moor'd at hand.

Dryden.

To MOOR. v. n. To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed.

—Eneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:

At length on easy ground his gallies moor,  
Their heads are turn'd to see, their sterns to shore.

Dryden.

My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,  
Moor'd in a Chan creek.

Addison, *On*.

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous  
Ararat, where Noah's ark first moor'd.

Arbuthnot, and Pope, *Mart. Scrib.*

To blow a MOOR. [at full of a deer, corrupted from a moor, French.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters.

Ainsworth.

MOORAGE. n. s. [from To moor.] Station where to moor.

She's come to moorage, —

To lay aside until cur'd.

Olis Stone, (1648), p. 182.

MOORCOCK. n. s. [moor and cock.] The male of the moorhen.

Griev'd him to lurk the lakes beside,

Where coots in rushy dingles hide,

And moorcocks about the day.

Shakespeare, *Ode to Sir R. Lyleston*.

MOORGAME. n. s. [moor and game.] Red game; grouse.

A tract of land, so thinly inhabited, must have much wild fowl; and I scarcely remember to have seen a dinner without them. The moorgame is every where to be had.

Johnson, *Journ. West. Islands*.

MOORHEN. n. s. [moor and hen.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water-fowl, as sea-gulls and moorhens, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, forebode rain and wind.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

MOORISH. adj. [from moor.]

1. Fenny; marshy; watery.

Misty, foggy air; such as comes from fens, moorish grounds, lakes, &c.

Burton, *Ant. of Mid.* p. 81.

No, Camar; they pathless moorish mounds,  
That, being once made rotten with the dung  
Of damned riches, ever after sink  
Beneath the steps of any villany.

R. Jonson, *Postaster*.

In the great level near Thorney, several oaks  
and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and moorish earth exaggerated upon them.

Hale.

Along the moorish fens  
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm.

Thomson.

2. Belonging to the Moors; denoting Moors. [*Moorique*, French.] Colgrave. The weight of Moorish wealth.

Congreve, *Moorish Bride*.

Some tournament in the dimes of Moorish  
chivalry. *Seinbourne*, *Trav. through Spain*, L. 40.

MOORLAND. n. s. [moor and land.] Marsh; fen; watry ground.

Or like a bridge that joins a marsh

To moorlands of a different parish.

Swift.

MOORSTONE. n. s. A species of granite. The third stratum is of great rocks of moorstone and sandy earth.

Woodward on *Fossils*.

MOORV. adj. [from moor.] Marshy; fenny; watry.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,  
As when thick mists arise from moory vales.

Faucher.

In Essex, moory-land is thought the most proper.

MOOSE. n. s. The large American deer; the biggest of the species of deer.

Are you still of opinion, that the American moose and European elk are the same creature?

White's *Siberia*, p. 80.

To MOOT. v. a. [from mocan, mot, xemot, meeting together, Sax. or perhaps, as it is a law term, from mot, French. Dr. Johnson. — It is certainly from the Sax. mot, xemot, a meeting together; mocian, to treat of, as well as to meet together; the Gothic nations, as Dr. Jamieson observes, being accustomed to meet for the purpose of discussing public concerns. Cowel, in his Law Dictionary, gives the Saxon etymon, but takes no notice of the needless Fr.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

I mean the pleading into courts and chancery called moots, where first a case is applied to be mooted by certain young men, containing some doubtful controversy.

Sir T. Egot, *Cor. fol.* 48.

A bad habit to moot cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution.

Burke on the *Discontents* in 1770.

To MOOT. v. n. To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law.

There is a difference between mooted and pleading; between feigning and fighting.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

MOOT. n. s. [from the verb.] Case to be disputed; point to be argued.

Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their moots. *Bacon*, *Const.* on the *Ch.* of England. But to end this moot: the law of Moses is manifest.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

MOOT case or point. A point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topic of disputation.

In this moot case your judgement to refuse,  
Is rent death.

Dryden, *Jus*.

Would you out think him crack'd,  
who requires another to make an argument on a moot point, who understands nothing of our laws?

Locke on *Education*.

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a moot point, whether I am more likely to make a master Bell, or a master Strutt.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. of J. Bull.*

MOOT-HALL. n. s. [mot-huf, moel-heal, MOOT-HOUSE.] Sax.] Council-chamber; hall of judgement; town-hall. See MOTE. Yet used in the north of England.

He commends him to be kept in the moot-hall of Eroude.

Wicliffe, *Acts*, xiii.

MOOTING. n. s. [from moot.] The exercise of pleading a mock cause.

By that he hath heard one mooted; and seen two plays, he [an Inn-of-Court man] thinks as basely of the University, as a young sophister doth of the Grammar-school.

Oberbury, *Charact.* sign. K. 4.

MOOTED. adj. Plucked up by the root.

Ainsworth.

MOOTER. n. s. [from moot.] A disputer of moot points.

MOP.† n. s. [*moppa*, Welsh; *mappa*, Latin.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool; fixed to a long handle, with which mads clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless queen

Flirts on your face from her poor, but not clean. You fly, invokes the gods; then turning, stop To rail; she singing still whirls on her mop.

Swift.

2. [Perhaps corrupted from mock. Dr. Johnson. — Mock and mop were certainly used indifferently. Shakespeare has both mock and mop, and mop and mow. See the edit. of Spenser, 1805. vol. 7. p. 30. But the Su. Goth. mopa, illudere, deludere, may possibly have given rise to our word.] A wry mouth or grin made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe  
Will be here with mop and mow.

Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

To MOP. v. a. [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To MOP. v. n. [from mock, or from the Su. Goth. mopa, illudere.] To make wry mouths or grin in contempt.

Five fangs have been in poor Tom's case; of lust, as Obdicut; Hobbsides, price of dumbness; Mahu, of stealing; Mohu, of murder; and Flitterbittibbet, of mopping and mowing, who since possesses clamber-maid.

Shakespeare.

Mark! but his countenance; see how he mops and how he mows; and how he strains his locks.

Nich. Faults, and nothing but Faults, (1606), p. 7.

As no felt a moping and braying at a lion.

L'Estrange.

To MOPE. v. n. [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius thinks it to be in *mopa*, deludere, pro stulto habere, Chron. Rythm. p. 288. and I here also notices the affinity between the Su. Goth. and our word.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream; to be spiritless, unactive, and inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his fat-bellied followers.

Shakespeare.

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight, Ears without hands or eyes, smelling sans all, Or but a sickly part of one sense worse

Could not so mope.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them, And were brought moping hither.

Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

Intestive stone, and ulcer, colic pang, Demonsick phrency, moping melancholy.

And moon-struck madness.

Milton, *P. L.*

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd blind, Forget the travel of the day in sleep;

Care only wakes, and moping penitence;

Will neigurge discontented looks they sit, and lie

And watch the waning of the midnight taper.

Rever.

To MOPE. v. a. To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers.

Many men are undone by this means, moped, or so dejected, that they are never to be recovered.

Burton, *Ant. of Mid.* p. 150.

They say there are charms in beds, said he, and so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be moped.

L'Estrange.

It is doubtless a great disgrace to our religion to imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do, that it is an enemy in mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of penitence looks and solemn faces; that men are never serious enough till they are moped into statues, and cloistered from all society but that of their own melancholy thoughts.

*Scott, Christian Life, P. i. ch. v.*  
Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited moped creature. *Locke on Education.*

**MORPE.** \* n. s. [from the verb.] One who is moped; a spiritless and inattentive person.

They have made, by their humouring or gulling, 'ex stulto insanum,' a mope or a noddy; and all to make themselves merry.

*Burton, Diss. of Med. p. 149.*

**MORPEYED.** \* adj. Blind of one eye. Dr. Johnson says, on the authority of Ainsworth, without any example. It means rather short-sighted, purblind, *μωπός*, Gr. See **MYOPY**.

He pitied his simplicity, and returneth him for answer, that, if he be not *mopeyed*, he may find the procession of the divine persons in his creed.

*J. Brinsford, Scitum Guarded, (1684) p. 191.*

**MOPFISH.** \* adj. [from *mope*.] Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

They generally sink down under crosses and afflictions, are exposed to contempt and blame, traduced as a sort of *mopish* and unbecoming characters.

*Killingbeck, Scrm. p. 348.*  
**MOPFISHNESS.** \* n. s. [from *mopish*.] Dejection; inactivity.

The recesses of the cloyster: the seats of *mopishness*, superstition, and bigotry.

*Cowley, Phil. to Hyl. Conn. 2.*  
He became very melancholy, and at length fell into a kind of *mopishness* of faculty.

*Hut. E. P. li. 301.*

**MOPPET.** \* n. s. [perhaps from *moj*.] A **MOPPEY.** } puppet made of rags, as a  
mope is made: a fondling name for a girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?  
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in 't' other?  
A very pretty mope! *Dryden, Spans. Priar.*

**MOPPEYED.** \* adj. That cannot see well; mope-eyed. Coles, Dict. 1685. Mr. Moor, in his Suffolk Words, 1823, defines it low-spirited, drooping, moping. In the following example it appears to have the meaning, from *mope*, of stupid, delirious.

Others of more airy and elevated fancies are altogether in military dreams, religious phantasms, &c. not caring much how they break any moral precept of law or gospel, &c. until they come to such a sovereignty, as may be able to govern and oppress others, their mystical humours being never satisfied, but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ.

*By. Gauden, Hivings. (1653), Pref. sign. b.*  
**MOPPEY.** \* n. s. [A cant word from *mope*.] A drone; a dremmer.

I'm grown a mere *moppey*; no company comes but a rabble of tenants. *Swift, Miscell.*

**MORAL.** \* adj. [moral, French; *moralis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker, Laws and ordinances positive he distinguishes from the laws of the two tables, which were moral.*

*Hooker.*

In moral actions divine law helps exceedingly the law of reason to guide life, but in supernatural it alone guides.

*Hooker.*  
Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,  
Mankind is broken loose from moral bands;  
No rights of hospitality remain,  
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain.

*Dryden.*  
2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,  
With plumed helm they slay 's begins his threats,  
Whilst thou, a moral fool, sit'st still and criest.

*Shakespeare.*  
3. Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible; and moral certainty may properly be styled indubitable.

We have found, with a moral certainty, the seat of the Monachal abys. *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a moral nature by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony.

*Tillotson, Scrm.*  
A moral universality, is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the universal subject.

*Watts, Logic.*

**MORAL.** \* n. s.

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than English sense.

Their moral and oeconomy, *Prior.*  
Most perfectly they made agree, by a fiction;

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

— Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some moral in this benedictus.

— Moral! No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thistle.

*Shakespeare, Much Ado.*  
Expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.

*Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Street.*  
The moral is the first business of the poet, as being the ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the moral.

*Dryden, Dufrenoy.*  
I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased me.

*Swift to Gay.*  
To **MORAL.** v. n. [from the adjective.]

To moralize; to make moral reflections. Not in use.

When I did hear  
The motley fool thus moral on the time,  
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,  
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shaks.*

**MORALER.** \* n. s. [from *moral*.] A moralizer. Not in use.

Comer, you are too severe a moralizer.

*Shakespeare, Othello.*

**MORALIST.** \* n. s. [moralist, Fr.]

1. One who teaches the duties of life.

I have often heard my truly noble and most dear nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, say, out of his exquisite contemplations and philosophical practices, that Nature surely, if she be well studied, is the best moralist, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom.

*Watson on Education.*  
The advice given by a great moralist to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time.

*Additional.*

2. A mere moral man.

The love [in the moralist of virtue, but in the Christian] of God himself.

*Hemans, Works, iv. 504.*

How severely, though blindly, do they judge of men's hearts! Such a man is profane, another is carnal, and a mere moralist.

*South, Scrm. vii. 286.*  
**MORALIST.** \* n. s. [moralist, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.

The system of morality, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel.

*Swift, Miscell.*  
A necessity of sinning is as impossible in morality, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature.

*Baker on Learning.*  
2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The morality of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it.

*Smith, Scrm.*  
3. An old kind of drama; an allegorical play, in which the virtues and vices were personified. [moralists, old Fr.]

The moralists indicate drawings of the dramatic art; they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempt to delineate characters, and so point manners.

*Warton, Hist. E. P. li. 242.*  
Even after the people had been accustomed to tragedies and comedies, moralists still kept their ground: one of them, entitled The New Custom, was produced so late as 1573; at length they assumed the name of Masques.

*By. Percy, Ess. on the Orig. of the Eng. Stage.*  
This [Hick-Scorner], and every morality I have seen, conclude with a solemn prayer.

*Ibid.*  
**MORALIZATION.** \* n. s. [from *moralize*.]

Explanation in a moral sense.

It is the more commendable, and also commendous, if the players have read the moralization of the chess, and when they play do think upon it.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 61. b.*  
Annoted to be a moralization of twice the length in the octavo stanza. Almost every narrative was antiently supposed or made to be allegorical, and to contain a moral meaning.

*Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 417.*

To **MORALIZE.** \* v. a. [moralize, Fr.]

1. To make moral. This primary meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Good and bad starts moralize not our actions.

*Dromed, Chr. Mor. iii. 7.*  
The goodness of these actions is never to be estimated merely by the degree of enthusiasm and ardor that is in them, but by such other laws and circumstances as moralize human actions.

*Cudworth, Scrm. p. 28.*  
Those laws and circumstances which do moralize human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy, and good.

*Scott's Works, (ed. 1718), ii. 139.*

2. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.

— I pray thee moralize them.

*Shakespeare, Tim. of the Shrew.*  
Did he not moralize this spectacle?

— O yes, into a thousand similes. *Shakespeare.*  
This fable is moralized in a common proverb.

*L'Estrange.*  
3. In Spenser it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

4. In Prior, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung,  
And with his pious arms he moraliz'd his song.  
Prior.

To MORALIZE, *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

When my friend was alone with me there, Isaac,  
said he, I know you come abroad only to moralize,  
and make observations.  
Tuldr, No. 170.

MORALIZER, *n. s.* [from *moralize*; Fr. *moraliseur*.] One who moralizes.

Sherwood.

MORALLY, *adv.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.  
By good, good morally so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here.  
South, *Serm.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action morally unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural.  
Rymer.

2. According to the rules of virtue.  
To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live morally.  
Dryden.

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgement made of things.  
It is morally impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard.  
L'Estrange.

I am from the nature of the things themselves morally certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgement than such a one as is biased by affections and interests.

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it morally, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false.  
Aitberrig, *Serm.*

MORALS, *n. s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their morals as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up.  
South, *Serm.*

Learn then what morals critics ought to shew:  
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;  
In all you speak, let truth and candour shine.  
Pope.

MORA'SS, *n. s.* [*morais*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Rather the Goth. *marisaine*, whence *morais*, Su. *stagnum*. See MARSH. Our word was, in 1656, reckoned by P. Heylin new and uncouth.]  
Fen; bog; moor.

Landscapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and morasses of the country. *Watts on the Mind.*

Nor the deep morass  
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness  
Pick your nice way. *Thomson, Autumn.*

MORA'SS, *adj.* [from *morass*.] Moorish; marshy; fenny.

The wind, by which they are brought on, generally comes from a morass country.

Dryden on the Plagues of Egypt, P. III.  
The sides and top are covered with morass earth. *Fennell.*

MORAVIAN, *n. s.* One of a religious sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren,

which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the united brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters. The gross fanaticism of these persons, in some opinions and practices, has been warmly asserted; as have also their quiet demeanour, and their undaunted courage in communicating the light of revealed religion to the most remote and uncivilized parts of the world.

The Moravians who retired to Herrnhut, and who are the most inconsiderable part of the inhabitants of that village, have nothing common with the ancient Bohemian and Moravian brethren.

Rimius, *Narr. of the Herrnhuters*, (1755), p. 14.  
A conformity has been shown between Moravians and Papists.

By, *Lawrence, Morav. Compared*, (1755), p. 177.  
MORAVIAN, *adj.* Denoting, or belonging to, the sect of Moravians.

I thought it would answer the same purpose, should I consult the writings of the Moravian leaders.  
Rimius, *Narrative*, &c. Pref. p. 6.

MORRIBID, *n. s.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet there are diseases consistent with the common functions of life.  
Arbutnot.

MORRIBNESS, *n. s.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORRIBUS, *adj.* [*morbus* and *facio*, MORRIBUS, *adj.* Latin; *moribique*, Fr.] Causing diseases.

Some strange moribund distemper of the air.  
Whitlock, *Mann. of the Engl.* (1654), p. 326.  
Nothing but the removal of the feverish and moribund matter within can carry off the distemper.  
South, *Serm.*, v. 211.

The air appearing so malicious in this moribund conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; therefore initiate consumptions must change their air.  
Harvey on Consumptions.

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the moribund matter.  
Arbutnot.

MORBORE, *adj.* [*morbus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malignity, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours and excrescences of plants.  
Ray on Creation.

MORBO'SITY, *n. s.* [from *morbus*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the quality, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or morbidities in individuals.  
Brown.

MORDACIOUS, *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but mordacious and burning. Evelyn's *Earth.*

MORDACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *mordacious*.] Bitingly; sarcastically.  
Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has mordaciously taunted this tradition.

Waterhouse on *Fortunatus*, p. 901.  
MORDACIOUS, *adj.* [*mordacius*, Lat. *mordax*, Fr. from *mordax*, Lat.] Biting quality.

It is to be enquired, whether there be any menstrum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corrodig, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by mordacity, or violent penetration.  
Becon.

Its [the serpent's] rancorous venom, its keen mordacity.  
Barrow, *Works*, i. 46.

MORDACIAN, *n. s.* [from *mordacian*.] Biting quality.

The mordaciousness thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar clean.  
Evelyn, *Act.* § 57.

MORDICANT, *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the mordicant quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient, whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes.  
Boyle.

MORDICATION, *n. s.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is mordication of the orifices, especially of the secretory veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sweating.  
Becon, *Nat. Hist.*

MORE, *adj.* [mape, Saxon; the comparative of some or great. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Tooke views the Sax. mope, a heap, as the radical word; supposing the Sax. ma, Engl. mo, to be the positive, Sax. mape, Engl. more, the comparative, and Sax. mæp, Engl. most, the superlative. But not to say that mope does not seem to have been used to denote quantity in general, or applied to persons, the hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. The first is, that mo never occurs in Saxon, but always ma; which has been corruptly changed in later times into mo, like many other words originally written with a. But besides this, the Sax. ma is as really a comparative as mare, both being used adverbially in the sense of plus, magis. As an adjective, mare properly denotes superiority in size, or in quality, major; ma, superiority in number, as plures. This word, even as changed into mo, has been always used in the same manner. Dr. Jamieson, in V. Ma.]

1. In greater quantity; in greater degree. Who got not that wrong with more contempt.  
Shakespeare.  
These kind of knives in this palaces  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends  
Than twenty silly ducking observants.  
Shakespeare.  
'their riches were more than that they might dwell together. Gen. xliii. 7.  
Let more work be laid upon the man, that they may labour.  
Erod. v. 9.  
Then crown my joys, or cure my pain;  
Give me more love, or more disdain.  
Corne.

2. In greater number. [The comparative of some or many.]

He had so many languages in store,  
That only time shall speak of him in more.  
Cowley.

3. Greater. Now out of use.

Of India the more and the less. *Manderley.*  
Both more and less have given him the reward.  
Shakespeare.

The more part advised to depart. *Acts*, xxi. 12.

4. Added to some former number.

One more citizen to yield give.  
Dryden.  
I'm tir'd of rhyming, and would fain give o'er,  
But Matamoras demands one labour more.  
Addison.

Great Dryden's friends believed,  
With open arms receiv'd one poet more.  
Page.

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel more than Leah.

*Gen. xlix. 30.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, more or less kindled. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Some were of opinion, that feeling more and more in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Watson.*

The more the kindled combat rises higher, The more by fire burns the blazing fire.

*Dryden, Æd.*

As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears more and more.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The more God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my more header will, To take the Indispos'd and sickly fit

*Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

For the sound man, May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are more lasting than those of mirth. *Cadell on Pride.*

3. Again; a second time.

Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands more. *Tatler.*

4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle.

Cassius is no more! Oh, setting sun! As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night, So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shake.*

MORE. *n. s.* [A kind of comparative from *more* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of the examples which are adduced under the adverb, with the *before* more, should be placed here; but I rather think the *more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands;

And my more having would be as a success

To make us hunger more. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

An heretic poem requires more of the active spirit of war; and as much or more of the active spirit than the suffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do so, and much more, to Jonathan. *I Sam.*

From hence the greatest part of ill proceeds, When less of getting more will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have more and more can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms more; but how much that more is, he hath no distinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They who so state a question, do no more but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

They steer'd their course to the same quiet shore, Not parted long, and now to part no more. *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this use, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto any more. *Gen. viii.*

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd; I shall be aided, Or I'll no more be king. *Dryden, Cleom.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore! Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no more. *Wals.*

To MORE. To make more. Obsolete.

What will make more, be moreth.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.*

MORE. *n. s.* [Saxon mop, a mountain.]

1. A hill. North. Hence the Staffordshire *morelands* or *morlands*. See MORZLAND.

2. A root. [Saxon mopan, bacca, semina-Sommer.] Used in Gloucestershire; as a *moring-axe* is for an axe to grub up the roots of trees. *Graze.*

"Tenne thousand mords of sundry seed and beu." *Spenser, E. Q. vi. viii. 10.* In Hughes's edition 'tis spell *more*. We use the word *more* in the west of England for roots, &c.

*Upton, Note on Spenser.*

MOREN. *n. s.* A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MORÉL. *n. s.* [*morille*, French.]

1. A kind of mushroom, as Cotgrave describes it; or rather a kind of fungus, the external part of which is cellular, and resembles a honey-comb. It is a great delicacy at the table, when eaten fresh, and is also preserved and dried for culinary purposes. Gay has well described this vegetable by the title of *spongy*.

Spongy *morels* in strong ragousts are found, And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd.

*Gay, Trivia.*

2. A kind of cherry. [*μαύρις*, Greek, black. Littleton.]

*Morel* is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be too thorough ripe; for it is better eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MORELAND. *n. s.* [mopland, Saxon; mop, a mountain, and land.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

MORENESS. *n. s.* [from *more*.] Greatness. Obsolete. See the third sense of the adjective *more*.

*Moreness* of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*.

*Wicliffe, Lett. in Lewis's Life of W. p. 284.*

MOREOVER. *adv.* [from *more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides: likewise; also; over and above.

Moreover he hath left you all his walks. *Shakspeare.*

He did hold me dear

Above this world; adding thereto, moreover, That he would wed me, or else die my lover.

*Shakspeare.*

Moreover by them is thy servant warned.

*Psalm xix. 11.*

MORESK. *adj.* [morezque, French, from *Maurus*, Latin.] Done after the manner of the Moors; a term applied to a kind of antique carving and painting; "morek work, feuillage morezque." See Cotgrave in V. MOREZQUE. It is oftener written *morezque*.

They trim it with paint after the moresque manner. *St. Herbert, Tract. p. 129.*

A piece of as good *Morezque* work as any I had yet seen. *Baillie, Tract. L. 31.*

MORGLAY. *n. s.* A deadly weapon. Ainsworth. *Glaive* and *more*, French, and *gley* *schür*, Erse, a two-handed broadsword, which some centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

A trusty *morgay* in a rusty sheath.

*Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 15.*

To MORIGERATE. *v. n.* [*morigero*, Latin, from *more* and *gero*; *morigerare*, Ital.] To do as one is commanded; to obey. This pedantic word is in the old vocabulary of Cockermar, and was probably in use. Bacon, we see, considered *morigeration* as a servicable word. And Dr. Johnson thought fit to give *morigerous*, though without any authority; which, however, is in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's *Expositor* in 1626.

MORIGERATION. *n. s.* [*morigeratio*, Lat.] Obedience; obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men in fortune.

*Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 1.*

Courtesy and *morigeration* will gain mighty upon them. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 59.*

MORIGEROUS. *adj.* [*moriger*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious; civil. *Bullokar.*

MORION. *n. s.* [French.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, morions, and coats of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside, And crested morions with their plummy pride.

*Dryden.*

MORISCO. *n. s.* [*morisco*, Spanish, *more*, *risque*, old French.]

1. The Moorish language.

He, leaning in first of all, set hand to his fashion, and said in *morisco*, Let one of you that are here stir. — The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvellously amazed. *Sheldon, D. Quinde, ix. 14.*

2. A dance after the manner of the Moors, often written *morris*, but sometimes more properly *morezque*. *Morezque*, *morisk*, *morez*, seems an easy deduction; though *morez* is also an old word for *moorish*.

To this purpose were taken up at Rome these foreign exercises of vaulting and dancing the *morezque*. *Hakewell on Providence, p. 365.*

The lady and her companions, attended with music and a *morezque*-dance of men.

*Houart, Anc. Tem. p. 149.*

3. A dancer of the moorish or moorish-dance.

I have seen him

Caper upright like a wild *morezque*, Shaking the bloody darts, as he his tells.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.*

Your wit skips a *morezque*.

*Morison, What you will, (1607.)*

MORISCO. *adj.* Applied to carving and painting. See MORESK.

MORSKIN. *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson cites this word from Bailey, without etymology or example. The word is old; and agrees with the Swedish *murken*, rotten, from *murkna*, to rot.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance.

Not a wild beast alone, but a sheep, — Some sorry *morisk* that outlives his day.

*Ry. Hall, Sat.*

MORLING. *n. s.* [mork, French.] Wool

MORTLING. [plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MORMO. *n. s.* [*морь*, Russian.] Bugbear; false terror.

The belief of a judgement day is no panick fear, or melancholy dream: 'tis no trick of politicians, or morose of priests to fright fools and keep the world in awe, but a truth as certain and undoubted as the oracles of truth can make it.

Gloucester, Sermon, p. 306.

All the rest is plagiatically passed over with a "simul, id quod, &c." as only the *morosus* and bugbears of a frightened rabble.

Warburton on *Predicatio*, p. 80.

**MORN.**† *n. s.* [Goth. *maurgins*; Icel. *morgen*, *myrgen*; Sax. *morgen*, *mepzen*, *mepien*, *mepne*, *mapne*, *noipne*. Mr. H. Tooke derives this substantive from the Goth. *merjan*, Sax. *meppan*, *myppan*, to spread abroad, to dissipate, to scatter; "morrow therefore and *morn* (the former being the past tense of *myppan*, with the addition of the participial termination *en*), have both the same meanings, viz. *dissipated*, *dispersed*. And whenever either of those words is used by us, *clouds or darkness* are understood; whose *dispersion*, or the time when they are *dispersed*, it expresses. Div. of Purl. ii. 214. Dr. Jamieson views the Gothic *maurgins* as allied to the verb *maurgan*, to shorten: as the dawn of morning shortens the reign of darkness, or *culls off* the night. The term is used by Ulph. St. Mark, xiii. 20. he adds, expressly with respect to time: "gamurgida thana dagans," he hath shortened the days: the days referred to are those of *darkness* in a figurative sense. Mr. Tooke's is the more natural deduction. And thus the Latin *mane* has been traced to the Greek *μαῖν*, clear, which is from the verb *μαίνομαι*, to rarify, to make clear. I may further observe the concurrent sentiment of our great poet, in the morning hymn of Adam and Eve:

"If the night  
"Have gather'd aught of evil, or  
"conceal'd,  
"Disperse it, as now light dispels the  
"dark.]"

The first part of the day: the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,  
Dubs with his hoity and shrill-sounding throat,  
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.  
Where you might sleep beyond the morn. *Lee*.  
Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,  
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy morn. *Prior*.

**MORNING.**† *n. s.* [morgen, Saxon, but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*. Dr. Johnson.—*Wynne* is the regular present participial of *myppan*: for which we had formerly *morewende*. The present participial termination *ende* is, in modern English, always converted to *ing*. Hence *morewending*, *morwing*, and by an easy corruption *morning*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 215. See **MORNE**.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent you worship a morning's draught of sack.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor*.

By the second hour in the morning,  
Desire the earl to see me. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
Morn'ing by morn'ing shall it pass over.

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the morning? *Law*.

*Ep. Taylor, Guide to Devotion*.

The morning is the proper part of the day for study.

Every morning sees her early at her prayers,  
she rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them. *Law*.

**MORNING.** *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

She looks as clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakspeare*.  
Your goodness is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hos. vi. 5.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Sam. xiv. 56.*

The twining jasmine and blushing rose,  
With lavish grace their morning scents disclose. *Prior*.

All the night they stem the liquid way,  
And end their voyage with the morning ray. *Pope, Odyssey*.

**MORNING-GOWN.** *n. s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich morning gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison*.

**MORNING-STAR.** *n. s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

Bright as dush the morning-star appear,  
Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,  
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Spenner, F. Q.*

**MOROCCO.**† *n. s.* A fine sort of leather, of various colours; the preparation of which is said to have been borrowed from the kingdom of Morocco. The word is sometimes written like the French term, *marroquin*.

**MOROSE.**† *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—This word is not of great age in our language. Dr. Johnson has found no earlier usage of it than that in the example from Addison. I find it nearly in the Latin form, *morosus*, in 1616; and in 1662, *morose*; employed by the authors for *ungovernable*.]

1. Ungovernable; licentious. Not now in use.

Daily experience either often relapses, or morosus desires.

*Selden, Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616), p. 301.

In this commandment are forbidden all that feeds this life, [solutary], or are incentives to as luxurious diet; inflaming wiles; an idle life; morose thoughts, that dwell in the faculty with delight.

*Ep. Nicholson, Essay of the Duties*, (1662), p. 123.

2. Sour of temper: peevish; sullen.  
Without these pretences, the man degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impetuous. *Addison, Spectator*.

Some have deserved censure for a morose and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say.

*Watts, Improv. of the Mind*.

**MOROSELV.** *adv.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as morosely positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth.

*Com. of the Tongue*.

**MOROSENESS.** *n. s.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Thine cure that no sourness and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Newton*.

Learn good humour, never to agree without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and moroseness. *Watts*.

**MOROSITY.**† *n. s.* [*morositas*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *morositas*, Latin; from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,

But entertain no morosity, brothers, other than a joint burden laid upon you. *Shakespeare*  
This morosity and villousness is far from being imitable and laudable.

*Ep. Taylor, Sermon*, (1653), p. 294.

Some morosities

We must expect, since jealousy belongs To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Denham*.

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the morosity of another.

Is not a morosity and singularity in such things often made a veil and cover of licentiousness in greater things? *Smyth, Sermon*, (1677), p. 16.

**MORPHEUS.**† *n. s.* [*morpheus*, French; *morpheus*, low Lat. *morpha*, Ital.] A scurf on the face.

We shall then see the shameful wrinkles and foul *morpheus* of our soul.

*Ep. Hall, Fall of Pride*.

**TO MORPHEUS.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with scurf.

And sullen rage bewray his *morpheus*'s skin.

*Ep. Hall, St. Paul's Adv.*

The face that was fair, is now distorted and *morpheus'd*. *Ep. Hall, St. Paul's Combat*.

**MORRIS.**† *n. s.* [that is *moorish* or *MORRIS-DANCE*.] *moorish-dance*.

1. A dance in which bells are ginged, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhic or military dance.

The queen stood to some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *moorish-dance* upon our wares. *Wotton*.

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book. *The morris-dance of heretics*. *Bacon*.

The sounds and seas, with all their fony dore, Now to the moon in wattering *moorish* morn. *Milton, Comus*.

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *moorish-dance*, and peasants together by the cart. *Pucknam*.

The vulgar sort [of Persians] delight in *moorish-dance*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 304.

The *ditrambus* was a kind of extatic *moorish-dance*. *Strlingford, Orig. Sec.* ii. 4.

Four rappers danced a *moorish* to oasts pipe. *Spectator*.

2. *Nine men's MORRIS*. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. It is called also *meris*, and *five-penny morris*. The game is played with stones in England, but in France with pawns or men made on purpose, called *merelles*, which Mr. Tollet thinks "to have been originally *black*, and therefore so termed; as we call a black cherry a *morello*, and a small black cherry a *merry*; perhaps from *Maurus*, a moor, or rather from *morum*, a mulberry."



The folds stand empty in the drowned field,  
And crows are fattened with the mountain flock;  
The nine morn's morris is filled up with mad.

*Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

Nine morn's morrice is a game still played by the shepherds, cowkeepers, &c. in the midland counties, as follows: A fife (of squares, one within another), is made on the ground by cutting out the turf; and two persons take each nine stones, which they place by turns in the angles, and afterwards more alternately, as at chess or draughts. He who can play three in a straight line may then take off any one of his adversary's, where he pleases, till one, having lost all his men, loses the game.

*Alchorno, Note on Shakespeare.*

**MORRIS-DANCE.** *n. s.* [*morris* and *dance*].  
One who dances *à la morrice*, the morrisian dance.

There went about the country a set of morris-dancers, composed of ten men, who danced a maid marian and a tabor and pipe.

*Tenby.*

**MORRIS-PIKE.** *n. s.* [*morris* and *pike*].  
A Moorish pike; a formidable weapon used by the Moors.

He that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his name, than a morris-pike.

*Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, lubbers, and morrice-pikes.

*Baynard, Delle, of cert. Christians from the Turks.*

**MORROW.** *n. s.* [See the etymon of *MORROW*.] The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.

1. The morning; the primary meaning.  
Upon a morrow tide. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. S.*  
The when appeared the third morrow bright  
Upon the waves to spread her trembling light  
An hideous roaring far away they heard.  
*Spenser, F. Q. ii. xli. 8.*  
She's white as morrow's milk, or flakes new blown  
*Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 7.*  
The pale rose her colour lost renova  
With the fresh drops fall'n from the silver morrow.  
*Chapman, Tass. xl. 129.*

I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;  
To have't with saying, good morrow.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. The day after the present day.  
Thou  
Canst pluck ought from me but not lend a morrow.  
*Shakespeare, Titus.*  
The Lord did that thing on the morrow.  
*Exod. ix. 6.*

Peace, good reader, do not weep,  
Peace, the lovers are asleep.  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this story might be gone,  
And the eternal morrow dawn,  
Then the curtains will be drawn,  
And they waken with the light,  
Whose days shall never sleep in night.  
To morrow you will live, you always cry,  
In what far country doth this morrow lie?  
That 'tis so mighty long 'er it arrive,  
Beyond the Indies doth this morrow live?  
'Tis so far fetch'd this morrow, that I fear  
'Twill be both very old and very dear.  
To morrow will I live, the fool does say,  
To day itself's too late, the wise I'll yesterday.

*Cowley.*

3. To *MORROW*. [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*; as to *night*: to *day*.]  
On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;  
This day like all the former flings;  
Yet on he runs to seek delight  
To morrow, till to night he dies.

*Prior.*

4. To *MORROW* is sometimes, I think, improperly used as a noun.

Our yesterday's to morrow now is gone,  
And still a new to morrow does come on.  
We by to morrow draw out all our store,  
Till the exhausted well can yield no more.

*Cowley.*

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified.

*Spectator.*

**MORSEL.** *n. s.* [*phoca*]. A sea-horse.

That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morsel*, and makes not out that shape.

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or walron, called by some the sea-horse.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**MORSELL.** *n. s.* [*morsellus*, low Lat. from *morsus*. Dr. Johnson.—We have the word from the ancient French *morsel* or *morsel*.]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.  
Yet can't thou to a morsel of this feast,  
Having fully din'd before. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
And he my parent would full soon devour  
For want of other prey, but knows that I  
Should prove a bitter morsel, and his bane.

*Milton, P. L.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion.

*South, Sermon.*

He boils the flesh,  
And lays the mangled morsels in a dish. *Dryden.*

A wretch is prisoner made,  
Whose flesh turn off by lumps, the ravenous foe  
In morsels cut to make it further go. *Tate, Jun.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first morsel put into his mouth.

*Addison.*

2. A piece; a meal.  
On these herbs, and fruits and flowers,  
Feed first; on each boast next, and fish and fowl,  
No homely morsels! *Milton, P. L.*  
A dog crossing a river with a morsel of flesh  
in his mouth, saw, as he thought, another dog  
under the water, upon the very same adventure.

*L'Estrange.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper.  
Of the morsels of native and pure gold, he had  
seen some weighed many pounds.

*Boyle.*

**MORSURE.** *n. s.* [*morsure*, French; *morsura*, Latin. The act of biting.

**MORT.** *n. s.* [*morte*, French].  
1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd smiles,  
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh, as 'twere  
The heart o' the deer; oh, that is entertainment  
My bosom likes best. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. [*Mort*, Icelandic.] A great quantity. Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

3. A salmon in the third year of its growth, no called by fishermen in some parts of England.

**MORTAL.** *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mort.*, Fr.].

1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.

Nature does require

Her times of preservation, which, perforce,  
I her frail son amongst my brethren mortal  
Must give my attendance to.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.

*1 Cor. xv. 53.*

Heavenly powers, where shall we find such love!  
Which of ye will be mortal to redeem  
Man's mortal crime, and just, the unjust to save?

*Milton, P. L.*

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command  
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die;  
From that day mortal; and this happy state  
Shalt lose. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all you spirits

That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,  
And fill me from the crown to the toe, top-full  
Of cruelty. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The mortalists poison practised by the West  
Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or  
flesh of man. *Bacon.*

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world and all our woe.

*Milton, P. L.*

Some circumstances have been great discouragers of trade, and others are absolutely *fatal* to it.

*Tenby.*

Hope not, base man! on queston'd hence to go,  
For I am Palamon, thy mortal foe. *Dryden.*

3. Inferring death.

Save in the hand of one disposing power,  
Or in the natal or the mortal hour.

*Pope, Ess. on Man.*

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every sin of itself be mortal, yet all are  
not equally mortal; but some more, some less  
fatal. *Perkins.*

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success; and I have  
learned by the perfected report, they have more in  
their hand than mortal knowledge. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath  
To time and mortal custom. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The voice of God

To mortal ear is dreadful; if they beecher,  
That Moses might report to them his will,  
And terror speak.

*Milton, P. L.*

Success, the mark no mortal wit,  
Or surest hand, can always hit.

*Dutcher.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten  
thousand accidents, out of all mortal power to prevent.

*South, Sermon.*

6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a mortal apprehension of the  
beetles, all the sparrow reasoned them into understanding.

*L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright,  
Spent with the labour of so long a fight;  
And now despairing, cast a mournful look  
Upon the streams. *Dryden.*

**MORTAL.** *n. s.*

1. Man; human being.

Warn poor mortals left behind. *Tickett.*

2. This is often used in ludicrous language.

I can behold no mortal new,  
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*

**MORTALITY.** *n. s.* [*mortality*, Lat. *mort.*].

1. Subject to death; state of a being subject to death.

When I saw her die,

I then did think no you mortality.  
I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we  
might guard against the springs of error, guilt,  
and sorrow, which surround us in every state of  
mortality. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Death.

I beg mortality  
Rather than life press'd with infamy. *Shakespeare.*

Gladly would I meet  
Mortality my sentence. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna  
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

## 4. Frequency of death.

The rise of keeping those accounts, first began in the year 1599, being a time of great mortality.

## 5. Human nature.

A single vision so transports them, that it makes up the happiness of their lives; mortality cannot bear it often.

Take these tears, mortality's relief,  
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief.

## To MOR'TALISE. \* v. a. [from mortal.]

To make mortal.

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,  
And, when we will, can mortalize and make you so again.

## MOR'TALLY. adv. [from mortal.]

## 1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance mortally wounded.

## 2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludicrous word.

Adrian mortally envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel.

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,  
I mortally dislike a damning face.

## MOR'TAR. n. s. [from marte, Saxon; mortarium, Latin; mortier, French.]

## 1. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle.

Except you could buy Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of an holy war.

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves for the comminution of the meat in the stomach by their constant agitation upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding of materials in a mortar.

## 2. A short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had braved  
The wrath of time, on antique stone engrav'd,  
Now torn by mortars stand yet undecid'd  
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd.

## MOR'TAR. n. s. [morter, Dutch; mortier, French.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and sand mixed up with water, serving as a cement, and used by masons and bricklayers in building of walls of stone and brick. Wolfius observes, that the sand should be dry and sharp, so as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, so as to foul the water it is washed in; he also finds fault with masons and bricklayers as committing a great error in letting their lime slacken and cool before they make up their mortar, and also in letting their mortar cool and die before they use it; therefore he advises, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the mortar may not lie long before it be used.

I will tread this unbolthead villain into mortar,  
And deub the wall of a jakes with him.

They had brick for stone, and lime for mortar.

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water, putting sand to it, will make better mortar than other.

MOR'TER. \* n. s. [mortier, Fr. Cotgrave.] A lump or light; a chamber-lamp.

By that name which that I see burne,  
Know I full well that day is not far hence.

Chaucer, *Tr. and Cress.* iv. 1245.

## MORTGAGE. n. s. [mort and gage, Fr.]

## 1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.

The estate runs out, and mortgages are made,  
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and securities upon mortgages.

The broker,  
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,  
He seeks bye-streets, and saves the expensive coach.

## 2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in mortgage only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year.

Bacon, *Off. of Alienation.*  
To MOR'TGAGE. † v. a. [from the noun.]

To pledge; to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a security.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise.  
His land mortgag'd.  
Let men contrive how they disentangle their mortgag'd souls.

They make the widows' mortgag'd of out their prey.

Their not sheding of their expensive way of living, has forced them to mortgage their best manors.

Some have his lands, but none his treasure's store,  
Lands unmanor'd by us, and mortgag'd o'er and o'er.

## MORTGAGE. n. s. [from mortgage.] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registers of land, by which all purchasers or mortgagees may be secured of all monies they lay out.

## MORTGAGE. n. s. [from mortgage.] One that gives a mortgage.

## MORTIFYING. adj. [mortifier, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortifying a state, and permit him to give them life.

These mournings, like a mortifying herb, are poisonous, even in their spring.

God of the Tongue.

## MORTIFICATION. n. s. [mortification, Fr.; from mortify.]

## 1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or mortification of flesh, either by opistia, or intense cold.

My griefs ferment and rage,  
Nor less then wounds immediate,  
Beats in and festers, and gangrene,  
To bleed mortification.

## 2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called mortification; as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine.

## 3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alcalescent than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise mortification.

Arbuthnot on *Aliments.*  
4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The mortification of our lusts has something in it that troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable.

You see no real mortification, or self-denial, no eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly affection, no true contempt of the world, no Christian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent piety, in the common lives of Christians.

## 5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the venacious mortifications of a studious man, to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit.

We had the mortification to lose the sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon.

Arbuthnot on *Aliments.*  
MORTIFICATION. \* n. s. [from mortified.] Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

No way suitable to that Christian simplicity, mortification, modesty, and humility, which those times required.

By Taylor, *Artif. Handson.* p. 114.  
MORTIFIER. \* n. s. [from mortify; Fr. mortifieur.] One who mortifies his passions.

To MORTIFY. † v. a. [mortifier, French.]

## 1. To destroy vital qualities.

If of the stem the frost mortify any part, cut it off.

To destroy active powers, or essential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is called mortification, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine or spirit.

He mortified pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up.

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great facility to find out and mortify acid spirits.

## 3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,  
But that his wilderness mortified in him,  
Scem'd to die too.

Suppress thy knowing pride,  
Mortify thy learned lust,  
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust.

He modestly conjectures,  
His pupil might be us'd with lectures,  
Which help'd to mortify his pride.

4. To macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind.

Their dear causes  
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm  
Excite the mortified man.

We mortify ourselves with fast, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from flesh.

Mortify'd he was to that degree,  
A poorer than himself he would not see.

With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears,  
And bent beneath the load of seventy years.

## 5. To humble; to deprecate; to vex.

Let my liver cooler beat with wine,  
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.

He is controlled by a nod, mortified by a frown, and transported by a smile.

How often is the ambitious man mortified with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought?

To MORTIFY. v. n.  
1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

dead flies with water cast upon them, to see whether it will putrify. Bacon.

2. To be subdued; to die away.

3. To practise religious severities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his heart, give aims to all that he bath, watch, and fast, and mortify, and live according to the strictest rules of temperance, meekness, and humanity. Lane.

**MORTISE.** *n. s.* [*mortaise, mortoise, French.*] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;

If it both ruffian'd us upon the sea,

What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them, Can hold the mortice. Shakespeare, *Othello*.

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some with cavities, as mortises to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. Ray.

To **MORTISE.** *v. a.*

1. To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortice.

'Tis a many a weel,

To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things Are mortis'd and adjoin'd. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

The walls of spiders' legs are made,

Well mortis'd and finely laid. Dryden, *Nymphs*.

2. It seems in the following passage improperly used.

The one half of the ship being finished, and by help of a screw launched into the water, the other half was joined by great brass nails mortised with lead. Arbuthnot on Coins.

**MORTMAIN.** *n. s.* [*mort and main, Fr.*]

Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable; whence it is said to be in a dead hand, in a hand that cannot shift away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands were allotted since no more mortmain is to be looked for.

Either to entice the pallid dealers of us, [their face], and to redeem it from mortmain; or, to pair and match the unequal cheeks to each other.

By Taylor, *Artif. Handson*, p. 62.

Land in mortmain is a dead weight upon commerce. Warburton, *Serm.* 31.

**MORTPAY.** *n. s.* [*mort and pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with some statutes conducing therunto; as the severe punishing of mortgages, and keeping back of soldiers' wages. Bacon.

**MORTREUX.** *n. s.* [*from mortier de sagesse, French.* Skimmer.] A dish of meat of various kinds benten together.

A mortreux made with the brains of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

**MORTUARY.** *n. s.* [*mortuaire, French; mortuarium, Latin.*]

1. A burial-place. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers. See also the adjective *mortuary*.

Look on thy full table as a mortuary of the dispeopled elements; where their slain are huddled up. Walsingham, *Mann. of the King*, (1654), p. 36.

2. A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal titles and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. Harris. — *Mortuaries* are a kind of ecclesiastical heriots, being a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister in many many parishes

on the death of his parishioners. They seem to have been originally, like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church. Blackstone.

**MORTUARY.\*** *adj.* [*mortuaire, French.*] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

Near the pyramids and mortuary caves. Greenhill, *Art of Engraving*, p. 523.

**MOSAIC.** *n. s.* [*mosaïque, French; MOSAÏCK.*] supposed to be corrupted from *mosaic*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. —

Mosaic work, the *opus musivum* of the Latins; Gr. Barb. *μωσα, tessella variè picturata*; whence *μωσαϊσμός, mosaicism, mosaicism*. V. Meursius Gloss. *Mosaic* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings. Wotton, *Architecture*.

The trees were to them (the flowers) a pavilion, and they to the trees a mosaic floor. Sidney, *Disc.* b. 1.

Each beautiful flower,

Is all hues, roses, and jacinth,

Read'sh their own flourish'd heads between, and wrought Mosad. Milton, *P. L.*

The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful mosaic pavement, the finest I have ever seen in marble; the parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. Addison on Italy.

**MOSAICAL.\*** *adj.* Denoting the writings *MOSAÏCK.* or law of Moses.

For his acquaintance with the Mosical learning, as it is more credible in itself, so I have also better proof. More, *Conf. Calb.* p. 188.

The Mosical sacrifices were types (and by both the dispensations of the Law and Gospel declared to be so) of the great vicarious sacrifice of the cross. Warburton, *Div. Reg.* ix. 2.

**MOSCHATEL.** *n. s.* [*moschatellina, Latin.*] A plant. Miller.

**MOSKEREED.\*** *adj.* [*maschel, mascher, Teut.* macula, labes. Our word is also *masked* in the Craven Dialect. Grose gives this northern word in the form of *moskered*.] Rotten; decayed.

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root. Granger on Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

**MOSQUEE.** *n. s.* [*mosquée, French; moschi, Turkish.* Dr. Johnson. — From the Arab. *masgid*, a place of worship.] A Mahometan temple.

The very Turks have their mosques or places to pray in. *Halcyon, Acc. of Fowling*, (1673), p. 46.

In this mosque we saw several large incense-pots, candlesticks for altars, and other church-furniture, being the spoils of Christian churches at the taking of Cyprus. Mowbray, *Trav.* p. 14.

**MOSSE.** *n. s.* [*muscus, Latin; meos, Sax.; mosca, Su. Goth. muscus.* Spegel.]

1. A plant.

Though moss was formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art: the botanists distinguish it into many species: it chiefly flourishes in

cold countries, and in the winter season, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in such cases is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between those left remaining; and in the spring, in moist weather, you should with an iron instrument scrape off the moss. Miller.

*Moss* is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better sorted as a rudiment of germination. Bacon.

Houses then were caves, or homely sheds. With twining raters *fræd*, and moss their beds. Dryden.

Such mosses as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other high places, have seeds that when shaken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or smoke. Ray on the Creation.

2. A morass, or boggy place. [*mossa, Su. Goth. musa, low Latin.*] Still used in the north of England.

In many of the moasses of the West Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up birch-trees.

The justices of Northumberland and Cumberland may make order in sessions for charging the respective counties for securing the same against the moss-troopers; that is, thieves and robbers, who, after having committed offences in the borders, do escape through the wastes and moass. Stat. 13 & 14 Ch. c. 22.

To **MOSS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss.

An oak whose boughs were moss'd with age, And high top bald with dry antiquity. Shakespeare, *As you like it*.

Will these moss'd trees,

That have outliv'd the eagle, page thy heels,

And skip when thou point'st out? Shakespeare, *Timon*.

**MOSS-GROWN.\*** *adj.* Covered or overgrown with moss.

The moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd. Pope, *Eliza to Abchurch*.

The rude and moss-grown beech.

O'er-canopies the glade. Gray, *Ode 1*.

**MOSSENESS.** *n. s.* [*from moss.*] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

The herbs withered at the top, shew'd the earth to be very cold, and so dash the mossiness of trees. Bacon.

**MOSSEY.** *adj.* [from *moss*.] Overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

Old trees are more mossy for than young; for that the sap is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but stircy by the way, and putteth out moss. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

About the mossy brooks and springs.

And all inferior beauties thence. Cowley.

The mossy fountains and the green shades

Delight no more. Pope, *Mensch*.

**MOST.** *adj.* the superlative of *more*, [*myrt, Saxon; meast, Dutch.* Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke has charged Junius with saying untruly that *most* is formed from the positive *mape*, having *mape* as the comparative, and *myrt*, by contraction *myrt*, as the superlative. But candour required that this singularity in the Saxon should have been mentioned, that *mape* is used as a positive, *magnus*, and a comparative, *major*; while *myrt* is the superlative. It does not appear, indeed, that this is the origin of *myrt*, which occurs in the simple form of *maists*, M. Goth. from the comparative *maista*. Dr. Jamieson in V. MA.

And thus Serenus deduces *most*; M. Goth. *moiza*, *moists*; Icel. *meire*, *moire*, *moist*, *moist*, *major*, *maximus*.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them and *most* sorts of berries, will produce diarrhoea. *Arbutus*.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning doubtful among them, and I, that only some sort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pape*.

2. Greatest. Obsolete.

They all repair'd both *most* and least.

*Spenner, F. Q.*

*Most*, adv. [*maists*, Gothick; *maer*, Sax.; *meest*, Dutch; *most*, Danish.].

1. In the greatest degree.

*Coward dogs*

*Most* spend their mouths, when what they seem to threaten

Runs far before them. *Shakespeare*.

Or *most* for who only saith,

Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake.

Whilst comprehended under that consciousness, the little finger is as much a part of it as what is *most* so. *Locke*.

That which will *most* influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of *time* about them. *Locke* on Education.

2. The particle noting the superlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *most* incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

The faculties of the supreme spirit *most* certainly may be enlarged without bounds.

*Cleaves, Phil. Principles*.

*Most*, [this is a kind of substantive, being, according to its signification, singular or plural.]

1. The greatest number; in this sense it is plural.

Many of the apostles' immediate disciples sent or carried the books of the four evangelists to *most* of the churches they had planted.

*Addison on the Chr. Religion*.

Gravitation not being essential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among those laws which arise from the disposition of bodies, such as *most* of the laws of motion are. *Cleaves*.

2. The greatest value; in this sense singular.

The report of this repulse flying to London, the *most* was made of that which was true, and many fables added.

A courteous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Estrange*.

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most*.

*Bacon*.

*Most* an end.\* See the twentieth sense of End.

*Most* stick.\* n. s. A painter's staff on which he leans his hand when he paints. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. It is certainly a corruption of *maul-stick*.

*Most*ly. adv. [from *most*.] For the greatest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or mostly deflected, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon*.

*Most* what.\* adv. [*most* and *what*.] For the *most* part. Obsolete.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and those promises being but seldom absolute, *most* what conditionate, the Christian grace of hope must be proportioned and temperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tyranny of hope. *Hammond*.

*MOTATION*, n. s. Act of moving. *Dict. MOT*, n. s. [not; Saxon; *atomus*, Latin.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mate*, the king your *mate* did see; But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakespeare*. The little *mate* in the sun do ever stir, though there be no wind. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

*MOTER*.\* See *MOTOR*.

*Mot*.\* n. s. [French, *mot*.] A word; a motto; a sentence added to a device. Obsolete.

With his big title, and Italian *mot*.

*By, Hall, Sat. v. 2.*

Expressing by those several *mot*s connexed, that, with those arms of counsel and strength, the Genius was able to extinguish the king's enemies. *B. Jonson, A. James's Entertainment*. Fabius' perpetual golden coin.

Which might have "semper idem" for a *mot*.

*Moratin, Sat.*

*MOTE*.\* n. s. [mot *gemot*, Saxon; *mot*, Icel.; *mote*, Su. Goth.] A meeting; an assembly: used in composition, as *burg-mote*, *folk-mote*; which see. See also *MOOT-HALL*.

*MOTEL* [motel, Dutch.] Obsolete.

1. *MUST*.

In style of weeping and prayers,

Men *must* give silver to the poor freers.

However loth he were his way to slake,

Yet *must* he algaes now abide. *Spenner, F. Q.*

2. *MIGHT*.

*Most* ugly shapes,

Such as dame nature self *must* fear to see,

Or shame, that ever should so foul defects

From her most cunning hand escaped be.

*Spenner, F. Q.*

Within the yesters stood Argantes stout

To rescue her, if ill *must* her betide.

*Fairfax, Tass. iii. 13.*

*MOTET*.\* n. s. [Ital. *mottetto*; Fr. *motel*.] A kind of sacred air; a hymn.

Commending this song's delicate air, that *motet*'s dainty air. *Brewer, Lingua*, (1657), iv. 1. Dr. Aldrich has adapted the music of two of their *motets* to English words.

*Mason on Church Music*, p. 115.

*MOTH*.\* n. s. [moß, Saxon; from *matha*, Goth. a worm or maggot.] A small insect or worm, which eats cloths and hangings; and afterwards becomes winged.

All the yarn Penelope spun in Ulysses' absence, did but fill *moths* full of *moths*.

*Shakespeare, Corid.*

Every soldier in the wars should do as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* out of his conscience.

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,

Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,

And make of all an universal blot.

*Dryden, Jun.*

*TO MOTHE-EAT*.\* v. a. [*moth* and *eat*.] To prey upon, as a *moth* preys upon a garment.

Ruin and neglect have so *moth-eaten* her, [the town of Fetti-pore,] as at this day she lies prostrate, and is become the object of contempt and pity. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 64.

*MOTH-EATEN*.\* adj. Eaten of *moths*.

He as a rotten thing consumeth, as a garment that is *moth-eaten*.

*Job, xiii. 28.*

The old copy is kept "in archivis," though, perhaps, as it always was, neglected, soiled, and *moth-eaten*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 638.

*MOT'HER*.\* adj. [from *moth*.] Full of *moths*.

We rake not up old, mouldie, and *moth* parchments to seek out our progenitors' names.

*Faulk against Alston*, (1580), p. 125.

*MOTHER*.\* n. s. [moob, Sax.; *moder*, Icel.; *Su. Goth.* and Dan.; *moeder*, Dutch; *mader*, Persian; *mater*, Lat.; *μητηρ*, Dor.; *ματηρ*, Gr.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than feel Thy dangerous stoutness. *Shakespeare, Corid.*

Come sit down every *mother's* son,

And rebuke your parts. *Shakespeare*.

I had not so much of man in use,

But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,

And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot

He call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakespeare*.

The resemblance of the constitution and diet of the inhabitants to those of their *mother* country, occasion a great affinity in the popular diseases.

*Arbutnot on Air*.

The strongest branch leave for a standard, cutting off the rest close to the body of the plant.

*Mortimer, Husb.*

3. That which has preceded in time; as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil society, renders a judicial practice necessary.

*Aspliffe, Parergon*.

5. Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women. Dr. Johnson.—But this was not a general supposition. See the commentators on *Shakespeare's* King Lear. This word was also written *mother*.

Lear. O, how this *mother* swells up low 'nd my heart!

*Shakespeare*.

Melancholion will have it [melancholy] as common to men, as the *mother* to women, upon some grievous trouble, passion, dialie, or discontent.

*Barton, Med. of Mel.* p. 177.

This stopping of the stomach might be the *mother*; forasmuch as many were troubled with *moths* fits, although few returned to have died of them.

*Ground, Bills of Mortality*.

6. A familiar term of address to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious austerities.

I will about it straight;

No longer staying, but to give the *mother*

Notice of my affair. *Shakespeare, Heat. for Meas.*

7. [*Morder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concreted.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will cut up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of distilled waters.

*Bacon*.

Poised food, and fish come in so fast,

That are the first I cut the second sinks.

And mouldy *mother* gathers on the bricks.

*Dryden*.

8. [More properly *modder*; *modde*, Teut.] A young girl. See *MAUTHER*, and *MODDER*.

A sipping for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,

A whip for a carter. *Tusser, Husbandry*.

**MOTHER.** *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatsoever mother wit or art

Could work he put in proof. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*  
Where did you study all this goodly speech?

— It is extempore, from my mother wit. *Shakspeare, Boccacio* lived in the same age with Chaucer, had the same genius, and followed the same studies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his mother tongue. *Dryden.*

At length divine Cecilia came,  
Investress of the vocal frame,  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
And added length to solemn sounds,  
With nature's mother wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

**TO MOTHER.** *v. n.* To gather concretion.  
They oint their naked limbs with mother's oil. *Dryden.*

**TO MOTHER.** *v. n.* To adopt as a son or daughter.

The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have mother'd another body's child. *Hovet, Hist. of Eng. p. 170.*

**MOTHER** in law. *n. s.* [mother and law.]  
The mother of a husband or wife.

I am come to set at variance the daughter in law against the mother in law. *St. Matt. s. 35.*

**MOTHER** of pearl. A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated.

His moral life  
In ivory sheath, year'd with curious stings,  
Whose tilt was burnish'd gold, and handle strong  
Of mother-pearl. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
They were of onyx, sometimes of mother of pearl. *Isabelli.*

**MOTHER** of thyme. *n. s.* [serpyllum, Lat.]  
It hath trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard as those of thyme, but in every other respect is the same. *Miller.*

**MOTHERHOOD.** *n. s.* [from mother.] The office or character of a mother.

Thou shalt see the blessed mother-maid  
Exalted more for being good.

Than for her interest of motherhood. *Donne.*

**MOTHERING.** *adj.* To go a mothering, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; a custom derived, as Cowel informs us, from persons, in the times of popery, visiting their mother-church on that day, and making their offerings at the high altar. The custom is yet retained in some places, and is also known by the name of *midlenting*.

I'll to thee a sunnelt bring,  
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering;  
So that, when she blesteth thee,  
Half that blessing thou'lt give me. *Herford, Heywoods, p. 378.*

**MOTHERLESS.** *adj.* [from mother.] Destitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might guess you my children, when the rigour of your justice would make complete orphans, being already motherless.

My concern for the three poor motherless children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbutnot.*

**MOTHERLY.** *adj.* [Saxon, mœþelic.] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.

They can owe no less than child-like obedience to her that hath more than motherly power. *Hooker.*  
They termed her the great mother, for her motherly care in cherishing her brethren while young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,  
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd  
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. R.*

When I see the motherly airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myself that their husbands and children will be happy in the possession of such wives and mothers. *Addison, Spect.*

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a sincere motherly love for her son John, yet there wanted not those who endeavoured to create a misunderstanding between them. *Arbutnot.*

**MOTHERLY.** *adv.* [from mother.] In manner of a mother.

'Tis not doct motherly sit on the earth,  
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

**MOTHERWORT.** *n. s.* [cardiaca, Latin.] A plant.

**MOTHERLY.** *adj.* [from mother.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent; used of liquors.

**MOTHERWORT.** *n. s.* [baltaria, Latin.] A plant.

**MOTHERWORT.** *n. s.* [moth and wort.] An herb.

**MOTHER.** *adj.* [from moth.] Full of moths.  
His horse hipp'd with an old mothly saddle,  
The stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrove.*

**MOTION.** *n. s.* [motion, French; motus, Lat.]

1. The act of changing place; opposed to rest.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift  
Than time or motion. *Milton, P. L.*

The sedentary Earth,  
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains  
Her end without least motion. *Milton, P. L.*

2. That part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws of motion.

3. Animal life and action.  
Devoid of sense and motion. *Milton, P. L.*  
The soul

O'er ministerial members does preside,  
To all their various provinces divide,  
Each member move, and every motion guide. *Blackmore.*

4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace  
Attend thee, and each word, each motion form. *Milton, P. L.*

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad  
In flesh and blood; so well, that Plato had  
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,  
Virtue with colours, speech and motion grac'd. *Wallar.*

5. Change of posture; action.

By quick instinctive motion up I sprung.  
Encourg'd thus she brought her younglings  
nigh, *Dryden, Aurings.*

Watching the motions of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

6. Military march, or remove.

See the guards,  
By me encourg'd on yonder hill, expect  
Their motion. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb  
Prodigious motion felt, and useful throes. *Milton, P. L.*

Ceas'd, cease thou foaming ocean,  
For what's thy troubled motion  
To that within my breast? *Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper motion we ascend. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Impulse communicated.  
Whether that motion, vitality and operation,  
were by incubation, or how else, the matter is  
only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Carnality within raises all the combustion within: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its motion. *Drooy of Chr. Pity.*

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,  
Aod brushing o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden.*

10. Tendency of the mind; thought impressed.

Let a good man obey every good motion rising in his heart, knowing that every such motion proceeds from God. *Smith.*

11. Proposal made.

What would you wish me to?  
— Your father and my uncle have made motions;  
if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his  
dole. *Shakspeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,  
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,  
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.  
— Yes, I agree, and thank you for your motion. *Shakspeare.*

12. [In old language.] A puppet show; a puppet, and in a sense of contempt.

He compass'd a motion of the prodigal son, and married a sinner's wife, within a mile where my land and living lies. *Shakspeare.*

I would dance at may-poles, and make syllabubs; as a country-gentleman, keep a good house, and come up to turn to see matins. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

If he be that motion, that you tell me of,  
Aod make no more noise, I shall entertain him. *Brown, and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

This travelling motion he had abroad in quest of strange fashions. *Morison, Antiquary.*

**TO MOTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.

I want friends to motion such a matter.

Sir, the thing  
(But that I would not seem to counsel you)  
I should have motion'd to you at the first. *B. Jonson, F. B.*

Thou, that, after the impetuous rage of five bloody foundations, — when we were quick breathless of thy free grace, didst motion peace and terms of covenant with us — *Milton, Of Reform. B. 2.*

**TO MOTION.** *v. n.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans.

Well hast thou motion'd, well thy thoughts employ'd,  
How we might best fulfil the work which here  
God hath assign'd us. *Milton, P. L.*

**MOTIONER.** *n. s.* [from motion.] A mover. Not in use. *Catgrave.*

**MOTIONLESS.** *adj.* [from motion.] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that sits here,  
In stony fetters fix'd, and motionless. *Milton, Comus.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my boy's success?  
I grow a statue, stiff and motionless. *Blackmore.*

Should our globe have had a greater share  
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;  
Things had been bound by such a pow'ful chain,  
That all would fix'd and motionless remain. *Blackmore.*

**MOTIVE.** *adj.* [motus, Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having motion.

Shall every motive argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to pass forward to motion.

The nerves serve for the conveyance of the motive faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the

strengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion.

We ask you whence does *matie* vigour flow?

That fancy is easily dissipated from the motive power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase of men and animals.

*Benley.*

**MOV'IE.** † n. s. [old Fr. *matie*, cause.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Hence we have no commandment, either in nature or Scripture, which does exact them at our hands; yet those motives there are in both, which draw most effectually our minds unto them.

*Heath.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children, Those precious motives, those strong knots of love, Without leave-taking.

What can be a stronger motive to a firm trust on our Maker, than the giving us his Son to suffer for us?

The motive for continuing in the same state is only the present satisfaction in it; the motive to change is always some uneasiness.

2. Mover. Not in use.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;

As I hath fated her to be my mate

And helper to a husband.

Her waeton spirits look'd not

At every joint, and motive of her body.

*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, Act II. Sc. 1.*

**MOTLEY.** † adj. [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*; perhaps from *mollike*, coloured, spotted or variegated like a garden-mole.]

Dr. Johnson. — But we are to remember that *medley* was anciently applied in the present sense of mixed colour; which renders the corruption of *motley* more probable.

**MOTLEY.** Lydgate has "floures of sundry motles," i. e. colours.] Mingled of various colours.

They that come to see a fellow  
1, a long motley coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceived.

Expanse and after-thought, and ill care,  
And doubts of motley true, and dark despair.

Enquire from whence this motley style  
Did first our Roman party derive.

Tradition, of unquench'd need,  
Motley fruit of man's greed,  
By the dust from lordlings sprung,  
By the sire exhal'd from dung.

*Swift.*

**MOT'OR.** † n. s. [*motetur*, French; from *moveo*, Lat.] A mover.

Tell motion it is worse than mad, whose motor's not Almighty.

Where there is no adulterous intent or evil thought in the heart; whose prime matter and spring (as to its end and purpose) being set true to the measure of God's will, the outward wheels, motions, and indications cannot go amiss.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their animator.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**MOTORY.** adj. [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the blows and attractions of the motor muscles.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**MOTTO.** n. s. [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be said to be the motto of human nature, rather to suffer than to die.

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors; for covetousness and circumvention make no good motto for a courtier.

It was the motto of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in King Charles the Second's reign, *Insuper Deo & laetare*, Serve God and be cheerful.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

**TO MOUCH.** † See **TO MOUNCH.**

**MOV'ABLE.** † adj. [from *move*. Old French *movable*. Some write this word *moveable*, and its derivatives *moveables*, *moveably*; but there is no necessity for retaining the e, any more than in *impracticable*, or *immovable*, where Dr. Johnson indeed omits it; and it is indeed now usually omitted.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a movable tabernacle they were commended of God to make.

When he made his prayer, he found the boat was in *movable* and unbound, the rest remained still fast.

Any least whatsoever promotes the ascent of material matter, which is subtle, and is consequently movable more easily.

Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of the most movable rivers in the world, that it is so often shifted out of one channel into another.

Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the movable festivals of the Christian church are regulated.

*Holder.*

**MOVABLES.** n. s. pl. [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immovable possessions: as, lands or houses.

We seize  
The plate, coin, revenue, and movables,  
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possessor.

Let him that moved you hither,  
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first  
You were a movable.

Why, what's a movable?  
— A joint of stool.

Surveys rich movables with curious eyes,  
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.

*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, Act II. Sc. 1.*

**MOVABLENESS.** † n. s. [from *movable*.]  
Mobility; possibility to be moved.

Dr. Moulton took his error, at leastwise touching the movableness of the poles of the equator, from Joseph Scaliger.

*Hakewill on Ptolemy, p. 92.*

**MOVABLY.** adv. [from *movable*.] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen platan, movably joined together by as many intermediate skins.

*Grav.*

**TO MOVE.** v. s. [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itself was moved at the presence of God.

At this my heart trembleth, and is moved out of his place.

*Psalm, lxxviii.*

2. To give an impulse to.

He scorns now, repents, and prays continue; My motions in him; longer than they move.

His heart I know, how variable and vain Self-love.

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end,

cannot at any time be moved towards what is judged at that time unsustainable.

*Locke.*

3. To propose; to recommend.

If the first consultation be not sufficient, the will may need a review, and require the understanding to inform itself better.

They are to be blamed alike, who move and who decline war upon particular respects.

*Hayward, Edu. VI.*

They find a great inconvenience in moving their suits by an interpreter.

To Judaea now your suit must move.

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to dispose by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,  
Ten thousand years together, naked fasting,  
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter  
In storm perpetual, could not move the gods  
To look that way thou wert.

*Shakespeare, Winter, Titus.*

Gratus offered the Transylvanians money; but minds desirous of revenge were not moved with gold.

Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of less expense with the covetous, opinion of ease with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the unkind parents, have moved them without discretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment.

Could any power of sense the Roman move  
To burn his own right hand?

That which moves a man to do any thing, must be the apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do.

*Smith, Scen.*

When she saw her reason idly spent,  
And could not move him from his fix'd intent,  
She flew to him.

But when no female art his mind could move,  
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love.

*Shakespeare, As You Like It, Act II. Sc. 1.*

What can thy mind to this long journey move,  
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love?

*Dryden.*

5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.

If he saw ought in you that makes him like,  
That any thing he sees, which moves his liking,  
I can with ease translate it to my will.

*Shakespeare, King John, Act II. Sc. 1.*

It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,  
To let him live, when he arrives he moves

All hearts against him.

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,  
Wouldst thou be mov'd to pity, or bestow  
An alms?

*Dryden, Pers.*

Images are very springingly to be introduced; their proper place in poems and orations, and their use is to move pity or terror, compassion and resentment.

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid move  
Or all those tender names in one, thy love.

*Pope.*

6. To make angry.

From those bloody hands  
Threw your distemper'd response to the ground  
And hear the sentence of your mood piece.

*Shakespeare.*

7. To put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was moved about them.

*Russ, l. 19.*

8. To incite; to produce by incitement.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary move  
Harmonious numbers.

*Shakespeare, P. L.*

9. To conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they move  
Their stately dance in numbers that compute  
Days, months, and years, wot 'twix his all cheering  
lamp,  
Turn swift their various motions.

*Milton, P. L.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of changing place; not to be at rest.

Whether heaven *move* or earth  
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton, P. L.*  
The senses represent the earth as immovable;  
for though it do move in itself, it rests in us who  
are carried with it. *Glennville.*

2. To have a particular direction of passage.

The sun  
Had first his precept so to *move*, so shine,  
As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward *Eden*, and anon, methought,  
The wood began to *move*.  
Within three mile may you see it coming;  
I say a *moving* grove. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,  
But till her way was ended could I move,  
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryd.*

This saying, that God is the place of spirits,  
being literal, makes us conceive that spirits *move*  
up and down, and have their distances and inter-  
vals in God, as bodies have in space. *Locke.*  
When we are come to the utmost extremity of  
body, what is there that can put a stop, and  
satisfy the mind, that it is at the end of space,  
when it is satisfied that body itself can *move* into  
it? *Locke.*

Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle is  
less true than our ideas are wont to succeed one  
another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*,  
but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that  
matter. *Locke.*

The goddess *move*  
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope, Odyss.*

4. To have vital action.

In him we live, move, and have our being.  
*Acts, xvii. 28.*  
Every *moving* thing that liveth shall be meat  
for you. *Gen.*

5. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus! how *inard* in toils  
He *moves* with many groans, how rich with regal  
spoils. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To march as an army.

Anon they *move*  
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we *move*  
To Latium. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.

When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not  
up, nor *mov'd* for him, he was full of indignation.  
*Ezra, v. 9.*

MOVE. *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;  
With man, alas! no otherwise it proves,  
An unsee hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*  
**MOV'LESS.** *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain  
*moveless* as to any expansion or contraction  
of their substance. *Huyke.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,  
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r.  
*Pope, Æn.*

MOV'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *moving*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.

What farther relieves descriptions of battles,  
is the art of introducing pathetic circumstances  
about the heroes, which raise a different movement  
in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope, Æn. on Homer.*

Under workmen are expert enough at making  
a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant  
how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the  
movement. *Suyft.*

2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bind,  
Describe or fix one movement of the mind? *Pope.*

**MOV'ENT.** *adj.* [from *move*, Lat.] Moving.  
If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part  
quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no  
radius. *Grego, Comed. Sacra.*

**MOV'ENT. n. s.** [from *move*, Lat.] That which  
moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the vicis-  
situdes of day and night, *move* may assure us;  
but whether the sun or earth be the *movent*,  
cannot be determined but by a further  
appeal. *Glennville, Scoria.*

**MOV'ER.** *n. s.* [from *move*.]

1. The person or thing that gives motion.

O thou eternal *move* of the heavens,  
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch! *Shaksp.*  
The strength of a spring were better assisted by  
the labour of some intelligent *move*, as the  
heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned. *Wilkins, Mat. Magic.*

2. Something that moves, or stands not still.

You as the soul, as the first *move*, you  
Vigour and life on every part bestow. *Walker.*  
Yet each from the first *move* motion take.

Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A proposer.

See here these *move*s, that do prize their  
honours  
At a crack'd drucken; cushions, leaden spoons,  
Ere yet the light be done, pack up. *Shakspere, Coriol.*

If any question be moved concerning the  
doctrine of the church of England expressed in  
the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to  
the *move* thereof. *Bacon.*

**MOUGH.\*** *n. s.* [Saxon, *mugðe*.]

**MOUGHT.** *adj.* [from *move*.]  
Your cloaths ben eten of *moughtis*  
Wichfe, St. James, v.

No mough after bite it. *P. Houghman, fol. 67. b.*

**MOUGHT.** Used for *might*. Obsolete.  
Dr. Johnson. — It is the pret. of the old  
verb *move*, now converted into *may*.

Godfrido this both beard, and saw, and knew,  
Yet nath with death then chiding, though he  
*mought*. *Fairfax, Sax. xiii. 70.*

**MOV'ING.\*** *n. s.* [from *move*.] Motive;  
impulse.

Represent the first *movings* of the heart towards  
any forbidden object, as unlawful in themselves,  
and destructive in their consequence.

The protest of piety is but like the hand of a  
clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but di-  
rected wholly by the secret *movings* of carnality  
within. *Deacy of Chr. Piety.*

**MOV'ING.** *participial adj.* [from *move*.]

Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect  
the passions.

Great Jupiter,  
The *moving* prayer of Æacus did grant,  
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackmore.*

**MOV'INGLY.** *adj.* [from *moving*.] Pa-  
thetically; in such a manner as to seize  
the passions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable  
in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly  
and more *movingly* express, by reason of that  
poetical form whereof they are written. *Hooker.*

I would have had them write more *movingly*.

Shakspere.  
His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,  
Speak all so modestly in his behalf,  
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison, Cato.*

**MOV'INGNESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *moving*.]  
Power to affect the passions.

There is a strange *movingness*, and if the  
epithet be not too bold, a kind of heavenly magic  
to be found in some passages of the Scripture,  
which is to be found no where else.

*Bible, Style of H. Script. p. 243.*

**MOULD.\*** *n. s.* [from *moel*, Swedish.

Dr. Johnson. — From *mueller*, *v. r.* to wet or  
moisten; *muillé*, anglicised, becoming  
*muill'd*, *muill'd*, *mould*. Mr. H. Tooker.  
— Skinner had proposed a similar de-  
rivation; *sofiness*, he says, being the  
occasion of *mould*. Menage derives  
*mueller* from the Lat. *mollare*, to  
soften.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or  
outside of things kept motionless and  
damp; now discovered by microscopes  
to be perfect plants.

All *moulds* are incceptions of putrefaction, as the  
moulds of pies and flesh, which *moulds* turn into  
worms. *Bacon.*

*Moss* is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees,  
but may be better sort of a rudiment of ger-  
mination. *Bacon.*

Another special affinity is between plants and  
*mould*, or putrefaction; for all putrefaction; if  
it dissolve not in afection, will, in the end, issue  
into plants. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The malt made in summer is apt to contract  
*mould*. *Mortimer.*

A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a  
college, has contracted a sort of *mould* and rust  
upon his soul, and all his airs have awkwardness  
in them. *Watts.*

2. M. Goth. *muld*; Icel. *mold*; Saxon,  
molb.] Earth; soil; ground in which  
any thing grows.

Those *moulds* that are of a bright chestnut or  
hazily colour are accounted the best; next to  
that, the dark grey and russet *moulds* are accounted  
best; the light and dark ash-colour are reckoned  
the worst, such as are usually found on common or  
heathy ground; the clear sandy is by no means  
to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is  
reckoned the worst of all; this is commonly found  
in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the  
most part produces nothing but gow, furs, and  
fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up  
by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being  
always the best that is neither too unctuous or too  
lean, but such as will easily dissolve; of a just  
consistence between sand and clay.

Though worms devour me, though I turn to  
*mould*,  
Yet to my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandys, Paraph.*

The black earth, every where obvious on the  
surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

3. Matter of which any thing is made.

When the world began,  
One common mass compos'd the *mould* of man. *Dryden.*

Nature form'd me of her softest *mould*,  
Enriched all my soul with tender passions,  
And sunk the even below my weak sex. *Addison, Cato.*

4. [Span. *mulde*; Fr. *moûle*.] The matrix  
in which any thing is cast; in which any  
thing receives its form.

If the intrigues of all the ancient churches be  
compared, it may be perceived they had all one  
original *mould*. *Hooker.*

A dangerous precedent were left for the casting of prayers into certain pious moulds. *Hooker.*  
French churches all cast according unto that mould which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*  
My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould.

Wherein this trunk was from'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*  
You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the moulds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
First his own tools; then what might else be wrought.

Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*  
We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's fire, by which the dross and coarse parts, and then cast the mass again into a new and better mould. *Burnet.*  
Sure our souls were near allied, and thine  
Cast in the same poetick mould with mine. *Dryden.*

Here in fit moulds to Indian nations known,  
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*

5. Cast; form.  
No mists for you  
Unless you were of gentler, milder mould. *Shakspeare.*

William earl of Pembroke was a man of another mould, and making, being the most universally beloved of any man of that age, and having a great office, he was the person liv'd better esteemed, and more revered in the country. *Clarendon.*

Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could  
Preserve from death's hand this their heavenly mould. *Corneille.*

Learn  
What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,  
Or substance, how endu'd, and what their power,  
And where their weakness. *Milton, P. L.*  
So must the writer, whose productions should  
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar mould. *Waller.*

From their main-top joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Hate Carvel, impotent and old,  
Married a lass of London mould. *Prior.*

6. The suture or texture of the skull. *Ainsworth.*

7. It is used in a sense a little strained by Shakspeare.

New hours come upon him,  
Like our strange garments clave not to their mould,  
But with the end of use. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

8. A spot; as an iron-mould. [Goth. *malu*, rust; Saxon, *nal*, a spot.] More correctly, and anciently, *mole*.  
Thy best coat, Hankin,  
Hath many moles and spots. *P. Pindemon, fol. 65.*

To MOULD† v. n. [from the noun. Dr. Johnson.—Saxon. Mr. Tyrwhitt.—Certainly allied to *molen*, vetus Fland. *carum contrahere*. Kilian. The same with *meluen*, Teut. to be worn-ent, from *melue*, a little worn; whence *mulden*, Su. rotten, putrified. But see the deduction from the Fr. *mouiller*, by Mr. Tooke; and it must be observed, our word was at first written *moule*, and *moule*.] To contract continued matter; to shape mould; to rot; to breed worms; to putrify.

Let us not *moulde* thus in idleness. *Chaucer, Mon of Love's Prod.*

For fears of worne-eating, mouldyng, or stynking. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vat. P. li. sign. O. i.*  
When the host neweard begun to moue or putrifie, and should ingender wormes, then an other substance succedeth it.

*Alph. Cressner, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 400.*  
Pureness cannot moule, nor sweetness cannot be sour.

*Alph. Cressner, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 401.*  
In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,  
And will be found with peril and with pain;

Ne can the man that moulds in idle cell  
Unto her joyful mansion attain. *Smyth, F. Q.*

There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent, and baked meats will mould, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To MOULD† v. a. To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

Small never chest hymen it, ne enough after  
Byte it. *P. Ploughman, Vis. fol. 71.*  
The gilt of man with rust of synne synneth.

*Jedgite, Life of our Lady, B. 2.*  
Sour wyne, and moulded bread.  
*Alph. Cressner, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 299.*

Very coarse, heavy, moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better provision. *Knutley, Hist. of the Turks.*

To MOULD† v. a. [mouler, French.]  
1. To form; to shape; to model.

I feel  
Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak;  
Why this was moulded on a pottenger,  
A velvet dish; for, he, 'tis lewd.

The king had taken such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a quarter-piece, and to mould him platonically to his own idea. *Watson, D. of Buckingham.*

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay  
To mould me man? *Milton, P. L.*

He forgoeth and mouldeth metals, and builds houses. *Hale.*

By education we may mould the minds and manners of youth into what shape we please; and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,  
Of dull and venal a new world to mould,  
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold.

A faction in England, under the name of puritan, moulded up their new schemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swift.*

For you alone he stole  
The fire that forms a manly soul;  
Then, to complete it every way,  
He moulded it with female clay. *Swift, Miscell.*

Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were moulded into the form of some fiction or fable like those of *Æsop*. *Watts.*

2. To knead; as, to mould bread. *Ainsworth.*

MOULDABLE. *adj.* [from *mould*.] That may be moulded.

The differences of figurate and not figurate, mouldable and not mouldable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MOULDER† v. n. [from *mould*.] One who moulds.

We are against those unthinking, overbearing people, who, in these odd times, under that pretence, [freedom of thought,] set up for reformers, and new moulders of the constitution.

*Bp. Berkeley, Disc. Add. to Magistres.*

To MOULDER† v. n. [from *mould*.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to be diminished; to wear or waste away.

If he had sat still, the common error would have mouldered to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatever moulders, or is wasted away, is carried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought forth again. *Burton.*

Those former stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and moulder away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken to pieces.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*  
To them by smiling Jove 'twas given,  
Great William's glories to recall,  
When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall.

Finding his congregation moulder every day, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn. *Addison, Spect.*

To MOULDER. v. a. [from *mould*.] To turn to dust; to crumble.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been moulder'd with age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addison on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples spread,  
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;  
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring ages,  
Some hostile fury. *Pope.*

MOULDINESS. n. s. [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy.

Flesh, fish, and plants, after a mouldiness, rotteness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MOULDING. n. s. [from *mould*.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow mouldings are required in the work. *Mason.*

MOULDWARP. n. s. [warp, and peopan, Saxon.] This is, I believe, the proper and original name of the talpæ; a mould-warp is a creature that turns mould.

The word is still retained, though sometimes pronounced *mouldy-warp*. A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of lustful sinful lust,  
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust  
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven fly,  
But like a *mouldwarp* in the earth do lie.

While they play the *mouldwarps*, unawary  
dampers distemper their heads with annoyance  
only for the present. *Cervus.*

With him we weary the vermin of the earth,  
namely, the scit and the *mouldwarp*. *Waller, Angler.*

MOULDY. *adj.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name *mouldy*?  
— Yes.

— 'Tis the more time thou wert used.  
— He, he, ha; most excellent. Things that are mouldy lack use. *Wells said, Sir John.*

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, but by continually fretting it preserves it from that mouldy colour which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOUL† v. n. [unhyphen, Teut. Thus our own word at first was *mout* or *mout*; from *muto*, Latin, to change. — To *moulen* as fowls, plumeo.] Prompt.

Parv.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

Some birds upon moulting turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts, after their moulting, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

'Tis time shall moult away his wings,  
Ere he shall disengage his wings.

In the wide world who again  
Such a constant lover. *Suchbeg.*



The widow'd turtle hangs her mourning wings,  
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings.

Goth.

MOUN.\* May; must. See Mow.

TO MOUNCH.† v. a. [*mouch*, to eat much. To MAUNCH. †] Ainsworth. This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. Macbean, and Dr. Johnson.—It may be from the French *macher*, or *mascher*, to chew; obvious at least in *mouch*, as this word was also written; and as it is yet in some places pronounced. Or from the Su. Goth. *mama*, *aggr* cibum *masicare*. But perhaps they are all to be referred to the Latin, *manducare*, to eat. See MOUTH.† To chew; to masticate.

Some of them would *mouch* their meats alone.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. l. 915.

A sailor's wife had cheusins in her lap,  
And *mouch*ed, and *mouch*ed, and *mouch*ed.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

MOUND.† n. s. [*munban*, Saxon, to defend. Dr. Johnson.—*Goth. mound*; *Sueth. mynd*, tutela; *Icel. mynda*, tueri; *mound*, manus. Serenius.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth and stone.

His broad branches, laden with rich fœ,  
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound  
Of this great garden, compass'd with a mound.

Spenser, F. Q.

The sea's a thief whose liquid surge resolves  
The *mounds* into salt tears.

Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.

God had thrown

That mountain as his garden mound, high rais'd.

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, such  
as laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine  
justice brandish'd in their faces. *Sueth. Serm.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and bounds  
To thrice the thicker, or to leap the mounds.

Dryden.

The state of Milan is like a vast garden sur-  
rounded by a noble *sound-work* of rocks and  
mountains.

Addison.

TO MOUND.† v. a. [*mound*, from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

We will sweep the curbed vallies,  
Brush the banks that bound our alleys;  
We will muster nature's dainties.

Dryden, Muses Sacrificed, (1650.)

A spacious city stood with firmest walls  
Sure *mounded*.

Philips, Cider, B. l.

MOUNT.† n. s. [*munc*, Saxon; *mont*, Fr.; *mons*, Latin.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered sacrifice upon the *mount*.

Gen. xxi. 54.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,  
Made higher with *own* *mounds* of snow. *Dryden*.

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden or other place.

He might see what *mounds* they had in short  
time cast, and what a number there was of warlike  
soldiers. *Andler*.

3. A publick treasure, a bank. *Now obsolete*.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to  
spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth  
that poor talent God hath given me, not to particu-  
lar exchanges, but to banks or perpetuities, which will not break. *Bacon*.

TO MOUNT.† v. n. [*monter*, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command,  
and make her nest on high? *Job*, lili. 37.  
I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap,  
Let laden slumber poise me down to-morrow,  
When I should *mount* with wings of victory. *Shakespeare*.

A base ignoble mind,

That *mounts* no higher than a bird can soar.

Shakespeare.

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high,  
And meets half-way new fires that show'r's from sky.

Cowley.

If the luxury should be offered to them, it would  
kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder  
which should serve to *mount* over all their customs.

Cleric.

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing,  
taking every occasion of drawing upward to the  
sue, not considering, that they have no more time  
allowed them in their *mounting* than the single  
revolving of a day; so that when the light goes  
down from them they are of necessity to fall. *Dryden*.

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency *mounts* up to the heavens,  
and his head reach unto the clouds, yet shall he  
perish. *Job*, xxi. 6.

3. To get on horseback.

He was ready to his steed to *mount*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 16.

4. [*For amount*.] To attain in value.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,  
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*.

Pope.

TO MOUNT.† v. a.

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till it roars o'er,  
Sems to suggest, wastes it. *Shakespeare*.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,  
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye.

Shakespeare.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no  
feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to  
*mount* herself by. *Raleigh*.

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* against the rural throno,  
And rule the country kingdoms once our own?

Dryden.

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses.

Three hundred horses in high stables fed,  
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,  
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden*, *Æn*.

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-  
disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom  
fall to attain their end: fancy without reason, is  
like a horse without a rider; and reason without  
fancy is not well *mounted*. *Grew*, Cos. Sac.

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. To *mount guard*. To do duty and  
watch at any particular post.

Is not 'statio' properly a military term, signi-  
fying a soldier's being upon his duty, or (as we  
now say in England) *mounting the guard*?  
*Horatio* in the 53 Ch. of *Imrich*, (3d ed. 1759.) p. 925.

6. To *mount a cannon*. To set a piece  
on its wooden frame for the more easy  
carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTABLE.† adj. [*from mount*; French,  
*montable*.] That may be ascended.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

MOUNTAINE. n. s. [*montaigne*, French.]

1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the  
earth.

And by his false worship such power he did gain,  
As kept him o'er the *mountain*, and us on the plain.

Raleigh.

The ark no more now floats, but stands on  
ground,  
Fast on the top of some high *mountain* fix'd.

Milton, P. L.

From Aconon's hands a rolling stone there came,  
So large, it half deserv'd a *mountain*'s name.

Dryden.

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor;  
for the water swells a man, and what should I have  
been when I had been swelled? I should have  
been a *mountain* of company. *Shakespeare*.

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,  
To make an evens mountain on my back,

Where sits deformity to mock my body. *Shap.*

MO'NTAIN. adj. [*montanus*, Latin.] Found  
on the mountains; pertaining to the  
mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* sport, up to yond hill,  
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline*.

You may as well forbid the *mountain* plains  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n's

Shakespeare.

MOUNTAINE'ER.† n. s. [*from mountain*.  
MOUNTAINEER. †] This word is certainly  
written *mountaineer*, as well as *mountaineer*,  
though Dr. Johnson notices only the latter.  
Nor has Bentley written it *mountaineer*,  
as Dr. Johnson exhibits the word in the example  
from his Sermons; but *mountaineer*. *Mountaineer* also  
is in the old dictionary of Sherwood.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.

Amittion troops, of mighty fame,  
And *mountaineers* that from Severus came.

Dryden, *Æn*.

A few *mountaineers* may escape, enough to con-  
tinue human race; and yet being illiterate  
(as *mountaineers* always are) they can preserve no  
reminers of former times.

Bentley, *Serm.* (ed. 1724.) p. 108.

2. A savage; a free booter; a rustic.

Yield, rustic *mountaineer*. *Shap.*, *Cymbeline*.

No savage, fierce bandit, or *mountaineer*,  
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton*, *Comus*.

Through all Turkie, especially in places desert,  
there are many *mountaineers*, or outlaws, like the  
wild Irish, who live upon spoil.

Blund, *Voyage into the Levant*, (1650.) p. 94.

MO'NTAIN.ER. n. s. [*from mountain*.] A  
hillock; a small mount. Elegant, but  
not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountaineers*  
in the pleasant vale of Tempe. *Bilney*.

MO'NTAINOUS. adj. [*from mountain*.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot  
of the mountains, and the height of the mountains  
from the bottom to the top, are to be computed,  
when you measure the height of a *mountain*, or of  
a *mountainous* land, in respect of the sea.

Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,  
*Mountaineers* error would be too highly heapt  
For truth to o'perce. *Shakespeare*.

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,  
Mountaineers' brains of wonders rise;

Whose towering strength will ne'er submit  
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior*.

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In destructions by deluge and earthquakes,  
the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant  
and *mountaineers* people, that can give no account  
of the time past. *Bacon*, *Essays*.

**Mo'UNTAINOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains.  
*Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it.* *Brevewood.*

**Mo'UNTAIN-FABLES.** *n. s.* [from *mountainous*, Latin.] A plant. *Oreoselinum.*

**Mo'UNTAIN-ROSE.** *n. s.* [from *amharhodendron*, Latin.] A plant.

**Mo'UNTANT.** *adj.* [from *montant*, French.] Rising on high.

Hold up, you sluts,

Your aprons *mountant*; you're not ontable,  
 Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

**Mo'UNTEBANK.\*** *n. s.* [from *monta in banco*, Italian, 1598.] To the etymology, viz. *mounting on a bank*, our old writers thus allude: "Fellows to *mount a bank*—the Italian *mountebanks*." B. Jonson, Fox. "The paltriest rime that ever *mounted upon bank*." Milton, *Apol.* for Smectymnus.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*,  
 So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,  
 Where it draws blood, no causticium so rare,  
 Can save the thing from death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
 She, like a *mountebank*, did wound  
 And stab herself with double profund,  
 Only to show with how small pain  
 The sores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras.*  
 But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,  
 Was the first *mountebank* that trod the stage.

It looks like a *mountebank* to build infallible cures. *Baker.*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.  
 As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,  
 Disguised chancers, prating *mountebanks*,  
 And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*  
 There are *mountebanks*, and snuffers in state.  
*L'Esrange.*

Nothing so impossible in nature, but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

**To Mo'UNTEBANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,  
 Cog their hearts from them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

**Mo'UNTEBANKERY.\*** *n. s.* [from *mountebank*.] Boastful and false pretence; quackery.

More empirical state-mountainbanchery. *Hammond, Works, iv. 509.*

**Mo'UNTEANCE.** *n. s.* Amount of a thing in space. Obsolete.

This said, they both a farlong's *mountanceance*  
 Retir'd their steeds, to runne in even race.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**Mo'UNTER.** *n. s.* [from *mount*.] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,  
 Yet quickly they regain'd their own,  
 Such nimblesteeds were never shown;  
 They were two gallant *mounters*.

*Drayton, Mynhe.*

Few bankers will to show's thy fame;

**Mo'UNTING.\*** *n. s.* [from *mount*.] 1. Ascent.

From this the beholder descending many steps,  
 Was afterwards conveyed again by several *mountings*  
 To various entertainments of his scent and sight.  
*Watson on Architecture.*

2. Ornament; embellishment.  
**Mo'UNTINGLY.\*** *adv.* [from *mounting*.]

By ascent.

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I leap'd for joy,  
 So *mounting*, I touch'd the stars, methought.  
*Mansinger, Old Len.*

**Mo'UNTY.** *n. s.* [from *montée*, French.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilus would shew to Zelmene, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

**To MOURN.†** *v. n.* [from *mourner*, Goth. *murnan*, Sax. *morner*, old French.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.  
 Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep.

*Genesis.*

My vineyard being desolate, *mourneth* unto me.

*Jer. xii.*

They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him.

*Job, li. 11.*

They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and *mourn* at the absence thereof. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Next came one,

Who *mourn'd* in earnest, when the captive ark  
 Main'd his brute image, head and hands left off.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.  
 We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood?

*Shakspeare.*

Friends in sable weeds appear,  
 Grieve for an hour, perhaps then *mourn* a year;  
 And bear about the mockery of woe  
 To midnight dances, and the puppet show. *Paye.*

3. To preserve appearance of grief.  
 Feign thyself to be a *mourner*, and put on *mourning* apparel.

*2 Sam. xiv. 2.*

Publish it that she is dead;  
 Maintain a *mourning* ostentation,  
 Hang *mourning* epithets. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

**To MOURN.** *v. a.*  
 1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood thee also drown'd,  
 And sunk thee as thy sons; to gently rear'd  
 By the angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last,  
 Though comfortless, as when a father *mourns*  
 His child all in view destroy'd at last.

*Milton, P. L.*

The muse that *mourns* him now his happy triumph sung.

*Drayton.*

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,  
 As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill success.

*Addition, Cato.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.  
 The love lorn nightingale,  
 Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well.

*Milton, Comus.*

**MOURNE.** *n. s.* [from *morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is turned off.

He cur'd his lances, which though strong to give a lanceable blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep hooks.

*Sidney.*

**Mo'URNER.** *n. s.* [from *mourn*.] 1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret.  
 — Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,  
 Because they have been still my adversaries.

*Shakspeare.*

To cure thy woe she shows'th thy fame;  
 Lest the great *mourner* should forget  
 That all the race whence Orange came,  
 Made virtue triumph over fate.

*Prior.*

From noise and not be devoutly kept,  
 Sigh'd with the sick, and with the *mourner* wept.

*Harte.*

2. One who follows a funeral in black.  
 A woman that had two daughters buried one,  
 and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral.

*L'Esrange.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his son;  
 Before his face his wife and brother turn.

*Drayton.*

3. Something used at funerals.  
 The *mourner* eugh, and builder oak were there.

*Drayton.*

**Mo'URNFUL.** *adj.* [from *mourn* and *full*.] 1. Having the appearance of sorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,  
 Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial. *Shakspeare.*  
 The winds within the quivering branches play'd,  
 And dancing trees a *mournful* music made.

*Drayton.*

2. Causing sorrow.  
 Upon his tomb,  
 Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;

The treacherous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.  
 The *mournful* fair,  
 Off as the rolling years return,  
 With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,  
 Shall visit her distinguishing urn.

*Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.  
 Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial. *Shakspeare.*

On your family's old monument  
 Hang *mournful* epithets. *Shakspeare.*

**Mo'URNFULLY.** *adv.* [from *mournful*.] Sorrowfully; with sorrow.

Best the drum, that it speak *mournfully*.

*Shakspeare.*

**Mo'URNFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *mournful*.] 1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.  
**Mo'URNING.** *n. s.* [Sax. *murnung*.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow.  
 Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days?  
 the beginning of sorrows and great *mournings*.

*2 Esdr. xvi. 18.*

2. The dress of sorrow.  
 They thought the master-street the corps convey'd,  
 The houses to their tops with black were spread,  
 And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid.

*Drayton.*

**Mo'URNINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mourning*.] With the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*.

*Shakspeare.*

**MOUSE.†** plural *mice.* *n. s.* [mur, Saxon; mus, Latin.]

1. The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,  
 To her unsunguarded nest the wren's! Scot  
 Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;  
 Playing the *mouse* in absence of the cat. *Shakspeare.*

Where *mouse* and rats devour poetical bread,  
 And with heretic verse luxuriously were fed.

*Drayton.*

This structure of hair I have observed in the hair of cats, rats, and mice.

*Derham, Physico-Theol.*

2. Formerly a word of endearment.

Then part they all; each one unto their house;  
 And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past  
 From *pry* friend unto his pretty *mouse*,  
 Would say with me, at twelve o'clock at night,  
 It was a party, trust me, worth the sight.

*Drayton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)*

Let the bluest king —  
 Finch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.

*Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. A term applied to part of a leg of beef; the mouse-buttock. [muis, Teut. a fleshy part.]

**To MOUSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

5 L

## 1. To catch mice.

A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place  
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.

## 2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, sly; insidious, or predatory; rapacious; interested.

A whole assembly of mousing slanders, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood.

## To MOUSE. v. a. To tear in pieces, as a cat devours a mouse.

Well moused, too!

It had been worse to have been prisoner  
To such a beast; who, though he did not bear  
A mouse's heart, might have moused me.

*Fenelon, Past. Fid. (ed. 1676), p. 115.*

MOUSE-EAR.† n. s. [*mysotis*, Latin; murice, Sax.] A plant.

To him that hath a flux, of shepherds-sharp he gives.

And mouse-ear unto him whom some purse ruptare gives.

*Dragoon, Polyglot, S. 13.*

MOUSE-HAWK. n. s. [*mur-hafuc*, Sax.] A hawk that devours mice.MOUSE-HUNT.† n. s. [*mouse* and *hunt*.] Mouser; a kind of weasel.

You have been a mouse-hunt in your time,  
But I will watch you.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul. The forests and mountains of an island.*

*Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.*

MOUSE-HOLE. n. s. [*mouse* and *hole*.] Small hole; hole at which a mouse may run in.

He puts the prophets in a mouse-hole: the last man ever speaks the best reason.

*Dryden and Lee, Edipus.*

He can creep in at a mouse-hole, but he soon grows too big ever to get out again.

*Stillingfleet.*

MOUSER. n. s. [from *mouse*.] One that catches mice.

Puss, a madam, will be a mouser still.

*I. Extrange.*

When you have fowl to the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good mouser.

*Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

MOUSE-TRAP. n. s. [*mysotura*.] An herb.

Many analog motions in animals, I have reason to conclude, in their principles are not simply mechanical, although a mouse-trap, or Achitoe dove, moved mechanically.

*Hale.*

Madam's own hand the mouse-trap baited.

MOUTH.† n. s. [*muð*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—*Mund*, Goth; the mouth; whence the Sax. *muð*, sinking as in some other words the n. The German is *mund*. And the word has long since been derived from the Lat. *mando*, to eat. Mr. Tooke has given *matija*, that which cateth, from *matjan* mecian, to eat, as the root. Wachter prefers *meinen*, to express meaning, the more noble office of the mouth, as the original. We have the vulgar expression *mouse for mouth*; and in Scotland it is *munds*.]

## 1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in; and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf.

*Gen. viii. 11.*

There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat longer, or a wider mouth, could not have consisted with a soul.

*Locke.*

## 2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the mouth of the haven, daring them to fight.

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a basin of water, and turn the mouth of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The mouth is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure.

*Addison.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the mouth, Potemkin built Berezan at the entry of the gulf.

*Arbuthnot on China.*

## 3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madneees,  
To be entangled with these mouth-made vows,  
Which break themselves in swearing.

*Shakespeare.*

Either our history shall with full mouth, Sir, speak freely of our acts; or else our grave, like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth, not worship'd with a waten epitaph.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Call the dandel, and inquire at her mouth.

*Gen. xiv. 57.*

Every body's mouth will be full on it for the first four days, and in four more the story will talk itself asleep.

*I. Extrange.*

Having frequently in our mouths the same eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it.

*Locke.*

There is a certain essence got into every man's mouth, that God accepts the will for the deed.

*South, Sermon.*

## 4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where he lives.

*Addison.*

## 5. Cry; voice.

Coward dogs  
Must spend their mouths, when what they seem to threaten  
Runs far before them.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The boar  
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,  
All spend their mouth aloft, but none abide.

*Dryden.*

You don't now thunder in the capital,  
With all the mouths of Rome to second thee.

*Addison.*

## 6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face. In this sense, it is said to make mouths.

Persevere, counterfeits and looks,  
Make mouther upon me when I turn my back.

*Shakespeare.*

Against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue?

*Em. iv. 4.*

Why they should keep running asses at Caledon, or how making mouths turns to account in Warwickshire, more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend.

*Addison.*

## 7. Down in the MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were down in the mouth.

*I. Extrange.*

## To MOUTH. v. n. [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.

Nay, an thou' t' mouth  
I'll rant as well as thou.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

When Progne's or Thyestes' feast the white, And for the mousing actor verse indite; Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face, Nor canst thou strain thy throat.

*Dryden, Pers.*

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country, And mouth at Cæsar till I shake the senate.

*Addison.*

## To MOUTH.† v. a.

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Twit'ch'd by the sleeve he mouths it more and more,

Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er.

*Dryden.*

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.

Come carried let such as be poor go and glean. And after thy cattle to mouth it up clean.

*Tasso, Husb.*

Death lies his dead claps with steel,  
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;  
And now he feasts mousing the flesh of men.

*Shakespeare.*

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like so apple, in the corner of his jaw; first mouth'd to be last swallowed.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Lucius never fear'd the times;  
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,  
He mouth'd them, and betwix his grinders caught.

*Dryden.*

4. To form by the mouth.

To regard the cul comen froth involved in the chorion, a thick membrana obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear asunder; the babe at first imprints the ensuing form to the moulding of the dam.

*Brown.*

5. To insult; to attack with reproachful language.

If death was nothing, and naught after death; If when men died, at once they came'd to be, Returning to the barrow womb of nothing, Whence first they sprung: then might the de- bauchee

Untrampling mouth the heavens.

*Blair, The Grave.*

MO'UTHED. adj. [from *mouth*.]

1. Furnished with a mouth.

One tragick sentence if I dare decide,  
Which Bettezon's grave action dignify'd,  
Or well mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaim'd.

*Page.*

2. In composition, foul-mouthed or contumelious; and a hard mouthed horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit. And see mealy-mouthed.

MO'UTH-FRIEND. n. s. [*mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it.

May you a better feast never behold,  
You knot of mouth-friends! smoke and luke-warm water

Is your perfection.

*Shakespeare.*

MO'UTHFUL. n. s. [*mouth* and *full*.]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A good going out for a mouthful of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back.

*I. Extrange.*

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,  
To take a mouthful of sweet country air.

*Dryden, Juri.*

MO'UTH-HONOUR. n. s. [*mouth* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not lack; but deep, mouth-honour, breath,

*Shakespeare.*

MO'UTHLESS. adj. [from *mouth*.] Being without a mouth.

MO'UTHPIECE.\* *n. s.* [mouth and piece.]

1. The little piece of a trumpet, or other wind instruments, to which the mouth is applied; and which is taken off from the instrument when not blown.

2. In colloquial language, one who delivers the sentiments of others associated in the same design: as, he was the *mouthpiece* of the meeting.

MOU'f. *n. s.* [mope, Sax. a heap.] A heap of corn or hay; when laid up in a house, said to be in *mow*; when heaped together in a field, in *rick*.

Learned skillful how to mow.

Each grain for to lay by itself on a mow.

*Tupper, Hush.*

Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind call view,  
Woods, dairy, barn, and mow our passion knew.

*Gay.*

Beans when moist give in the mow.

*Mortimer, Hush.*

The best manure for meadows in the bottom of hay mow.

*Mortimer.*

To Mow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. a.* preter. mowed, part. mown.

[mān, Saxon. *Mow* the noun, and *mow* the verb, meaning to put in a mow, is pronounced as *now*; *mow*, to cut, as *mo*,]

1. To cut with a scythe.

All of the seed that in my youth was sown,

Was sought but brakes and brambles to be sown.

*Spenser.*

The care you have

To mow down thorns that would annoy our foot,

Is worthy praise. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Forth he goes,

Like to a harvest man, that's task'd to mow

Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Whatever

The scythe of time mow down, devour unspar'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

Beat, roll end mow carpet-walks and cannon-mill.

*Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.

He will mow down all before him, and denude his passage poll'd.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

What valiant footmen, like to autumn's corn,

Have we mow'd down. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Thou and I, marching before our troops,

May taste fate to 'em; mow 'em out a passage,

Begin the noble harvest of the field.

*Dryden, All for Love.*

Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,

Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,

Mow off his head. *Dryden, Zen.*

To Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.

Gold, though the bravest metal, biter swims;

Ours is the harvest where the Indians mow;

We plough the deep, and reap what others sow.

*Waller.*

MOW. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *moue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face.

This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.

The very objects came together against me un-

aware, making mow at me.

*Psal. xxxv. 15, Com. Fr.*

Apes and monkeys,

'Twist two such she's, would chatter this way, and

Consume with mow the other. *Shakespeare, Com.*

Those that would make mowes at him while my

father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture

in little. *Shakespeare.*

To Mow-f. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.

Make them to lye and mow like an ape.

*Purser, Mystery of Condemned-Day, (1512.)*

For every trifle are they set upon me;  
Sometimes like apes, that mow and chatter at me,  
And after bite me. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
To MO'WURN. *v. n.* [mow and burn.] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

House it not green, lest it mowturn.

*Mortimer, Hush.*

MOWE.\* *v. n.* and *aux.* pret. mought.

MOWEN. *v. n.* and *aux.* pret. mought.

MOUN. *v. n.* and *aux.* pret. mought.

1. To be able.

Many soken to entre, and they schulen not mow.

*Wicliffe, St. Luke, xiii.*

Whether faith schal mowen save him?

*Wicliffe, James, ii.*

Which thou shalt not mowen suffer.

*Chaucer, Tale of Melibee.*

2. Must. So *moun* is used to this day in the north of England: "I *moun* go."

As long tyme as they han the spouse with them,

they moun not faste. *Wicliffe, St. Mark, ii.*

3. May.

We mowen not, although we had it sawe.

*Chaucer, Chan. Ycon. Procl.*

We mowen wel maken chere.

*Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

MO'WER. *n. s.* [from *mow*; sounded as *mo-er*.] One who cuts with a scythe.

Set mowens a mowing, where meadow is grown.

*Tatler.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,

Fall before him like the mowen's swath.

*Shakespeare.*

All else cut off,

As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or mowers,

A field of thistles. *R. Johnson, Cato.*

Mowers and reapers, who spend the most part of the hot summer days exposed to the sun, have the skin of their hands of a darker colour than before.

*Boyle.*

Mo'WING.\* *n. s.* [from the verbs.]

1. The act of cutting with a scythe.

It was the latter growth after the king's mow-

ings. *Amos, vi. 1.*

2. Grimace; mockery. *Sherwood.*

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new

mowing with the mouth, some wrenching with the

shoulder, some fresh, new oath, that will run round

in the mouth. *Atcham.*

3. Without whence mowen the wretched wyl

shoulde languish without effete.

*Chaucer, Boeth. iv. pr. 4.*

Mo'XA. *n. s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

*Temple.*

MOYLE. *n. s.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass.

Ordinary husbandmen should cut breeding of

horses, and betake themselves to mow; a beast

which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indif-

ferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also

a piece swift and easy enough. *Cervus.*

'Twould tempt a mule to fury. *May.*

MUCH.\* *adj.* [Su. Goth. *mycten*, great, much; Icel. *miok*, *mikit*, much. Hence the Span. *mucho*, as well as our *much*. Dr. Jamieson in V. *myche*, the Scottish form of *much*. We had formerly the substantive *michel*, apparently in the sense of magnitude, size; "of one *michel* and might." Vis. of P. Pl. fol. 89. b. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Gloss. in V. *MOKE*.]

1. Large in quantity; long in time; opposed to little.

Thou shalt carry much seed out, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut. xii. 39.*

I am well served, to take so much pain for one revolved to make away with himself. *L'Estrange.* You were promised for the service, and got off with much ado. *Swift, Dir. to Scavengers.*

2. Many in number; opposed to few.

Let us know.

If 't will be up thy discontented sword,

And carry back to Sicily much tall youth,

That else must perish here. *Shaks. Ant. & Cleop.*

MUCH. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; by far: before some word of comparison.

Issac, thou art much mightier than xvi.

*Gen. xii. 16.*

Excellent speech becometh not a fool, much less do lying lips a prince. *Prov. xvi. 17.*

We have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? *Heb. xii. 9.*

If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on earth, much more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven. *Heb. xii. 25.*

Full of doubt I stand,

Whether I should repeat me now of sin

By me done or occasioned, or rejoice

Much more, that much more good thereof shall spring. *Milton, P. L.*

Faeron or Intercessor none appear'd,

Much lost that durst upon his own head draw

The deadly forfeiture. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To a certain degree.

He charged them that they should tell no man:

but the more he charged them, so much the more a great deal they published it. *St. Mark, vi. 36.*

There is, said Michael, if thou wilt observe,

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To a great degree.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong

Life much, lest rather how I may be quit

Fairest and easiest of this cumbersome charge. *Milton, P. L.*

So spake, so wish'd much humbled Eve, but Eve

Subscrib'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

Somewhat aw'd, I shook with holy fear,

Yet not so much but that I noted well

Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden.*

To thee thy much-afflicted mother flies,

And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your much-lov'd fleet shall soon

Bestige the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*

If his rules of diet be not better than his

rules for health, he is not like to be much follow'd. *Baker on Learning.*

Oh much experienc'd man!

Sad from my natal hour my days have run,

A much afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope, Ode.*

4. Often, or long.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,

Think much, speak little, and in speaking, sigh. *Dryden.*

Homeer shall last, like Alexander, long.

As much recorded, and as oft sung. *Gravello.*

5. Nearly.

All left the world upon as they found it, ever

unquiet, subject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*

MUCH. *n. s.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity: opposed to a little.

They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said, Ye take too much upon you. *Numb. xvi. 3.*

5 L 2

Nor grudge I thee the much the Grecians give,  
Nor murmur'ing take the little I receive.

*Dryden, Hind.*  
They have taken the poetry of Mevna, but little of his liberality. *Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.*

The fate of love is such  
That still it sees too little or too much. *Dryden.*  
Much suffering heroes next their honour claim;  
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame,  
Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope, Temple of Fame.*

## 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen.

Thou think it is much to tread the coast  
Of the salt deep. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
He thought not much to clothe his enemies.

*Milton, P. L.*  
This gracious act the ladies all approve,  
Who thought it much a man should die for love,  
And with their misters join'd in close debate. *Dryden.*

## 3. Any assignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariots and horsemen;  
there remained not so much as one. *Exod. xiv. 28.*  
We will cut wood out of Lebanon as much as thou shalt need. *2 Chron. ii. 16.*

The matter of the universe was created before  
the flood; and if any more was created, then  
there must be as much annihilated to make room  
for it. *Burnet, Theory.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational  
assurance, or perhaps so much as likelihood, affirm,  
here is a man whose nature is renewed, whose  
heart is changed. *South.*

## 4. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was such that one that was so great a lover  
of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they  
should not find out the way of writing all that  
long duration which had past before that time. *Tillotson.*

## 5. To make MUCH OF. To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his discourse was to entertain  
him from a more straight parley, yet he durst not  
but kiss his rod, and gladly make much of that  
entertainment which she allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king understanding of their adventure,  
suddenly fails to take a pride in making much of  
them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

When thou comest first  
Thou stork'd'st, and mad'st as much of me; and  
would'st give me  
Water with berries in't. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

## MUCH at one. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, much at one  
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's power. *Dryden.*

## MUCH is often used in a kind of composition with particles both active and passive; when it is joined with a passive, as much loved, it seems to be an adverb; when it is joined with an active, as much enduring, it may be more properly considered as a noun.

## MUCH'EL, adj. for muckle or mickle. [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won muckle fame,  
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

## MUCHNESS. n. s. [from much.] Quantity. It is sometimes, in low language, used for quality: "much of a muchness," i. e. much of the same kind.

This sluggish humour is condemned long ago  
for a misempower of time. And surely it is not

alone very dangerous, in regard to the quantity  
and sameness of time which it filcheth; but also as  
regard of the quality and goodness: for it ordinari-  
ly feeds gluttoniously on the very fat of time; it  
eats the very flower of the day; and consumes the  
first fruits of our hours, even the morning season.

*Whately, Redemption of Time, (1634), p. 30.*  
MUCHWHAT. adv. [much and what.] Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of  
man to the fancy of another, it is there received;  
and the same kind of strings being moved, and  
muchwhat after the same manner as in the first  
instrument. *Glanville, Scorpia.*

The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise  
the form of them, is muchwhat as follows.

*Morc, Adv. against Aethiops.*  
If we will disbelieve every thing, because we  
cannot know all things, we shall do muchwhat as  
wisely as he who would not use his legs because  
he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unless he can prove celibatism a man or a  
woman, this Latin will be muchwhat the same with  
a solocism. *Aiturbury.*

MUC'ID, adj. [mucidus, Latin; macre, Fr.] Slimy; musty.

MUC'IDNESS. n. s. [from mucid.] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainworth.*

MUC'ILAGE. n. s. [mucilage, French.] A  
mixture or viscous mass; a body with a  
slimy or viscous sufficient to hold it together.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet  
almonds, do comingle, the oil remaining on the  
top till they be stirred, and make the mucilage  
somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alumnus need more with a broom than  
the seeds clog not together, unless you will separate  
it from the mucilage, for then you must a little  
bruise it wet. *Boyle.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for  
the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and  
the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation.

*Ray on Creation.*  
MUCILAGINOUS. adj. [mucilagineus, Fr. from mucilage.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.

There is a twofold liquor prepared for the in-  
unction and lubrication of the heads or ends of  
the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow;  
and a mucilaginous supplied by certain glandules  
seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not mucil-  
aginous but resinous gums, even in common rock. *Green, Comed. Sac.*

MUCILAGINOUS glands.

Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts:  
some are small, and in a manner miliary  
glands; the other sort are conglomerated,  
or many glandules collected and  
planted one upon another. *Quincy.*

MUCILAGINOUSNESS. n. s. [from mucila-  
ginous.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK† n. s. [moex, Saxon; muck, Su.  
Goth. fimus.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.  
Hale out thy muck, and plow out thy ground. *Tusser.*

It is usual to help the ground with muck, and  
likewise to recomfort with muck put to the roots;  
but the water it with muck water, which is like to  
be more forcible, is not practised. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The swine may see the pearl, which yet be  
values but with the ordinary muck. *Glanville, Apology.*

There are, who  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce laborious, and with fattening muck  
Besmear the roots. *Philips.*

Morning insects that in much begun,  
Shine, buzz, and fly-low in the setting sun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. Dr.  
Johnson says, citing only the example  
from Spenser. The word may be rather  
intended simply for a heap, from the  
Saxon, muck.

Reward of worldly much does foully bleed,  
And low abuse the high heroic spirit  
That joys for crowns. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Your gathering sire so long heap muck together,  
That their kind sons, to rid them of their care,  
Wish them in heaven. *Bacon & Ft. Spens. Cerate.*

A huge mass of treasure — the fatal muck  
We quarrell'd for. *Bacon & Ft. Spens. Cerate.*

3. To run a MUCK, signifies, I know not  
from what derivation, to run madly, and  
attack all that we meet. Dr. Johnson.  
— Tavernier says, certain Java lords,  
on a particular occasion, called the En-  
glish traitors, and drawing their poisoned  
daggers cried a mucka upon the English!  
killing a great number of them, before  
they had time to put themselves in a  
posture of defence. *Voyages, vol. ii. p. 202.*

Again he tells us, that a Banta-  
mois, newly come from Mecca, was upon  
the design of *mogua*; that is, in their  
language, when the rascality of the Ma-  
hometans return from Mecca, they pre-  
sently take their axe in their hand,  
which is a kind of poniard, the blade  
whereof is half poisoned, with which  
they run through the streets, and kill  
all those which are not of the Mahome-  
netan law, till they be killed themselves.  
*Ibid. p. 199.* Rev. Mr. Pegge, *Cent. Mag.*  
vol. xxxviii. p. 283. — The inhabitants  
of the islands to the eastward of Bengal,  
such as Sumatra, Burnee, Banco, and  
the coast of Malay, are very famous for  
cock-fighting, in which they carry gam-  
ing to a much greater excess than the  
customs of Europe can admit. They  
stake first their property; and when by  
repeated losses all their money and  
effects are gone, they stake their wives  
and children. If fortune still frowns, so  
that nothing is left, the losing gamester  
begins to chew or eat what is called bang,  
which I imagine to be the same  
as opium; when it begins to operate, he  
disfigures himself and furnishes himself  
with such weapons as he can get, the  
more deadly, the fitter for his purpose;  
and the effect of the opium increasing,  
he at length becomes mad. This mad-  
ness is of the furious kind; and when it  
seizes him, he rushes forth, and kills  
whatever comes in his way, whether  
man or beast, friend or foe; and com-  
mits every outrage which may be ex-  
pected from a man in such circum-  
stances. This is what the Indians call  
a-muck. *Cent. Mag. vol. xl. p. 564.* —  
A-mocka, or a-muck, (for so the word  
should be written,) is used in the Malay  
language, adverbially, as one word, and  
signifies, if we may so write, *killingly*.

† He runs a-muck, i. e. he runs with a  
savage intent to kill whosoever he

meets." Malone, Dryden's Prose-Works, Add. and Emend. p. 155.  
Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,  
And runs an Indian muck all he meets.

Dryden.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet  
To run a muck, and tilt at all meet. *Pope, Hor.*  
MUCK.\* *adj.* Moist; wet; Lincolnshire.  
Grose.

To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.  
Thy garden plot lately wet trenched and muck'd  
Would now be twifallow'd. *Tuam.*

MUCKENDER.\* *n. s.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Spanish; *mucunium*, low Lat. Dr. Johnson. — It is, in some places, called *muckinger*; and in Barre's old dictionary *muckier*. The root is the Lat. *mucus*; old French *mucos*, whence *mucoudan*, an old word for *mouchoir*. A handkerchief.

Be of good comfort; take my muckinder,  
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*  
For thy dull fancy a muckinder is fit,  
To wipe the slabbings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*  
To MUCKEN.\* *v. a.* [from *muck*, a heap; *mucy*, Sax. *muckiere*, Ital. to heap up; *mucka*, Icel.] To heap up; to get or save meanly; a word used by Chaucer, and still retained in conversation.  
That gold, and that money, shieth, and yereb better renouwe to them that dispenden it, than to thilke folke that muckeren it.

Chaucer, Boeth. ii. p. 5.

Pease that he can muckey and ketchie.  
Chaucer, Tr. and Cras. iii. 1361.  
MUCKERER.\* *n. s.* [from *muck*.] One that muckers; a miser; a niggard.  
Avarice maketh alwaies muckers to bea hated.

Chaucer, Boeth. ii. p. 5.

MUCKHEAP.\* *n. s.* [*muck* and *heap*.] A dunghill.

A very midden or muckheap of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Roman church.  
*Pemier, Satyr. Triump. over Novelty*, (1619,) p. 518.  
MUCKHILL.\* *n. s.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.  
Old Euclio — as he went from home, seeing a crow sret upon the muck-hill, returned in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 116.*  
Hiserto amongst you I have liv'd,  
Like an unsavoury muck-hill to myself.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

MUCKINGER.\* See MUCKENDER.  
MUCKMIDDEN.\* *n. s.* [*muck* and *midden*.] A dunghill. Used in the north of England. See MIDDEN.

MUCKINKS. *n. s.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE. *adj.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.  
MUCKWEAT. *n. s.* [*muck* and *weat*; in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM. *n. s.* [*muck* and *worm*.] 1. A worm that lives in dung.

2. A miser; a curmudgeon.  
Worms suit all conditions;  
Misers are muckworms, with worms' houses.  
And death-watches physicians. *Swift, Miscell.*  
Mucky. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy.  
Mucky filth his branching arms outstays,  
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave ascends.

Spenser, F. Q.

MUCOUS. *adj.* [*mucosus*, Latin.] Slimy; viscidous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a mucous humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*  
About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a mucous substance, to moisten these papillæ pyramidales.  
*Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

MUCOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.

MUCRO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A point.  
The mucro, or point of the heart, inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the ascension of the midriff. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MUCRONATED. *adj.* [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point.  
Gems are here shot into rows consisting of six sides, and mucronated or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

MUCULENT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Diet.*

MUCUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] It is more properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands.

Quincy.  
In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mizeth with the aliment; the *mucus* is an humour different from the spitte, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

MUD.\* *n. s.* [*moder*, German; *modd*, Su. Goth. *cænum*.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.  
The purest spring is not so free from mud.  
As I am clear from treason. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Water in mud doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and stinking in the mud. *L'Esrange.*  
The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the sand of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbutnot.*

A fountain in a darksome wood,  
Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising mud.

Addison.

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bury in the slime or mud.

I wish  
Myself were muddied in that oozy bed,  
Where my son lies. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to foul by stirring up the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been already muddied by so many contentious equivies. *Chenille, Scops.*

MUDDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; with foul mixture.

Lacius writ not only loosely and muddyly, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*

MUDDINESS. *n. s.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the muddiness

of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the muddiness. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

To MUDDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to muddle the water and spoil the drink. *L'Esrange.*

Yet let the goddess smile or frown,  
Broad we shall eat, or white or brown;  
And in a cottage, or a court,  
Drink fine champagne, or muddled port. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy.

I was for five years often drunk, always muddled; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brain so muddled and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Beattie, Sermon.*

To MUDDLE.\* *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state.

He never muddles in the dirt. *Swift.*  
His summum bonum is muddling in particulars. *Gericke.*

MUDDLE.\* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A confused or turbid state; a vulgar expression.

MUDDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mudd' is like a fountain troubled,  
Muddy, ill-scenting, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,  
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay  
To muddy death. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whistlers in Dutchet mead,  
and there empty it in the muddy ditch close by the Thames. *Shakespeare.*

Who can a pure and crystal current bring  
From such a muddy and polluted spring?

*Sandy, Persol.*

I strove in vain the infected blood to cure,  
Streams will run muddy where the spring's impure. *Rowe, Comm.*

Till by the fury of the storm full blown,  
The muddy bottom o'er the clouds is thrown.

*Dryden.*

Out of the true fountains of science painters and statues are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often muddy, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters, after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quivering to the young-ey'd cherubims;  
Such harmony is in immortal sounds;  
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay  
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakespeare.*

If you chuse, for the composition of such ornament, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or muddy, thereby the imagination will fit the better. *Bacon.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers  
Expoy'd in muddy weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dryden.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black

A more inferior stain seeks,  
Leaving the fiery red behind,  
And mingles in her muddy cheeks. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull;

Do'st think I am so muddy, so unsettled,  
To appoint myself in this vexation.

Yet, I,

A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,  
Like John-a-dreams, unpergent in my cause,  
And can say nothing. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To MUDDY, v. a. [from mud.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people muddied,  
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts  
and whippers.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man  
on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-  
water-soup, burns him down to the ground; or if  
it flames not out, charks him to a coal; muddies  
the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth  
high. *Greene, Outland. Sacr.*

MUDDY-HEADED.\* adj. [muddy and head.] Having a cloudy understanding.

Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be  
clarified with age; and such afterwards prove the  
best. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 100.*

MUNDUCKER. n. s. [mud and suck.] A sea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet corre-  
spond to that way of life; and in *munduckers*, two  
of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may  
not easily sink. *Derham.*

MUNDALL. n. s. [mud and wall.]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may  
as well expect to see his face in a *mundwall*, as that  
such a conscience should give him a true report of  
his condition. *South.*

2. [Apiaster.] A bird so called.

MUNDWALLED. adj. [mud and wall.] Having a mud-wall.

As folks from *mud-walled* retirement  
Bring landlords pepper corn for rent;  
Present a turkey, or a hen,  
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

To MUR, v. a. a. [mur, Fr.]

1. To moul; to change feathers; to change. See To MEW.

Their nakedness with sackcloth let them hide,  
And mure the vestments of their silken pride.  
*Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620), II. 3.*

2. To low as a cow; usually pronounced moo, though mure seem to be the orthography. [mur, old French; mueren, Germ.; magro, Lat.]

MURF. n. s. [murf, Scdisch.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference, soft and rough,  
This a gantlet, that a *murf*. *Cleveland.*

What! no more favours, nor a ribbon mare,  
Not fan, nor *murf*? *Shocking.*

The lady of the spotted *murf* began. *Dryden.*  
A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's  
*murf*, says he stands upon something, he knows  
not what. *Locke.*

MUFFIN.\* n. s. A kind of light cake.

To MUFFLE, v. a. [from mouffle, French; a winter glove. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the old French *muffle*, "la partie inferieure de la tête de quelques animaux." Lacourbe. "Muffle, snout or muzzle." Cotgrave. The original meaning is to conceal part of the face; not

to cover from the weather, as Dr. Johnson has given it; nor is there any occasion for his second distinction of *to blindfold*; most of the examples under which belong to the first.]

1. To conceal part or the whole of the face; "to muffle the mouth." *Barret.*

Alas that love, whose view is muffled still,  
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill.

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him  
muffled. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually  
the fore-runner of death: when the malefactor  
comes once to be muffled, and the fatal cloth  
drawn over his eyes, we know that he is lost from  
his execution. *South.*

Bright Lucifer  
That night his heavenly form obscur'd with tears;  
And since he was forbid to leave the skies,  
He muffled with a cloud his mournful eyes.

His muffled feature speaks him a recluse,  
His ruins prove him a religious house. *Cleveland.*

You must be muffled up like ladies. *Dryden.*  
The face lies muffled up within the garret.

2. To wrap; to cover.

Halbutius muffled in his noble cloak,  
Like an old druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

3. To conceal; to involve; to wrap up.

This is one of the strongest examples of a per-  
sonation that ever was: although the king's man-  
ner of showing things by pieces, and by dark  
lights, hath so muffled it, that it hath left it almost  
as a mystery. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

No muffling clouds, nor shades infernal, can  
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Stanley, Parnass.*

Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower  
region, muffled up in mists and darkness. *Glanville, Scopia.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,  
The walks of muffled gods. *Dryden, Dan. Sebastian.*

One, muffled up in the infallibility of his sect,  
will not enter into a debate with a person that  
will question any of those things which to him are  
sacred. *Locke.*

They were in former ages muffled up in dark-  
ness and superstition. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

To MUFFLE, v. n. [moufflen, moufflen, Dutch. The true word is muffle; which is still in use. See To MAFLE.]

To speak inarticulately; to speak without clear  
and distinct articulation.

The freedom or aptness and vigour of pro-  
nouncing, as to the Bocce Romana, and giving  
somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness  
and muffling, and lateness of speaking, render  
the sound of speech different. *Holder.*

MUFFLER, n. s. [from muffle.]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a muffer before her  
eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind.

Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients  
for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted  
air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which imbibe  
these vapours. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. A part of a woman's dress, by which the face was partially, or almost wholly, covered; a kind of mask.

There is no woman's gown big enough for  
him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a muffer,  
and a handkerchief, and so escape. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

The goddess Anergoma was with a muffer  
upon her mouth placed upon the altar of Volupta,  
to represent, that those persons who bear their  
sickness and sorrows without murmure, shall  
certainly pass from sorrow to pleasure.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 4. ch. 3.

The Lord will take away your tinkling orna-  
ments, chains, bracelets, and muffers. *Isa. iii. 19.*

MUGGI, n. s. [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

The Indians have their brachman, the Turks  
their *muggi*. *Volney, Diggers Day, p. 190.*

I tell thee, *muggi*,  
Good feasting is devout, and thou our bread,  
Hast a religious ruddy countenance. *Dryden.*

MUG, n. s. [Skinner derives it from mugil, Welsh, warm; implying that our mug is a cup for warming drink.]

The word is of no great age in our lan-  
guage; and is not enumerated among the  
many quaint appellations of pots and  
glasses which are to be found in Hey-  
wood's Drunkard Opened, 1635. It is  
a word coined perhaps in sport. In  
Young's Description of Drunkenness,  
1617, it is said, "I have seen a company  
amongst the very woods and forrests  
drinking for a *muggle*. Sixe determined  
to trye their strengths who could drinke  
most glasses for a *muggle*. The first  
drinks a glasse of the *mug*, the second  
two, the next three, and so every one  
multieth till the last taketh six." sign.  
E. 4. b. What this *muggle* means I  
know not; and therefore am unable to  
pronounce *mug* as connected with it.]  
A cup to drink in.

Ab Boreybe, why didst thou stay so long?  
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wound  
strong. *Gay.*

MUGGARD.\* adj. Sullen; displeased.  
Exmore dialect. Grose. Probably a  
corruption of *mugger*, as used in hugger-  
mugger; *morchel*, Dan. darkness.

MUGGY, { adj. [corrupted from much, MUGGISH, } for damp.]

1. Moist; damp; mouldy.

Cover with muggy straw to keep it moist. *Mortimer.*

2. Thick; close; misty; [from moky, which see.]

MUGGLETO'NIAS.\* n. s. One of a sect of  
enthusiasts formed about the year 1657  
by Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman  
taylor, who set up for a prophet.

The Seekers, a sect in those times, renounced  
all ordinances; and so did the sect of the Muggletonia.  
*Grey, Notes on Hudibras.*

MUGHOUSE, n. s. [mug and house.] An ale house; a low house of entertainment.

He has the confidence to say that there is a  
*mug-house* near Long-Acre, where you may every  
evening hear an exact account of dissenes of this  
kind. *Tristram, No. 18.*

Our sex has dar'd the squalidness clerks to meet,  
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street.  
*Tickell.*

MUGIL.\* n. s. [mugil, Lat.] A name for the mullet.

In common constructions, *mugil* is rendered a  
mullet, which, notwithstanding, is a different fish  
from the *mugil* described by authors.

See *T. Browne, Miscell. p. 104.*  
It is thought wonderful among the sciences, that

# MUL

*magü*, of all fates the swiftest, is found in the belly of the brute, of all the slowest.

*Idy. Campaign.*

**MUGIENT.** *adj.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing.

That a bitter maketh that *mugiens* noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while releasing the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out.

*Brown.*

**MUGWORT.** *n. s.* [*mugwort*, Saxon; *artemisia*, Latin.]

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches.

*Miller.*

Some of the most common simples with us in England are coufly, hogle, Paul's betony, and *mugwort*.

*Warton.*

**MULATTO.** *n. s.* [*mulata*, Spanish; *mulet*, French; from *mulus*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species or animals.

Purgatory, which is a device to make men be *mulatas*, as the Spaniard calls half Christians.

*Dr. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 3.*

*Mulatas* are not Ethiopians.

*Young, Centaur, Lect. 2.*

**MULBERRY.** *n. s.* [*morangio*, Saxon; *MULBERRY tree*, *n.* [*morus*, Latin.]

1. The *mulberry tree* hath large, round, roundish leaves; the male flowers; or katkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silkworms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black *mulberry* for that purpose.

*Miller.*

Mortino, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use *morus* as a tree, with something like a *mulberry tree* called *morus* in Latin, out of a tin.

*Camden, Rem.*

2. The fruit of the tree.

The ripest *mulberry*.

That will not hold the handling. *Shakespeare, Coriol.* A body black, round, with small grain-like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a *mulberry*.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**MULCH.** *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *mull*.] Rotten or crumbled dung. See **MULL**.

If *mulch* be used, it should be thoroughly rotten, and almost reduced to mould.

*Adelphi Transmutans, xv. 138.*

**MULCT.** *n. s.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Due you then Agave Hellenæ, with all her treasure, here

Restore to us, and pay the *mulct* that by your vows is due.

*Chapman.*

Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath said nothing, we will by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him.

*Bacon.*

Look humble upward, see his will disclose The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;

A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay, Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

# MUL

To **MULCT.** *† v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *mulctier*, French.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritance for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

All fraud must be banished out of their markets; or, if it does to intrude, soundly punished, and mulcted with due satisfaction.

*By. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. 1. C. 7.*

**MULCTUARY.** *† adj.* [from *mulct*.] Punishing with fine or forfeiture.

He wishes fewer laws, as they were better observed; and for those [that] are *mulctuary*, he undertakes their institution not to be like briars, and springs, to catch every thing they lay hold of; but like sun-marks, — to avoid the shipwreck of ignorant passengers.

*Oberbury, Chancel. (1637), sign. N. 4. b.*

Fines, or some known *mulctuary* punishments upon other crimes.

*Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng. p. 172.*

**MULE.** *† n. s.* [*mül*, Saxon; *mule*, *mulet*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare; or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.

You have among you many a purchased slave, Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules, You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.* Five hundred asses yearly took the horse, Producing mules of greater speed and force.

*Sandys.*

Those effluvia in the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the male, than the female.

*Ray.*

Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race.

*Pope.*

**MULETEER.** *† n. s.* [*mulctier*, French; *mulo*, Latin.] Mule-driver; horse-boy.

These *muleteers*,

Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls, And dress not take up arms like grottiere.

*Shakespeare.*

Your ships are not well manned, Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakespeare.*

About a quarter of an hour farther, we came up with our *muleteers*; they having pitched our tents, before they had gone so far as we intended.

*Maunder, Trav. p. 20.*

**MULIEBRITY.** *† n. s.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

The ladies of Rhodes, hearing that you have lost

A capital part of your lady-wares, Have made their petition to Cupid,

To plague you above all others,

As one prejudicial to their muliebrity.

*Soliman and Perseda, (1599).*

**MULISH.** *† adj.* [from *mule*.] Like a mule; obstinate as a mule. Modern.

The curls invented for the *mulish* mouth Of head-strong youths were broken. *Cooper, Teut.*

**MULL.** *† n. s.* [*M. Goth. muld*; *Su. Goth. mull*.] Dust; rubbish. See **MULLOCK**.

That other cove of straw and mull With stones may be fill'd also;

Thus be they full both two.

*Greene, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

To **MULL.** *† v. a.* [*molitus* Latin.]

1. To soften and dissipate, as wine is when burnt and sweetened.

*Hanmer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, *Mull*, d. deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

# MUL

2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd* with ginger warm.

*Gay.*

**MULLERIN.** *n. s.* [*verbascom*, Latin.] A plant.

*Miller.*

**MULLER.** *† n. s.* [*mouleur*, French; from *mola*, Icel. to crumble, to break into small pieces.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly *muller*.

The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grindstone.

*Pencman.*

**MULLET.** *† n. s.* [*mulus*, Lat.; *mulet*, Fr.] A sea fish.

Care must be taken, lest, being deceived by the identity of names, we take our English mulet to be the *mulus* of the ancients.

*Ray, Dict. Triling. p. 25.*

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great? Yet for small turbot such esteem profess.

*Pope.*

**MULLIGRUB.** *† n. s.* Twisting of the guts; sometimes allusion. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — Sick of the *mulligrub*; low spirited; having an ungainly sickness.

*Grose, Class. Dict. Dr. Jamieson defines the Scottish mulligran, mulligrub, or mulligrub, the act of*

whining, complaining, or murmuring; and cites the Icel. *mogla*, murmur, and *grawn*, the countenance, q. d. such whining as distorts the countenance; or, as including two ideas nearly connected,

*grunnia*, murmuring and grunting. He finds another apparent etymon in the Teut. *muglen*, to mutter, with the Germ.

*grob*, great, q. d. a great complaint or muttering. Whether this be the origin or not, the word certainly seems to have been old in English, as a contemptuous expression; though Dr. Johnson could find no example of it.

What's the matter?

Whether go all these men members? these physicians?

Whose dogs lie sick of the *mulligrub*?

*Bacon, and Fl. Mon. Thomas.*

**MULLION.** *n. s.* [*moulure*, French.] A division in a window frame: a bar; a munnion, or munion, which is commonly, and perhaps correctly, pronounced *mullion*.

To **MULLION.** *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To shape into divisions in a window.

Such is the fabric of our ancient churches and cathedrals. The slender pillars imitate the taper trunk of a tree. The curve of the arches is from the delicate branching of the boughs in a wood or grove. The *mullion*'d lacework of the windows, the like, intercepting the dubious light, as in a real grove. *Statley, Palgrave, Scenery, (1768), p. 18.*

**MULLOCK.** *† n. s.* Rubbish. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — This is an old word, the same as *mull*; and yet used in several places, signifying, dirt, rubbish, or ashes. See **MULL**.

The *mullion* on an heap yepweed was

*Chancer, Chan. Yeom. Tabl.*

**MULSE.** *n. s.* [*mulsum*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

*Diet.*





**MULTIPRESENCE.** *n. s.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This cleverest tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the multipresence of Christ's body.

**MULTISCIOUS.** *adj.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

**MULTISILIGUOUS.** *adj.* [*multus* and *siligua*, Latin.] The same with cornuculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

**MULTISONOUS.** [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds.

**MULTISYLLABLE.** *n. s.* [*multus*, Latin, and *syllable*,] A polysyllable; a word of many syllables.

Which is to be observed, not only in the length of sentences, but of words; among which a multisyllable better answers a monosyllable precedent, than a monosyllable a multisyllable.

*Instruct. for Oratory*, (1692), p. 38.

**MULTITUDE.** *n. s.* [*multitudo*, French; *multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any multitude can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater.

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely. It is a fault in a multitude of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues.

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hissing multitude admires. *Addison.*

**MULTITUDINOUS.** *adj.* [from *multitudo*.] 1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

Thy multitudinous nose incurious, / Making the green one red. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out / The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick / The sweet that is their poison. *Shakespeare.*

3. Belonging to a multitude.

There was another parsing speech, which was to have been presented in the person of a youth, and accompanied with divers gentlemen's younger sons of the country; but, by reason of the multitudinous press, was hindered. *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

**MULTIVAGANT.** *adj.* [*multivagus*, Lat.] **MULTIVAGOUS.** *adj.* That wanders or strays much abroad.

**MULTIVIOUS.** *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold.

**MULTOCULAR.** *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two.

Fies are multocular, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea.

*Darwin, Physico-Theol.*

**MOLTURE.** *n. s.* [*molture*, Fr. from *molo*, Lat. to grind.] A grist, or grinding; the corn ground; is also the toll, or fee, that is due for grinding. *Cotgrave*, and *Sherwood*. *Moller*, the toll of a mill; used in the north of England. *Grose*. This old English word is common in Scotland.

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**MUM.** *interj.* [Of this word the supposed original is mentioned in *mome*: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed.]

*Mumme*, Danish, a mask; whence *nummers* and *maskers* are the same. [Upton.] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speech he answered not 'whit,' / But stood still mute, as if he had been dumb, / No sign of sence did shew, no common wit, / As one with griefe and anguish over-cum, / And unto every thing did answer none. *Shakespeare, F. Q.*

*Mum* then, and no more proceed. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Well said, master; *mum* / and gaze your fill. *Shakespeare.*

Intrust it under solemn vows, / Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras.*

**MUM.** *adj.* Silent.

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

They rage with wrath, they daily fret and fume; / Ruthful revenge then always hath in sute, / And right in time makes might both *mum* and mute. *Mir. for Mag. p. 312.*

The *mum* club is an institution of the same nature, and as great an enemy to noise.

*Addison, Spect. No. 9.*

**MUM-BUDGET.** *interj.* [*mum* and *budget*.] "I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; she cries, *budget*; and by that we know one another." *Shakespeare, Merr. Wives of Windsor.* "To play *mumbudget*, demure court, Fr." which *Cotgrave* renders "to be gravelled, put to silence or a nonplus." An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

I thought he laught not merrier than I, when I got this money;

But *mumbudget* for Carinagous I egipt. *Damon and Pythias*, sign. C. iii. b.

They neither allege the fond surmised causes by *Fraser*, nor *mumble* them over in *mum budget*, but plainly declare the reasonable, sufficient, and necessary causes.

*Fuller, Assn. to P. Frasier*, (1580), p. 30.

If a man call them to accomptes, and aske the cause of all these their tragical and cruel doings, he shall have a short answer with *mum budget*.

*Orat. against the Ent. Insur. of the Protestants*, (1615), sign. C. 8.

So these bones rotted, and this head / Have often in thy quarrel bled?

Nor did I ever wine or grudge it, / For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum budget*. *Hudibras*, i. iii.

**MUM-CHANCE.** *n. s.*

1. Silence.

They—repulse thither to view as well their incomparable beauty, as for to accompany them at mumpance, and then after to dance with them. *Cowditch, Life of Walcy.*

2. A game of hazard with dice.

They—repulse thither to view as well their incomparable beauty, as for to accompany them at mumpance, and then after to dance with them. *Cowditch, Life of Walcy.*

3. A fool, dropped as it were by chance, or by the fairies; one who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose. [from *mome*, a fool.] Used in the west of England.

*Grose.*

**To MUM.** See **To MUMM.**

**MUM.** *n. s.* [*mumme*, Germ.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In *Stenback*, upon the river *Elbe*, is a store-house for the wheat of which *mum* is made at *Braunswick*.

*Mortimer.* Sedulous and stout / With bowls of fattening *mum*.

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*.

Till all sun'd equal send a general hum. *Pope.*

**To MUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*monmelen*, Teut. *mumler*, Danish; *momla*, Sw. Goth. to mutter.]

2. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain / Is lost with troubled sights, and fancies waive, / He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence break. *Shakespeare, F. Q.*

Pence, you mumble foul; / Utter your gravity a'er a gossip's bowl. *Shakspe.*

A wrinkled head, with age grown double, / Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to oneself.

3. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an *Assembling* to make the gross-grain'd thistles pass, / Might laugh again to see a jury chew / The prickles of unpolite law. *Dryden.*

**To MUMBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

They neither allege the fond surmised causes by *Fraser*, nor *mumble* them over in *mum budget*.

*Fuller, Assn. to P. Frasier*, (1580), p. 30.

Here stood he in the dark, / Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon / To stand 'a suspicious mistress.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.* He with mumbled pray'r stonies the deity.

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniards civilly delight / In mumping of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The raising of my riddle is an exploit of consequence; and not to be mumbled up in silence for all her perenns. *Dryden.*

**MUMBLE-NEWS.** *n. s.* A kind of tale-bearer; one who privately reports news.

Some carry-tale, some playman, some slight airy, / Some *mumble-news*, some trencher-knight, some Dict—

Told our intents before. *Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

**MUMBLER.** *n. s.* [from *mumble*.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

*Mumblers*, holy-water-swingers.

*Baldy*, yet a Course, &c. fol. 88. b. Employing a company of boys, or old illiterate mumpers, to read the service.

*Echard on the Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 119.

**MUMBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mumbl[ing]*.] With inarticulate utterance.

**To MUMM.** *v. n.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

The thurlous games / With mumping and with mumping all around. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

**MUMMER.** *n. s.* [from *verb*; *mummer* also Teut. a masker.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress. *Dr. Johnson*.—Originally, one who gesticulated, without speaking.

Good faith, sir, concerning the people they are not dry; as farre as I see, they are mumpers; for naught they say.

*Damon and Pythias*, sign. C. i. b.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like mummies. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummies.

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies. *Addison.*

Fowl'd, patch'd and pybb'd, linsy-wolsley brothers.  
Grave mummies! *Pope, Dunciad.*

MU'NMERY. *n. s.* [*mumerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery. This is sometimes written *mummery*.

Here mirth's but mummery.  
And sorrows only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not show the masks and mummies, and triumphs of the world, half so stately as candlelight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Your fathers  
Didad'd the mummery of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

To MU'MMIFY. *v. a.* [*mummy*, and *fit*, Latin.] To preserve as a mummy; to make a mummy of.

Thy virtues are  
The spices that embalm thee; thou art far  
More richly laid, and shalt more long remain  
Still mummified within the hearts of men,  
Than if to lift thee in the rolls of fame  
Each marble spoke thy shape, all brass thy name.  
*J. Hall, Poems* (1646), p. 50.

MU'MMY. *† n. s.* [*mumie*, French; *mumia*, Latin; derived by Salmasius from *ammum*, Latin, by Bochart, from the Arabic *mumia*, mineral wax, perhaps from its consistency; but the Arabians term it *mumia*; whence, it may be, embalmed bodies came to be called *mummies*, from their being preserved with this pissasphalt; and this we are the more apt to believe, since the true asphalt, or bitumen Judaicum, was very scarce. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, 1705, p. 277.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two substances for medicinal use under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damp: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials, or suffered to dry: the first kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and spongy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell; the second, in its liquid state, is a thick, opaque, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell, in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen

so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*  
It is strange how long carcases have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the mummies of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Sav'd by spice, like mummies, many a year.  
Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. The liquor which distils from mummies; any gum.

The work—  
Was died in mummy, which the skillful  
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
In or near this place is a precious liquor of mummy growing:—a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 124.

3. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

4. To beat to a MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Ainsworth.*

To MUMP. *† v. a.* [*mompelen*, Teut. *mund*, Germ. the mouth; *mumma*, Su. from *mum*, *Serenus*.] To mump, to work with the mouth.

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen,  
Nor friak about the house  
Like a tame mumping squirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To beg. *Ainsworth.*

4. To deceive; to cheat.

I'm resolved hereafter to bend my thoughts wholly for the service of the nursery, and mump your proud players! *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*  
He watches them like a youngling brother, that is afraid to be mump'd of his suit.

*Wycherley, Love in a Wood.*

MU'MPER. *n. s.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

To MUMP. *v. n.*

1. To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape.

Thou world of marmosets and mumping apes,  
Unmake; put off thy feigned, borrowed shapes.  
*Morison, Scourge of Vill.* (1599), lib. 9.

The ghost knocks; Harlequin opens the door, and, seeing the apparition, runs backward in a fright, whips up a dash of vermicelli, with which he retreats under the table: the ghost enters, sits down at table, talks to Don John, while Harlequin mumps below, with such buffoonery as excites the mirth of the whole audience.

*Drummond, Trav.* (Leti 1744), p. 35.

2. To implore notice by making a face of distress; to beg with a false pretence. A cant word.

They had no way left for getting rid of this mendacious perseverance, but by sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our embassy of shreds and patches, with all its mumping cant, from the inhospitable door of cannibal castle.

*Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

MU'MPING. *n. s.* [from *mump*.] 1. Foolish tricks; acts of mockery.

2. Begging tricks.

*Sterwood.*

Their own mummings, and beggarly tones, while they pretend to speak in Plutarch's voice.

*Bentley, Phil. Ligu.* § 50.

MUMP. *† n. s.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] 1. Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

2. The squinancy. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth.—It is properly a swelling of the glands about the throat, and the jaws. [perhaps from the *muns*, the mouth.]

It [the disease] resembled the mumps, or swelling of the chaps.

*White, Jour. of a Voy. to N. South Water*, p. 22.

MUN. *† Must.* See MOW. Used in the north of England. "I mun gaw; thou munnot gaw;" i. e. I must, thou must not, go.

MUN, or MUNN. *n. s.* A vulgar term for the mouth. See MOUTH, and MOUN.

To MUNCH. *† v. a.* [See TO MUNCH, and the etymology also of MOUTH.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewise written *mouch*.

Say, sweet love, what thou desire'st to eat?—Truly, a peck of provender; I could munch your good dry oats.

*Shakespeare, Mid. Night's Dream.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and mauling upon the melons.

*Freylen, Das Scherlein.*

MUN'CHER. *n. s.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. s.*

*Mund* is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Edmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which these are much of the same import: Irenæus, Hæsyclus, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c.

*Gibson's Camden.*

MUNDANE. *† adj.* [*mundanus*, Latin.] Belonging to the world.

To have their pleasures *mundayne*.

*Stellen, Poems*, p. 266.

1. King Pericles, have lost  
This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost.

*Shakespeare, Pericles.*

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us.

*Greenwell, Scryda.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have conformed into this present frame of things.

*Bentley, Scryda.*

MUNDANITY. *n. s.* [from *mundane*.] Secularity; attention to the things of the world. Not in use.

The love of mundanity, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin.

*W. Mountague, Div. Ess.* p. 1. (1648), p. 376.

MUNDATION. *n. s.* [*mundat*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDIC. *n. s.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines. Dr. Johnson.—So called from its cleanly shining appearance. [*mundus*, Latin.] See Borlase's Hist. of Cornwall, p. 151.

When any metals were in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of *mundic*, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them *mundick*. *Woodward.*

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundic* are naturally figured. *Grege, Cusud.*  
**MUNDIFICATION.** [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.]  
 Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

**MUNDIFICATIVE** † *adj.* [*mundificatio*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of *Tobit*.

**MUNDIFICATIVE** \* *n. s.* A medicine to cleanse.

We incurred with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundification*. *Wicman, Surgery.*

To **MUNDIFY** † *v. a.* [*mundifier*, Fr. *Cotgrave*, *mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients accrete the spirits, absorb the testaceous superfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Hargrey.*

**MUNDY** † *adj.* [*mundiarius*, Lat.]

Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

**MUNDUGUS** \* *n. s.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Exhale *mundugus*, ill perfuming scent. *Philips.*

**MUNERARY** *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.]

Having the nature of a gift.

To **MUNERATE** \* *v. a.* [*munero*, Lat.]

To reward. Not in use. *Cole.*

**MUNERATION** \* *n. s.* [*muneratio*, Lat.]

Gift; reward. Not in use. *Lemon.*

**MUNG-CORN** \* Mixed corn. See *MONG-CORN*.

**MUNGREL** \* *n. s.* [frequently written *mongrel*.] See *MONGREL*. Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different kinds or parents.

Mustif, greyhound, *mungrel* grin,  
 Hound or spaniel, bruce or lym,  
 Or botail take, or trundle-tail. *Shakspeare.*

**MUNGREL** *adj.* Generated between different natures; baseborn; degenerate.

Thou art the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch.

My people have grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mist *mungrel* war. *Hovell.*

*Mungrel* (cur bow), snarl and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Entrée.*

A foreign son is sought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

**MUNICIPAL** † *adj.* [*municipalis*, French; *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

The civil and municipal laws.

A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

**MUNICIPALITY** \* *n. s.* [from *municipalis*.]

The people of a district in the division of republican France.

Do you seriously think, that the territory of France, upon the system of eighty-three independent *municipalities*, can ever be governed as one body? *Durke.*

To **MUNIFICATE** \* *v. a.* [*munifico*, Latin.]

To enrich. Not in use. *Cocheram.*

**MUNIFICENCE** \* *n. s.* [*munificence*, French; *munificentia*, Latin.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.  
 A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison, Spect.*

2. In Spenser it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.

A nation struggles with their impotence away  
 This land invaded with like violence, —  
 Until that Locrine for his realms defence,  
 Did hand against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Spenser, F. G.*

**MUNIFICENT** *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.]

Liber; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector? *Atterbury.*

**MUNIFICENTLY** *adv.* [from *munificent*.]

Liberally; generously.

**MUNIMENT** † *n. s.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,  
 Our steel the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;  
 With other *muniments* and petty helps  
 In this our fabric. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded; evidences; charters. See *Cowel* in V. *MUNIMENT*.

The more ancient *muniments* of Winchcombe were destroyed by fire in the reign of king Stephen. *Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 28.*

The venerable Gothic vaulting of the ancient *muniment-room* in Redcliffe chest, and the many monumental chest which preserved these lasting remains. *Warton, Revuey Eng. p. 3.*

To **MUNITE** \* *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.]

To fortify; to strengthen. A word not in use.

Heed doth attenuate, and the more grom and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to manite themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*

**MUNITION** † *n. s.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

All that fight against her and her *munition*. *Isa. xxi. 7.*

Keep the *munition*, watch the way. *Nathan, II. 1.*

Authority is to be a fenced as well as a broken wall. The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the exterior *munitions* of the other. *South, Ser. vii. 75.*

Victors under-pin their conquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garrisons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war; materials for commerce.

What penny hath Rome borne,  
 What men provided, what *munition* sent;  
 To underprop this action? *Shakspeare, A. John.*

The king of Tripolie in every hold  
 Shut up his men, *munition*, and his treasure. *Foefler.*

He provided victuals for the cities, and set in them all manner of *munition*. *1 Mac. xiv. 10.*

The bodies of men, *munition*, and money, may justly be called the sinews of war. *Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 25.*

Master picklock, sir, your man o'law

And leav'd off attorney, has sent you a bag of *munition*.

— What is 't? — Three hundred pieces. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

It is a city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Strady.*

**MUNITY** \* *n. s.* [from *munite*.] Security; freedom. Not in use.

Devotion doth rather compose the *munite* than infringe the true liberty of our affection. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. 1 (1648), p. 35.*

**MUNITION** † *n. s.* [*munition* is probably the true word. See *MULLION*.]

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munitions*. *Mozon.*

**MUNS** \* *n. s.* [*mun*, Su. Goth. *mund*, Germ. and Dan. *munin*, Icel.] A term for the mouth and chops, noticed by Ray; and still used in vulgar language.

**MUNRAGE** \* *n. s.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

**MUNRAL** *adj.* [*munialis*, *munus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd

Her *munral* breach, returning whence it roll'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *munral* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn, Kalender.*

A soldier would venture his life for a *munral* crown. *Addison.*

**MURDER** † *n. s.* [*murder*, *murder*, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it should be written, as it is anciently often was, *murthir*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with d. Dr. Johnson. — The etymology of the Sax. *murthir*, whence *murder*, and of the M. Goth. *maurthir*, require *murthir*; but *murder* has also the authority of the Su. Goth. *mord*, the Teut. *moord*, and the old French *murdre*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, I'll often time,  
 Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;  
 Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd  
 Too terrible for the ear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows murder when it goes too far,  
 And makes a massacre what was a *murder*. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of murder, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To **MURDER** \* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Can't thou quake and change thy colour,  
 Murder thy breath in middle of a word,  
 And then again begin, and stop again? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Let the mutinous winds

Strike the proud cedars to the very sap;  
 Murthering impossibility, to make  
 What cannot be, alight work. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

**MURDER** *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger.

Kill me! if the dark! where be these bloody thieves?

Ho, murder! murder! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

**MURDERER** † *n. s.* [from *murder*.]

1. One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the murderer. *Sidney.*

I am his host  
Who should against his murderer shut the door,  
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes;  
'Tis pretty sure,  
That eyes, that are the fruit'st and softest things,  
Who shut their coward gaze on atrocities,  
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, murderers. *Shakespeare.*

The very horror of the fact had stupefied all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the murderer himself might have escaped. *Walden.*

Like some rich or mighty murderer,  
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,  
Who fresher for new mischiefs does appear,  
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having sought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the murderer in the temple. *Addison.*

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,  
The murderer dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Suett.*

2. A small piece of ordnance, in ships of war; called also a murdering-piece.

A one-also is any kind of small bullets, nails, old iron, or the like, to put into the case, to shoot out of the ordnance or murderer. *Smith's Sea Grammar, (1697).*

- MURDERER. *n. s.* [from *murder*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O murderer! I am dead,  
Thou shalt my ghost come to thy bed,  
And thee foign'd votal in worse seas shall see. *Dunsen.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,  
The murderer's mother, and consuming son. *Dryden.*

Art thou the murderer then of wretched Laisus. *Dryden.*

- MURDERING-PIECE. *n. s.* A small piece of ordnance. The small cannon, which are, or were, used in the forecabin, half-deck, or steerage of a ship of war, were within a century called murdering-pieces. *Malone.*

This,  
Like to a murdering-piece, in many places  
Gives me superfluous death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
And, like a murdering-piece, sits not at one,  
But all that stand within the dangerous level. *Beaton, and Ft. Douk. Marriage.*

- MURDERMENT. *n. s.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To be came message of the murderment. *Fletcher.*

- MURDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls murderous tyranny  
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shakspeare.*  
Oh murderous coxcomb! what should such a fool  
Do with so good a wife? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Enforce'd to fly  
Thence into Egypt, till the murderous king  
Were dead, who sought his life; and missing,  
Giv'd  
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *Milton, P. R.*

If she has deform'd this earthly life  
With murderous rapine and odious strife;  
In everlasting darkness must she lie. *Prior.*

- MURDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *murderous*.] In a bloody or a cruel manner. *Shakespeare.*

- MURDER. *n. s.* [from *murder*, Latin.] A wall. Not now in use.

The straightens seemed to be shut up with a long mass of you.

*Settle, Last Voyage of Capt. Froisher, (1577).*  
Girt with a triple mure of shining brass.

*Heywood, Golden Age, (1611).*  
The innocent care and labour of his mind  
Hath wrought the mure, that should confine it in,  
So thin, that life looks through and will break out.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

- To MURDER. *v. a.* [murder, Fr. from *murus*, Latin.] To inclose in walls.

The five kings are mured in a cave.

*Johns, s. Heads of the Chapter.*  
He had wilfully mured up himself as an anchor, the worst of all prisoners.

*Bp. Hall, Epist. D. I. E. 3.*  
All the gates of the city were mured up, except such as were reserved to sally out at. *Knolles.*

- MURDERER. *n. s.* [murder, Latin.] An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

- MURMURED. *adj.* [from *muria*, Latin.] Put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed. *Kewen, Diet. § 12.*

- MURMUR. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the scurvy be entirely *muriatic*, proceeding from a diet of salt fish or fish, antiscorbutic vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

- MURK. *n. s.* [morck, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.

Ere twice in murt, and accidental damp,  
Moist Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp. *Shakspeare.*

- MURK. *n. s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

- MURKY. *adj.* [morck, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion  
Shall never melt mine honour into dust. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

So scented the grim feature, and up-turned  
His nostrils wide toward the murky sky,  
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton, P. L.*

A murky storm deep lowering o'er our heads  
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom  
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

- MURMUR. *n. s.* [murmur, Latin; murmur, French.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When the wind's colonies first tempt the sky,  
Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,  
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,  
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.

Some discounts there are; some idle *murmurs*;  
How idle *murmurs*!

The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,  
With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,  
Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*

- To MURMUR. *v. n.* [murmur, Latin; murmur, French.]

1. To give a low shrill sound.

The *murmuring* surge  
That on the unnumber'd isle pebbles chafes,  
Can scarce be heard so high. *Shakspeare, P. Lear.*  
Amid an isle around whose rocky shore  
The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar,  
A godless guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,  
Invite to slumber the lab'ring wains. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent; with at before things, and against before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heaven's free will;  
And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not of your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wale, Prop. for Death.*

The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring* against the government, are very visible. *Bayly.*

- MURMURATION. *n. s.* [murmuratio, Lat.]

A low sound; the act of *murmuring*, or *muttering*. Calling it a magical *murmuration*. *Annot. on the Rhem. Test. (1600), p. 446.*

- MURMURER. *n. s.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heaven's peace be with him!  
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurer*!

There's plenty of rebuke. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*  
The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Gen. of the Tongue.*

Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry  
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore, Creation.*

- MURMURING. *n. s.* [from *murmur*.]

1. A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise.

A cloud of cumbrous goats doe him molest,  
All striving to infixe their feeble stings,  
That from their noyance he so where can rest;  
But with his cleavelike hands their tender wings  
He brasheth oft, and oft death mar their *murmurings*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

His voice was hoarse and hollow, yet so strong,  
As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng  
In some vast arch'd hall; or like as when  
A lordly lion anger'd in his den  
Grumbles within the earth. *Dryden, David and Goliath.*

2. Complaint half suppressed.

Do all things without *murmuring* and disputing. *Plat. II. 14.*

At his return to the court he found no change in faces, but another *murmuring* for the loss of so many gallant gentlemen. *Folton, D. of Buckingham.*

*Murmuring* is a secret discontented *muttering* one to another of things that we dislike, or persons that we detestate; and the very word in all languages seems as harsh upon our ears, as the sin is harmful upon our souls. *Wm. Williams, Christ of Truth, p. 228.*

- MURMURINGLY. *adv.* [from *murmuring*.]

With a low sound; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

- MURMUROUS. *adj.* [from *murmur*.] Exciting murmur.

Round his awful heart the *murmurous* fury rolls. *Pope, Odyssey. 30.*

- MURMUR. *n. s.* [murmure, Fr. from *murmur*, to stun.] Four cards of a sort.

*Skinner, and Ainsworth.*

- MURR. *n. s.* A catarrh. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson notices this word in the etymology of *murrain*.

I never saw nor knew more than this; and that but since I caught this murr. *Gascoigne, Tr. of Ariosto's Despaynes, (1566).*

- MURRAIN. *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old

word for a *catarrh*, which might well answer to the glanders; *muscaria*, low Latin. Skinner derives it from *moris*, to die. Dr. Johnson.—Minshew derives it, with greater probability, from the Greek *μῦσος*, to waste, to consume; whence the old French *marrane*, "sorte de maladie epidemique." Roq. Gloss. Our word was formerly written *murra*.] The plague in cattle.

Away rag'd rams, care I what *muscarin* kill.

*Sidney.*

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more salubrious, or to keep them from *muscarin*.

*Bacon.*

A hollowed hand  
Cov'd tell what *muscaria*, in what months began.

*Guth.*

**MURRAIN.\*** *adj.* Infected with the murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,  
And crowds are fallen with the murrain sick.

*Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

**MURRE.** *n. s.* A kind of bird.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, moorers,  
murreys, creysers, and curlews.

*Carver.*

**MURRAY.** *adj.* [*more*, Fr. *morello*, Ital. from *more*, a Moor.] Darkly red.

Leaves of some trees turn a little *murra*, or reddish.

*Bacon.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murra*.

*Boyle.*

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murra*. *Drom.* *Fulg. Err.* Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murra*-coloured satin upon his body.

*Arbuthnot.*

**MURRION.** *n. s.* [often written *morion*. See *MORION*.] Junius derives it from *murra*, a wall. A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murra* stew'd,  
And in their basket-hits their beverage brew'd.

*King.*

**MURTH** of corn. *n. s.* Plenty of grain.

*Ainsworth.*

**MUSARD.\*** *n. s.* [*musard*, French.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent of mind. Obsolete. The word is now *musier*.

See that *musie* be no *musarde*.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. 3256.*

**MUSCADEL.\*** *n. s.* [*muscad*, *muscadell*, Fr. *MUSCADINE*, *muscadelle*, Italian; either from the fragrance resembling the nutmeg, *nux muscata*, or from *musca*, a fly; flies being eager of those grapes.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

[He] quaff'd off the *muscadell*,  
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.

*Shakespeare.*

The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church.

*Amin, Hist. of the Two Madis, &c. (1609).*

**MUSCLE.** *n. s.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. *musculus*, Sax.]

1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane; all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are

composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one movable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the movable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The instruments of motion are the muscles, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body.

*Locke.*

2. A bivalve shell-fish.

Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpets, cockles and muscles. *Carver, Surv. of Cornwall.*

It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and muscles grow fuller in the waxing of the moon.

Two pair of small muscle shells were found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**MUSCOTTY.** *n. s.* [*muscosus*, Latin.] Mossiness.

**MUSCULAR.** *adj.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles.

By the muscular motion and perpetual flux of the blood a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

**MUSCULARITY.** *n. s.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles.

The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and muscularity. *Grav. Mus.*

**MUSCULOUS.\*** *adj.* [*musculosus*, Fr. *musculosus*, Lat.]

1. Full of muscles; brawny.

They are *musculosus* and strong, beyond what their size gives reason for expecting.

*Johnson, Journ. West. Indies.*

2. Pertaining to a muscle.

The eye has a *musculosus* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transmission of light. *Mere.*

**MUSE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.

The tedious strange did him absolved make,  
That will be sat long time astonish'd.

In great *musie*, so word to creature spake. *Spenser, F. Q.*

With admiration and deep *musie* to bear  
Of things so high and strange. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin, my *musie*. *Cowley.*

The *musie*-inspired train  
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. *Walker.*

Lo! the *musie*'s fate, in long oblivion cast,  
The *musie* shall sing, and what she sings shall last. *Pope.*

To **MUSE.** *v. n.* [*musier*, Fr.; *musyen*, Dutch; *musio*, Lat.]

1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.

If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *musied* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, saith, how they daily frequented the church, how atten-

tive ear they gave unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the same, and to *musie* thereupon by themselves. *Hooder.*

Caesar's father oft,  
When he hath *musied* of taking kingdoms in,  
Boston'd his lips on that unworthy place.

As it rain'd a *musie*. *Shakespeare.*

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart  
*musie* of understanding. *Psalm xlix. 3.*

Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was  
afraid of her, and *musied* what it might be. *S. Edwin, l. 25.*

All men *musied* in their hearts of John, whether  
he were the Christ or not. *St. Luke, iii. 15.*

On those he *musied* within his thoughtful mind.

We *musie* so much on the one, that we are apt  
to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy  
cheeks?  
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To tickle thy *musie* and cur'd melancholy. *Shakespeare.*

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,  
Musing and sighing with your arms across. *Shakespeare.*

The sad king  
Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,  
Lies not to eat, still *musies*, sleeps unsound. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

*Musie* not that I thus suddenly proceed;  
For what I will, I will. *Shakespeare.*

Do not *musie* at me, my most worthy friends;  
I have a strange infirmity. *Shakespeare, Measure.*

To **MUSE.\*** *v. a.* To meditate; to think on.

Man superior walks  
Amid the glad creation, musing praise. *Thomson, Spring.*

Come then, expressive Silence, I *musie* his praise.  
Thomson, Hymn.

**MUSEFUL.** *adj.* [from *musie*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.

Full of *musieful* moping, which preange  
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

**MUSELESS.\*** *adj.* [*musie* and *less*.] Regardless of the power of poetry.

*Musieless* and unbookish they were, minding nothing but the feats of war. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

**MUSER.** *n. s.* [from *musie*.] One who *musies*; one apt to be absent of mind.

**MUS'ET.\*** *n. s.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief.

Dr. Johnson from Bailey.—*Musiet* is a gap in a hedge. Cotgrave in V. Trouvez.

The purblind hare,—  
How he outruns the wind, and with what care  
He cranks and crows, with a thousand doubles:  
The many *musies* through which he goes,  
Are like a labyrinth to *musie* his foes. *Shakespeare, Fern. and Adon.*

**MUSEUM.\*** *n. s.* [*musaeum*.] A repository of learned curiosities.

Our scholars will often write *musaeum* for *musaeum*; as Mr. Thoreley, in the account he has given us of his collection of rarities, and others; but the Greek word is *musaeion*, i. e. *musaeum*, in English. *Pagge, Anonym. v. 49.*

**MUSHROOM.** *n. s.* [*mouchroom*, French.]

1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered: the true champion or *mushroom* appears at first of a roundish

form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *mushrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *mushrooms*; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds.

Miller.

## 2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill.

*Mushrooms* come up in a night, and yet they are unknown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Tully, the humble *mushroom* scarcely known, The lowly native of a country town. Dryden.

## MUSHROOMSTONE. n. s. [*mushroom* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil.

Fifteen *mushroomstones* of the same shape.

Woodward.

## MUSICK. n. s. [*μουσική*; *musique*, Fr.]

1. The science of harmonical sounds. The man that hath no *music* in himself, Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.* Now look into this *music-master's* gains, Where noble youth at vast expense is taught, Ill eloquence not valu'd at a groat. Dryden, *Jur.*

## 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.

When she speaks, Sweet words, like dropping honey, she did shed; And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly lank A silver sound, that heavenly *music* seem'd to make. Spenser, F. Q.

Such *music*, as 'tis said, Before was never made, But when of old the sons of morning sung.

Milton, Ot. Nativ.

By *music* minds an equal temper know, Nor swell too high, nor sink too low; Warious balm into the bleeding lover's wounds.

Pope.

We have dancing-masters and *music-masters*. Arbuthnot, and Pope.

## 3. Entertainments of instrumental harmony.

What *music*, and dancing, and diversions, are to many in the world, that prayers, and devotions, and psalms are to you. *Lat.*

## MUSICAL. adj. [*musical*, Fr. from *music*.]

## 1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

The merry birds Chanted above their cheerful harmony, And made amongst themselves a sweet consort, That quicken'd the dull spirit with *musical* comfort. Spenser, F. Q.

Sweet bird, that dunn't the noise of folly, Most *musical*, most melancholy! These chauntress oft the wood among, I woo to hear thy cry-sung. Milton, Il. Pent.

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical expressions and in *musical* numbers.

Dryden.

## 2. Belonging to *music*.

Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of Apollo's *mus*, which might give great light to the dispute between the ancient and modern *music*. Addison.

MUSICALLY.† adv. [from *musical*.]

1. Harmoniously; with sweet sound.

Valentine, *musically* coy,

Shun'd't Phoebe's arms. Addison.

2. In conformity to the rules of *music*.

Though he be not apt to break out into singing, —yet he will drink often *musically* a health to every one of these six notes, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. I. Nouet, Lett. II. 14.

MUSICALNESS.† n. s. [from *musical*.] Harmony.

The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of lamine feet.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

MUSICIAN. n. s. [*musicus*, Lat. *musicien*, Fr.]

1. One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of *music*.

Though the *musician* that shall play to me, Seated to the air a thousand leagues from hence; Yet strait they shall be here. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The nightingale, if she should sing by day, When every goose is cackling, would be thought No better a *musician* than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh an excellent air in *music*, and not by rule. Bacon, Essays.

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung: Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. Dryden.

MUS'ING. n. s. [from *music*.] Meditation; contemplation.

If we did think His contemplation were above the earth, And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still dwell in his musings. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Wisdom and knowledge — are sweet as the wakened musings of delightful thoughts which not only dew the mind with perfumes that ever refresh us, but raise us to the mountains that give us view of Canaan; and shows us rays and glimpses of the glory that shall after crown us. Yet it is the object only that makes these good unto men, when God is the ocean that all his streams make way unto. *Feltham on Eccles. II. 11.* Men of learning are wont to be vitiated, that they use to be so much affected with the pleasant musings of their own thoughts, as to abhor the roughness and toil of business.

Sp. Hist. R. S. p. 335.

MUSK.† n. s. [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, Fr. from the Arab. *moscha*, whence *μύσκη* or *μύσκη*, Gr. Barb. V. Meursii Gloss.]

A dry, light, and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous; its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East Indies, mostly from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Cochín China: the animal which produces it is of a very singular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of the size of a common goat but taller: the bag which contains the *musk* is three inches long and two wide, and situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. Hill.

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *musk*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To MUSK. v. a. [*musquer*, Fr. from the noun.] To perfume with *musk*.

Colgrave.

MUSK. n. s. [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower.

MUS'KAPPLE. n. s. A kind of apple.

Ainsworth.

MUS'KCAT. n. s. [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which *musk* is got.

MUS'KCHERRY. n. s. A sort of cherry.

Ainsworth.

MUSKET.† n. s. [*mousquet*, French; *moschetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals. Dr. Johnson. — From *moschetta*, low Lat. "balista quedam antiquis." Du Cange.]

## 1. A soldier's handgun.

Thou Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark Of smoky *muskets*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

We practice to make swifter motions than any you have out of your *muskets*. Bacon.

They charge their *muskets*, and with hot desire Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire.

Waller.

He perceived a body of their horse within *muskets*-shot of him, and advancing upon him.

Clarendon.

One was brought to us, shot with a *muskets*-ball on the right side of his head. *Wernham, Surgery.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk; so that *eyes musket* is a young unfledged male *eyes musket* that is kind. Hammer. [*mouchet*, Fr. perhaps from *musc*, Lat. a fly.]

Here comes little Robin. —

How now my *eyes musket*, what news with you?

Shakspeare.

The *muskets* and the coystrul were too weak, Too fierce the falcon. Dryden.

MUSKET'EER.† n. s. [from *muskets*.] A soldier whose weapon is a *muskets*.

The duke of Alva went himself with a company of *musketeers*, and conquered them.

Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 136.

Notwithstanding they had lined some *bedgum* with *musketeers*, they pursued them till they were dispersed.

Clarendon.

MUSKET'OON.† n. s. [*mousqueton*, Fr.]

1. A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

Dick.

2. One whose weapon is a *muskets*.

The ambassador moved slowly towards the sultan's palace, all the way passing between a double guard of archers and *musketeers*.

St. Herbert, Trav. p. 111.

MUS'KINES. n. s. [from *musk*.] The scent of *musk*.

MUSK'ITTO.† n. s. [*musca*, Lat.] A sting-*muskittito*.} ing fly or gnat of the Indies.

They paint themselves to keep off the *mushins*. Patches, *Patches*, (1617.) p. 1085.

If in writing voyages you have occasion to send messengers through an uninhabited country, — infect them with *mushins*. Cambridge.

MUSKME'LON. n. s. [*musk* and *melon*.] A fragrant *melon*.

The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some landing of this in *mushins*, which are sown upon a hotbed dug below, upon a bank turned upon the south sun. Bacon.

**MUSKPEAR.** *n. s.* [*musk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.

**MUSKROSE.** *n. s.* [*musk* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the musk, which comes later. *Bacon, Ramus.*

Thyrsia, whose awful strains have oft delay'd  
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,  
And sweeten'd every *muskrout* of the dale.

*Milton, Comus.*  
The muskrout will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers  
in autumn, without cutting. *Boyle.*

**MUSKY.** *adj.* [from *musk*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent.

There eternal summer dwells,  
And west winds, with musky wing,  
About the cedar's allis fling

Nard and cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus.*

**MUSLIN.** *n. s.* [*mousselin*, French; from *Mosul*, the port whence *muslin* was sent into Europe. Baumgarten, Supplement. Univ. Hist. ii. 144.] A fine stuff made of cotton, imported from the East Indies. There is, in modern times, an imitation of it called British muslin, made in this country.

By the use of certain attire made of cambric or muslin upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Taiter.*

In half-whipt muslin needles unseen lie,  
And shuttlecocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*

**MUSNOL.** *n. s.* [*museler*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

**MUSSE.** *n. s.* [Cotgrave mentions *mousse*, Fr. "the play called muss," which sport Brand notices in his Popular Antiquities, and cites Dr. Grey as deducing it from *muscho* invention.] A scramble.

When I cry'd ho!  
Like boys upon a muss, they would start forth  
And cry, Your will? *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The musies rattle not, nor are they thrown,  
To make a muss yet 'mong the gamesters suitors.

*R. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*  
Baubles and caps no sooner are thrown down,  
But there's a muss of more than half the town.

*Dryden, Prot. (1690.)*

**MUSSEL.** *n. s.* A shell fish. So *muscle* is sometimes written. [*muscle*, Fr.]

**MUSCITATION.** *n. s.* [*muscio*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble. *Bullocker.*

Their words seemed as if they came out of a bottle, or whose voice resembled the murmur, or muscication, which liquor makes that is pent up in a bottle.

*Young on Idiotical Corrupt. (1754.)* ii. 144.

**MUSULMAN.** *n. s.* [Arab. *asalama*, which in the fourth conjugation is *asalama*, to enter into the state of salvation; hence *asalam*, the saving religion; and *muslimon*, or, as we call it, *musliman*, he that believeth therein. Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, 2d. ed. p. 19.] A mahometan believer.

Amongst Mahometans, she [Zaynab] is sur-named a mother of *muslimons* or true believers.

*Dr. Herbert, Trans. p. 931.*

The full-fed *muslimon*. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

With Turks they are good *muslimans*, with Jews they pass for Jews. *Macdonald, Trans. p. 13.*

**MUSULMANISH.** *adj.* [from *musulman*] Mahometan.

They proclaimed their enemies to the *musulmanish* faith. *Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 273.*

**MUST.** *verb. imperfect.* [*muessen*, Teut.] to be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses; and used of persons and things.

Do you confound the bond?  
— I do.  
— Then *must* the Jew be merciful.

— On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that.

*Shakespeare.*  
*Must* I needs bring thy son unto the land from whence thou canest? *Gen. xliiv. 5.*

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;  
'Tis but what we *must* in our autumn do. *Waller.*

Because the same self-existent being necessarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he is, or hath the power of being, he *must* be. *Green.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *must* be confirmed by the pope. *Addam.*

**MUST.** *n. s.* [*mutum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.

Once overpeered and seldom, for these men be full of *must*, [present version, *new wine*.]

*Wiclife, Act. ii. 13.*  
If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it is tunned, the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,  
About the wine-press, where sweet *must* is pour'd,  
Beet off, returns as oft with humming sound. *Milton, M. P.*

The wine itself was suiting to the rest,  
Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd. *Dryden.*

A frugal man that with sufficient *must* His code explains and seldom, for these men be full of *must*, [present version, *new wine*.]

Deir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*  
Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and new ale, produce spasms in the stomach.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**TO MUST.** *v. a.* [*mux*, Welsh, stinking; *mos*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps from *moist*.] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, like *must* corn. *Mortimer.*

**TO MUST.** *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

**MUSTA.** *CHK.* *n. s.* [*mostaccio*, *mustaccio*, *MUSTA.* *CHIO.* Ital. from the Greek *μύσος*, the hair suffered to grow on the upper lip; whence the French word *mostache*. The word in use amongst us is *mustachio*, though Dr. Johnson has only noticed *mustaches*, in the plural, as used by Spenser, who, however, uses not that word, but the Italian termination, viz. *muschachios* evidently for *mustachios*, in his State of Ireland.] A whisker; hair on the upper lip.

With my *mustachio*. *Shelley, Luc. Lib. I. Int.*  
Your *mustachios* sharp at the ends, like shoe-maker's antlers; or hanging down to your mouth like *goats'* fakes. *Libby, Mites.*

A beard hanging to his middle, and spreading a *mustachio*. *Selmon on Dryden's Polyd. S. 9.*

The English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios*, as did anciently the Britons. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.*

**MUSTARD.** *n. s.* [*mustard*, Welsh; *mustard*, Fr.; *sinapi*.] A plant. *Miller.*

The pancakes were saught, and the *mustard* was good. *Shakespeare.*

Sauce, like himself, offensive to its foes,  
The roush *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose. *King.*

*Mustard*, in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal. *Arbutnot.*

'Tis yours to shake the soul,  
With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl.

Sick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard* pot. *Swift.*

**TO MUSTER.** *v. a.* [*moosteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that  
Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all  
From twelve to seventy. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakespeare.*

The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people. *2 Kings.*

I could *muster* up as well as you, *Donne.*

A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could *muster*. *L'Estrange.*

Old Anchises  
Review'd his *muster'd* race and took the tale. *Dryden.*

All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotson.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being able to Adam, and might *muster* them up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*

Having *muster'd* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the depths below: these, says he, are all the arms that *muster* up, and Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

**TO MUSTER.** *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,  
So disposing all my other parts  
Of necessary fitness? *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

They reach the destined place,  
And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,  
And draw together. *Blackmore, Creation.*

**MUSTER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names  
Of thy confederates too, be no less great  
In bell than here; that when we would repeat  
Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. *R. Jonson.*

2. A register of forces *mustered*.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own hands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong measures and makes false *musters*, which sound a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead of a retreat.

*South, Sermon.*

3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*

4. To pass *MUSTER*. To be allowed.

Such excuses will not pass *muster* with God, who will allow no such dilatory to the assurance of possible or impossible. *South, Sermon.*

Double dealers may pass *muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

**MUSTERBOOK.** *n. s.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered.

Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a number of *shadows* to fill up the *muster-book*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

**MUSTERMASTER.** *n. s.* [*muster* and *master*.] One who superintends the *muster* to prevent frauds.



A noble gentleman, then *mastermaster*, was appointed ambassador unto the Turkish emperor.

*Knales, Hist.*

*Mastermasters* carry the ablest wits in their pockets.

*Relph.*

**MU'STER-ROLL**. *n. s.* [*master* and *roll*.] A register of forces.

How many insignificant combatants are there in the Christian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going upon service!

*Draught of Chr. Ptery.*

One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,  
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;  
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,  
Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names.

*Pope.*

**MU'STILY**. *adv.* [*from musty*.] Mouldily.

**MU'STINESS**. *n. s.* [*from musty*.] Mould; damp foulness.

Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*.

*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

**MU'TTY**. *adj.* [*from musty*.]

1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid.

Wast thou with sin, poor father,

To hover there about faine and rogues forlorn,

In short and *musty* stews? *Shakespeare, A Lear.*

Mustaches, so they be good and not *musty*,

made into a milk, are an excellent nourisher.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer  
lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious  
straw. *Harvey.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age.

While the grass grows — the proverb is some-  
what *musty*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Vapid with feediness.

Let not, like *Narvis*, every error pass;

The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or grossy glass. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; want-  
ing practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who  
has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take  
his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him  
up now and then, that he may not grow *musty*  
and unfit for conversation. *Addison, Spect.*

**MUTABIL'ITY**. *n. s.* [*mutabilité*, French;

*mutabilitas*, Latin.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in  
the same state.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are  
made, maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, most free,

And full of mutability,

Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame  
of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject  
to *mutability*. *Swift, feat.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambition, coverings, change of pride, disdain,  
Nice longings, slanders, *mutability*.

*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

**MUTABLE**. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the most accidental and *mutable*  
nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable*  
in their continuance, yet God's providence is as  
certain in him as the memory is or can be in us.

*Bosch, Serm.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the *mutable* rank — amongst many,

Let them regard me, as I do not *falter*.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I saw thee *mutable*

Of fancy, fear'd lost one day thou would'st leave  
me. *Milton, P. L.*

**MUT'ABLENESS**. *n. s.* [*from mutable*.]

Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

*Sherwood.*

**MUTATION**. *n. s.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration.

His honour

Was nothing but *mutation*, say, and that

From one bad thing to worse. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior

globe are no fit matter for this present argument.

*Bacon, Ess.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open  
air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce  
a change in the seed. *Bacon.*

**MUTE**. *adj.* [old Fr. *mut*, *muet*; Latin  
*mutus*; Greek *μῦθος*.] Chaucer writes  
our word *mut*.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use  
of voice.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,

And speech, the effect of reason? To the *mute*

My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*

*Mute* solemn sorrow, free from female noise,

Such as the majesty of grief distresses. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.

Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,

Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*

All *mut*, *mut*,

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,

And silence was in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,

*Mute* to my questions, in my praises loud,

Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

**MUTE**. *n. s.*

1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth

Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,

Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakespeare.*

Your *mute* I'll be;

When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not  
see. *Shakespeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder

if he remain speechless; as one must do, who

from an infant should be bred up amongst *mut*,

and have no teaching. *Gold.*

Let the figure, to which art cannot give a

voice, imitate the *mut* in their actions. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can  
make no sound.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a  
*mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore  
necessarily make the preceding vowel long.

*Holzer, Elem. of Speech.*

**TO MUTE**. *v. n.* [*mutis*, Fr.] To dung  
as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *mut*

warm dung into mine eyes. *Tob. ii. 10.*

I could not fright the crows.

Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *B. Jonon.*

**MUTE**. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] The dung  
of birds.

An ancient oshel

Was rais'd by him, found out by Fisk;

On which was written, not in words,

But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds

Many rare pithy saws! *Hudibras, ii. iii.*

**MU'TELY**. *adv.* [*from mute*.] Silently; not  
vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,

Where he had *mutely* sat two years before. *Milton, Pac. Ex.*

**MUTENESS**. *n. s.* [*from mute*.] Silence;  
aversion to speak.

Who knows not that the bashful *muteness* of a  
virgin may oft-times hide all the unliveliness,  
and natural shyness, which is really unfit for conversation?

*Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. L. 3.*

**TO MUTILATE**. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Latin.] Our word was considered  
by P. Heylin, in 1656, as uncouth  
and strange. It is, however, in the dic-  
tionary of Cotgrave, long before that  
time; and was much in use before the  
Restoration.] To deprive of some es-  
sential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mu-  
tulate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive  
the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
Sylburgius justly complains that the place is  
*mutilated*. *Edling, poet.*

Among the mutilated poets of antiquity there  
is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those  
of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's  
account of their having been mutilated and con-  
sumed with moisture. *Baker.*

**MUTILATE**. *adj.* [*from the verb*.] De-  
prived of some essential part.  
The maimed, mutilated obedienc.

*Hammond, Of Conscience, § 69.*

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do  
come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

**MUTILATION**. *n. s.* [*mutilation*, French;  
*mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Latin.] Depriva-  
tion of a limb, or any essential part.

This alteration [from Hoshah to Jehoshah] was  
not made by a verbal *mutation*, as when Jacob  
was called Israel; or by any literary change, as  
when Sarsai was called Sarah; nor yet by dimi-  
nution or *mutilation*; but by addition; as when  
Abram was called Abraham. *Forster on the Creed, Art. 2.*

The subject had been oppressed by in-  
firmities, *mutulations*, pillories, and banish-  
ments. *Clarendon.*

*Mutilations* are not transmitted from father to  
son, the blind hereditary such as can see; cripples,  
*mutilate* in their own persons, do come out  
perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

**MUTILATOR**. *n. s.* [*mutilator*, Latin.]  
One that mangles, or deprives of some  
essential part.

The Ebionites were *mutulators* of the sacred  
text. *Quart. Rev. i. 225.*

**MUTINE**. *n. s.* [*mutin*, French.] A mu-  
tineer; a mover of insurrection. Not  
in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,  
That would not let me sleep; my heartought I lay  
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,  
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare, A. John.*

**TO MUTINE**. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.  
This is the old word. Hickes derives  
*mutiny* from *mut*, a meeting.] To rise  
in mutiny.

Upon all occasions ready to *mutine* and rebel.  
*Barton, Anst. of Mel. To the Reader.*

The soldiers so *mutined*, that at last the generals  
were constrained to emburghise themselves and come  
home to England. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 24.*

Against this decree all the whole faction of cli-  
gy-men fretted and *mutined*.  
*Bp. Hall, Nov. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 294.*

**MUTINEER**. *n. s.* [*from mutin*, French.  
Our word was formerly written *mutiner*,  
full as often as *mutineer*; and is so in  
our old lexicography.] A mover of se-  
dition; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbino, head of the  
Spanish *mutineers*, was unjust. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Set wide the muffs's garden-gate;  
For there our muffers appoint to meet.

They have cashiered several of their followers  
as muffers, who have contradicted them in  
political conversations.

**MUTUO.\*** *n. s.* [from *to mule*.] The  
dung of birds.

With hooting wild  
Thou cussiest upstart; and our holy things,  
Fest, table, pulpit, they be all defil'd  
With thy broad mutings.

*More, The Tale of the South, ii. 119.*  
The bird not able to digest the fruit,  
from her incoverted muting ariseth this.

**MUTINOUS.** *adj.* [*mutiné*, French.] Ser-  
tious; busy in insurrection; tur-  
bulently.

It tauntingly replied  
To the discontented members, the mutinous parts,  
That envied his receipt.

The laws of England should be administered,  
and the mutinous severely suppressed.  
Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,  
Force may against the mutinous prevail.

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;  
Their wants are now grown mutinous and loud.

**MUTINOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Se-  
ditionally; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was  
to govern a people in nature mutinously proud,  
and always before used to hard governments.

Men imprudently often, audaciously and main-  
nately sometimes, employ their zeal for persons.

**MUTINOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *mutinous*.] Se-  
ditionalness; turbulence.

**TO MUTINY** *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To  
rise against authority; to make insur-  
rection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to mutiny  
against this servitude.

The people mutiny, the fort is mine,  
And all the soldiers to my will incline.

When Camar's army mutinied, and grew trou-  
blesome, no argument could appease them.

**MUTINY.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insur-  
rection; sedition.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was  
gathering forces to suppress this mutiny.

I the war,  
Their mutinies and revolts, wherein they shew'd  
Most valour, spoke not for them.

In most strange postures  
We've seen him set himself.  
— There is a mutiny in his mind.

Of heaven were falling, and these elements  
In mutiny had from her axle torn  
The steadiest earth.

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master  
who becomes their servant, and it is danger of their  
mutinies, as much as any government of seditions.

**TO MUTTER.** *v. n.* [*mutire*, *mutare*,  
Latin. Dr. Johnson. — *Su. Goth. mutra*;  
Icel. "tala i matr, susurrare." Serenius.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,  
Or stand so muttering on?

They may trespass, and not do as they please;  
no man dare accuse them, so much as mutter  
against them.

Wizards that peep, and that mutter.

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,  
Are rous'd; and clattering sticks cry, play, play,

Mean time your filthy foreigners will stare,  
And mutter to himself, *ha, gens barbare!*  
And it is well he mutters, well for him;

Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb.

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut  
out, it could not forbear muttering.

**TO MUTTER.** *v. a.* To utter with im-  
perfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is muttered,  
That here you maintain several factions.

A kind of men, so loose of soul,  
That in their sleep will mutter their affairs.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath  
muttered perverseness.

A hateful prattling tongue,  
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,  
By muttering poisonous whispers in men's ears.

**MUTTER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murmur;  
obscure utterance.

Without his rod rever'd,  
And backward matters of discovering power,  
We cannot free the lady.

**MUTTER-†** *n. s.* [from *mutter*.] Grum-  
bler; murmurer.

The words of a *mutterer* are as wounds going  
into the innumerate part of the belly.

**MUTTERING.** *n. s.* [from *mutter*.] Mur-  
mur; utterance of a low voice.

The magicians came with wicked dispositions,  
to act themselves against Moses, and used all their  
wicked arts and incantations, mutterings, and diabolical  
ceremonies.

**MUTTERINGLY.** *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With  
a low voice; without distinct articulation.

**MUTTON.** *n. s.* [*mouton*, French.]  
1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.

The fat of roasted mutton or beef, falling on the  
birds, will waste them.

2. A sheep. Now only in ludicrous  
language.

Here's too small a pasture for such store of  
muttons.

The flesh of muttons is better tasted where the  
sheep feed upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs.

Within a few days were brought out of the  
country two thousand muttons.

**MUTTONFIST.** *n. s.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A  
hand large and red.

Will he who saw the soldier's muttonfist,  
And saw those maul'd, appear within the list  
To witness truth?

**MUTUAL.** *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*,  
Latin.] Reciprocal; each acting in re-  
turn or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing  
loud,

If thy perchance but hear a trumpet sound,  
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,  
By the sweet power of music.

What should most excite a mutual flame,  
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same.

**MUTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reci-  
procally; in return.

He never bore  
Like labour with the rest; where the other in-  
struments

Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feed,  
And mutually participate.

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,  
Who mutually hath answer'd my affection.

The tongue and pen mutually assist one another,  
writing what we speak, and speaking what we  
write.

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light  
at a distance, in refracting, reflecting and infect-  
ing them, and the rays mutually assist the parts  
of these substances at a distance for heating them.

They mutually teach, and are taught, that lesson  
of vain confidence and security.

May I the sacred pleasures know  
Of strict amity, nor ever want  
A friend with whom I mutually may share  
Gladness and anguish.

**MUTUALITY.** *n. s.* [from *mutual*.] Reci-  
procation.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when these mu-  
tualities so marshall the way, hard at hand comes  
the incorporate confusion.

**MUTUATION.\*** *n. s.* [*mutuatio*, Latin.]  
The act of borrowing.

Here is a sale, there a lending: — In both there  
seems to be a valuation of time; which, whether  
in case of *mutation* or sale, may justly be sus-  
pected for unlawful.

*Jps. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. I. C. 4.*

**MUTUATIOUS.\*** *adj.* [*mutuatitius*, Lat.]  
Borrowed; taken from some other.

Her goodly wares of necessary uses, of par-  
dons and indulgences, of the *mutuatious* good  
works of their pretended holy men and women.

**MUX.\*** *n. s.* [a corruption of *mucl*.] Dirt.  
Exmore dialect.

**MUX.\*** *adj.* [from the corrupt word *mucl*.]  
Dirty; gloomy.

**MUZZLE.** *v. n.* [*muscau*, French. Dr.  
Johnson.] To muzzle our word, in con-  
formity to its French origin, was at first  
written *muzzle*, and then *muzzle*. See  
Barret's *Alv.* 1580. in *V. MUZZLE*,  
and Chaucer: "With *muzzle* fast ybound."

**Kn. Tale.**

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of  
a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward  
me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might  
well have given a surfeit to any weak lover's  
stomach.

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing  
in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of  
the cannon, would require twenty-five years to pass  
from us to the sun.

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir  
the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at  
hand, use the *muzzle* of the bellows.

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders  
to bite.

The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks  
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog  
Snall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent.

Greyhounds, snowy fair,  
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around  
his chair;

With golden muzzle all their mouths were bound.

**TO MUZZLE.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth  
near.

The bear muzzles, and smells to him, puts his  
nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves  
him.

**TO MUZZLE.** *v. a.*  
1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom-mouth'd, and to muse  
Have not the power to muzzle him; therefore best  
Not wake him in his slumber.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,  
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,  
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blisful bowers,  
And muzzled though they seem, the auster devour.

*Dryden.*

Through the town with slow and solemn air,  
Led by the nostril, walks the muzzled bear.

*Gray, Paut.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.

The nurse was then murmuring and cooing of the child.

*L'Estrange.*

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger muzzled  
Lest it should bite its master, and so prove,  
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

My'zyx.\* *adj.* [a corruption from to muse] or from the French *mazzard*. Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought; bewildered by liquor. A low expression.

My. *pronoun possessive*. [See *MYSE*.] Belonging to me. *My* is used before a consonant, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently before both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, this is my book; this book is mine.

Her feet she in my neck doth place.

*Spenser.*

I conclude my reply with the words of a Christian poet.

*Bp. Bramhall.*

If my soul had free election

To dispose of her affection.

*Walker.*

I shall present my reader with a journal.

*Addison.*

My'nschen. *n. s.* [mýnchen, Saxon.] A nun.

*Diid.*

My'nster.\* *n. s.* [my'nster, Dutch.] Sir, my lord or master; a knight; [the Dutch]; among us, it usually means a Dutchman.

Our connoisseurs in their seal all became my'nsters.

*Conduyt.*

My'ography. *n. s.* [μυρογραφία.] A description of the muscles.

My'ology. *n. s.* [μυσολογία, French; μύς, a muscle, and λόγος, discourse, Greek.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole system of myology.

*Claudian, Phil. Principes.*

My'ope.\* *n. s.* [μυωπε, French; μύω, Greek; claudens oculos, from μύω, to close or shut, and ὤψ, the eye.] A short-sighted person. It is sometimes *myopa*, in the singular number; and *myope* is uncommon.

Upon the same principle we may account for the shortighted to often rarely shutting their eye-lids, from whence they were formerly denominated *myopes*.

*Adams on Vision.*

My'opy. *n. s.* [μυωπία.] Shortness of sight.

My'riad.† *n. s.* [μυρία.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many myriads, that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe.

*Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

2. Proverbially any great number.

Assembly thou,  
Of all those myriads, which we lead, the chief.

*Milton, P. L.*

Are there legions of devils who are continually designing and working our ruin? there are also myriads of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good.

*Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;  
Around her, myriads of ideas wait,  
And endless shapes.

*Prior.*

My'rimidon. *n. s.* [μυρμιδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their myrmidons, though these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own representatives.

*Swift.*

Myro'balan. *n. s.* [myrobalanus, Latin.] A fruit.

The myrobalans are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preserved.

*Hill.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary nature; for it is sweet, and yet astringent.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Myro'bolist. *n. s.* [μυροβόλος and μυροβόλος.] One who sells unguents.

MYRRH. *n. s.* [myrrhā, Latin; myrrhe, French.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acid with a peculiar aromatic flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our myrrh is the very gum known by the ancients under the same name.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

The myrrh sweet-bleeding in the latter word.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tincture of myrrh.

*Warren, Surgery.*

My'rharine. *adj.* [myrrharinus, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone.

How they quaff in gold.

Crystal and myrrhine cups imbowl'd with gems

And studs of pearl.

*Milton, P. B.*

My'rthorism. *adj.* [myrtus, Latin, and form.] Having the shape of myrtle.

MYRTLE. *n. s.* [myrtus, Latin; myrte, French.] A fragrant tree sacred to Venus.

The flower of the myrtle consists of several leaves disposed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds.

*Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roses,  
With a thousand fragrant posies;

*14*

A cup of flowers, and a garble  
Imbroil'd with all leaves of myrtle.

*Marlow.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,  
As is the mouse drow on the myrtle leaf

To his grand sea.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Demetrius would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of myrtle; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be planted though a good space one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other.

*Pantheon.*

Nor can the muse the gallant Siding pass  
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,  
The lover's myrtle and the poet's bay.

*Thomson, Summer.*

MYSE'LE. *n. s.* [mysē and sef.]

1. An emphatical word added to I: as, I myself do it, that is, not I by proxy; not another.

*As host,*

I should against his murderer shut the door,

Not bear the knife myself.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of I, in the oblique case.

They have misused another pain, against which I should have been at a loss to defend myself.

*Swift, Examiner.*

3. I is sometimes omitted, to give force to the sentence.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,

And try to gain his pardon.

*Addison.*

MYSTAGOGUE.† *n. s.* [μυσταγωγός, mystagogos, Latin; mystagogue, French.] One who interprets divine mysteries: also one who keeps church relics, and shews them to strangers.

*Cockeram.*

The mystagogue taught them, that Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities, were only dead mortals.

*Warburton, Div. Legat. ii. § 4.*

MYSTÉRIAL.\* *adj.* [from mystery.] Containing a mystery or enigma.

Beautiful and love, whose story is mystical,

In yonder palm-tree and the crown imperial,

He, from the rose and lily so delicious,

Promise a shade, shall ever be propitious

To both the kingdoms.

*B. Jonson, Masques.*

MYSTÉRIARCH. *n. s.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχή.] One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTÉRIOUS. *adj.* [mysterietes, French; from mystery.]

1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.

*God at last*

To Satana, first in sin, his doom apply'd,

Through in mysteries learn'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd,  
And the old dark mysterious clouds were clear'd.

*Desham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were distinguished for mysterious skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people.

*Swift.*

MYSTÉRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from mysterious.]

1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation continued in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysterious, mysterious and secret descent, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much to try.

*Bp. Taylor, Worsh. Communicant.*

Each stair mysteriously was meant.

*Milton, P. L.*

MYSTÉRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from mysterious.]

1. Holy obscurity.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union

all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of mysteries.

*Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

## 2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas.

Mystifying their enigmas, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MYSTERY, *† n. s.* [*μυστήριον*; *mysterē*, Fr.] 1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fully of his worth, As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *mystery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *mystery*. *Bp. Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mystery* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Baill.*

## 2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin-brother of thy letter.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Important truths still let your fables hold, And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Graville.*

## 3. A trade; a calling; in this sense it should, according to Warburton, be written *mistry*, from *mestier*, French, a trade. Dr. Johnson.—*Mystery* is a specious and easy corruption of *mastery* or *mastery*, the English of the Latin *magisterium*, or *artificium*; in French, *maistrise*, *mestier*, *metrie*. Warnton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. xxxvii. Chaucer writes it *miestre*.

In youth he learned hodge a good *mistry*: He was a wel good wright, a carpenter.

*Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

And that which is the noblest *mystery*, Brings to reproach and common infamy.

*Spenser, Husb. Tale.*

Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and laws, Degrees, observances, customs, and trades, Decide to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. [*Mistere*, old French.] A kind of ancient dramatick representation.

Dramatick poetry, in this and most other nations of Europe, owes its origin, or at least its revival, to those religious shows, which in the dark ages were usually exhibited on the more solemn festivals. At those times they were wont to represent, in the churches, the lives and miracles of the saints, or some of the more important stories of Scripture. And as the most mysterious subjects were frequently chosen, such as the Incar-

nation, Passion, and Resurrection of Christ, &c. these exhibitions acquired the general name of *mysteries*.

*Rp. Percy, Ess. on the Orig. of the English Stage.*

MYSTICAL, *† adj.* [*mysticus*, Lat.]

## 1. Sacredly obscure.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor concerning the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hobbs.*

From salvation all kind being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hobbs.*

## 2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.

Ye five other wandering fires I that move In *mystical* dance, not without song, surround His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton, P. L.*

It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical*.

*Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Barnet, Th. of the Earth.*

## 3. Obscure; secret.

Last new fears disturb the happy state, Know I have search'd the *mystical* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*

MYSTICALLY, *† adv.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning; emblematically.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold, Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Dennis.*

Unto which I conceive the prophet Isaiah to allude, in that passage touching the city of Tyre, representing there *mystically* the church of Rome. *Mort, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

MYSTICALNESS, *n. s.* [from *mystical*.] Involvement of some secret meaning.

MYSTICISM, *\* n. s.* [from *mystick*.] The pretences of the mysticks; fanaticism.

How much nobler a field of exercise, in the devout and aspiring soul, are the scrupulous entertainments of *mysticism* and extasy, than the mean and ordinary practice of a mere earthly and common virtue! *Cowenry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.*

This ingenious man — has spent a long life in hunting after, and with an incredible appetite devouring, the trash dropt from every species of *mysticism*. *Warburton, Doc. of Grace*, p. 306.

MYSTICK, *\* n. s.* One of an old fanatic sect, pretending to talk and think of religion in a manner above the understanding of common Christians; dissipating all due composure and recollection of mind, and laying open the heart to all the wild extravagances of frantick enthusiasm.

It is this way of thinking and talking in religion, that, I suppose, has given rise to what is called

mystical theology; the teachers whereof have accordingly been styled *mysticks*.

*Cowenry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.*

MYTHICAL, *\* adj.* [*μυθικός*, Greek.] FA-MYTHICK, *†* *bulous*.

The account we have of them so far from being *mythick* or unintelligible, is most plainly written for our admittance.

*Shuchford on the Creation*, (1758.) Pref. p. v.

MYTHO'GRAPHY, *\* n. s.* [*μῦθος*, fable, and *γραφία*, to write, Gr.] A writer of fables.

The statues of Mars and Venus I imagined had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccaccio's favourite *mythographer*.

*Warnton, Hist. E. P. Add. li. sign. e. s.*

MYTHOLOGICAL, *† adj.* [from *mytho-* MYTHOLOG'ICK, *†* *logy*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological* and by tradition stole into total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A relation, which her masters of the *mythological* pronounia expressed, we may suppose, by giving them in marriage to each other.

*Cowenry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. s.*

MYTHOLOGICALLY, *† adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

The relating *mythologically* physical or moral truths concerning the origin and nature of things, was not perhaps, as modern writers too hastily imagine, the customary practice of Menes's age, but rather began after his times.

*Shuchford on the Creat.* Pref. p. vii.

MYTHOLOGIST, *n. s.* [from *mythology*.] A relater or expounder of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.* It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris, Miscel.*

To MYTHOLOGIZE, *† v. n.* [from *mythology*; *mythologizer*, French. *Cotgrave.*] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

He *mythologizeth* upon that fiction.

*Fatherly, Aethon.* (1692.) p. 320.

They *mythologized* that five gods were now born, Osiris, Orus, Typho, Isis, and Nephtis.

*Shuchford on the Creat.* Pref. p. x.

MYTHOLOGY, *n. s.* [*μῦθος*, and *λογία*; *mythologia*, French.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

# N.

## NÆV

**N**, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost, as, *condemna, contra*.

To **NAB**† v. a. [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. A word seldom used but in low language.

Old cussack, we'll nab you.

*Duke of Warion, Song.*

**NAB**. \* n. s. The summit of a rock or mountain. North. Ray, and Grose. See the third sense of **NAP**.

**NABOB**. \* n. s. [*nobob*, a nobleman, "in the language of the Mogul's kingdom, which hath mixt with it much of the Persian." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 99.] The title of an Indian prince; sometimes applied to Europeans who have acquired great riches in the East Indies.

Among the princes dependent on this nation in the southern part of India, the most considerable at present is commonly known by the title of the *nabob of Arcot*.

*Burke, Sp. on the Nabob of Arcot's Deba.*

**NACHE**.\* See **NATCH**.

**NACKER**, **NACKER**† n. s. [*concha margaritifera*, Lat. *nacre*, Fr. "nacre de perles." Cotgrave.] A shell that contained a pearl.

**NACKER**. \* n. s. A collar-maker; a harness-maker. Norfolk. Lemon, and Grose.

**NADIR**† n. s. [Arabic. Dr. Johnson. "Zenith, saith Christianismus, quem Arabes scribunt *zenith*, vertex capitis est, seu polus horizontalis: punctum verticis oppositum appellatur *nadir*, quasi dicus, punctum simile: est enim illud quod alter polus horizontalis, nobis depressus." Bedwell's Arabian Trudgman, 1615. p. 99.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprise,  
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

**NÆVE**. \* n. s. [*reve*, Fr. *nevus*, Lat.] A spot. This is one of the words which Dryden has been blamed for using, and is supposed to have introduced into our language. It is certainly a bad word; yet was in use long before his employment of it: and it was a favourite expression of his contemporary, Aulrey.

Warts, nerves, inequalities, roughness.

*Burton, Anst. of Metempsych. P. III. § 2.*  
So many spots, like *nevus* on Venus' wall.

*Dryden on the Death of Lt. Hastings*  
I am sorry so great a wit should have such a *nevus*.

*Aulrey, Of Cullingworth, Anecd. ii. 286.*  
He was a tall, lean, and bold man; but his *nevus* was, that he was daimly proud.

*Aulrey, Of Sir W. Raleigh, Anecd. ii. 509.*

## NAI

**NAFF**. n. s. [*mergus cirrhatus*.] A kind of tufted sea-bird.

**NAFT**. n. s. [*negge*, Belg. *nack*, Germ. from *hagga*, Ice. to neigh. Serenius. *Nach*, *nag*, equus. Loescheri Lit. Celt. p. 101.]

1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,

So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour; in contempt.

Your ribaud *nag* of Egypt  
Holts sails, and flies. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

**NA'GUY**. \* adj. [*nagg*, Su. Goth. *rixa*, contentio. Spiegel.] Contentious; disposed to quarrel. A northern word; and perhaps used in other parts. See also **KNAGGY**.

**NA'ID**. \* n. s. [*Naiade*, Fr. *Naïas*, Lat.] A water-nymph.

You nymphs, call'd *Naiads*, of the wandering brooks,

With your sedge'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,  
Leave your crisp channels. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

What though nor fabled Dryad haust their grove,

Nor *Naiads* near their fountains rove. *Shenstone.*

**NAIL**. n. s. [*naegel*, Saxon; *nagel*, Germ.]

1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
The measured scepter in th' Æthiopian square,

Can imitate in brass, the *nails* and hair;  
Expert to trifle. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Rey.*

2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts.

3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.

As one *nail* by strength drives out another;  
So the remembrance of my former love

Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakespeare.*

An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing.

The loudstone mines in the shore of India, are so placed in abundance and vigour, that it proves an adventure of labour to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails*. *Brown.*

A beechen nail  
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*

So many spots, like *nevus* on Venus' wall.

*Dryden on the Death of Lt. Hastings*  
I am sorry so great a wit should have such a *nevus*.

*Aulrey, Of Cullingworth, Anecd. ii. 286.*  
He was a tall, lean, and bold man; but his *nevus* was, that he was daimly proud.

*Aulrey, Of Sir W. Raleigh, Anecd. ii. 509.*

## NAI

4. A stud; a boss.

For not the deak with silver *nails*,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well japan'd axils

To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

## NAK

5. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.

6. On the *nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. I once supposed it from a counter studded with nails, but have since found in an old record, *solere super ungum*. It therefore means into the hand.

We want our money on the *nail*,

The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*

To **NAILE**† v. a. [*naeglian*, Sax.]  
1. To fasten with nails; to fasten as with nails.

How shall they come to thee, whom thou hast nailed to their bed? *Donne, Dev. (1694, p. 50.*

To the cross he nail'd thy enemies,  
The law that is against thee, and the sins  
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd.

He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.  
The second shaft came swift and unexpect'd.

And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To stud with nails.

Those stars which nail heaven's pavement.

In golden armour glorious to behold,  
The rivets of your arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

**NA'ILER**. n. s. [from *nail*.] One whose trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

**NA'ILERY**. \* n. s. [from *nail*.] A manufactory for nails.

Near the bridge is a large alum-house, and a vast *nailetry*. *Pennant.*

**NA'IVETE**. \* n. s. [French.] Simplicity; ingenuousness.

Is not that *naïveté* and good humour, which his admirers celebrate in him, owing to this, that he has continued all his days an infant; but one that unapphly has been taught to read and write?  
*Gray, Lett. to Bentley, (1770.)*

To **NAKE**. \* } v. a. [*benacan*, Sax.] To  
To **NA'KEN**. } make naked; to expose.

Not now in use. *Holcot.*

Come, be ready, now thy sword.

*Turner, Revenger's Tragedy.*

**NAKED**† adj. [*naquath*, Goth. *nacob*, Saxon, from *na-cenneb*, newly born. Wachter.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.

A philosopher being asked in what a wise man differed from a fool? answered, Send them both naked to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon.*

He pitying how they stood  
Before him naked to the air, that now  
Must suffer change; —

As father of his family, he clad  
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprotected.

I had I serv'd my God with half the zeal  
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age,  
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Ungrateful men,  
Behold my bosom naked to your words,  
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow.

3. Plain; evident; not hidden. [*nuda*  
veritas." Hor.]

The truth appears so naked on my side,  
That any purblind eye may find it out.

4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary  
additions; simple; abstracted.

Not that God doth require nothing unto hap-  
piness at the hands of men, saving only a naked  
belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude;  
but that without belief all other things are as no-  
thing, and it is the ground of those other divine  
virtues.

NA'KEDLY.† *adv.*  
1. Without covering.

Numberless things, which we pass by in their  
common dress, shock us when they are nakedly  
represented.

2. Simply; merely; barely; in the ab-  
stract.

Though several single letters *nakedly* considered,  
are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath,  
and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that prop-  
erty in all letters of spines, to be conjoined in  
syllables.

3. Discoverably; evidently.

So blinda the sharpness comes of the wise  
This overblindinging Sharpe on high,  
And dazzleth all their clearest sighted eyes,  
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie.

NA'KEDNESS.† *n. s.* [*nakebnyte*; Sax.]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;  
And with presented nakedness out-face  
The winds and persecutions of the sky,

2. Want of provision for defence.

Ye are spies; to see the nakedness of the land  
you are come.

3. Plainness; evidence; want of conceal-  
ment.

Why seekest thou to cover with excuse  
That which appears in proper nakedness?

4. The nakedness of which opinion will not permit  
me to keep any longer theoporeon.

NALL. *n. s.* An awl, such as collar-makers  
or shoemakers use.

Whole bridle and saddle, whitelather and nail,  
With collars and harness.

NA'NBYPAMY.\* *adj.* Having little af-  
fected prettinesses. Ash. A cant term,  
or rather a term of contempt.

NAME.† *n. s.* [*nama*, Gothic; *nama*,  
Saxon; *naem*, Dutch.]

1. The discriminative appellation of an in-  
dividual.

What is thy name?  
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

—No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter name  
Than any is in hall.

—My name's Macbeth.

He called their names after the names his father  
had called them.

Thousands there were in darker fane than  
dwell,  
Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn.

2. The term by which any kind of species  
is distinguished.

What's in a name? That which we call a rose,  
By any other name would smell as sweet.

If every particular idea that we take in, should  
have a distinct name, names must be endless.

3. Person.

They list with women each degenerate name,  
Who does not heard life for future fame.

4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the last enemy the west  
had been acquainted with, and had left no good  
name behind.

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence;  
praise; remembrance; memory; distinction;  
honour.

What men of name resort to him?  
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;  
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,  
And many others of great name and worth.

Visit eminent persons of great name abroad;  
to tell how the life agreeth with the fame.

Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,  
Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains.

A hundred knights  
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name.

These shall be towns of mighty fame,  
Though now they lie obscure, and lands without  
a name.

Bartolus is of great name; whose authority is  
as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as  
Papinian's was among the ancients.

Power delegated; imputed character.

In the name of the people,  
And in the power of us the tribunes, we  
Banish him.

7. Fictitious imputation.

When Ulysses with fallacious arts,  
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's name,  
My kinsman fell.

8. Appearance; not reality; assumed char-  
acter.

I'll to him again in the name of Brook;  
He'll tell me all his purpose.

There is a friend which is only a friend in name.

9. An opprobrious appellation.

The husband  
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;  
In rain she kneels.

Like the watermen of Thames,  
I row by and call them names.

To NAME.† *v. a.* [*namjan*, Goth. *naman*,  
Sax. and *namen* is our old verb.]

1. To discriminate by a particular ap-  
pellation imposed.

I mention here a son of the king's whom  
Floriol  
I now name to you; and with speed so pace  
To speak of Perdita.

Thou hast had seven husbands, neither  
thou named after any of them.

His name was called Jesus, which was so  
named of the angel before he was conceived.

Thus was the building left  
Ridiculous, and the work, Confusion, nam'd.

2. To mention by name.

Accusation not thy mouth to swearing, neither  
use thyself to the naming of the Holy One.

My tongue could name what'er I saw.

Those whom the fables name of monstrous size,

3. To specify; to nominate.

Did my father's golden seek'd thy leg?  
He whom my father nam'd? Your Edgour.

Bring me him up whom I shall name.

Let any one name that proposition, whose  
terms or ideas were either of them innate.

4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be named on them.

5. To entitle.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or nam'd  
Of them the highest.

NA'MELESS.† *adj.* [*nameleaz*, Saxon.]

1. Not distinguished by any discriminative  
appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.

Fram'd of many nameless stars.

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;  
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.

2. One of which the name is not known or  
mentioned.

Little credit is due to accusations of this kind,  
when they come from suspected, that is, from  
nameless pens.

Such imagery of greatness ill became  
A nameless dwelling, and an unknown name.

NA'MELY. *adv.* [*from name*.] Particularly;  
specially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we  
say the same which diligent beholders of her  
works have observed; namely, that she provideth  
for all living creatures nourishment which may  
suffice.

Which of these sorrows is he subject to?  
To name of these, except it be the last;

Nobody, some love that drew him oft from home.

The council making remonstrances unto queen  
Elizabeth, of the continual conspiracies against  
her life; and namely, that a man was lately taken,  
who stood ready in a very suspicious manner to  
do the deed; advised her to go less abroad rarely  
attended. But the queen answered, that she had  
rather be dead, than put in custody.

For the excellency of the soul, namely, its  
power of dividing in dreams; that several such  
divinations have been made, none can question.

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in  
that point of history, but furnishes out a very fine  
moral to us, namely, that he to apply his heart  
to wisdom, does at the same time take the most  
proper method for gaining long life, riches, and  
reputation.

NA'MER.† *n. s.* [*from name*.] One who  
calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE. *n. s.* One that has the same  
name with another.

Nor does the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or near-kind in the bassens. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

One author is a male snapper; it is impossible for them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is said of their namesakes; but immediately shut their eyes. *Addic.*

NAPKIN, or NAKKE'EN. *n. s.* A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, in China.

NAP.† *n. s.* [hnappan, Saxon, to sleep.] 1. Slumber; a short sleep. A word ludicrously used.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth, making such a noise, as anybody could lay the sleeping of a nap to her charge. *Sidney.*

Let your bounty take a nap, and I will awake it anon. *Shakespeare.*

The sun had long since in the lap Of Thetis, taken out his nap. *Hudibras.*

So long as I'm at the forge, you are still taking your nap. *L'Estrange.*

2. [Knappa, Saxon; nopp, Sax. Goth.] Down; villous substance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly With excellent device and wondrous flight; The velvet nap which on his wings doth lie, The silken down with which his back is dignified. *Spenser, Naiads.*

Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the Commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it. *Shakspeare.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or nap cometh of a subtil spirit in a soft or fat substance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where must needs poor seek for aid, When dust and rain at once his coat invade? His only coat! he must defend confus'd with rain Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

3. A knop; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [gnypa, Icel. snæp, Sax.]

Between this intrenchment and the innermost one, is no space of ground at all, but only a deep trench and a high wall, including a large level piece of ground, which is higher than any other part of this fortification, it being the nap of the hill. *Corvus, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To NAP.† *v. n.* [hnappan, Saxon.] To sleep; to drowse or secure; to be supinely careless.

Wishes the housewife tardied, all they nappied and slept. *Wright, St. Mat. xxx.*

See how he nappeth, see, for cackles bones, As he would fall from his horse atones. *Chaucer, Mancip. Prolog.*

They took him napping in his bed. *Hudibras.*

A wolf took a dog napping at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*

What is seriously related by Helmont, that fowl lieen, stays in a vessel that hath water in it, will in twenty-one days' time turn the wheat into mire; without conjecture, one may guess to have been the philosophy and information of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken napping just when they had made an end of their good cheer. *Brady.*

NAP' TAKING. *n. s.* [nap and take.] Surprise; seizure; a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.

Nap-taking, assaults, uprisings, and fringes have in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common. *Corvus.*

NAP' E.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it to come from nap, the hair that grows on it; Junius, with his usual Greek sagacity, from νάπη, a hill; perhaps from the same root with

knob. Dr. Johnson.—That is from cnap, Sax. a ny protuberance; hnappr, Icel. globus.] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good stives. *Shakespeare.*

Demition dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a golden bead was growing out of the nape of his ock. *Bosca.*

NAP'ERY.† *n. s.* [naperia, Ital. nappa, a table-cloth, a napkin; nappe, French, naparia, low Lat. from mappa, Lat. The Scotch use naiprie, which Dr. Jamieson has noticed with this remark: "Dr. Johnson mentions napery, but without any authority; the word being scarcely known in English." It happens, however, (though Dr. Johnson indeed could find no example,) that this word is common in English, and supported by indisputable authority.] Linen for the table; linen in general.

Some her husband's own goods, Some a pillow of down, Some of the napery: And all this shille they make For the good ale sake. *Sholton, Poems, p. 185.*

What use was there of a towel, where was no water? She that made a fountain of her eyes, Made precious napery of her hair: that better fish shamed the linen in the Pharisee's chest. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

Ye may see it is a servingman's fresh napery. *Overbury, Character, sign. E. 3.*

He did not use meat on table-cloth; — out of mere necessity; because they had not meat nor napery. *Gayton on D. Quix. p. 95.*

A gentleman that loves clean napery. *Shirley, Hyde Park.*

NAP'HEW. *n. s.* [nappu, Lat.] An herb. NAP'ITHA.† *n. s.* [naphtha, Lat. naphte, Fr. Cotgrave. In the Persian language, neft, or naphth. See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 182. and Hole's Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entert. p. 170.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unplesant taste, and of a briak and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire.

Hill, Mat. Med. Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims on the top of the water of wells and springs. That found about Babylon is in some springs whitish, though it be generally black, and differs little from petroleum.

Woodward. This naphte is an oily or fat liquid substance; in colour not unlike soft white clay.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 182. From the arched roof Pendant by subtle magic, many a row Of heavy lamps, and burning censers, fed With naphtha and sulphur, yielded light As from a sky. *Milton, P. L.*

NAP'PINES. *n. s.* [from nappu.] The quality of having a nap.

NAP'KIN.† *n. s.* [from nap; which etymology is oddly favoured by Virgil, "Tonsique ferunt mantilia villis," naperia, Italian. Dr. Johnson — It is

rather a corruption, as napery is, of the Latin mappa, a cloth. See NAFERY.

1. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands.

By art were woven napkins, shirts, and coats, inconsumptible by fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The same matter was woven into a napkin at Leuwin, which was cleansed by being burnt in the fire. *Widdius.*

Napkins Hellogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were more commonly of linen, or soft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. This sense is retained in Scotland, and in some parts of the north of England.

I am glad I have found this napkin; — This was her first remembrance from the Moor. *Shakespeare.*

NAP'PLESS.† *adj.* [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he Appear? the market place, nor on his part The napless virtue of humility. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

His only coat, Eldent of things! and napless, as an heath Of small extent by fleecy myriads graz'd. *Shamton, Eccl. P. III.*

NAP'RY.† *adj.* [from nap. Lye derives it from nappu, Saxon, a cup. Dr. Johnson. — Sereinus has given the same derivation, nappu, Germ. nap, Goth. a cup; defining nappu, inebriating. So Sherwood renders nappu ale, bente forte, i. e. very strong. Dr. Johnson calls it, from nap, frothy, spumy; whence apples and ale are called lamb-wool. So we say the foaming bowl, i. e. having the liquor in it frothing, rising as it were with a head. Some have thought it referring to nap, in another sense, as producing sleep.]

1. An old epithet applied to ale. Nappy ale, good and stale, in a brown bowl, Which did about the board merryly trowle. *Old Ball. The King and Miller of Mansfield.*

When I my thresher heard, With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay, Past.*

2. Hair; full of down.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

NAP'LE.† *adj.* old compar. of near. Obsolete.

To kick the nap, from God more far, Has been an old-said saw. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

NARCF'SSUS. *n. s.* [Latin; narcisse, French.] A daffodil.

Narcarissus. *n. s.* [Narcissus, Greek.] As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still. *Thomson.*

NARCO'SIS.† *n. s.* [narcosis, Greek.] Stupefaction; privation of sense.

NARCO'ITICAL.† *adj.* [narcotico, Gr. narco'tick, Fr. cotigue, French.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

Narcotic includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnotics, or opia. *Quincy.*

Medicines which they call narcotical, that is to say, such as benomine and dead the diseased.

Herman, Tr. of Dr. Boerhaave, (1787), p. 421. The ancient understood it narcotick or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown.*

NARCO'TICALLY.† *adv.* [from narcotical.] By producing torpor.

Arresting that impetuous motion of the spirits,  
— as those things do, that pass for narcotically  
— cold. *Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 225.  
NARCO'TICK.\* *n. s.* A drug producing  
sleep.

*Narcotics and opia of Thebes fine.*

NARCO'TICKNESS.\* *n. s.* [from *narcotick*.]  
The quality which takes away the sense  
of pain.

NARD.\* *n. s.* [*nardus*, Latin; *νάρδος*, Gr.]  
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

He now is come  
Into the blissful field, through groves of myrrh,  
And flow'ring odours, *cassia, nard*, and balm.

*Milton, P. 1.*

2. An odorous shrub.

Smell, — o' the bud o' the briar,  
Or the nard to the fire. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

NARE.\* *n. s.* [*nariz*, Lat.] A nostril; not  
used, except as in the following passage,  
in ineffaction.

There is a Machiavelian plot,  
Though every rare effect it suit.

*Hudibras.*

NAR'WHALE.\* *n. s.* A species of whale.

These long horns preserved as precious beautes,  
are but the teeth of narwhals.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

NAR'RRABLE.\* *adj.* [from *narro*, Latin.]  
Capable to be told or related. *Cockeram.*

To NAR'RATE.\* *v. a.* [*narro*, Lat.] To  
relate; to tell: a word only used in  
Scotland. Dr. Johnson. — Not con-  
fined to Scotland as stated by Dr. John-  
son. Brockett's North country words.

NARRATION.\* *n. s.* [*narratio*, Latin;  
*narration*, French.] Account; relation;  
history.

He did doubt of the truth of that narration.

*Alford.*

They that desire to look into the narrations  
of the story, or the variety of the matter we have been  
careful might have profit.

*2 Mac. ii. 94.*

This commandment, containing, among other  
things, a narration of the creation of the world, is  
commonly read.

*Watts.*

Homier introduces the best instructions, in the  
midst of the plainest narrations.

*Brown on the Udegay.*

NAR'RATIVE.\* *adj.* [*narrati*, French; from  
*narro*, Latin.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though  
the words be narrative. *Aspliff, Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

Age, as Davencant says, is always narrative.

*Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,  
And boasting youth, and narrative old age.

*Pope.*

NAR'RATIVE.\* *n. s.* A relation; an account;  
a story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning  
what they should do, take a narrative of what you  
have done.

*South.*

Cynthia was much taken with my narrative.

*Tulce.*

NAR'RATIVELY.\* *adv.* [from *narrative*.] By  
way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written nar-  
ratively, unless it be in sentences wherein dispo-  
sitive and enacting terms are made use of.

*Aspliff, Parergon.*

NARRA'TOR.\* *n. s.* [*narrateur*, Fr.; from  
*narro*, Lat.] A teller; a relater.

He is but a narrator of other men's opinions,  
suspending his own judgement.

*Manning, App. to Ctes. (1625), p. 5.*

Consider whether the narrator be honest and  
faithful, as well as skillful; whether he hath no  
peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it.

*Watts, Logic.*

NAR'RATORY.\* *adj.* [*narratus*, Lat.] Giving  
a relation of things.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject,  
yet constantly they are either narrative, obse-  
rvatory, consolatory, &c.

*Hamlet, Lett. i. l. 1.*

NAR'ROW.\* *adj.* [*neapey*, napu, nappu,  
Sax. from *nyp*, *near*. — Dr. Johnson.]  
And so Serenius. Junius considers  
*neapu*, as the participle *contracted*, from  
*nyppan*, to straighten, to contract into  
1. a small compass. And so Mr. H. Tooke.

2. Not broad or wide, having but a small  
distance from side to side.

Edward from Belgia,  
Hath pass'd in safety through the narrow seas.

*Shakspeare.*

The angel stood in a narrow place, where was  
no way to turn either to the right hand or to the  
left.

*Nem. ii. 96.*

In a narrow-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn.

*Morison.*

By being too few, or of an improper figure and  
dimension to do their duty in perfection, they be-  
come narrow and incapable of performing their  
naive function.

*Blackmore.*

2. Small; of no great extent; used of time  
as well as place.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue  
a smallness in the excretion; but this is oftenest  
no infirmity.

*Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and  
confined to a narrow compass in the world, yet the  
size of letters and languages is truly to be  
ascribed to them.

*Watts.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To narrow breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,

To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire.

*Sidney.*

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments;  
ungenerous.

He is a narrow-minded man, that affects a tri-  
umph in any glorious study. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,  
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime,  
To liberal acts enlarg'd the narrow-soul,

Soft'n'd the fierce, and smail'd the coward bold.

*Dryden, Cym. and Iph.*

Nothing more shakes any society than men  
divisions between the several orders of its members,  
and their narrow-hearted repining at each other's  
gain.

The greatest understanding is narrow. How  
much of God and nature is there, whereof we  
never had any idea?

The hopes of good from those whom we gruffly  
would produce a very narrow and stinted charity.

*South.*

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at  
first sight, and is not so narrow-spirited as to ob-  
serve, whether the person she talks to, be in  
brooches or in petticoats.

*Aspliff.*

It is with narrow-soul'd people as with nar-  
row-neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the  
more noise they make in pouring it out.

*Sefti, Miscel.*

5. Near; within a small distance.

But Menebrous to the head his arrow dove,  
Then made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;  
Yet miss'd to narrow, that he cut the cord  
Which fasten'd by the foot the sliding bird.

*Dryden.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he room'd  
With narrow search; and with inspection deep  
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all  
Most opportune might serve his wiles.

*Milton, P. L.*

Many malicious spies are searching into the  
actions of a great man, who is not always the best  
prepared for so narrow an inspection.

*Addison, Spect.*

To NAR'ROW.\* *v. a.* [*neapann*, Sax.]  
1. To diminish with respect to breadth or  
wideness.

To the wall he made narrow'd reefs, that the  
beams should not be fessenc'd in the walls of the  
house.

*I Kings, vi. 6.*

By reason of the great contumacy of Brazil,  
the need defecteth toward the land twelve de-  
grees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the  
land is narrow'd, and the sea on the other side, it  
varieth about five or six.

*Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affec-  
tions, lining the opinions, and crossing the inter-  
ests of the people, leaves out of its compass the  
greatest part of their consent, may justly be said,  
in the same degree it loses ground, to narrow its  
bottom.

*Toulce.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of  
extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest,  
where it is not by corruption narrow'd into a trade,  
for men or ill ends, and secular interests; I mean,  
theology, which contains the knowledge of God  
and his creatures.

*Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity  
of knowledge.

Demosthenes does contract and narrow our fi-  
cilities, so that we can apprehend only those things  
in which we are conversant.

*Gaw. of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, narrow'd by a  
scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself  
to a more copious stock.

*Locke.*

Lo! every field of sun returns to thee;  
Bounded by nature, narrow'd of still by art;  
A trifling head, and a contracted heart.

*Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit.

I most find fault with his narrowing too much  
his own bottom, and his uowary supping the founda-  
tion on which he stands.

*Watts.*

By admitting too many things at once into one  
question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered;  
whereas by limiting and narrowing the question,  
you take a fuller survey of the whole.

*Watts, Logic.*

Our knowledge is much more narrow'd, if we  
confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings,  
without much reading.

*Watts.*

To NARROW.\* *v. n.*

1. To be diminished with respect to  
breadth or wideness; to grow narrow;  
in opposition to widen; as, the road or  
way narrows.

2. [In farriery.] A horse is said to nar-  
row, when he does not take ground  
enough, and does not bear far enough  
out to the one hand or to the other.

*Farrier's Dict.*

NAR'BROWER.\* *n. s.* [from *narrow*.] The  
person or thing which narrows or con-  
tracts.

Love is a narrow'er of the heart.

*Cotgrave, vol. i. p. 235.*

NAR'BROWLY.\* *adv.* [from *narrow*.]

1. With little breadth or wideness; with  
small distance between the sides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not so narrowly cal-  
culated, that it cannot fall in with any regular  
species of government.

*Sefti.*

3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-schoolmaster  
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly. *Shakspeare.*  
If it be narrowly considered, this colour will be

*Sefti.*

*Sefti.*

*Sefti.*

*Sefti.*

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*Sefti.*



reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty.

*Bacon.*

For a considerably treasure hid in my vineyard, search narrowly when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will narrowly inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulas ships, and very narrowly missed of the other. *Suff.*

5. Avascularly; sparingly.

NA'ROWNESS, *n. s.* [from *narrow*.]

1. Want of breadth or wideness.

The height of buildings, and narrowness of streets, keep away the sun beams.

*Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 360.*

In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length.

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and narrowness of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confess the narrowness of human attainments. *Glauville.*

Clasp vulgar arts, whose narrowness affords No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Dennham.*

The Latin, a severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

4. Meanness; poverty. [*neanperge*, Sax. *angustia*, *angustus*.]

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load and emptying thy bags, and so suit the narrowness of the fortune, and the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

5. Want of capacity.

Such is the poorness of some spirits, and the narrowness of their souls; and they are so nailed to the earth. *Harell, instruct. For. Trav. p. 198.*

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet, Theology.*

NAS. [from *ne nas*, or *has nas*.] Obsolete.

For pity'd it was call'd not *nas*, *South.*

But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*

NA'SAL, *n. s.* [from *nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.

Some names may be found to have a peculiar guttural or nasal smack in their language. *Hidder, Elem. of Speech. p. 59.*

When the discharge issues, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it dries, in order to dilate it a little. *Sherr, Surgery.*

NA'SAL, *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A medicine operating through the nose.

Sneezings—and *nasals* are generally received:—an emperic in Venice had a strong water to purge by the mouth and nostrils. *Barton, Anat. of Med. p. 393.*

2. One of the letters spoken as through the nose.

In attempting to pronounce these two consonants, as likewise the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation. *Hidder, Elem. of Speech. p. 58.*

NA'SCAL, *n. s.* [*nascale*, low Lat.] A kind of medicated pessary.

They may make use of a sexual or pessary, composed of castoreum mixed with rut.

*Ferrand on Melancholy*, (1640), p. 355.

NA'SCENT, *n. s.* [from *nascent*, Lat.] Production.

There is such a spirit, to which belongs the nascenty or generation of things.

*Boyd, on Glauville, &c.* (1685), p. 50.

NA'SCENT, *n. s.* [*nascent*, Latin.] Growing; encreasing.

The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul; which both aggrandise disempire, and render men's lives restless and wretched, even when they are afflicted with no apparent distemper. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 86.

Without any respect of climates, the [Imagination] reigns in all seasons of the year, when the necessities of life force every one to think and act much for himself. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Brown.*

NA'SICOROUS, *adj.* [*nasus* and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Moffatt.

NA'STY, *adj.* [*nasus*, Germ. *nat*, Belg. *nazzo*, Franc. *humid*, wet; *natjan*, Goth. to wet; *netzen*, Germ.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of nasty language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of nasty ideas. *Suff.*

2. Obscene; lewd.

NA'STILY, *adv.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and heavily kept. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS, *n. s.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirt; filth.

This caused the seditious to remain within their station, which by reason of the nastiness of the basely multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bridle, Such *nastiness* and so much pride Are oddly join'd by fate. *Suff.*

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.

Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plotinus and Aristophanes.

NA'STIE, *n. s.* [*nasutus*, Lat. from *nasus*, the nose.] Critical; nice; captious.

The number critics of this age scent something of *nastie* in the ecclesiastics.

*Bp. Goussier, Hierap.* (1655), p. 303.

This is a piece of knowledge extremely slighted by such as would be accounted *nastie*, critical and sagacious.

*Dr. Brody's Bibl. Perich.* (1707), p. 34.

NATAL, *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Lat.] Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. prince's children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious star! whose sacred power Provided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,

The radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

NATAL'IAL, *n. s.* [*natalis*, Lat.] Given at the day of one's nativity; consecrated to the nativity of a person.

We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalis* popular had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries.

*Erlyn, B. iv. § 12.*

NA'TALS, *n. s.* pl. [*natalis*, Lat.] Time and place of nativity. Not in use.

Why should not we joy to recount and sing The blessed *natal* of our heavenly king?

*Fitzgibbon, Blessed Birthday*, (1634), p. 1.

NATA'TION, *n. s.* [*natio*, Lat.] The act of avowing.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively but in *natio* both together.

NA'TATORY, *n. s.* [*natio*, Lat.] Enabling to swim.

When they felt the necessity of sleep, their *naturary* bladder is much inflamed; they can support themselves at different heights by their levity only.

*On Lucr. Hist. of Fishes, Brit. Crit.* (1796), p. 212.

NATCH, *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *notch*. Malone.] That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two horns.

*Fitzherbert's Husbandry.*

Width (of a cow) at the *natch*, 14 inches. *Marshall.*

NA'THIESS, *adv.* [*na*, Sax. that is, *not* the less.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *nathless*, *nath'less*. Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer use *nathless*; and as a poetical word it was certainly of three syllables, as Spenser also uses it; afterwards contracted into two. Now obsolete.

Yet *nathless* it could not do him die.

*Spenser, F. d. l. ix. 54.*

*Nath'less*, my brother since we passed are Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser.*

The torrid climate Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.

*Keble, his so cadid, till on the least*

Of that inflamed sea be stood, and call'd His legions. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'THMORE, *adv.* [*na* the more.] Never the more. Spenser, from whom Dr. Johnson cites his example, does not use *nathmore* as a word only of two syllables, but as of three, both in the passage incorrectly cited by Dr. Johnson, and elsewhere. Obsolete.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hard speech Could his blood-frozen heart embolden be.

*Spenser, F. d. l. ix. 25.*

Yet *nathmore* his meaning he need.

*Id. iv. viii. 14.*

NATION, *n. s.* [*nation*, French; *natio*, Latin.]

1. A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had prospered in his French war, and compelled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Relsh.*

A nation properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple.*

2. A great number; emphatically.

When our battle I the field have won Spread o'er with glantly shapes, which once were men;

A nation crush'd! a nation of the brave!

A realm of death! and on this side the grave!

Are there, said I, who from me had survey'd, This human chaos, carry miles away! *Young.*

**NATIONAL.** *adj.* [national, French; from *nation*.]

1. Public; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,  
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when  
    *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
National interrupt their public peace.

Such a national devotion inspired men with  
sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their  
hearts with joy and exultation.  
    *Milton, P. L.*

The astonishing victories our armies have been  
crowned with, were in some measure the blessings  
returned upon that national charity which has  
been so conspicuous.  
    *Addison.*

God, in the execution of his judgements, never  
visits a people with public and general calamities,  
but where their sins are public and national too.  
    *Rogers.*

2. Biggoted to one's own country.

**NATIONALITY.** *n. s.* [from *national*.]  
National character.

Let our friendship, let our love, that nationality  
of British love be still strengthened.

*Hemans, Lett. (dat. 1661), l. 18.*  
He could not but see in them that nationality,  
which I believe no liberal Scotsman will deny.

*Bonnet, Tour to the Heb. p. 11.*

**To NATURALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *national*.]  
To distinguish nationally. This is a  
very modern word, like *denationalize*.  
It is in use; but I have mislaid an ex-  
ample of it.

**NATIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *national*.] With  
regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews,  
who being nationally exposed to God by cov-  
enant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner  
spiritual adultery.  
    *South.*

**NATIONALNESS.** *n. s.* [from *national*.]  
Reference to the people in general.

**NATIVE.** *adj.* [native, Latin; *nativus*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; natural; not arti-

ficial.  
She more sweet than any bird on bough,  
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,  
And strive to pass, as she could well enough.  
Their native music by her skillful art.  
    *Spenser.*  
This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,  
But of itself is native in the breast.  
    *Davies.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature;  
original.

The members, retired to their homes, resume  
the native sedateness of their temper.  
    *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and native,  
Hangs not on an ordinance, nor grows legislative;  
And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please.  
    *Dryden.*

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to  
the time or place of birth.

If these men have defeated the law, and out-  
run native punishment; though they can outstrip  
mine, they have no wings to fly from God himself.  
    *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,  
Find native graves.  
    *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

5. Original; that which gave being.

I have now seen death! is this the way  
I must return to native dust? O night  
Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold!  
    *Milton, P. L.*

6. Born with; co-operating with; congen-  
ial.

The hand is not more native to the heart,  
The head more instrumental to the mouth,  
Than the throne of Denmark to thy father.  
    *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

**NATIVE.** *n. s.*

1. Born in any place; original inhabitant.  
Make no extirpation of the natives, under pre-  
tence of planting religion. God surely will no  
way be pleased with such sacrifices.  
    *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,  
The lowly native of a country town.  
    *Dryden, Jun.*

There stood a monument to Tacitus the his-  
torian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus,  
natives of the place.  
    *Addison.*

Our natives have a fuller habit, squarer, and  
more extended chests, than the people that be be-  
yond us to the south.  
    *Blackmore.*

2. Offspring.  
The accusation,  
All cause unborn, could never be the native  
Of our so frank donation.  
    *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

**NATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *native*.]

1. Naturally; not artificially.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own.  
    *By. Taylor, Artific. Handson. p. 77.*  
There is something to *natively* grant good and  
in a person that is truly devout, that an awkward  
man may as well pretend to be gentle, as an  
hypocrite to be pious.  
    *Trotter, No. 211.*

2. Originally.

I take two names given to Christ—to be *na-  
tively* Chaldee words. *Lightfoot, Mosaic. p. 118.*  
This goodness of God *natively* proceeded from  
his will, as thought and truth proceedeth from his  
mind.  
    *Sheffield, Learned Disc. p. 184.*

**NATIVENESS.** *n. s.* [from *native*.] State  
of being produced by nature.

**NATIVITY.** *n. s.* [from *nativus*, Fr.]

1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the  
nativity of our Saviour, in whose birth the births  
of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*  
They looked upon those as the true days of their  
nativity, wherein they were freed from the pains  
and sorrows of a troublesome world.  
    *Nelson.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My husband and my children both,  
And you the calendars of their nativity,  
Go to a gospol's feast. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*  
They say there is divinity in odd numbers,  
either in nativity, chance, or death.  
    *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows so born,  
In their nativity all truth appears.  
    *Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

Thy birth and thy nativity is of Canaan.  
    *Ezek. xvi. 3.*

3. State or place of being produced.

Thou, in their dark nativity, the deep  
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flames.  
    *Milton, P. L.*

**NATON.** *n. s.* A sort of black salt im-  
ported from Egypt.

**NATURAL.** *adj.* [naturalis, Latin; *natur-*  
*ated*, Fr.]

1. Produced or effected by nature; not  
artificial.

There is no natural motion of any particular  
heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible  
from them to contrive such an artificial revolution  
as shall constantly be the cause of itself.  
    *Wilkins, Delectus.*

2. Illegitimate; not legal.  
This would turn the vein of that we call natural,  
—to that of legal propagation; which has ever been  
encouraged as the other has been disfavoured  
by institutions.  
    *Temple.*

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in natural parts, it  
should seem that the advantage lies on the side  
of children born from noble and wealthy parents.

4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated  
by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and  
natural considerations that belong to this piece.  
    *Watson.*

5. Following the stated course of things.  
If solid piety, humility, and a sober sense of  
themselves, is most prevalent in that sex, it is the  
plain and natural consequence of a vain and cor-  
rupt education.  
    *Law.*

6. Consonant to natural notions.  
Such unnatural connections become, by custom,  
as natural to the mind as sun and light; fire and  
warmth go together, and so seem to carry with  
them as natural an evidence as self-evident truths  
themselves.  
    *Locke.*

7. Discoverable by reason, not revealed.  
I call that natural religion, which men might  
know, and should be obliged unto, by the meer  
principles of reason, improved by consideration  
and experience, without the help of revelation.  
    *Wilkins.*

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
He wants the natural touch.  
    *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

9. Unaffected; according to truth and  
reality.

What can be more natural than the circum-  
stances in the behaviour of those women who had  
lost their husbands on this fatal day.  
    *Addison.*

10. Opposed to violent; as, a natural  
death.

**NATURAL.** *n. s.* [from *nature*.]

1. An idiot; one whom nature debars  
from understanding; a fool.

That a monster should be such a natural.

Take the thoughts of not out of that narrow  
compass he has been all his life confined to, you  
will find him no more capable of reasoning than  
a perfect natural.  
    *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in  
use.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place,  
should be in a state of freedom.

Oppression in many places, wears the robes of  
justice, which dominating over the *naturals* will  
not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure  
it.  
    *Raleigh, Essay.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not  
in use.

The wretched are the contentments of all helps;  
such as presuming on their own natural, deride  
diligence, and mock at terms when they under-  
stand not things.  
    *B. Jonson.*

To consider them in their pure natural, the  
earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part,  
and the duke, his practical.  
    *Watson.*

**NATURALISM.** *n. s.* [from *natural*.] Mere  
state of nature.

These frolicsome, revelling, and thoroughly  
natural people, who give a full swing to their  
desires and appetites:— Those spirited and wan-  
ton cross-women, as they call themselves, who  
are striving with speed and slattery to come up to  
the naturalism and lawless privileges of the first class.  
    *By. Lavengro, Monks and Con. and 2nd. p. 63.*

Lord Bolingbroke died in 1751, and his philo-  
sophical works were published in 1753. Every  
one knows the principles and presumption of that  
unhappy nobility. He was of that sect, which,  
to avoid a more odious name, chooses to dis-  
tinguish itself by that of *naturalism*.  
    *Hurt, Life of By. Warburton.*

**NATURALIST.**† *n. s.* [*naturaliste*, French. Cotgrave.] A student in physics, or natural philosophy.

Admirable artifice! wherever Galen, though a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wise Creator. *Mare.*

It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

**NATURALITY.**\* *n. s.* [*naturalité*, Fr.]

Naturalness. Not in use.

This distinction will be found of most general use, for as much as there is such an intricate mixture of *naturality* and preternaturality in age.

*Smith on Old Age* (1666), p. 153.

**NATURALIZATION.** *n. s.* [*from naturalizer*.]

The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby while they kept their companies, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfall. *Incon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Tenple.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general naturalization act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

**TO NATURALIZE.**† *v. a.* [*naturalizer*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.

He rises from 'till his hammer and anvil; *Smith* has *naturalized* his labour to him.

**NATURALLY.** *adv.* [*from natural*.]

1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge. *South.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a serious performance of holy intercession, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of quite a different way, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happiness of mankind. *Love.*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation.

These things so in my song, I *naturally* may show;

Now as the mountain high, then as the valley low; Here fruitful as the mead; there, as the heath bare;

Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, tho' rare. *Dryden.*

That part Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakspeare.*

This answers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, incline'd within the earth. *Burnet.*

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation: as there is no place where *what naturally* grows.

**NATURALNESS.** *n. s.* [*from natural*.]

1. The state of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperance of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*

**NATURE.** *n. s.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.]

1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the niterial and animal world. Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law My services are bound. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die; he said, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the postilion nature mount, and let The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

Heaven bestows At home all riches that wise *nature* needs. *Cowley.* Simple *nature* to his hope was giv'n, Beyond the cloud topt hill as humble heav'n's. *Page.*

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains shake? What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forsake? *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The *nature* of brutes, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them. *Wakins.*

3. The constitution of an animated body.

*Nature*, as it grows again to 'rd earth, Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakspeare.*

We're not ourselves, When *nature*, being oppress'd, commands the mind.

To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have subdued *nature* To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakspeare.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble, Whose *nature* is so far from doing harme, That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty My practices ride easy. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. The regular course of things.

My end Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shakspeare.*

6. The compass of natural existence.

If their dam may be judge, the young ages are the most beautiful things in *nature*. *Glenville.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of *nature*, or the fluctuation of fashion,

can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. *Keynolds.*

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.

Have we not seen The murdering son ascend his parent's bed, Through violated *nature* force his way, And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Page.*

9. The state or operation of the material world.

His sliding nature: fast in fate, Left from the human will. *Page.*

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and so archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

*Nature* and Homer were, he found, the same. *Page.*

12. Physics; the science which teaches the qualities of things.

*Nature* and *nature's* laws lay hid in night, God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Page.*

13. Of this word, which occurs so frequently, with significations so various, and so difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomised.

*Nature* sometimes means the Author of Nature, or *natura naturans*; as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word *Creator*.

*Nature* sometimes means that on whose account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used *essence* or *quality*.

*Nature* sometimes means what belongs to a living creature at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be expressed by saying, the man was born so; or, the thing was generated such.

*Nature* sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by *nature*; for this we may say, that the motion up or down is spontaneous, or produced by its proper cause.

*Nature* sometimes means the established course of things corporeal; as, *nature* makes the night succeed the day. This may be termed *established order*, or *settled course*.

*Nature* means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one: as when physicians say, that *nature* is strong, or *nature* left to herself will do the cure. For this may be used, *constitution*, *temperament*, or *structure* of the body.

*Nature* is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phœnix or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may use the word, or the universe.

*Nature* is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of semideity. In this sense it is best not to use it at all.  
*Boyle, Free Eng. into the Received Notion of Nature.*

To *NAVIGATE*. *v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. We have long ceased to use the verb, but we retain the participle in good-natured, ill-natured, and other compounds.

He whiche natureth every kynde,  
The myghty God, so as I fynde,  
Of man, whiche is his creature,  
Hath so devyded the nature.

*Greene, Conf. Am. B. 7.*

NAU'GHTY. *n. s.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. Not used.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto nature.

*Brown.*

NA'VAL. *adj.* [naval, Fr. *navalis*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of ships.

Encamping on the main.

Our naval army had besieged Spain;  
They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,  
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd.

*Waller.*

As our high vessels pass their watery way,  
Let all the naval world dost homage pay.

*Prior.*

2. Belonging to ships.

Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the naval stores that furnish the world.

*Temple.*

NA'VALS. *n. s. pl.* Used by Clarendon for naval affairs; perhaps by no other writer.

It was a day of signal triumph, the action of it having much surpassed all that was done in Cromwell's time, whose navies were much greater than had ever been in any age.

*Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 507.*

NA'VARCHY. *n. s.* [navarchus, Lat. captain of a ship.] Knowledge of managing ships.

Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships.

*See Mr. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, (1648), p. 6.*

NAVE. *n. s.* [nav, Sax.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou strumpet fortune! all you gods  
In general synod take away her power;  
Break all the spokes and fellyes from her wheel,  
And bow the round nave down the hill of her o'.

As low as to the fiends. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the axles-tree, by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-traces, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire.

*Rap.*

2. [From *navis*, nave, old Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the nave or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

NA'VEL. *n. s.* [navela, navel, Sax.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

*Imbricatus addit*

His javeline at him, and so ript his navel, that the wound,  
As suddenly it shut his eyes, so open'd on the ground.

At power'd his entrails. *Chapman.*  
As children, while within the womb they live,  
Feed by the navel: here they feed not so. *Dante.*

The use of the navel is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments.

*Brown.*

Me from the womb the midwife muse did take,  
She cut my navel.

*Cowley.*

There is a superintending providence, that naive animals will hunt for the test before they are quite gotten out of the secundine, and parted from the navelstring.

*Derham.*

2. The middle; the interior part.

Being press'd to the war,  
Even when the navel of the state was touch'd,  
They would out tread the gates. *Shelton, Corid.*

Within the sanct of this hideous room,  
Immur'd in cyprus shades, a voracious dwells.

*Milton, Comus.*

NA'VELGALL. *n. s.*

Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELOWORT. *n. s.* [cotyledon.] A plant. It hath the appearance of houseleek.

*Miller.*

NA'VEF. *n. s.* [navus, Lat. navet, naveau, French.] A plant. It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste.

In the isle of Ely the species, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil.

*Miller.*

NAUFRAGE. *n. s.* [naufnage, old Fr. naufragium, Lat.] Shipwreck. Cockeram.

Guilt of the ruin and naufrage, and perishing of infinite subjects.

*Bacon, Speech at taking his Place in Chancery.*

NAU'FRAGOUS. *adj.* [from naufragus, Lat.] Cruising shipwreck.

That tempestuous, and oft naufragous sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.

*Bp. Taylor, Arif. Handson, p. 33.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [naht, naphite, Saxon; that is, ne ought, not anything.] Bad; corrupt; worthless: it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things naught and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is naught.

*Hooker.*

Thy sister's naught: Oh Regan! she both tied Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.

*Shakespeare.*

NAUGHT. *n. s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written naught. See AUGHT, NOUGHT, and OUGHT.

*Be you contented*

To have a son set your decrees at naught,  
To pluck down justice from your awful bench.

*Shakespeare.*

NAU'GHTLY. *adv.* [from naughtly.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS. *n. s.* [from naughtly.] Wickedness; badness. Slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of naughtiness delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do.

*Sidney.*

Idleness, the lane of body and mind, the nurse

of naughtiness. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 63.*

NAU'GHTLY. *adv.* [from naught.] Badly; corruptly.

Thus did I for want of better wit,  
Because my parents naughtily brought me up.

*Mr. For Mag. p. 237.*

NAU'GHTY. *adj.* The same with naught.

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

These naughty times

Put bars between the owars and their rigths.  
How far that little candle throws his beams!  
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

*Shakespeare.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,  
But, naughty man, thou dost not mean to sleep,  
Beake thee to thy bed.

*Dryden.*

NAU'VICULAR. *adj.* [navicularis, Latin; naviculaire, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [navigable, French; navigabilis, Latin.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these navigable rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other.

*Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a navigable channel through this small isthmus, to so shorten their common voyages to China, and the Molucces.

*Hygh.*

Almighty Jove surveys

Earth, air, and shores, and navigable seas.

*Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. s.* [from navigable.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [navigo, Lat. naviger, French.] To sail; to pass by water.

The Physicians navigated to the extremities of the western ocean.

*Arbutnot on China.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first who navigated the northern ocean.

*Arbutnot on China.*

NAVIGATION. *n. s.* [navigation, French, from navigare.]

1. The act or practice of passing by water. Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, and all things that appertain to navigation, is as great as ever.

*Bacon.*

The landstee is that great help to navigation.

*Merc.*

Rude as their ships, was navigation then,  
No useful compass or meridian known;  
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,  
And knew no north but when the polestar shone.

*Dryden.*

When Pliny names the Pæni as inventors of navigation, it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended.

*Arbutnot on China.*

2. Vessels of navigation.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches; though the yeast waves  
Confound and swallow navigation up.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

NA'VIGATOR. *n. s.* [navigateur, French, from navigare.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the numbering of navigators, that sea is not three hundred and sixty fath deep.

*Breweard.*

The rules of navigators must often fail. *Brown*.  
The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine navigators will want winds, tides, and the sight of the heavens.

*Wilkins, Math. Magic.*  
This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many navigators. *Temple*.

NAU'LAGET† n. s. [naufrage, French, Cotgrave; from naufragum, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU'MACHY† n. s. [naumachie, French; naumachia, Latin.] A mock sea fight. *Cockeram*.

And now the naumachic begins.  
Close to the surface.

*Loveless, Luc. Penth. (1650.)* p. 43.

NAU'SCOPY. \* n. s. [ναύς and σκόπεω, Greek.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance. *Dr. Maty*.

NAU'SEA. \* n. s. [Latin; nauſia, Greek, from ναῖο, a ship.] Sea-sickness; any sickness.

The sickness and nausea, usual in other cases of the like nature, being marvellously in this transferred to the by-standers. *Dudley*.

To NAU'SEATE† v. n. [from nauſeo, Latin.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

We are apt to nauseate at very good meat, when we know that all will do drew it. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 59.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and nauseate, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it. *Watts on the Mind*.

To NAU'SEATE v. a.

1. To loath; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are decayed and nauseated in another. *Brown*.

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on.  
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,  
And hates the muse by which she was undone. *Dryden*.

The patient nauseates and loaths wholesome foods. *Blackmore*.

Those bonds, as stomachs, are not sure the best, which nauseate all, and nothing can digest. *Pope*.

2. To strike with disgust.

His leg got his hold and turned from her, as if he were nauseated, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift*.

NAU'STIOUS. adj. [from nauſios, Latin; nauſiosus, French.] Loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.

Those tricks, wherein children take delight,  
Grow nauſious to the young man's appetite;  
And from those games, your youth requires  
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham*.

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, till hunger and thirst be well appeased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last even nauſious and loathsome. *Ray*.

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are nauſious to rational hearers. *Swift*.

NAU'STIOUSLY. adv. [from nauſiosus.] Loathsome; disgustfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how nauſiously that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve. *Dryden*.

Their satire's praise;  
So personally and so unlike they paint. *Garth, Disps*.

NAU'STIOUSNESS. n. s. [from nauſiosus.] Loathsome; quality of raising disgust.

The nauſiousness of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden, Daringbold*.

NAUTICAL† adj. [nauticus, Lat.] Pertaining to sailors.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which depicted the nautical compass with art and magnificence. *Comden*.

How did thy senses quail,  
Seeing the shadows so swart and red round about  
Hearing confused shoutings of the nautic rout!  
*Fanshawe, Poems, (1676.)* p. 268.

NAUTILUS. n. s. [Latin; nautilus, Fr.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

Learns of the little nautilus to sail,  
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope*.

NAU'VY. \* n. s. [navy, naves, old French; navis, Latin.] An assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; a fleet.

We met of shippes a grete nene,  
Full of people that wolde in to Irlonde. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner*.

On the western coast rideth a puissant navy.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Lery money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy for his majesty's use. *Clerendon*.

The narrow seas can scarce their navy bear,  
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden*.

NAWL. \* n. s. An Awl. See NALL.

The master was appointed to bore their cars through with a nawl, and so to mark them for perpetual servants. *Fabrycius, Aethon. (1628.)* p. 120.

NAY.† adv. [Goth. ne; Saxon, na, or ne.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,  
Whilst one says only yes, and t' other nay. *Denham*.

2. Not only so, but more. A word of amplification.

Good men always profits by his endeavour, yes, when he is absent; nay, when dead, by his example and memory; so good authors in their stile. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

He catechised the children in his chamber, giving liberty nay, invitation, to as many as would, to come and hear. *Felt, Life of Hammond*.

This is then the ally of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recommended by their other excellencies; nay, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased. *Dryden*.

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, nay, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, nay, the place itself would be razed.  *Addison, Spectator*.

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? nay verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts, xvi. 37.*

The fact made several excuses, but the stark word would be said nay; so that at last he promised to come. *L' Etranger*.

He that will not when he may,  
When he would he shall have nay. *Old Proverb*.

NAY. \* n. s. Denial; refusal. See DENAY.

There is a faire beede there also, which she determineth to sell, and would have you to have the first nay of it.

*Radclyffe, Letters, (L. Mar. 26. 1613.)*  
There was no nay, but I must in,  
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne*.

To NAY. v. a. To refuse. Obsolete.

The state of a cardinal — was naid and denaid him. *Holinshed, Chron. of Eng. p. 630.*

NA'WARD. \* n. s. [nay and ward.] Tendency to denial. This word has been given by Dr. Johnson as a third illustration of nayward, but Shakespeare's expression is certainly nayward, as Mr. Mason also has noticed.

But I'd say, he had not,  
And I'll be sworn, you would believe my saying,  
Honest or you lean to the nayside. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale*.

NA'WARD.† n. s. [nay and word.]

1. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.

If I do not gull him into a nayward, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to his straight in my bed. *Shakespeare, The Night*.

2. A watch word. Not in use.

I have spoke with her; and we have a nayward now to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; the cries budget; and by that we know one another.

*Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor*.

NE† adv. [Saxon.] This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction in compound words: as, nil for ne will or will not; nas for ne has or has not; nis for ne is or is not.]

1. Neither.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,  
No night of mortal eye be ever seen,  
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Not.

Yet who was that Belphage, he ne wist. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But when the saw at last, that he ne would  
For ought or might be wonne unto her will,  
She turn'd her love to hatred manifold. *Jh. v. ix. 30.*

NEAF.† n. s. [nef, Icelandic; nafve, Sw. Goth.] A fin. It is retained in Scotland, and the north of England.

See NEIF.

Give me thy nef, Monsieur Mustardseed. *Shakespeare*.

To NEAL† v. a. [anælan, Saxon; to heat; neelen, old French; to enamel.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such restlings of fire, as they call their nealing beds; lest it should shiver by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire. *Dugly*.

This did happen for want of the gloves being gradually cooled or nealed. *Hagley*.

If you fit, engrave, or punch upon your steel, neal it first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Mason, Mech. Ex.*

To NEAL v. n. To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand and melt, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon*.

NEAP. \* n. s. [neap-plot, Saxon. Skinner derives it from neap, naxtyz, want, poor; implying, I suppose, that a neap

is when the water flows *not copious*.]  
Low tide. Seamen use the expression  
"deep neap."

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath  
lost nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion  
of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead  
neaps, are as constant as the changes of the moon.  
*Hobart on Providence.*

NEAP.† *adj.* Low; decrecent. Used  
only of the tide. See the substantive.

The waters are in perpetual agitation of flux  
and reflux; even when no wind stirs, they have  
their neap and spring tides. *Bo. Hist. Rom. p. 66.*  
How doth the sea constantly observe its ebb  
and flows, its springs and neap-tides, and still  
retain its saltness, so convenient for the main-  
tenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NE'APED.\* *adj.* [from *neap*.] Wanting  
sufficient depth of water. Spoken of  
ships. The same as *beneped*. See  
BENEPEAD.

NEAPOLITAN.\* *n. s.* A native of the  
kingdom of Naples.

O *Staphano*! two *Neapolitanis* 'scap'd.  
*Shakespeare, Tempest.*

NEAPOLITAN.\* *adj.* Belonging to Naples.  
When a *Neapolitan cavalier* has nothing else  
to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and  
falls a tumbling over his papers to see if he can  
start a law-suit, and plague any of his neighbours.  
*Addison, in Italy.*

NEAR.† *prep.* [nep, Saxon, from *neah*,  
nigh; *Su. Goth.* and *Belg. naer*.] At  
not great distance; close to; nigh;  
not far from. It is used both of place  
and time.

I have heard thee say,  
No grief did ever come so near thy heart,  
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakspeare.*  
Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I  
give,

As one near death to those that wish him live,  
*Shakspeare.*  
With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,  
And both the people near destruction brought.

To the warlike steed thy studies lend,  
Near *Tia's* flood the rapid wheels to guide.  
*Dryden.*

This child was very near being excluded out  
of the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR.† *adv.*

1. Almost.  
Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals  
hurld,  
Near from the mid-day's point throughout the  
western world. *Dryden.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be  
rather in this sense an adjective.  
Thou art near in my mouth, and far from their  
reins. *Jer. xii. 2.*  
He serv'd great Hector, and was ever near,  
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear.  
*Dryden, Æn.*

3. Within a little.  
Self-pleasing and humorous minds are so  
sensible of every restraint, as they will go near to  
think their girdles and garters to be bonds and  
shackles. *Bacon, Ess.*

This eagle shall go near, one of us or other,  
to take you for a lure. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would  
pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum;  
which would be near about the yearly value of the  
land.  
The Cassilian would rather have died in slavery  
than paid such a sum as he found would go near  
to ruin him. *Addison.*

4. By relation or alliance.

The earl of Armagnac, near knit to Charles,  
A man of great authority in France,  
Proffers his only daughter to your grace  
in marriage. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. p. 1.*

NEAR.† *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Some-  
times it is doubtful whether near be an  
adjective or adverb.]

This city is near to five unto. *Gen. xii. 30.*  
Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance,  
at a nearer view lost much of their terror. *Felt.*  
The will free from the determination of such  
desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.  
*Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his  
thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he  
pleases, he is not one jot nearer the end of such ad-  
dition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether thy nearer liv'd to the blest times,  
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;  
Whether the hermits of the desert taught  
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced towards the end of an enter-  
prise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more  
certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in  
such sort that all churches in the world should know  
them to be the best, and so know them that  
there may not remain any question about this  
point; we are not a whit the nearer for that they  
have hitherto said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.  
Taught to live the surest way. *Milton.*  
To measure life, learn them belimes, and know  
Tow'd solid good what leads the nearest way. *Milton.*

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style  
or manner of the thing copied.

Hamlet's Carol, in the Italian, is the nearest,  
the most poetical, and the most sonorous of any  
translation of the *Æneid*. Yet though he takes  
the advantage of blank verse, he commonly allows  
two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always  
hit his sense. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.  
If one shall approach to any that is near of kin  
to him. *Lat. xviii. 6.*

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to con-  
fidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would  
humour his men with the imputation of being near  
their manner. *Shakespeare.*

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.  
Every minute of his being thrusts  
Against my near't of life. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
He could never judge that it was better to be  
deceived than not, in a matter of so great and near  
concernment. *Locke.*

8. Paraisimonious, inclining to covetousness;  
as, a near man.

A near and hard and hocking chapman shall  
over buy good flesh. *Hales (of Eton), Sermon, on 1 Cor. vi. 15. p. 30.*

NEAR hand. Closely; without acting or  
waiting at a distance.

The entering near hand into the manner of per-  
formance of that which is under deliberation, hath  
overturned the opinion of the possibility or impos-  
sibility. *Bacon, Holy War.*

To NEAR\*. *v. a.* [*naederen*, Teut.] To  
approach; to be near to.

Give up your key  
Unto that lord that nears you.

*Heywood, Royal King.*  
To NEAR\*. *v. n.* To draw near. A naval  
expression; as, the vessels neared fast,  
i. e. drew near to each other.

NEARLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood; they  
are diligent to observe whatever may nearly or re-  
motely blamish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure  
Of our omnipotence. *Milton, P. L.*  
It concerneth them nearly, to preserve that go-  
vernment which they had trusted with their money.  
*Swift.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS. *n. s.* [from *near*.]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.  
God, by reason of nearness, forbade them to be  
like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker.*

Delicate sculptures be helped with nearness, and  
gross with distance; which was well seen in the  
controversy between Phidias and Alcmenas about  
the statue of Venus. *Wotton.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a nearness  
to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at  
such a distance cannot find the effects of it.

*Drapp.*  
The best rule is to be guided by the nearness,  
or distance at which the repetitions are placed in  
the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sym-  
pathy between persons of near blood; as, parents,  
children, brothers and sisters. There be many  
reports in history, that upon the death of persons  
of such nearness, men have had an inward feeling  
of it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of ex-  
pendence.

It shews in the king a nearness, but yet with a  
kind of justness. So these little grains of gold  
and silver, helped not a little to make up the great  
heap. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

NEARLYGHTED.\* *adj.* [near and sight.]  
Shortsighted; applied to one who dis-  
tinguishes objects only which are near.  
A common colloquial expression.

NEAT.† *n. s.* [near, neat, neut, neut, Sax.  
*naet*, *Icel.* The Scotch use *naet* and *nolt*;  
and the former is old English also:  
"Goodly naet, both fat and bigge with  
bone," Churchyard's Worth, of Wales,  
1578. And so *noetherd* is in the north of  
England a *noetherd*. *Naet* is used in  
the Isle of Man.]

1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly  
used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,  
Are all call'd neat. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*  
Smack preservereth beef, as we see in bacon,  
neat's tongue, and marbled meat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His droves of asses, camels, herds of neat,  
And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great.  
*Saunders.*

What care of neat, or sheep is to be had,  
I sing, Meccenas. *Mary, Virgil.*  
Some kick'd until they can feel, whether  
A shoe be Spanish or neat's leather. *Hudibras.*  
As great a drover, and as great  
A critic too, in hog or swine. *Hudibras.*  
Set it in rich mould, with neat's dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

2. A single cow or ox.

Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,  
May well kill a neat and a sheep of his own.

*Thacker.*  
Go and get me some repeat. —  
What say you to a neat's foot? —  
'Tis passing good; I pray thee, let me have it.

*Shakespeare.*  
NEAT.† *adj.* [*naet*, *Su. Goth.* *nitidus*;  
*net*, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]

## 1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion; the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; neat, but not flowery; easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

## 2. Cleanly.

Herbs and other country messes,  
Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses.

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprisingly neat and clean. *Lamb.*

## 3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled; now used only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extensive.

Tins of sweet old wines, along the wall  
Near and divine drink. *Chapman.*

When the best of Greece lies down, mixe ever, at our choice,

My good old ardent wine, with small; and our inferior mutes

Drink even that mist wine measured too; thou drinkest without these crutes

Our old wine, neat. *Chapman.*

NEATHEED. *n. s.* [*neatly*, *neat*, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Bracton, bubulcus.*

There nethered, with cur and his horns,  
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tusser.*

The swains and tardy nethered came, and last Menaldas, wet with beating winter mist. *Dryden.*

NEATLY. *adv.* [*from neat*.]

## 1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakespeare, All's well.*

To love an altar built,  
Of twelve vast French rouncines neatly gilt. *Pope.*

## 2. Cleanly.

Whether there be any instance of a state, wherein the people, living neatly and plentifully, did not aspire to wealth? *Hp. Berkeley, Querist, § 60.*

NEATNESS. *n. s.* [*from neat*.]

1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity. Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel. *Hosier.*

## 2. Cleanliness.

That no hardness of heart do stand upon me, under shew of more neatness of conscience than is cause. *Bacon to King James, Cobb. p. 11.*

NEATNESS. *n. s.* [*from neat*.] She who takes care of cattle.

I knew the lady very well, but worthless of such praise.

The neatest said; and mase I do, a shepherd thus should blaze

The coats of beaute. *Warner, Albion's England.*

NEB. *n. s.* [*nebbe*, Saxon.]

## 1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the North.

How she holds up the sn, the bill to him!  
And arms her with the boldness of a wile. *Shakespeare, West. Tale.*

Take a glass with a belly and a long neck. *Bacon.*

2. [*In Scotland*.] The bill of a bird. See *Nib*.NEBULA. *n. s.* [*Latin*.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.NEBULOUS. *adj.* [*nebulosus*, *Latin*.] Misty; cloudy.NEBULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*from nebulosus*.] Mist; cloudiness.

Many spots in the brightest moon, and much nebulosities in the farrest stars. *Hp. Geminus, Hermap. (1658), p. 325.*

NECESSARIAN. *n. s.* One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. More properly *necessitarian*. But it is a bad word, and has no useful meaning. Dr. Priestley employs it.

NECESSARIES. *n. s.* [*from necessary*.] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use. *Quibus dolet natura negatis.*

The supernatural necessities are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to accord to the revelation of his will, to the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it.

We are to ask of God such necessities of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the necessities and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, gives him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

NECESSARILY. *adv.* [*from necessary*.]

1. Indispensably.

I would know by some special instance, what one article of Christian faith, or what duty required necessarily unto men's salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hosier.*

Every thing is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is necessarily inclined to promote its own preservation and well-being. *Wills.*

2. By inevitable consequence.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the first, must necessarily set bounds and limits unto their speeches. *Hosier.*

3. By fate; not freely.

The church is not of such a nature as would necessarily, once begun, preserve itself for ever. *Pearson.*

They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himself; who executes necessarily, that which he first proposed freely. *South.*

NECESSARINESS. *n. s.* [*from necessary*.]

The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY. *adj.* [*necessarius*, *Latin*.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite.

Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God; it will be necessary to declare what is this holiness which maketh men to be accounted holy ones, and called saints. *Pearson.*

All greatness is in virtue understood;

'Tis only necessary to be good. *Dryden, Aureng.*

A certain kind of temper is necessary to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness. *Tillotson.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier. *Swift.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.

Death, a necessary end,  
Will come, when it will come. *Shakespeare.*

3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

They resolve us not, what they understand by the consent of the world; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any necessary inference. *White.*

No man can shew by any necessary argument,

that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false. *Tillotson, Pref.*

NECESSARY. *n. s.* A privy.

The boatmen make use of this part of the beach as a necessary. *Scrimshaw, Trav. through Spain, L. 14.*

TO NECESSITATE. *v. a.* [*from necessitas*, *Latin*.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Host thou proudly merited the goal thou hast done to the own strength, or impudently sins and follies to the necessitating and inevitable decree of God. *Dryden, Rules for Deceit.*

The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to draw all his army into York. *Clerendon.*

Man seduc'd,  
Against his Maker: no decree of mine  
Concurring to necessitate his fall. *Milton, P. L.*

Our voluntary services be required. *Milton, P. L.*

Not our necessitated. *Milton, P. L.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or necessitate, or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness necessitate his removal from the court. *South.*

The Eternal, when he did the world create  
And other agents did necessitate;  
So what he order'd they by nature do;  
Thus light thinks moan, and heavy downward go,  
Man only boasts an arbitrary state. *Dryden.*

The performance of any person may owe our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority arising thence, a servile and necessitated obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness. *Rogers.*

NECESSITATION. *n. s.* [*from necessitate*.]

The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

This necessity, grounded upon the necessitation of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening these difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increaseth them. *Bromhall against Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a necessitation to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no necessitation to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose. *Bromhall against Hobbes.*

NECESSITATED. *adj.* [*from necessity*.] In a state of want. Not used.

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen, I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood Necessitated to help, that by this token I would relieve her. *Shakespeare, All's well.*

NECESSITOUS. *adj.* [*necessitosus*, *French*.] Cotgrave.] Pressed with poverty.

They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and necessitous. *Clerendon.*

In legal suits, and righting himself on those who, though not perfectly insolvent, are yet very necessitous, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities. *Kettwell.*

There are multitudes of necessitous heirs and penurious parents, persons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children. *Arbutnot.*

NECESSITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*from necessitous*.] Poverty; want; need.

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and necessitousness, there will be quarrelling. *Burnet, Theory.*

NECESSITUDE. *n. s.* [*from necessitudo*, *Latin*.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual necessities of humane nature necessarily maintain mutual offices in kind.

*Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

## 2. Friendship.

NECESSITY. *n. s.* [necessitas, Lat.]

## 1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.

*Necessity and chance*

Approach not use; and what I will is fate.

*Milton, P. L.*

Though there be no natural necessity, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them.

*Wilkins.*

## 2. State of being necessary; indispensableness.

Urge the necessity, and state of times.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Racine used the chorus in his *Esther*, but not that he found any necessity of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal music.

*Dryden.*

We see the necessity of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason.

*Addison.*

## 3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our necessities is strange,

That can make vile things precious.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and necessity his country was in.

*Clarendon.*

We are first to consult our own necessities, but then the necessities of our neighbours have a Christian right to a part of what we have to spare.

*L'Estrange.*

## 4. Things necessary for human life.

These should be hours for necessities,

Not for delights; times to repair our nature

With comforting repose, and not for us

To waste these times.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Great part of the world are free from the necessities of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own disposal.

*Law.*

## 5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.

There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are sober, and by a positive inspection advised, but that he hath found, by an irrefragable necessity, one true God and everlasting being.

*Raleigh, Hist.*

Good-nature, or benevolence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the fallings of others.

*Dryden.*

## 6. Violence; compulsion.

Never shall

Our heads get out; if once within we be,  
But stay compell'd by strong necessity.

*Chapman.*

## NECK.† *n. s.* [Sax. hnecca, necca, collum; feel. hnecke, Su. necke, occiput; ab. Icel. and Sueh. ant. hninga, inclinare, (to bow, to bend.) Serenius.]

The part between the head and body.

He'll best Aufidius' head from his henn's neck.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

And tread upon his neck.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the neck.

His clapp'd her leathern wing against your towers.

*Dryden.*

And thrust out her long neck, even to your doors.

*Dryden.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female neck.

*Addison.*

## 2. A long narrow part.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other.

*Bacon.*

Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's trail,

A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread.

*Dryden.*

## 3. On the NECK. Immediately after; from one following another closely.

He depos'd the king,

And, on the neck of that, laid the whole state.

*Shakespeare.*

The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin, and that is done sneaky ways; first by committing one sin on the neck of another; as David sinned, when he added murder to adultery.

*Perkins.*

Instantly on the neck of this came news, that Ferdinand and Isabella had concluded a peace.

*Dan.*

To break the NECK of an affair. To hinder any thing from being done; or, to do more than half.

NECKTIE. *n. s.* A gorget; hand-

NECKTIE. *n. s.* A kerchief for a woman's neck.

NECKBEEF. *n. s.* [neck and beef.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll sell (as cheap as neckbeef) for counters.

*Swift.*

NECKCLOTH. *n. s.* [neck and cloth.] That which men wear on their necks.

Will she with buswife's hand provide thy meat,

And every Sunday more thy neckcloth plait? *Gay.*

NECKED. *adj.* [from neck.] Used in composition, figuratively and literally; having a neck.

Stiff-neck'd pride oar art nor force can bend.

*Denham.*

The first [horse] —

Dauntless at empty noises, lofty-neck'd.

*Dryden, Georg.*

NECKLACE. *n. s.* [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their necks.

Ladies, as well then as now, wear statues in their ears.

Both men and women wear turbans, chains, or necklaces of silver and gold set with precious stones.

*Arbuthnot on Const.*

Or lose a heart, or necklace, as a ball.

*Pope.*

NECKLACED. *adj.* [from necklace.] Marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the necklaced maids.

*Sir H. Jones.*

NECKLAND. *n. s.* [neck and land.] A long narrow part of land. See NECK.

Promontories and necklands which butt into the sea, what are they but solid necks?

*Hobart on Providence, p. 32.*

NECK-VERSE. *n. s.* The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to be benefitted of clergy; said to be the beginning of the fifty-first Psalm, "Misereere mei, &c."

They have a sanctuary for thee, to save thee, you and a neck verse, if thou caust read but a lyric lately, thought it be never so surely.

*Twiss, Obs. of a Christian Man, fol. 69. a.*

If a monk had been taken for stealing of bacon,

For burglary, murder, or rape;

If he could but rehearse, (well prompt), his neck verse,

He never could fall to escape.

*Brit. Apollo, (1710), vol. iii. No. 72.*

NECKWEED. *n. s.* [neck and weed.] Hemp; in ridicule.

NECROLOGY. *n. s.* [necropsy and logy, Gr.; necrologie, Fr.] An account of persons deceased.

NECROMANCY. *n. s.* [necropsy and mancy, Gr. Sometimes corruptedly written by old authors negeomancy; and thus Cotgrave calls it, in French also, "nigromance, one who practises the black art;" mis-

takenly alluding to niger, black, as part of the etymology; but it is certainly from *necropsy*, a dead person.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

There shall not be found among you — a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer, [to old translations, that seek advice or counsel of the dead, or that seeketh to the dead.]

*Deut. xviii. 11.*

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a necromancer had raised to life.

*Swift, Miscell.*

NECROMANCY. *n. s.* [necropsy and mancy; necromance, French.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but popular in the practice of necromancy and popular conception of ghosts.

*Brown.*

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

It was by necromancy,

By carcases and conjuration.

*Shelton, Poems, p. 161.*

He did it partly by necromancy, wherein he was much skilled.

*Abbot, Disc. of the World.*

This palace standeth in the air,

By necromancy placed there,

That it no tempests needs to fear.

*Dryden.*

NECROMANTICAL. *adj.* [from necro-

NECROMANTIC. *adj.* *mancy.* Old in our language; though Dr. Johnson has not noticed either form of this adjective.] Belonging to necromancy; performed by enchantment.

Add by him stanzas that necromantic chaire, In which he makes his diabolical invocations, And bids the fiends that shall obey him fly.

*Merry Ditt. of Edmondston, (1617), Prol.*

Some necromantic trick.

*Hemmond, Works, iv. 506.*

His necromantic prophecies.

*Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 177.*

Strange effects performed by necromantic arts.

*Hallwell, Melamp. p. 59.*

Thy necromantic forms, in vain,

Hunt us on the tented plain.

*Warton, Ode 13.*

NECROMANTICALLY. *adv.* [from necro-

NECROMANTICALLY. *adv.* *mancy.] By charms; by conjuration.*

Lambs were solemnly burned before it; and then, after some diabolical exorcisms necromantically performed, the head shall prove foul.

*Gregory, Pastoral, (1650), p. 199.*

NECROMANTICK. *n. s.* Trick; conjuration.

With all the necromanticks of their art.

*Young, Night Th. 8.*

NECROSIS. *n. s.* [necropsy; Gr; necrose, Fr.] A disease of the bones.

NECTAR. *n. s.* [necropsy, Gr. nectar, Lat. and Fr.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities; any pleasant liquor.

What will it be,

When that the watry palate tastes indeed

Love's thrice reputed nectar?

*Shakespeare, Tr. and Cren.*

Zephyr, in the spring,

Gently distills his nectar-dropping showers.

*Dryden, Sonnet.*

Thy nectar-dropping mouth, thy sugar'd nose,

More, Cypris's complexion, (1647),

In heaven the trees

Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines

Yield nectar.

*Milton, P. L.*

Thus having spoke, the nymph the table spread,

Ambrosial cakes with nectar rosy red.

*Pope, Odyss.*



NECTAR·REAL.\* } *adj.* [from nectar.] Sweet.  
NECTAR·BEAN. } as nectar, resembling  
nectar.

A nectarean, a balsam kiss.

*Durton, Annot. of Med. p. 535.*

The nectarean fragrance

Hourly there meets

An universal spray of all sweets.

*Crashaw, Poems, p. 151.*

NECTAR·ED. *adj.* [from nectar.] Tinged  
with nectar; mingled with nectar;  
abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbibe  
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.

*Milton, Comus.*

How charming is divine philosophy!

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,

But musical as is Apollo's lute,

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,

Where no crude vulgar folly

He with the Nais went to dwell,

Leaving the nectar'd fountains of Jove.

*Festus.*

NECTAR·EUS. *adj.* [nectareus, Lat.] Re-  
sembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew,

The juice nectareous and the balmy dew.

*Pope.*

NECTARINE.† *adj.* [nectarin, French, Cot-  
grave.] Sweet as nectar.

To their supper-fruits they fell,

Nectarine fruits.

*Milton, P. L.*

NECTARINE. n. s. [nectarine, Fr.] A fruit  
of the plum kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in  
having a smooth rind and the flesh  
firmer.

*Miller.*

The only nectaries are the mummy and the  
French; of the last there are two sorts, one, which  
is the best, very round, and the other somewhat  
long; of the mummy there are several sorts.

*Temple.*

TO NECTARIZE. v. a. [from nectar.] To  
sweeten. Not in use.

*Cockeram.*

NECTAROUS.\* *adj.* [from nectar.] Sweet  
as nectar.

Nectarous draughts between from milky stream,  
Berry, or grape.

*Milton, P. L.*

NEEDER.\* n. s. An adder: a word yet  
used in Derbyshire. [nadr, Goth.  
nebbep, Sax.]

Anon the needers gan her to sting.

*Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women.*

NEED.† n. s. [need, Sax. naith, M. Goth.  
nauf, Icel. necessitat; neida, cogere,  
(to compel), ab antiquiss. na, con, prope.  
Serenius.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he  
hath belimed, must, upon a warranted need, give  
him a better proclamation.

*Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

That spirit that first rush'd in on thee,

In the camp of Dan,

Be efficacious in this now at need.

*Milton, S. A.*

In thy native innocence proceed,

And summon all thy reason at thy need.

*Dryden.*

2. Want; distrestful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;

Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,

Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.

*Shakespeare,*

Defer not to give to him that is in need.

*Ecclus. iv. 3.*

The distant heard, by fume, her pious deeds;

And laid her by their extreme needs;

A fable cordial for a fainting mind.

*Dryden.*

God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the  
needs of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of  
thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of  
thy prince.

*South,*

3. Want; lack of any thing for use.

God grant we never may have need of you.

*Shakespeare.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, neither  
stands in need of logic, nor uses it.

*Baker.*

TO NEED. v. a. [from the noun.] To want;  
to lack; to be in want of; to require.

*Esset, langar.*

Are in the poorest thing superfluous;

Allow not nature more than nature needs.

Man's life is cheap as beasts'. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The whole need not a physician, but the sick.

*St. Matthew.*

Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by.

For regal sceptre then no more shall need.

*Milton.*

To ask whether the will has freedom? is to ask,  
whether one power has another? A question too  
abourd to need an answer.

*Locke.*

TO NEED. v. n.

1. To be wanted; to be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,

Here needs me the whilst the famous ancestors

Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.

*Synar.*

When we have done it, we have done it all that  
is in our power, and all that needs.

*Locke.*

2. To have necessity of any thing; to be  
in want of any thing.

We have instances of perception whilst we are  
asleep; but how incoherent and how little con-  
formable to the perfection of a rational being,  
those who are acquainted with dreams need not be  
told.

*Locke.*

He that would discourse of things, as they  
agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity,  
needed but use the word body.

*Locke.*

NEEDER. n. s. [from need.] One that  
wants any thing.

If the time thrust forth

A cause for thy repeal, we shall not wend

O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;

And lose advantage, which doth ever cool

In th' absence of the needer.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

NEEDFUL.† *adj.* [need and full.]

1. Distressed; in want. This is the primary  
sense, but not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He nought helpeth needful in their needs.

*Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.*

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord,  
and hidest thy face in the needful time of trouble.

*Psalm x. 1. Common Pr.*

2. Necessary; indispensably requisite.

Give us all things that be needful, both for our  
souls and bodies.

*Common Prayer.*

Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,  
As needful in our loves, fitting our duty?

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

All things needful for defence abroad,

Munitions, and brave Sereniths walk the road.

*Dryden.*

To my present purpose it is not needful to use  
arguments, to evince the world to be finite.

*Locke.*

A lonely desert and an empty land,

Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,

A single house to their benighted guest.

*Addison on Italy.*

NEEDFULLY.† *adv.* [from needful.] Ne-  
cessarily.

They who

Dare for three poems, yet both ask and read,

And like them too; must needfully, though few,  
Be of the best.

*B. Jonson.*

NEEDFULNESS. n. s. [from needful.] Ne-  
cessity.

NEEDILY.† *adv.* [from needy.] In poverty;  
poorly.

NEEDINESS. n. s. [from needy.] Want;  
poverty.

Therewith men have many reasons to persuade;  
to use them all at once, weakeneth them.

For it  
argueth a neediness in every of the reasons, as if

one did not trust to any of them, but fled from  
one to another.

*Bacon.*

NEEDLE.† n. s. [Goth. *nehal*; Saxou  
nehl; Icel. *nael*; at Teut. *nefen*, suere.  
Wachter and Serenius.]

1. A small instrument pointed at one end  
to pierce cloth; and perforated at the  
other to receive the thread, used in  
sewing.

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,  
For him your curious needle paints the flowers.

*Dryden.*

The most curious works of art, the sharpest  
finest needle, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of  
iron coming from the furnace of the forge.

*Wilmot.*

2. The small steel bar which in the ma-  
riner's compass stands regularly north  
and south.

Go bid the needle its dear north forsake,

To which with trembling reverence it doth bend.

*Conity.*

The use of the loadstone, and the mariner's  
needle was not then known.

*Burnet, Theology.*

NEEDLE-FISH. n. s. [below; and needle  
fish.] A kind of sea-fish.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle fish.

*Woodward.*

NEEDLEFUL. n. s. [needle and full.] As  
much thread as is generally put at one  
time in the needle.

NEEDLER. n. s. [from needle.] He

NEEDLE-MAKER. n. s. [from needle.] He  
NEEDLE-WORK. n. s. [needle and work.]

1. The business of a sempstress.

2. Embroidery by the needle.

In needle-works and embroideries, it is more  
pleasing to have a lively work upon a lightness  
ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon  
a lightness ground.

*Bacon.*

In a curious trade of needle-work, one colour  
falls away by such just degrees, and another rises  
so insensibly, that we see the variety without being  
able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one  
from the first appearance of the other.

*Addison.*

NEEDLESS. *adj.* [from need.]

1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Their exception against emines, as if that did  
nurish ignorance, procureth altogether of a  
needless jealousy.

*Hooker.*

This sudden stab of need I misdo not;

Pray God, I say, I prove a needless coward.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Would not these be great and needless abate-  
ments of their happiness, if it were confined  
within the compass of this life only?

*Astbury.*

Money we either lock up in chests, or waste it  
in needless and ridiculous expenses upon ourselves,  
 whilst the poor and the distressed want it for ne-  
 cessary uses.

*Lar.*

2. Not wanting; out of use.

For his weeping in the nocturnal stream,

Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,

As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more

To that which had too much.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

NEEDLESSLY.† *adv.* [from needless.] Un-  
necessarily; without need.

The consequences whereof have been to render  
languages more difficult to be learnt, and need-  
lessly to advance orthography into a troublesome  
and laborious art.

*Holzer, Elem. of Speech, Pref.*

NEEDLESSNESS. n. s. [from needless.] Un-  
necessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a  
train of expositors, might seem censurable for its  
needlessness; but not so daily examples of pious and  
learned men justify it.

*Locke.*

**NEEDMENT.** *n. s.* [from *need*.] Something necessary.

*Behind*  
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*

**NEEDS.** *adv.* [nebe, Saxon, unwilling, Dr. Johnson.—It is merely *need* it, used parenthetically. Mr. H. Tooke.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must needs have taught.  
*Hooker.*

God must needs have done the thing which they imagine was to be done.  
*Hooker.*  
I must needs after him, madam, with my letter.

Another being elected and his ambassadors returned, he would needs know the cause of his repulse.  
*Dumas.*

*I perceive*  
Thy mortal sight to fall: objects divine  
Must needs impair, and weary, human sense.  
*Milton, P. L.*

To say the principles of nature must needs be such as philosophy makes them, is to set bounds to omnipotence.  
*Clement.*

A trial at law must needs be innocent in itself, when nothing else corrupts it; because it is a thing which we cannot but want, and there is no living in this world without it.  
*Katcliffe.*

I have affairs before  
Which I must needs dispatch before I go.  
*Dryden.*

**NEEDY.** *adj.* [from *need*.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,  
And all sat waiting ever them before,  
To call in comers by, that needy were and poor.  
*Spenser.*

—In his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins  
Of ill-clipp'd fishes. *Shakespeare, Rom. & Jul.*  
The poor and needy praise thy name.  
*Psalm lxxv. 21.*

We bring into the world a poor needy uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best.  
*Temple.*

Being put to right himself upon the needy, he will look upon it as a call from God to charity.  
*Arctur.*

Nuptials of form, of interest, or of state,  
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate:  
Let happy men for generous love declare,  
And choose the needy virgin, chaste and fair.  
*Greenville.*

To relieve the needy, and comfort the afflicted,  
are duties that fall in our way every day.  
*Addison, Spect.*

**NEED.** *n. s.* [neel, Icel. nael, Dan.] A needle. *Wentworth* also need and need.

Those and ill lucke together —  
Have sticke away my dear neede.  
*Comedy of Gam. Gurneo's Needle, (1551.)*

She with her need compendious  
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.  
*Shakespeare, Pericles, (1007.)*

They thimble into armed gauntlets change,  
They needs to lancee. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

For thee fit weapons were  
Thy need and spindle, not a sword and spear.  
*Purvis, Tuss. ss. 95.*

**NEER.** [for *never*.]  
It appears I am no horse,  
That I can argue and discourse;  
Have but two legs, and ne'er a tail. *Andrus.*

**NEARE.** *n. s.* [niere, Teut.] The kidney. Craven Diablot. It is in our old vocabularies, and is now also a Cheshire word. Wierbrahm's Chesh. Gloss.

To NEESE.† *v. n.* [niezen, Saxon; niezen, vol. II.]

Teut. *niezen*, German; from *neze*, the nose.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Used in Scotland, and in the north of England.

He went up and stretched himself upon him;  
and the child sneezed seven times, and opened his eyes.  
*2 Kings, iv. 35.*

The whole quire hold their hips, and loffe;  
And waken to their mirth, and new and swear  
A merrier hour was never wasted there.  
*Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

How apt our nature is to catch and propagate the infection of a superstitious tradition, may appear from that ancient and honest usage of praying for a person upon *neezing*, the vulgar proverb consequent to the approach of any strange fish to our shores, the regarding of any casual spots and breeches in any known rivers, any odd noises, &c. *Spenser on Prodigies, p. 61.*

**NEE'SING.** *n. s.* [from *neez*.] The act of sneezing; stertutation.

By his sneezings a light doth shine, and his eyes  
are like the eye-light of the morning. *Job, xli. 18.*  
You summer *neezings* when the sun is set,  
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,  
Cease from your flashings!  
*Moss, Philist. Poems, (1647,) p. 523.*

**NEE-SWORT.** *n. s.* An herb. *Sherwood.*  
**NEF.** *n. s.* [old French; from *nave*.] The body of a church; the nave.

The church of St. Justina, by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, discovered building in Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others. *Addison.*

**NEFA'ND.** } *adj.* [nefandus, Latin.] Not  
**NEFA'NDUS.** } to be named; abominable.

Knowing what nefand abominations are practised.  
*Sheldon, Mirror of Antiquity, (1616,) p. 198.*

The press restrain'd! nefandous thought!  
In vain our sires have nobly fought!  
*Green's Poem of the System, (1754,) p. 23.*

**NEFA'RIOUS.** *adj.* [nefarius, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.

The most nefarious bastards, are they whom the law stiles incestuous bastards, they are begotten between ascendants and descendants, and between consanguines, as far as the divine prohibition extends.  
*Asiatick, Parergon.*

**NEFA'RIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *nefarius*.] Abominably; wickedly.

That unhallo'd villany nefariously attempted upon the person of our agent.  
*Milton, Letters of State.*

**NEGATION.** *n. s.* [negatio, Lat. negation, French.]

1. Denial: the contrary to affirmation.  
Our assertions and negations should be yes and nay, for whatsoever is more than these is sin.  
*Rogers.*

2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf.  
*Watts, Logic.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, with this *negation*, that these inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations. *Bradley.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it.  
*Hygin.*

**NEGATIVE.**† *adj.* [negativ, Fr. negation, Latin.]

1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.  
If thou wilt confess,  
Or else be impudently negative,  
To have nor eyes, nor ears, nor thought.  
*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative.

There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths which is negative, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*  
Consider the necessary connection that is between the negative and positive part of our duty.  
*Tilston.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a negative voice as King, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience.  
*King Charles.*

**NEGATIVE.** *n. s.*

1. A proposition by which something is denied.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.  
*Tilston.*

2. A particle of denial; *no*, *not*.

A pure substance is a *deus*,  
But by a heap of *negatives* combin'd;  
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,  
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Claaveland.*

To NEGATIVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dismiss by negation.

The proposal was *negated* by a small majority.  
*Andrews, Account, p. 169.*

**NEGATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *negative*.]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all, he answered *negatively*. *Dryden.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in proof of that which is evil; i.e. Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker.*

To this I shall suggest something by way of answer, both *negatively* and positively. *Wilkins.*

I shall shew what this *negation* of God in us is, *negatively*, by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by shewing wherein it does. *South.*

**NEGATORY.**† *adj.* [negatoire, Fr.] Belonging to negation.

*Colgrave, and Sherwood.*  
**TO NEGLECT.** *v. s.* [neglectus, Lat.]

1. To omit by carelessness.

Where honour due and reverence none neglects.  
*Milton, P. L.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.

If he neglect to hear them, tell us onto the church.  
This my long suffering and my day of grace,  
Those who neglect and scorn shall never taste.  
*Milton, P. L.*

3. To postpone.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust  
My absence doth neglect no great design,  
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shakespeare.*

**NEGLECT.** *n. s.* [neglectus, Lat.]

1. Instance of inattention.

2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.

I have perceived a most faint neglect of late,  
which I have rather blamed as my own jealous  
57

curiosity, than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

### 3. Negligence: frequency of neglect.

Age breeds neglect in all, and actions

Remote in time, like objects remote in place,

Are not behold at half their greatness. *Dowdell.*

### 4. State of being unregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect,

With virgin honours let my horse be deck'd,

And decent emblems. *Prior.*

### NEGLECTFUL.† n. s. [from neglect.] One

who neglects.

Christianity has backed all its precepts with

eternal life, and eternal death, to the performers

or neglecters of them. *South, Sermon, vi. 93.*

### NEGLECTFUL. adj. [neglect and full.]

1. Heedless; careless; inattentive: with

of.

Moral ideas not offering themselves to the

senses, but being to be framed to the understanding,

people are neglectful of a faculty they are apt

to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for

trade, yet they were not entirely neglectful of it.

*Arbutnot on China.*

### 2. Treating with indifference.

If the father cares them when they do well,

show a cold and neglectful countenance to them

upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the

difference. *Locke on Education.*

### NEGLECTFULLY. adv. [from neglectful.]

With heedless inattention; careless in-

difference. Not used.

### NEGLECTINGLY. adv. [from the part

neglecting.] Carelessly; inattentively.

I then, all smarting with my wounds, being

cold,

Out of my grief and my impatience

To be so pester'd with a popinjay,

Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

### NEGLECTION. n. s. [from neglect.] The

state of being negligent.

Sleeping neglects doth betray to lose

The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror.

*Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

### NEGLECTIVE.† adj. [from neglect.] In-

attentive to; regardless of.

An absolute forgetfulness, and neglective forget-

fulness, of all earthly comforts.

*Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 167.*

It is a wonder they should be so neglective of

their own children. *Fulder, Holy War, p. 302.*

I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise

jealousies in any king's heart, not wholly stout,

and neglective of the public peace. *King Charles.*

### NEGLECTFULNESS. n. s. [French.] A sort of

fashionable gown, which the ladies contin-

ued to wear in the early part of the

present reign.

He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execu-

tion in every folding of her white negligee.

*Goldsmith, Ed. 15.*

The story is an antique statue painted white

and red, fringed and dressed in a negligee made

by a Yorkshire mantua-maker. *Gray, Lett.*

### NEGLECTANCE.† n. s. [negligence, Fr.

negligentia, Latin.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or

of acting carelessly.

By a thorough contempt of little excellencies,

he is perfectly master of them. This temper of

mind leaves him under no necessity of studying

his air; and he has this peculiar distinction, that

his negligence is unaffected. *Spectator, No. 75.*

### 2. Instance of neglect.

She let it drop by negligence;

And, to the advantage, I being here, took't up.

*Shakspeare.*

NEGLECTANT. adj. [negligent, Fr. negligentia, Lat.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inatten-

tive.

My sons, be not now negligent; for the Lord

hath chosen you to stand before him.

*2 Chron. xxi. 11.*

2. Careless of any particular; with of be-

fore a noun.

Her daughters see her great zeal for religion;

but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts

of finery. They see she is not negligent of her

devotion; but then they see her more careful to

preserve her complexion. *Lam.*

We have been negligent in not hearing his voice.

*Burach, l. 19.*

3. Scornfully regardless.

Let stubborn pride possess thee long,

And be thou negligent of fame;

With every muse to grace thy song,

May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift, Miscell.*

NEGLECTIVELY. adv. [from negligent.]

1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exact-

ness.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore

imagination; and whereas some of the ancients

have said that their motion is indeterminate, and

their imagination indefinite, it is negligently ob-

served; for ants go right forwards to their hills,

and bees know the way to their hives.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of all our older plays,

This and Philaster have the loudest fame;

Great are their faults, and glorious in excess.

In both our English genius is expressed.

Lofly and bold, but negligently drest. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,

Or negligently plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.

NEGOTIABLE.† adj. [negotium, Latin.]

Capable of being negotiated.

NEGOTIANT.† n. s. [from negotiate.] A

negotiator; one employed to treat with

others.

Ambassadors, negotiators, and generally all

other ministers of mean fortune, in conversation

with princes and superiors must use great re-

spect. *Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 26.*

TO NEGOTIATE. v. n. [negociari, Fr.

from negotium, Lat.] To have inter-

course or business; to traffick; to treat:

whether of public affairs, or private

matters.

Have you any commission from your lord to

negotiate with my face? *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

She was a busy negotiating woman, and in her

withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspi-

racies for the king against king Richard been

hatched. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It is a common error in negotiating; whereas

men have many reasons to persuade, they strive

to use them all at once, which weakens them.

*Bacon.*

They that received the talents to negotiate with,

did all of them, except one, make profit of them.

*Hammond.*

A steward to embroil those goods he un-

dertakes to manage; an ambassador to betray his

price for whom he should negotiate; are crimes

that double their malignity from the quality of the

actors. *Deacy of Chr. Party.*

I can discover none of these intercourses and

negotiations, unless that Luther negotiated with a

black boot. *Atterbury.*

TO NEGOTIATE.† v. a. To manage; to

conclude by treaty or agreement.

Lady — is gone into the country with her lord,

to negotiate, at leisure, their intended separation.

*Ld. Chesterfield.*

NEGOTIATION. n. s. [negociation, Fr. from

negotiate.] Treaty of business, whether

public or private.

Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards

observed to be in their motion: though it be a

question yet unresolved, whether their affected

gravity and slowness in their negotiations have

tended more to their prejudice or advantage.

*Howard.*

They ceased not from all worldly labour and

negotiation. *White.*

NEGOTIATOR. n. s. [negociateur, Fr. from

negotiate.] One employed to treat with

others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of

our negotiators at Gertuydenberg, dwell much

upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French

up to their demands; but say nothing to justify

those demands. *Swift.*

NEGRO. n. s. [Spanish; negr, Fr.] A

blackmoor.

Negros transplanted into cold and rigorous

habitations, continue their hue in themselves and

their generations. *Brown.*

NEGUS.† n. s. A mixture of wine, water,

sugar, lemon, and nutmeg.

The mixture now called negus was invented in

Queen Anne's time by Colonel Negus.

*Malmes, Life of Dryden, p. 484.*

NEIF.† n. s. [neif, Icel. nace, Dan. niece

or niece, Scottish; and so in the north

of England.] Fist. It is likewise writ-

ten neif.

Sweet neif, I kiss thy neif.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Reach me thy neif. *B. Arden, Poetaster.*

TO NEGOTIATE.† n. s. [negotium, Fr. from

negotium, Lat.] To utter the voice

of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton heard,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,

Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing

loud. *Shakspeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one neighed.

*Jerr. v. 8.*

The generous horse, that nobly wild,

Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion.

*Smith.*

NEIGH. n. s. [from the verb.] The voice

of an horse.

It is the prince of palfreys; his neigh is like the

bidding of a monarch, and his countenance en-

forces homage. *Shakspeare.*

NEIGHING.† n. s. [from neigh.] The voice

of a horse or mare.

The snorting of his horses was heard from Dan:

the whole land trembled at the sound of the neigh-

ing of his strong colts. *Jerr. vii. 16.*

Still neighing fill the neighbouring valleys.

*Dryden.*

NEIGHBOUR.† n. s. [neighbour, neibour,

Saxon; from neih, near, and gebur,

an inhabitant.]

1. One who lives near to another.

A kid sometimes for festivals be siew,

The choicer part was his sick neighbour's due.

*Howe.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with an-

other; a word of civility.

Maisters, my good friends, mine honest neigh-

bours.

Will you undo yourselves? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Intimate; confident.

The deep revolting whiff Buckingham

No more shall be the neighbour to my council.

*Shakspeare.*

4. [In divinity.] One partaking of the

same name, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Sins against men are injuries; hurts, losses and damages, whereby our neighbour is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us kindred. *Pierius.*

The gospel allows no such terms as a stranger; makes every man my neighbour. *Spir. Sermon.*

You should always change and alter your intentions, according as the needs and necessities of your neighbours or acquaintance seem to require. *Law.*

**NEIGHBOUR.\* adj.** Near to another; adjoining; next.

I long'd the neighbour town to see.

*Spenner, Serp. Cal. Jan.*

God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and the neighbour cities thereof. *Jer. l. 40.*

I'll lug the guts into the neighbour room.

*Shakespeare.*

He sent such an addition of food, as he could draw out of Oxford and the neighbour garriçons. *Clarendon.*

**TO NEIGHBOUR.\* v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To adjoint to; to confine on. Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best, Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.

*Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

Give me thy hand. Be pilot to true, and my plume shall neighbour mine. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tule.*

These grow on the leisurely ascending hills that neighbour the shore. *Sunday, Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighbouring value, By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to. That being of so young days brought up with him, And since so neighbour'd to his youth and haviour.

*Shakespeare.*

**TO NEIGHBOUR.\* v. n.** [from the noun.] To inhabit the vicinity.

As a king's daughter being in person sought Of divers princes who do neighbour near, On none of them can fix a constant thought. *Devlin.*

**NEIGHBOURHOOD.\* n. s.** [from neighbour.] 1. Place adjoining.

One in the neighbourhood mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

I could not bear To leave here in the neighbourhood of death, But fiew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Addison, Cato.*

2. State of being near each other.

Consider several states in a neighbourhood, in order to preserve peace between these states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance. *Suff.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean neighbourhood your genius suits? To live like Adam midst an herd of brutes! *Horte.*

**NEIGHBOURLINESS.\* n. s.** [from neighbourly.] State or quality of being neighbourly.

*Scott.*

**NEIGHBOURLY.\* adj.** [from neighbour.] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord hath a neighbourly charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay when he was able. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The Woodberry so nigh, and neighbour'd to Pen live, With Aberley his friend. *Dryden.*

He scolds my customers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be neighbourly dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

**NEIGHBOURLY.\* adv.** [from neighbour.] With social civility.

Being neighbourly admitted, — by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own.

*Milton, Obsequy on the Articles of Peace.*

**NEIGHBOURSHIP.\* n. s.** [from neighbour.] State of being near each other.

How happy are the dead, who quietly rest Beneath these stones! each by his kindred laid, Still in a hallow'd neighbourhood with those, Who when alive his social converse shar'd.

*Mrs. Butler, Series of Plays on the Passions, (1796.)*

**NEITHER.\* conjunct.** [напоё, наёте, Sax. *neither.*]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*. Dr. Johnson. — Improperly used when more than two things come under consideration: as where Addison uses "determined in his conduct *neither* by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, nor the principles of religion," he should have either left out "the suggestions of true honour," or he should have said, "is not determined by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, or the principles of religion." Bp. Hurd.

He was neither there *here*, But came out of himself away, Thus he 's 'ot to think or say.

*Gower, Conf. d. B. 2.*

Fight neither with small nor great, save only with the king. *1 Kings, xxi. 31.*

Mex lived at home, neither intent upon any foreign merchandise, nor inquietudes after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Heylin.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence. Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.

*Gen. iii. 3.*

This commandment standeth not for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Christians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old English two negatives denied.

If it be thought that it is the greatestness of darkness, whereby the sound cannot be heard; we see that lightning and conflagrations, near at hand, yield no sound *neither*. *Bacon.*

Mex come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, till they come to the use of reason, nor then *neither*. *Locke.*

**NEITHER.\* pronoun.** Not either; nor one nor other.

He neither loves Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Which of them shall I take? Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be enjoy'd If both remains alive. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

The balance, by a propensity to either side, inclined to *neither*. *Fell.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him; Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him, Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise *neither*. *Dryden.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow understandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* slave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

**NEM-CON.\*** An abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente*, no one opposing; often used in colloquial language. See *Con.*

**NE-MOROUS.\* adj.** [nemorosus, Latin.] Woody, *Cocleram.*

Paradise itself was but a kind of *ne-morous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn, B. iv. § 4.*

**TO NEMPRE.\* v. a.** [nemman, Saxoon.] To name. Obsolete.

Ye moten *nempre* him to what place also. *Chaucer, Dye. Tote.*

As much disinguing to be so misident, Or a warmonger to be basely *nempr*. *Spenner, F. Q. iii. z. 29.*

**NE-NIA.\* n. s.** [Greek.] A funeral song; an elegy.

**NE-NUPHAR.\* n. s.** [nymphæa, Lat.] Water lily, or water rose.

**NEOLO-GICAL.\* adj.** [neologisme, French.] Employing new words or phrases.

Such examples really make one tremble; and will, I am convinced, determine my fair friends, subjects and their adherents to adopt, and scrupulously conform to, [Dr.] Johnson's rules of true orthography by book. In return to this concession, I seriously advise him to publish, by way of appendix to his great work, a pointed *neologism* dictionary, containing those polle, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde. *Ld. Chesterfield, World, No. 101.*

**NEOLOGY.\* n. s.** [neologie, Fr. from the Greek νέος, new, and λόγος, a word, discourse.] Invention or use of new words and phrases.

They endeavour by a sort of *neology* of their own to confound all ideas of right and wrong. *Boothby on Burke, p. 166.*

**NEO-LOGISM.\* n. s.** [neologisme, Fr.] A new and quaint expression.

**NEOPHYTE.\* n. s.** [neophyte, Fr. νέος, and φύς.] One regenerated; a convert; one entered into a new state.

In effects of grace, which exceed far the effects of nature, we see St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*, that is newly grafted into Christianity; and those that are brought up in the faith. *Bacon, Spr. on the Union of Laws.*

He tells thee true, my noble *neophyte*; my little grammaticaster, he does. *B. Jonson, Portaster.*

**NEOPHYTE.\* adj.** Newly entered into an employment.

It is with your young grammatical courier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview. *B. Jonson, Cynthia Revels.*

**NEOTE-RICK.\* n. s.** [neotericus, Latin, from νέος, new, Gr. νεώτερος, more recent.] One of modern times.

I refer you to the voluminous tomes of Gale, Aretius, Rhinot, &c. and those exact *neotericks*, Savonarola, Capricornio, Domastus.

*Burton, Ann. of Mel. p. 7.*

The students in that profession [divinity] should apply themselves in the first place to the reading of the Scriptures, next the counsels and ancient fathers, and then the schoolmen; excluding those *neotericks*, both Jesuits and Puritans, who are known to be meddlers in matters of state and monachy.

The King's List to Fier-Ch. of Off. (1699.) A Word, &c. We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancient, or the capricious of one or two *neotericks*. *Grey.*

**NEOTE'RICAL.\*** *adj.* Modern; novel;  
**NEOTE'RI'CK.** *late.*

They were the inventions of men, which lived in diverse ages, and had also diverse ends, some being ancient, others *antierical*.

*Bacon, Pref. to Wisdom of the Ancients.*

I advise you not to neglect old authors; for though we be come as far for the meridian of truth, yet there be many *antierical* commentators, and self-conceited writers, that eclipse her in many things, and go from "obscure" to "obscure."

*Huvellet, Lett. iv. 51.*

**NER.†** *n. s.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] The herb catmint.

The dog when he is stomach-ick can go right to his proper grass, the cat to her *nerp*, the goat to his hemlock.

*Sp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 51.*

**NERP'NTH.†** *n. s.* [*Gr. νη, and νηθη; Fr. nepenthé.*] A drug that drives away all pains.

Not that *Nepenthes*, which the wife of Thone in Egypt gave to Jove-born Helenus, Is of such power to stir up joy as this.

*Milton, Comus.*

There where no passion, pride, or shame trans-ports,

Lull'd with the sweet nepenthe of a court;  
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,  
Once break their rest nor stir them from their place.

*Pope.*

**NEP'HEW.** *n. s.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;  
My brightest nephew and whom best I love.

*Dryden.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a nephew by a brother?

*Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words of the *nepheus* of Jesus do plainly signify, after that my grandfather Jesus had given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom.

*Hosier.*

Her sire at length is kind,  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,  
And for his hatching *nepheus* smooths the seas.

*Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of those five brethren reign'd  
By dust success, and all their nephews late,  
Even thrice eleven descends the crown retain'd.

*Spenser.*

**NEPHE'RI'CAL.†** *adj.* [*nepherus*; *nephe-ri-nerick.*] *late, Fr.*

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

Mr. Harrison hath been of late somewhat more than heretofore troubled with certain *nepherical* flux; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow.

*Woodward.*

A very valuable medicine, and of great account in diverse cases, particularly asthma, *nepherick* pains, nervous colicks, and obstructions.

*Sp. Berkeley, Surg. § 62.*

2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of *nepherick* persons ought to be opposite to the alkaliescent nature of the salts in their blood.

*Arbutnot.*

3. Good against the stone.

The *nepherick* stone is commonly of a uniform dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow.

*Woodward.*

**NEP'OTISM.** *n. s.* [*nepotisme*, *Fr.*; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour; for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families.

*Addison on Italy.*

**NE'REID.\*** *n. s.* [*Nereis*, Lat.; pl. *Nereides*, daughters of Nereus.] A sea-nymph.

Her goddesswomen, like the *Nereids*,  
So many mermaids, tended her the eyes,  
And made their beads adorning,

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

**NERVE.†** *n. s.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.]

1. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nervus* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have also blood vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nervus* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nervi* join together, there is generally a ganglion or plexus.

*Quincy.*

What man dare I dare!  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nervi*  
Shall never tremble.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

If equal power

Thou wouldst inflame, amidst my *nervi*, as then  
I could encounter with three hundred men.

*Chapman.*

Strong Tharyamed discharged a speeding bow  
Full on his neck, and cut the *nervi* in two.

*Pope, Odys.*

3. Force; strength.

The *nervus* and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition.

*Alp. Sancti, Sermon. p. 20.*

TO NERVE.\* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strengthen.

Thou, last,

Tremendous goddess, nerve this lifted arm!

*Keats, Hyperion.*

**NE'VELES.†** *adj.* [from *nervus*.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, *nevelous*, faint and dead,  
Had not her sister Sotire held her hand.

*Pope, Dunciad.*

O'er all profound dejection sat,  
And *nevelous* face.

*Thomson, Liberty, P. iii.*

The western equinox, in its turn, approaches *nevelous* and effeminate, frigid or insipid, to the hardy and inflamed imaginations of the east.

*Warburton, Doct. of Grace, p. 71.*

**NE'V'OUS.†** *adj.* [*nervosus*, Latin.]

1. Full of nerves.

The body of this fish is three yards long, and one yard broad, thick skinned, without scales, narrow towards the tail, which is *nervous*, slow in swimming, wanting fins.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trac. p. 26.*

We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord — by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible.

*Barrow, vol. 1. S. 32.*

2. Wellstrung; strong; vigorous.

As "sine nervis esse" is a phrase for delicacy, so to be *nervous*, is taken to be valid and strong.

*Walterton on Fortescue, (1665), p. 197.*

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his bow,  
His limbs how turn'd.

*Pope, Odys.*

3. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

The vocal torrent, morn'ring from afar,  
Whisper'd no peace to call this *nervous* ear;  
And Philomel, the siren of the plains,  
Sang soporific unious in vain.

*Heric.*

4. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, nervous creatures. *Chapman.*  
**NE'RVU'S.\*** *adv.* [from *nervus*.] With strength; with force.

He thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom.

*Warton, Hist. E. F. IV. 66.*

**NE'RVU'ENES.\*** *n. s.* [from *nervous*.]

Vigour; strength.  
If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence.

*Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

**NE'RVY.** *adj.* [from *nervus*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

Death, that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,

Which being advanced, declines, and then men die.

*Shakespeare.*

**NE'SCIENCE.\*** *n. s.* [from *nescio*, Latin.]

Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

Not visible ignorance, or of things he might know, but invincible; not privative ignorance, or of things he ought to know, but were *nescience*; in brief, ignorance; — simple ignorance, and not sinful ignorance.

*Wells, Life of Chr. (1616), sign. B. 4.*

God fedeth it about for me, in that absence and *nescience* of mine.

*Sp. Hall, Spectacles of his Life.*

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have received their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a professed *nescience*.

*Glanville, Scipio.*

**NESH.†** *adj.* [*nerc*, Sax.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. Skinner. The word is used in several parts of England.

Sometimes with the pronunciation *nasht* or *nash*; and it is old in our language.

For love his herte is *tendre* and *nesh*.

*Chaucer, Court of Love.*

The *nash* tops of the young hanel.

*Croce, Leveson Hill.*

TO NESHT.\* *v. a.* To render weak; to soften injuriously. Not in use.

I counsel you to eat and drink temperately; *nash* not your wound by drinking immoderately.

*Old Penn in Ashmole's Pharm. Chem. (1654), p. 113.*

**NES.**

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting state or quality; as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; *turbid*, *turbidness*; *lovely*, *loveliness*; from *nirre*, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from *nere*, Saxon; a *nose* of land, or headland.

**NEST.†** *n. s.* [*neft*, Saxon; the past participle of *nefan*, to visit frequently, to haunt. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 375. See *Guth. naeste*.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way, thou shalt not take the dam with the young.

*Dante, xiii. 6.*

The example of the heavenly lark,  
Thy low poct, Cowley, mark,  
Above the skies let thy proud music sound,  
Thy busie nest build on the ground.

*Cowley.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted.

*Huxley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a re-

ceptacle. Generally in a bad sense: as, a nest of rogues and thieves.

Not farre away, not meets for any guest,  
They peep a little cottage, like some poor man's  
nest.

Come from that nest  
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep.

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered  
unto them, will neither, for sale of religion, nor  
winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their  
warm nests.

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

To NEST.† v. n. [from the noun.] To build nests.

This poor dove, being driven thence away by  
that horrible northern wind, which rased at length  
the dove-house and the city, did she not nest, and  
as it were hide her head, in secret holes?

Harnar, Tr. of Ben. (1587), p. 279.  
The cedar stretched his branches as far as the  
mountains of the moon, and the king of birds  
nested within his leaves.

NĀSTROG. n. s. [nest and egg.] An egg  
left in the nest to keep the hen from  
forsaking it.

Books and money laid for shew,  
Like nestings, to make clients lay.

To NESTLE.† v. n. [nestling, Saxon.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong  
place of the wild country, and there nestle till  
succours came.

A cock got into a stable was nestling in the  
straw among the horses.

The king's fisher wents commonly by the  
water-side, and nestles in hollow banks.

Fluttering there, they nestle near the throne,  
And lodge in habitations not their own.

The floor is strowed with several plants,  
among which the snails nestle all the winter.

Mark where the shy directors creep,  
Nor to the shore approach too nigh;

The monsters nestle in the deep,  
To misse you in your passing by.

To NESTLE. v. a. To house, as in a nest.

Thou labour'st yet to nestle thee,  
Thou think'st by how'ring here to get a part,  
In a forbidden or forbidding tree.

Cupid found a drowsy bed,  
And nestled in his little head.

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, so highly in endear'd  
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his  
deeds:

She, like his mother, nestles him.

NĀSTLING.† n. s. [nestling, Saxon.]

1. A young bird in the nest: in some  
parts, the smallest bird of the nest, and  
called also nestlecock.

Second brothers, and poor nestlings.

The chief object of children, looking after nests  
is the eggs, or nestlings, not the bird which lays  
them.

2. A receptacle; a nest. Not in use.

They [the physicians] inquire not of the diver-  
sities of the parts, the accidents of the passages,  
and the seats or nestlings of the humours.

NĀSTLING.\* adj. Newly hatched; newly  
deposited in the nest.

I have taken four young ones from a hen sky-  
lark, and placed in their room five nestling night-  
ingales, as well as five wrens, the greater part of  
which were reared by the foster-parent.

NET.† n. s. [nati, Goth. net, Icel. net,  
Sax. from the Germ. neten, veret. Se-  
reniusus.]

1. A texture woven with large interstices  
or meshes, used commonly as a snare  
for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never feel the net, nor  
lime,  
The pitfall nor the gin.

Impastious intrigues us like the flustering of  
a bird in a net, but cannot at all ease our trouble.

2. Anything made with interstitial va-  
cuities.

He made nets of chequered work for the  
claspings, upon the top of the pillars.

The vegetative tribes,  
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves.

To NET.\* v. n. [from the noun.] To knit  
a net; to knot.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting  
round your tyrannic walks or sitting writing in your  
parlour, and thinking of your absent friends.

NET.\* adj. [net, French; netto, Ital.]

1. Pure; clear; genuine.

Her breast all naked, as nett ivory  
Without adorne of gold or silver bright  
Wherewith the craftsman wouns its beauty,  
Of her dew honour was depoynted quight.

2. Clear; denoting the total of a receipt  
of salary or income after certain de-  
ductions.

The net revenues of the crown, at the abdication  
of K. James, without any tax on land, &c.  
amounted to somewhat more than two millions.

3. Clear; denoting the weight of any  
commodity, after allowances have been  
made for tare and tret.

To NET.\* v. a. [from the adjective.] To  
bring as clear produce.

NĒTHER. adj. [neother, Saxon; neder,  
Dutch. It has the form of a comparative,  
but is never used in expressed, but only  
in implied comparison; for we say the  
nether part, but never say this part is  
nether than that, nor is any positive in  
use, though it seems comprised in the  
word beneath. Nether is not now much  
in use.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man shall take the nether or the upper mil-  
lstone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to  
pledge.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one  
in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth,  
which commonly they draw with a full and nether  
good lip.

This odious offspring,  
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way  
Through my entrails; that with fear and pain  
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew

The upper part whereof was whey,  
The nether, orange mix'd with grey,

A beauteous maid show, but magic arts,  
With barking dogs deform'd her nether parts.

As if great Atlas from his height  
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight,  
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall  
Should gape immense, and rushing down o'er-  
whelm this nether ball.

Two poles turn round the globe;  
The first abides in heaven, the last is whirld  
Below the regions of the nether world.

2. Being in a lower place.

This shows you are above,  
You justices, that these our nether crimes  
So speedily can revenge.

Two numbers were those bad angels, seem  
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell,  
'Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding fires.

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions  
below.

No less desire  
To found this nether empire, which might rise,  
In emulation opposite to heaven.

The gods with haste beheld the nether sky  
The ghosts repine.

NĒTHERMOST. adj. [superl. of nether.]  
Lowest.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast  
delivered my soul from the nethermost hell.

Undaunted to meet there whatever power,  
Or spirit of the nethermost abyss  
Might in that noise reside.

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very  
nethermost hell, is this, that if the vengeance of  
God could prepare any place worse than hell for  
sinners, hell itself would be too good for him.

Heracitus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun  
was after the manner of a boat, whose the concave,  
as to our sight, appears uppermost, and the convex  
nethermost.

NETTING. n. s. A reticulated piece of  
work.

NETTLE.† n. s. [necel, Sax. naella, Icel.  
to prick, to sting. Serenius.] A sting-  
ing herb well known.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle.

Some so like to thorns and nettles live,  
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve.

To NETTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To sting;  
to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were so nettled at the scandal of  
this affront, that every man took it to himself.

Although at every part of the Apostle's dis-  
course some of them might be uneasy and nettled,  
yet a moderate silence and attention was still ob-  
served.

NETTLER.\* n. s. [from nettle.] One who  
provokes; that which stings or irritates.

These are the nettles, these are the blabbing  
books that tell, though not half your fellows' faults.

NETTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To sting;  
to irritate; to provoke.

NETTLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To sting;  
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NETTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To sting;  
to irritate; to provoke.

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful network of veins, must be transported with admiration. *Blackmore.*  
NEVER-† adv. [*ne ever, næppe, Sax. ne æppe, not ever; Goth. niariv, i. e. ne and av.*]

1. At no time.

*Never, alas, the dreadful name  
That fuels the infernal flame. Cowley.*  
*Never any thing was so unbrid as that odious man. Congreve.*  
By its own force destroy'd, fruitless com'd.  
And always wavy'd, I was never pluck'd. *Prior.*  
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.  *Pope.*

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the best writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solecism; as, he is mistaken though never so wise. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, that he is mistaken how ever so wise; that is, he is mistaken how wise never he be. The common mode can only be defended by supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; he is mistaken though so wise, as never was any such; however, is the common use of the word among the best authors. Dr. Johnson.—“Be the distance never so remote.” Some have thought this mode of expression incongruous and ungrammatical; but never is the same as not ever; and the sentence is to be filled up thus: “be the distance not [near, but] ever so remote.” Addison, Spect. No. 590. This, then, is one of those elliptical forms which are to be explained “by observing nicely the posture of the mind in discoursing,” (to use Mr. Locke's words,) and not by attending merely to the obvious sense of the terms employed. For, in discoursing, we love to contract our ideas, though the opposition be not always, or but imperfectly expressed. Never so remote, if we regard this posture of the mind, is, therefore, as intelligible, and as proper as ever so remote; and, till of late, was more commonly used. We now say ever so remote, more clearly indeed, but with something less force: for never so implies an effort, or vehemence in asserting which ever so has not. However as perspicuity is the main object of grammar, I acknowledge it to be a good general rule to avoid not only real but seeming incongruities of speech. Bp. Hurd.

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*  
Ask me never so much downy and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say. *Gen. xxix. 12.*

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a transmutation throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*  
They destroyed all, were it never so pleasant, within a mile of the town. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

Death may be sudden to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. *Rh. Duty of Men.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be placed in never so clear light, and never so near him. *Aretbury.*

That prince whom you espouse, although never so vigorously, is the principal in war, but you a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eye in another man's head, and yet see no more the worse. *South.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is not ever.

He answered him to never a word, inasmuch that the governor marvelled. *St. Matth. xxvii. 14.*  
There would be never a plain test. *Atterbury, Sermon. lli.*

5. It is much used in composition; as, never-ending, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature assured us, by never-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

But a smooth and steadfast mind,  
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,  
Hearts with equal love conjoin'd,  
Kindle never-dying fires. *Corvus.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere  
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton, Elysias.*

Your never-failing sword made war to cease,  
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flowers,  
Rejoice and raise themselves with moderate showers. *Waller.*

But over-charg'd with never-ceasing rain,  
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,  
Dreadn'd and gain'd their never-fading bays. *Racine, Roman.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,  
Nor Lincus crown'd with never-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his never-erring dart. *Dryden.*  
Farwell, ye never-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,  
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;  
Meet sources of cold so greedily purp'd,  
And be refresh'd with never-smiting food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his never-blushing head,  
And all was blush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,  
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy never-missing face,  
Thy screw'd-up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELESS. adv. [*never the less.*]

Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought nevertheless to be abolished. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart; nevertheless the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; so that a being of a dependent nature remains nevertheless independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

NEUROLOGY. n. s. [*νῆρος* and *λόγος*.]

A description of the nerves.

NEUROSPASTIC. n. s. [*νευροσπαστικός*, Latin, *νευροσπαστικός*, Greek; *nervus seu fideulus*

trahio, moveo.] A puppet; a figure put in motion.

That outward form is but a *neurospasm*;  
The soul it is, that, on her sudden ray  
That she shoots forth, the limbs of moving beast  
Doth stretch strait forth.

*Mary, Immortal, of the Soul, (1647.) l. ii. 34.*

NEUROTOMY. n. s. [*νῆρος* and *τομή*.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER. adj. [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into Wages and Taxes; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjective are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammatical. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion; but some state or condition of being; as, *sedulo*, I sit. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

NEUTER.† n. s. One indifferent and unengaged.

He is an odious *neuter*, a lukewarm Laodicean. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 81.*

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these particulars were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent.

*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

NEUTRAL. adj. [*neutral*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temperate, and furious.  
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shakespeare.*

He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other neutral states. *Addison on the War.*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things it do seem,  
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Darwin.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbutnot.*

NEUTRAL. n. s. One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted.

NEUTRALIST. n. s. [from *neutral*.] An indifferent or careless being; one who is on neither side. *Bullocker, (ed. 1656.)*

Instruing of the militia and army in the bands of *neutrals*, unfaithful and dissatisfied persons. *Pet. of the City of London to the H. of Com. (1648.) p. 6.*

NEUTRALITY.† n. s. [*neutralité*, French.]

1. A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility.

His majesty's clearness is the beginning of these motions; his *neutrality* in the progress thereof.

*Watson, Precept. (in 1690.) Item, p. 488.*  
Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of public danger, desert the interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,  
Thence reasons for *neutrality* assign'd. *Garth, Ovid.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only insensating the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the public is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter *Cato*. *Swift*.

## 2. A state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say, that we At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne*.

## 3. The state of being the neuter gender.

Jesus answered, "I and my Father are one," where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.

*Person on the Cross, Art. 2.*

## To NEUTRALIZE.\* v. a. [from *neutral*.]

### 1. To render indifferent; to engage on neither side.

2. [In agriculture.] To make *neutral*. These (ill and viridic soils) necessarily require the calcareous ingredient to *neutralize* their peccant acid. *Aitken on Menures*, p. 90.

NEUTRALLY. *adv.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently; on neither part.

NEW† *adj.* [*ninja*, Goth. *neop*, Saxon, *newyd*, Welch; *neu*, Germ. *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and young of persons. Shoon full moist and new.

*Chaucer, C. T. Prod.*

What's the newest grief? — That of an hour's age doth him the speaker; Each minute teems a new one. *Shalop. Macbeth*.

### 2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something new be discovered? *Burnet*.

### 3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among new.

*Temple, Miscel.*

### 4. Different from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a new life. *Comm. Prayer*.

### 5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

There names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past, From time's first birth, with time itself shall last; These ever new, new subject to decays, Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope*.

### 6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of heretics, and such as privacy will insin their poison into new minds. *Hooker*. Said with wonder and delight, God's all around me, new to the transporting sight. *Dryden*.

Twelve mules, a strong laborious race, New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope*.

### 7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

### 8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger, New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden*.

### 9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a new man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Adison*.

NEW. *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thoughts stinging her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the new-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney*.

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would reject that to chuse this, were it not for some new-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker*.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass, Forciv'ling up aloft his speckled breast, And often bounding on the bruised grass, As for great joyance of his new-come guest. *Spenser*.

Your master's lines Are full of new-found oaths; which he will break As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shaloparc*.

Unfriend'd, new-adapted to our taste, Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath, Take her or leave her? *Shaloparc, K. Lear*.

The new-hatched wound of malice should break out. *Shaloparc*.

Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy, And I a gasping, new-deliver'd mother, Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shaloparc, Rich. II.*

He saw heaven blossom with a new-born light, On which, as on a glorious stranger gas'd The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright

The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blas'd; Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Crashaw*.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray Hover o'er the new-born day: With ruddy wings so richly bright, As if he scorn'd to think of night,

When a ruddy storm, whose scowl Made heaven's radiant face look foul, Call'd for an untimely night To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw*.

Some ones, whose broad smooth leaves together sow'd, And girded on their loins, may cover round Those middle parts; that this new-corned shame, There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton, P. L.*

Their father's state, And new-entrusted sceptre. *Milton, Comm.*

The new-created world, which fame in heaven Long had foretold. *Milton, P. L.*

His evil Thou ushest, and from thence crast'st more good, Witness this new-made world, another new. *Milton, P. L.*

All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair As the bright flowers that crown'd thy brighter hair; All in that new-blown age which does inspire Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire. *Cowley*.

If it could, yet that it should always run them into such a machine as is already extant, and not often into some new-fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can be assigned or imagined. *Bay on the Creation*.

This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a new composition, there being several additional chapters in it, and several un-moulded. *Burnet, Theory*.

New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet, Theory*.

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate, Or Legitim's counsel, her new-chosen mate. *Dryden*.

Shewn all at once you dazzled on our eyes, As new-born Pallas did the gods surprise; When springing forth from Jove's new-clothing wound, She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryden*.

A bird new-made about the banks she plies, Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden*.

Our house has sent to-day To insure our new-built vessel, call'd a play. *Dryden*.

Then curds and cream, And new-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden*.

When pleading Mitho, born abroad for air, With his fat paunch fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden*.

A new-form'd faction does your power oppose, The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden*.

If thou ken'st from far Among the Piets a new-kindled star; If any sparkles than the rest more bright, 'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden*.

If we consider new-born children, we shall have little reason to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke*.

Drummers, with vellum-thunder shake the pile, To greet the new-made bride. *Gay, Trism.*

Ah Diouless'd! I love thee more by half, Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall's calf. *Gay*.

The portrait exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and presents the new-elected bishop to the vicar-general. *Aspley*.

The new-fall's young here blessing for their dams, The larger here, and there the lesser lamb. *Pope*.

Learn all the new-fashions and out. *Swift*.

To NEW.\* v. a. [neopan, Saxon.] To make new; to renew. Obsolete.

The presents every day are renewed. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.*

The good name of a man is some good and passed, when it is not renewed. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibee*.

And many a maiden's sorrow for to new. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 506.*

NE'WEL† n. s.

1. The compass round which the staircase is carried.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open newel, and finely rail'd in. *Bacon*.

2. A new thing; novelty.

He was so enamoured with the newel, That nought he deem'd dear for the jewel. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May*.

NEWFANGLE.\* *adj.* [new and fangle.]

Some have pretended that *nova evangelia*, "new evangels," gave rise to this word; it being much used, they say, about the time that the gossellers, or reformers, began to flourish in England. But it was in use long before. *Fengle* was probably a cast term, corrupted from *fengo*, to form, to fashion; *fingel*, *fangle*.<sup>1</sup> Desirous of new things.

Flash is no newfangle. *Chaucer, Men's. Tale*.

NEWFA'NGLE.\* n. s. One desirous of NEWFA'NGLIST.† novelty. In the *Codex of Prophecies*, 1594, Niceness is Venus's maid, and Newfangle her man.

Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these newfangles, or contentious and quarrelous men.

Tookey, *Fabr. of the Ch. (1604)*, p. 90.

To NEWFA'NGLE.\* v. a. [from the adjective.] To change by introducing novelties.

To controul and newfangle the Scripture. *Milton, Of Prelat. Episcopacy*.



**NEWFA'NGLED.** *adj.* [from *newfangle*.]  
Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty; desirous of novelty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,  
Than with a snow in May's newfangled shows;  
But like of each thing, that in season grows.

*Shakespeare.*

Have no fellowship with newfangled teachers.

1 Tim. vi. Arg. of the Chapter.  
Those charities are not newfangled devices of yesterday, but are most of them as old as the reformation.

*Atterbury.*

**NEWFA'NGLEDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *newfangle*.] *adj.* [from *newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.

So to newfangledness both of manner, apparel, and each thing else, by the custom of self-will, egged to change through desire for a worse.

*Saturny.*

Yet be there in newfangledness did pass.

*Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the manner, if it not in costliness of the matter.

*Carru.*

**NE'WING.** *n. s.* [from *new*.] Yest or barm.

*Ainsworth.*

**NE'WISH.** *adj.* [from *new*.] As if lately made.

It drinketh not newish at all.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**NE'WLY.** *adv.* [supplce, Saxon, from *new*.]

1. Freshly; lately.

Her breath indeed those hands have newly stopp'd.

*Shakespeare.*

They newly learned by the king's example, that

staindards do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown.

*Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and that was thin,

Compa'd to that was next her chin;

Some bee had stung it newly.

*Munday.*

He rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd mud.

*Dryden.*

2. In a manner different from the former.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,

That it all sordid baseness doth repel,

And the refined mind doth newly fashion

Into a fairer form.

*Spenser, Hymn on Love.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

**NE'WNESS.** *n. s.* [from *new*.]

1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced.

Their stories, if they had been preserved, and

that else was performed in that progress of the world,

there could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity.

*Raleigh.*

In these disturbances,

And newness of a wavering government,

To avenge them of their former grievances.

*Daniel.*

When Horace writ his satire, the monarchy of his

Cæsar was in its newness, and the government

but just made easy to his conquered people.

*Dryden, Aus.*

2. Novelty; unacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to

style; they have the authority of years, and out of

their intermission do win to themselves a kind of

grace like newness.

*B. Jonson.*

Newness in great matters, was a worthy enter-

tainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for

the relish.

*South.*

3. Something lately produced.

There are some newnesses of English, translated

from the elegance of modern tongues, as well as

from the beauties of the Latin; and here and

there some old words are sprinkled, which, for

their significance and sound, deserved not to be

antiquated.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new fight;  
And happy newness that intends old right.

*Shakespeare.*

5. Way of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all

in white like a new knight, but so new as his new-

ness shamed most of the others long exercise.

*Sidney.*

6. Difference from the former manner.

Like in Christ was raised up from the dead by the

glory of the Father, even so we also should

walk in newness of life.

*Rom. vi. 4.*

**NEWS.** *n. s.* without the singular, unless it be considered as singular; Milton has joined it with a singular verb. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, French.]

1. Fresh account of any thing.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some

noble pieces of service which he did, he heard news

of me.

*Sidney.*

When Ribba heard these news, she fled from her

husband to her brother Saturn.

*Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Evil news rides fast, while good news waits.

*Milton.*

With such amusement as weak mothers use,

And frantick gesture, he receives the news.

*Walker.*

We talk in ladies' chambers love and news.

*Cowley.*

Now the looks, and now the bells,

And now our ear the preacher tells,

To edify the people;

All our divinity is news,

And we have made of equal use

The pulpit and the steeple.

*Denham.*

The amazing news of Charles at once was spread,

At once the general voice declared

Our gracious prince was dead.

*Dryden.*

They have news-gatherers and intelligencers

distributed into their several walks, who bring in

their respective quotas, and make them acquainted

with the discourse of the whole kingdom.

*Spectator.*

2. Something not heard before.

It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey

to the strong and rich.

*L'Estrange.*

3. Papers which give an account of the

transactions of the present times.

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit,

divide the people into different sentiments, who

generally consider rather the principles than the

truth of the news-writer.

*Addison.*

Adverse both in every news paper; and let it

not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will

not take warning.

*Swift.*

**NEWS-MONGER.** *n. s.* [from *news* and *monger*.]

One that deals in news; one whose em-

ployment it is to hear and to tell news.

*Many tales devil'd,*

Whose oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,

By smiling pick-thanks and base news-mongers.

*Shakespeare.*

This was come as a judgement upon him for

laying aside his father's will, and turning stock-

jobber, news-monger, and busy body, meddling

with other people's affairs.

*Arbutnot.*

**NEWSPAPER.** See the third sense of

**NEWS.**

**NEWY.** *n. s.* [from *new*, Saxon. *new* is

supposed by Skinner to be contracted from

an *new*. Ben Jonson writes it

*newy*, and thus we trace the contrac-

tion, *newy*, *newy*, *newy*, or *newy*. "Hath

not a snail, a spider, yea, a *newy* been

found there?" B. Jonson, *Barthol. Fair*.]

It; small lizard: they are supposed to be

appropriated some to the land, and some to the

water: they are harmless.

O thou! whose self-same mettle,  
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,  
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,  
The gilded newt, and eyesless venom'd worm.

*Shakespeare.*

News and blind words, do no wrong;

Come not near our fairy queen.

*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

Such humility is observed in newts and new-

lards, especially if their skins be perforated or

picked.

*Brown.*

**NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT.** *n. s.* [from *new*, year, and

*gift*.] Present made on the first day of

the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains

taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a

new-year's-gift.

*Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

When he sat on the throne, distributing new-

year's-gifts, he had his altar of incense by him, that

before they received gifts they might cast a little

incense into the fire; which all good christians

refused to do.

*Stillingfleet.*

**NE'XIBLE.** *adj.* [from *nehibilis*, Latin.] That

may be knit together. Not in use.

*Ciceron.*

**NEXT.** *adj.* [next, Saxon, by a colloquial

change from *nehyr* or *nyhr*, the superla-

tive of *neh* or *nyh*; *neax*, Scottish.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeed-

ing in order.

Went suppliesth place of what is next, and many

times the next way.

*Bacon.*

The queen already sat

High on a golden bed; her princely guest

Was next her side, in order sat the rest.

*Dryden.*

The next in place and punishment were they,

Who prodigally throw their souls away.

*Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text,

That none could tell what turn should be the next.

*Gay.*

3. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had staid at London, or,

which had been the next best, kept his court at

York, and sent the army on their proper errand,

his enemies had been speedily subdued.

*Cicero.*

O fortunate young man! at least you lay

Are next to him, and claim the second prize.

*Dryden.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked

on as modifications of extension and duration, the

next thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes

by them.

*Locke.*

That's a difficulty next to impossible.

*Bacon.*

There, best with health, with business unper-

pleas'd.

*Young.*

**NEXT.** *adv.* At the time or turn immedi-

ately succeeding.

The unwary nymph

Deir'd of Jove, when he'd he sought her bed,

To grant a certain gift.

*Addison, Ovid.*

**NIAS.** *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has here given,

by way of definition, "simple, silly,

foolish," as if the word were an adjective;

and then transcribed, from Bailey, "a

*niat* hawk is one taken newly from the

nest, and not able to help itself; and

hence *niaty*, a silly person." So far as

to taken from the nest, Bailey's account

of the hawk is right.] A young hawk;

an eyas. See EXAS.

Laugh st, weet bird, is that the scruple? come,

come;

Thou art a *niat*.

*B. Jonson, Dec. an. Aus.*

**NIB.** *n. s.* [from *Nib*, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*,

Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or neck of a bird. See *NAR*.
2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejoco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the nib off it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear as crystal.

*Derham.*

**NIBBED.** *adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.  
**To NIBBLE.** *† v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth. *Der. Johnson.* — It has been thought allied to the Greek *νῆσος*, *velico*; and *gnibbe*, I have observed, is the old orthography of this word. See *Barret's Aliv.* 1580. So *Junius* cites the Belg. *knabben*, or *nibbelen*, "quod sicuti in frequentatulo est a *knawen*, sicuti in *gnibbe* Anglis est a *gnawen*."] *Lev.*

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.

Thy turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,  
 And flat heads thatch'd with stover them to keep.

*Shakespeare.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he  
 Nibbles his nice phlebotomy.  
 Had not he better have born Wm's sabbling of  
 his plants and roots now, than the huntsman's  
 eating of him out of house and home?

*L'Estrange.*

Many there are who nibble without leave,  
 But none, who are not born to taste, survive.

*Greenville.*

2. To bite as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout  
 Greedily sucks in the twining bait,  
 And tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat.

*Gay.*

**To NIBBLE.** *v. n.*

1. To bite at.

As pigeons nibble, so wedlock would be nibbling.

*Shakespeare.*

They gaze at rich revenues which you hold,  
 And fain would nibble at your grandiose gold.

*Dryden.*

If you would be nibbling, here is a hand to stay  
 your stomach.  
 This fish plunging himself in mud, and then  
 lifting up his head a little, casts out the string;  
 which the little fishes taking for a worm, and  
 nibbling at it, he immediately plucks them both in  
 together.

*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

*Greiv, Mus.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book,  
 he manifestly falls a nibbling at one single passage  
 in it.

*Tillotson.*

**NIBBLE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A word  
 used by anglers, denoting the act of the  
 fish trying the bait, as it were; not im-  
 mediately swallowing it.

- NIBBLER.** *† n. s.* [from *nibble*.] A word  
 One that bites by little at a time.

The tender nibbler would not touch the bait.

*Shakespeare, Pisanotto Pilgrim.*

2. A carper.

You tell me what the wit say of your book. I  
 suppose you mean those identical dunces, who have  
 been at war with sense for these last twenty years,  
 as they were with wit for twenty years before.  
 But these are nibblers at the outside. I can tell  
 you of a London divine that has gone deeper, and  
 has returned your book in a great rage to the book-  
 seller.

*Warburton to Howard, Lett.* 150.

**NICE.** *† adj.* [Goth. *anaquis*, soft; *haec*,  
*nece*, Saxons; tender, effeminate, from  
*nerjancin*, to soften; *neische*, old Engl.  
 effeminate. Gloss. to *Wicliffe*; *nice*, old  
 French, silly, weak, simple.]

1. Accurate in judgement; to minute ex-

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actness; superfluously exact. It is often  
 used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argulus, as hardly the nicest  
 eye can find a spot in.

*Shelley.*

Nor be so nice in taste myself to know,  
 If what I swallow be a thrush or no.

*Dryden, Pers.*

Thus critics, of less judgement than caprice,  
 Curious, not knowing, not exact, but nice,  
 Form short ideas, and offend in arts  
 As most in manners, by a love to parts.

*Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge so nice,  
 Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice.

*Pope.*

She is so nice and critical in her judgement,  
 so sensible of the smallest error, that the maid is  
 often forced to draw and undress her daughters  
 three or four times a-day.

*Lev.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely  
 cautious.

Dear love! continue nice and chaste;  
 For if you yield, you do me wrong!

*Donne.*

Let duller wits to love's end lapse,  
 I have enough to woo thee long.

*Donne.*

Of loose men at first, like women, nice,  
 Raise maiden scruples at untract'd vice.

*Lord Holford.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant  
 age, we ought not to be too nice in examining it.

*Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here

Varied his bounty so with new delights,  
 As may compare with heaven; and to taste,  
 Think not I shall be nice.

*Milton, P. L.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young maid betray'd?

How nice the reputation of the maid? *Recommen.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions  
 Shall rise and fall by virtue's nice rules.

*Addison, Cato.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a nice point  
 to proportion the reparation to the degree of the  
 indignity.

*L'Estrange.*

My progress in making this nice and trouble-  
 some experiment, I have act down more at large.

*Newcom, Opt.*

7. Refined.

A nice and subtle happiness I see  
 Thon to thyself propound, in the choice  
 Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste  
 No pleasure, though in pleasure solitary.

*Milton, P. L.*

8. Having lucky hits: as in the following  
 passage of *Shakespeare*; a signification  
 not in use, *Der. Johnson* says, It is here  
 used by *Shakespeare* rather in the sense  
 of trifling, toying, wanton; and so in the  
*Mirror for Magistrates*.

When my hours

Were nice and lucky, men did ransom lives  
 Of me for jests.

*Shakespeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

Shore's wife was my nice chest,  
 The holy hours, and eke the wily pent.

*Mir. for Mag. p. 412.*

9. Foolish; weak; effeminate.

A nice heart! fit for shame!  
 A coward heart, of love unlearned,  
 Whereof art thou so sore afraid?

*Greiv, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

Men was nice and effeminate, *Barret, Aliv.* (1580.)

10. Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not nice, but full of charge,  
 Of dear import.

*Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

11. Delicacious.

Look, how nice he makes it! *Barret, Aliv.* (1580.)  
 Handsome; pleasing; a colloquial  
 expression in several parts of *England*.

13. To make *NICE*. To be scrupulous;  
 perhaps from *faire le delicat*.  
 He that stands upon a slippery place,  
 Makes nice of no vile bold to stay him up.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

**NICELY.** *adv.* [from *nice*.]  
 1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knowers in this pleasure  
 Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
 Than twenty silly ducking observants,  
 That stretch their duties nicely.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

What mean those ladies which, as thou  
 They were to take a clock to pieces, go  
 So nicely about the bride?

*Donne.*

He ought to study the grammar of his own  
 tongue, that he may understand his own country-  
 speech nicely, and speak it properly.

*Locke.*

The next thing of which the dunces ought to be  
 nicely determined, are opiates. *Arbuthnot on Chins.*

At nicely carving, show thy wit;  
 But never presume to eat a bit.

*Swift, Miscell.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of go-  
 vernments, are quickly felt, and are nicely sensible  
 of the share that we bear in them.

*Atterbury.*

**NICE'VE CREED.** The Creed drawn up,  
 for the most part, by the first general  
 council of Nice in the year 325; en-  
 larged in the year 381.

That other confession of faith, which we call  
 the *Nicene Creed*. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 42.*

**NICE'NESS.** *n. s.* [from *nice*.]  
 1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's none that labour'd nice'ness in thy dress,  
 And all those arts that did the spark express?

*Gay.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange nice'ness were it in me to refrain  
 from the care of a person representing so much  
 worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks  
 and woods to utter.

*Shelley.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her  
 feed

With trifles, which she took for nice'ness more than  
 need.

*Dryden.*

Unlike the nice'ness of our modern dames,  
 Affected nymphs, with new affected names,

*Dryden.*

Nor place them where  
 Roast crabs offend the nice'ness of their nose.

*Dryden.*

**NICE'RY.** *n. s.* [from *nice*.]  
 1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this nice'ry of his judgement confined  
 only to literary, but was the same in all other  
 parts of art.

*Prior.*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman  
 pillars, the ancients have not kept to the nicety  
 of proportion and the rules of art so much as the  
 moderns.

*Addison on Italy.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He then with speeches meet  
 Does fair intreat; no courtier nice'ry,  
 But simple truth, and eke unfeigned sweet.

*Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious dis-  
 crimination; subtlety.

If reputation attend these conquests, which de-  
 pend on the fineness and nice'ness of words, it is  
 no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should  
 perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds.

*Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any nice'ness,  
 or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on  
 the most simple and obvious circumstances of these  
 terrestrial natures.

*Bacon.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treat-  
 ment.

- Love such nicety requires,  
One blast will put out all his fires. *Suift.*  
6. Effeminate softness.  
7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating. *Miller.*  
NICHAR. *n. s.* [plant].  
NICHE. *n. s.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Watson.*

They not from temples, nor from gods relieve,  
But the poor lanes from the *niche* seize, *Dryden.*  
If they be little images that please.

On the south a long majestic race  
Of Egypt's priests, the gilded *niche* grace. *Pope.*  
The heirs to titles and large estates are well  
enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion  
and high flying; whereby they fill their *niche*s,  
and carry themselves through the world with that  
dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire. *Suift, Miscell.*

NICK.† *n. s.* [nicke, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal threat to be spun out to that length for some political respects, and then to cut it off in the very nick. *Howell, Voc. For.*

What in our watches that in us is found,  
So to the height and nick we up be wound,  
No matter by what hand or trick. *Smollett.*

That trick,  
Had it come in the nick, *Denham.*  
Had touch'd us to the quick.  
Through dense fortune seen to smile,  
And here upon him for a while;  
She'll after show him in the nick  
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras.*

And some with syllogisms, signs and tricks,  
Engraved in planetary *nick*s,  
With their own inferiours will fetch them  
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This nick of time is the critical occasion for the going of a point. *L'Estrange.*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch*.]

Though but a stick with a *nick*.

3. A score; a reckoning: from reckonings kept anciently upon tallies, or notched sticks.

Launce, his men, told me, he lov'd her art of all *nick*s. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

4. A winning throw. [niche, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]

Come, seven's the main,  
Cris Ganymede; the usual trick  
Seven, a six, a seven, a *nick*. *Prior.*

NICK.† *n. s.* An evil spirit of the waters, in the northern mythology of elder times; and in later transferred to the devil himself, by the English, with the addition of *old*. Butler, Spence, and others have pretended that *Old Nick* is derived from *Nicholas Machiavel*, the Florentine politician of infamous memory; and that "as cunning or as wicked as *Old Nick*," first referring to his character, afterwards was applied to the father of evil. But the evil being was called *Old Nick* long before Machiavel was born. *Nocca* or *Nicken* was a deity of the waters, which the ancient Danes and Germans worshipped; whom

they represented as appearing in a monstrous shape, preasing shipwreck and death, and strangling persons that were drowning. See Keyser's *Antiq. Septentr.* p. 261. where Keyser suggests the Germ. *neigen*, signifying, as the Latin *nece*, a spirit of the waters, and *nece*, to kill. "Necus, numen malignum aquarium." Verelius, *Epit. Hist. Su. Goth.* p. 13. "Nikur, bellua aquatica." Dick. *Island. Hickes.*

Mr. Warburton is of opinion, that this is a blunder of the editors, to suppose the devil was called *Old Nick*, from Nick Machiavel, who lived in the sixteenth century; whereas they could not but know, that our English writers, before Machiavel's time, used the word *Old Nick* very commonly to signify the devil; and that it came from our Saxon ancestors, who called him *old Nick*. The Goths, I will add, called the devil *Nick*, and the Danes the god of the sea *Nocca*, and some *Nicken*. *Sheringham de Gentis Angl. Orig. capit.* Dr. Grey, *Notes on Hudibras.*

- TO NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.

Is not the winding up of witness  
A *nick*ing more than half the business? *Hudibras.*  
The just season of doing things must be *nick'd*,  
and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*  
Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and alone; and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it. *South, Sermon. ii. 332.*

2. To cut in *nick*s or notches.  
His beard 'they have sing'd off' with brands of fire;

And ever as it blast'd they threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.  
My master preaches patience, and the while  
His man with scissars *nick*s him like a fool. *Shopey.*  
Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's  
glasses,  
And thence proceeds to *nick*ing nabes. *Prior.*

3. To suit, as tallies cut in *nick*s.

Words, *nick*ing and resembling one another, are applicable to different significations. *Camden, Rem. Albanion.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

Why should he follow you?  
The lack of his affection should not then  
Have *nick'd* his captainship at such a point. *Shopey.*

NICKEL.† *n. s.* A metal, first described by Mr. Cronstadt in the Swedish Memoirs for the years 1751 and 1754. Chambers. It resembles silver in appearance; is softer than iron; and like iron is malleable, both hot and cold.

NICKER.† *n. s.* [from *nick*.] One who waxes an opportunity to pilfer, or practise some knavish artifice. A low word.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by clanging the strain of the pipe to the sober spondonists? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common thieves. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mort. Scrv.*

NICKNAME. *n. s.* [nom de nique, French.] A name given in scoff or contempt; a

term of derision; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for lauring; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraiding called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Jonson.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely surmised me to be a feigned person, giving me *nick*-names, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the prince with whom I have been retained. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the same *nickname* in derision. *L'Estrange.*

TO NICKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;  
For virtue's office never breaks men's throats. *Shakespeare.*

Less seen these facts which tremble *nick*-names force,  
Than such a fear'd ability for them. *Denham.*

NICOTIAN.† *n. s.* [French.] Tobacco; first sent into France by *Nicot*, the maker of the great French dictionary, in the year 1560, when he was ambassador leger in Portugal. Cotgrave, Bullock, and Sherwood. Not now in use. Your *Nicotian* is good too. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

NICO'TIAN.† *adj.* Denoting tobacco.

This gourmand denoting whose hecoments to his paunch, and whiffs him away in Nicotian income to the idol of his vain intemperance. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Comed.*

TO NICKTATE. *v. a.* [*nickto*, Latin.] To wink.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye, the *nick*ing membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the nose. *Rap.*

NICKTATION.† *n. s.* [*nickatio*, Latin.] A twinkling of the eye. *Cockerm.*

NICKTATING Membrane.† In anatomy, a thin membrane which covers the eyes of several creatures; defending them without a total obstruction of vision.

The observation may be repeated of the muscle which covers the *nick*ing membrane over the eye. Its office is in the front of the eye; but its body is lodged in the back part of the globe, where it lies safe, and where it incumbers nothing. *Pulpy, Nat. Theol. ch. 9.*

NIDE *n. s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood; as a *nide* of pheasants.

NIDDET.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*; the opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refused to come to the royal standard in times of exigency. Dr. Johnson.

In colloquial language a *nidget* is a *trifler*; and so the old Fr. *nigreur*, which Cotgrave renders "a fop, a *nidget*, a *trifler*," and we had formerly the substantive *nidgeries* for *fooleries*. A coward; a dastard.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all, now out of all use, — It signifieth no more than affect, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden, Rem.*

NIDIFICATION. *n. s.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building nests.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doeth abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *Darwin.*

**NIDING.**† n. s. [*niding*, Sax.; *niding*, Su. Goth. a worthless person; from *nif*, vileness.] A coward; a dastard; a base fellow.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all — it is *niding*. For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus, and Rochester castle, then the most important and strongest fort of this realm, was stoutly kept against him; after that he had been proclaimed that his subjects should repair thither to his camp, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides.

Comden, *Reu.* He is worthy to be called a *niding*, one, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, as having taken but weak impressions of the image of his Maker, who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple.

Hensell, *Instruct. For. Trans.* p. 229.

**NIDOUR.**† n. s. [*nidor*, Latin; *nideur*, French.] Scent; savour.

When the French-pots rove, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and rancid smells.

*Dr. Taylor, Sermon.* p. 211.

And again, of *epi epi* *happ* *balances* — The material demands do strangely gluttonise upon the *nidour* and blood of sacrifices.

Hollywell, *Midwayman*. (1681), p. 102.

**NIDOROUS.** adj. [*nidorous*, from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

Incense and *nidorous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicating the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contrivance of the spirits, and partly also by heat, and exalting them. *Secum.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eruptions with the taste of the element, scid, *nidorous*, or fetid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot.*

**NIDOROUSITY.** n. s. [*from nidorous*.] Eruetation with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

The cure of this *nidorousity* is, by vomiting and purging.

*Flager on the Humours.*

**TO NIDULATE.**† v. n. [*nidulor*, Lat.] To build a nest. Not in use. *Cockran.*

**NIDULATION.** n. s. [*nidulor*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostical of these birds; as also, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again; more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young.

*Brown, Yulg. Err.*

**NIECE.** n. s. [*niece*, *niecep*, French; *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My niece Plantagenet, Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

While be thus his *niece* bestows, About our tale be builds a wall.

*Waller.*

**NIFLE.**† n. s. [*nifle*, Norm. Fr. a thing of no value.] A trifle. Yet used in Lancashire.

He served them with *nifle* and with fables.

*Chaucer, Somn. Tale.*

**NIGGARD.** n. s. [*niggard*, Icelandic.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid, avaricious; parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust *niggards* make wren to spoil thy beauty.

*Sidney.*

Be not a *niggard* of thy speech.

*Shakespeare, Merchant.*

Serve him as a grudging master, As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*  
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence; For the worst advice is that of sense. *Pope.*

**NIGGARD.** adj.  
1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,  
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate  
Hid set him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands  
*Niggard* in his reply. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**TO NIGGARD.** v. a. [*from the noun*.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night crept upon our talk,  
And nature must obey necessity;  
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGGARDISE.**† n. s. [*from niggard*.] Niggardliness; avarice.

For he, whose shades in willful woe are worse,  
The grace of his Creator both despises,  
That will not use his gifts for thankless *niggardise*.

*Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 15.*

The *niggardise* and miserable wretchedness of the stewards will not afford it.

*Forster, Anst. Trans. New York*, (1619), p. 516.

'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* should'st thrive,  
Whose wealth by waking craveth to be spent;  
For which touch of the wisest shall be shent,  
Like to some rich churl hoarding up his pelf,  
Both to wrong others, and to starve himself.

*Dryden, Legend of Merlin.*

**NIGGARDISH.**† adj. [*from niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

*Barret, Alb.* (1580).

**NIGGARDLINESS.**† n. s. [*from niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

Oh damnable *niggardliness* of vain men,  
That shames the Gospel, and loses Heaven!

*Dr. Hall, Contempt. B. 4.*

*Niggardliness* is not good husbandry; nor generosity, profusion.

*Addison, Spect.*

**NIGGARDLY.** adj. [*from niggard*.] 1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*.

*Dr. Hall.*

Love a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer.

Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth?  
Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and  
double our money? *Locke.*

Providence, need *niggardly* but wise,  
Here harshly bestows, and there denies,  
That by each other's virtues we may rise.

*Gronoville.*

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet.

*Arbuthnot on Catins.*

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it;  
neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer,  
going no farther than the bounds of the question.

*Sidney.*

**NIGGARDLY.** adv. Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd  
opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion  
that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her.

*Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

**NIGGARDNESS.**† n. s. [*from niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

All preparations, both for food and lodging,  
such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is  
so shuttish a vice. *Sidney.*

Against him that is a *niggard* of his most the

whole city shall murmur; and the testimonies of his *niggardness* shall not be doubted of.

*Ecclesi. xxi. 34.*

**NIGGARDSHIP.**† n. s. [*from niggard*.] Avarice. Not in use. *Huloet, and Barret.*

This was but misery and wretched *niggardship* in a man of such honour.

*NIGGARDY.† n. s. *Niggardness*. Obsolete.*

Disdainedg all covetise,  
And hatech all *niggardie*. *Greene, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

**TO NIGGLE.**† v. n. [*probably from the French niger*, to trifle, to play the fool. Cotgrave.] To play with; to trifle with.

Take heed, daughter,  
You *niggle* not with your conscience, and religion,  
In styling him an innocent, from your fear  
And shame to accuse yourself.

*Mosanger, Emp. of the East.*

**TO NIGGLE.**† v. a. To mock; to play on contemptuously.

I shall so *niggle* ye,  
And juggle ye. *Romans, and St. Philip.*

**NIGGLE.**† n. s. [*from niggle*.] One who is clever and dextrous. North. Grose.

**NIGH.**† prep. [*nēwa*, Goth. *neah*, *neh*, Sax.; and so *ne*, in old Engl.] At no great distance from.

They shone  
Stars distant, but *nigh* had seem'd other worlds.

*Milton, P. L.*

*Nigh* this recess, with terror they survey,  
Where death maintains his dread tyrannick sway.

*Gerrish.*

**NIGHT.** adv.

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events; when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick *nigh* unto death. *Phil. ii. 27.*

2. To a place near.

Mordacel sent letters both *nigh* and far. *Eather, ix. 90.*

He drew *nigh*, and to me held,  
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part  
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I will defer that anxious thought till  
And death by fear shall not be *nigher* brought.

*Dryden.*

3. Almost; as, he was *nigh* dead.

**NIGH.** adj.

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

When the fig-tree — putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*. *St. Matt. xxi. 32.*

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

Now too *nigh* the archangel stood. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Aunnes to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends.

*Anstet.*

His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him.

*Lev. xiv. 49.*

**TO NIGH.**† v. n. [*nēhan*, Sax. or, to approach.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Whanne he had entrid into Capernaum, the centurien *nighed* to him, and prised him, and said, Lord, my child lieth in the hous syke on the palsey.

*Wicliffe, St. Matt. viii.*

The joyous time now *nigheth* fast. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

The dewy night now doth nye,  
I hold it best for us home to hye.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast. *Spenser, Epithalam.*

touch : to *nigh* a night, to be close to it ; to touch it. North. *Græse.*

Love gain nigh me here.

*Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1775.*  
They shall never nigh it were. *Ibid.* ver. 2003.  
A knave catchpall nighed us here.

*Old Morality of Hyge-Scorner.*  
But Cloudesday cleft the apple in twaine,  
His son he did not see.

*Old Song of Adam Rill, &c. Percy, l. ii. 1.*  
**NIGHTLY.** *adv.* [from *nigh* the *adj.*]

Nearly ; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and nightly of the same bigness. *Locke.*

**NIGHTNESS.** *† n. s.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness ; Proximity.

He could not prevail with her to come back ; all about four years after, when the garrison of Oron was surrendered, (the *nightness* of her father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindered any communication between them, she lay ever alone returned.

*A. Wood, Acc. of Milton, Fant. &c. under 1635.*

**NIGHT.** *n. s.* [nautic, Gothic ; *nih*, Sax. ; *nuit*, Fr.]

1. The time of darkness ; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Hegan his dutches, will be here this *night*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night divide the spoil. *Gen. xlii. 27.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,  
And the eternal morrow dawn ;

And they awaken with that light,  
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crusoe.*

Dirè Tisiphone there keeps the ward,  
Girt in her sanguine gown by night and day,  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. The end of the day of life ; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning, after the long Gothic night,  
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light. *Anon.*

4. State of being not understood ; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in night. *Pope.*

5. It is much used in composition.

To **NIGHT.** *adverbially.* In this night ; at this night.

There came men in hither to-night of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Josh. ii. 2.*

**NIGHTBIRD.** *n. s.* [night and bird.] A bird that flies only in the night.

Larkings *nightbirds* that fly by night.

*Confut. of N. Sherton, (1546.) sign. E. iii. b.*  
He hates to be a *nightbird* any longer, but boldly flies forth, and looks upon the face of the sun.

*H. Holt, Centemp. B. 4.*  
There be a sort of birds that fly only in the night, called from thence *nightbirds* and *night-ravens*, which are afraid of light, as an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 658.*  
**NIGHTBORN.** *† adj.* [night and born.] Produced in darkness.

And in his mercy did his power oppose,  
Gainst *Erreur's* night-born children.

*Mir. for May, p. 784.*

My solemn *nightborn* adjuration bear ;  
Hear, and I'll raise thy spirit from the dust,  
While the stars gaze on this enchantment new.

*Young, Night Th. 9.*  
**NIGHTBRAWLER.** *n. s.* [night and brawler.] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,  
And spend your risk opinion for the name  
Of a *nightbrawler*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

**NIGHTCAP.** *n. s.* [night and cap.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands,  
And threw up their sweaty *night-caps* ;  
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition  
of air to tempests sooner than the valleys below ; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon, Nid. Hist.*

How did the humbled swain detest  
His prickly beard and hairy breast  
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,  
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift.*

**NIGHTCROW.** *n. s.* [night and crow ; *nycticorax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign ;  
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time.

*Shakespeare, Jew.*  
**NIGHTCROW.** *n. s.* [night and crow ; *nycticorax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign ;  
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time.

**NIGHTDOW.** *n. s.* [night and dew.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,  
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head ;  
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat.

And sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweet ;  
Ev'n last and every sleep. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

**NIGHTDOG.** *n. s.* [night and dog.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTDRESS.** *n. s.* [night and dress.] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,  
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease. *Pope.*

**NIGHTED.** *adj.* [from *night*.] Darkened ; clouded ; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,  
To let him live ; Edmund, I think, is gone ;  
In pity of his misery to dispatch  
His *nighted* life. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,  
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTFALL.** *n. s.* [night and fall.] The close of day ; the beginning of night.

Swift somewhere uses this word.

**NIGHTFARING.** *n. s.* [night and fare.] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns,  
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.

*Gey.*  
**NIGHTFIRE.** *n. s.* [night and fire.] Ignis fatuus ; Will-a-Wisp.

Polish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes.

Chases in arms, gilded emptiness ;  
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

**NIGHTFLY.** *n. s.* [night and fly.] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, sleep, ly'st thou in smoky circles,  
And lookest with burning night-fly to thy snatches ;  
Than in the perfume'd chambers of the grove,  
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody ? *Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTFINDER.** *adj.* [from *night* and *finder*.] Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us *night-finder*d here,  
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,  
Some roving robber calling to his fellows.

*Milton, Comus.*  
**NIGHTGOWN.** *n. s.* [night and gown.] A loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,  
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw  
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

They have put me in a silk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap.

To manage mule-ride mope, adust and thin,  
In a dun *night-gown* of his own loose skin. *Pope.*

**NIGHTHAG.** *n. s.* [night and hag.] Witch supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called  
In secret, riding through the air she comes  
Lur'd with the smell of infant blood, to dance  
With Lapland witches. *Milton, P. L.*

**NIGHTINGALE.** *† n. s.* [Sax. *nihtgeale*, from *niht*, and *geal*, to sing. In Chaucer, this bird is said to crie and *geale*. See the second sense of *To GALE*.]

1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody ; philomel.

I think,  
The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*

Although the voice, throat, and tongue, be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations  
con in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we assign the cause unto any particular formation ;  
and I perceive the *nightingale* hath some disadvantage in the tongue. *Bacon.*

Thus the wise *nightingale* that leaves her home,  
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,  
To foreign groves does her old music bring.

*Wallar.*  
2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale* !  
We'll heat them to their beds.

*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
**NIGHTISH.** *† adj.* [from *night*.] Belonging to the night ; attached to the night.

When hawks shall stoop the silly fowl,  
And men between the *nightish* owl.

*Turkische, Som. (1567.)*  
**NIGHTLY.** *† adj.* [from *night*, Sax. *nihtlic*.] Done by night ; acting by night ; happening by night.

May the stars and shining moon attend  
Your *nightly* sports, as you vouchsafe to tell  
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel.

*Dryden.*  
Soon as the flocks shook off the *nightly* dew,  
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,  
Pour'd o'er the whistling vales their fleecy cure.

*Pope.*  
**NIGHTLY.** *† adj.* [from *night*.]

1. By night.

Let all things suffer,  
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep  
In the affliction of those terrible dreams  
That shake us *nightly*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Thou, Sion ! and the flowery brooks between,  
That wash thy bellow'd feet, and warbling fawn  
Nightly I visit. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Every night.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the fix'd stars  
Repeats the story of her birth. *Adams, Spect.*

**NIGHTMAN.** *n. s.* [night and man.] One who carries away ordure in the night.

**NIGHTMARE.** *n. s.* [night, and according to Temple, *mar*, a spirit that, in

the northern mythology, was related to torment or suffocate sleepers. Su. Goth. *marra*, a spectre of the night; *marer*, Germ. one of the fates; from *marren*, to disturb. Serenous. There is very doubtful as to the origin of this word. Some consider it as the plural of *mai*, a maid; an appellation of the fates. Our common people call the night-mare, with-riding: the French *coupe-mare*, with a similar allusion.) A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure or weight upon the breast.

Saint Hildred foisted thrice the woul,  
He met the night-mare, and her name he told;  
Bid her alight, and her truth plight.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dullness, drowziness, vertiges, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and night-mares. *Arbuthnot on Disorders.*

**NIGHTPIECE.** *n. s.* [night and piece.] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light; not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*

**NIGHTRAIL.** *n. s.* [night and reyl], Saxon, a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

To survey  
Embroider'd petticoats, and, sickn'd feign'd,  
That your nightgowns of four ounc's a-piece  
Might be seen with envy of the virgins.

*Massinger, City Madam.*  
An antiquary will scorn to mention a father or night-rail; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vices and popes.

*Addison on Medals.*  
**NIGHT-RAVEN.** *n. s.* [night and raven; *nycticorax*.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. The ill-fac'd owl, dash's dreadful messenger, The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drear.

*Spenser.*  
I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:  
I had as lief have heard the night-raven  
Come what plague would have come after it.

*Shakespeare.*  
**NIGHT-REST.** *n. s.* [night and rest.] Repose of the night.

Domestic awe, night-rest, and neighbourhood.  
*Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

**NIGHTROBBER.** *n. s.* [night and robber.] One who steals in the dark. Highway-robbers should be feared on both sides, whereby thieves and night-robbers might be more easily pursued and encountered.

*Spenser on Ireland.*  
**NIGHTRULE.** *n. s.* [night and rule; supposed to be a corruption of *reed*, formerly written *ruel*. See also MISRULE.] A frolic of the night.

How now, mid night?  
What night-rule now about this haunted grove?  
*Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

**NIGHTSHADE.** *n. s.* [nighcaba, Saxon.] 1. A plant of two kinds: 1. Common nightshade, [*solanum*.] 2. Deadly nightshade, [*belladonna*.] *Miller.*

And I ha' been plucking 'plants among'  
Hemlock, benbane, elder's togeous,  
Nightshade, moonwort, liddards-bane.

*J. Jonson, Masques.*

2. The darkness of the night. Not in use.

Through the dark night-shade herself she drew from sight. *Phaëdr. Tr. of Virgil, (1562.) An. 2.*

**NIGHTSHINING.** *adj.* [night and shine.] Shewing brightness in the night.

None of these noctilous, or night-shining bodies, have been observed in any of the antient sculptures.  
*Wilkins, Dædalus.*

**NIGHTSHRIEK.** *n. s.* [night and shriek.] A cry in the night.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:  
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd  
To bear a night-shriek, and my fall of hair  
Would at a dismal traitise rouse and stir,  
As life were in't.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
**NIGHTSPELL.** *n. s.* [night and spell.] A charm against the accidents of the night.

I crouch thee from elves, and from wights:  
Therewith the night-spell said be anon rights.

*Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*  
Spell is a kind of verse or charm, that in older times they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the night-spell for thieves, and the woodspell.

*E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. March.*

**NIGHTTRIPPING.** *adj.* [night and trip.] Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,  
That some night-tripping fairy had exchange'd  
In cradle clothes, our children where they lay,  
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine.

*Shakespeare.*

**NIGHTVISION.** *n. s.* [night and vision.] A vision of the night.

This was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a night-vision. *Dion. lib. 10.*

**NIGHTWAKING.** *adj.* [night and wake.] Watching during the night.

Yet, foot night-waking cat, be dolt and dally,  
While in his holdfast loth the weak mouse pantly.

*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*  
**NIGHTWALK.** *n. s.* [night and walk.] Walk in the night.

If in his night-walk he met with irregular scholars,  
he took their names, and a promise to appear, unmet for, next morning.

*Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

**NIGHTWALKER.** *n. s.* [night and walk.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or night-walkers. *Ascham.*

**NIGHTWALKING.** *adj.* [night and walking.] Roving in the night.

They shall not need hermit, in old cloaks and false beads,  
to stand to the courtesy of a night-walking cudgeller for career-drooping.

*Milton, Animals. Rem. Defence.*  
**NIGHTWALKING.** *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep; noctambulation.

After hard morns, it [sleep] increaseth fearful  
dreams, incubus, night-walking, crying out, and much unquietness. *Burton, Anat. of Mind. p. 58.*

**NIGHTWANDER.** *n. s.* [night and wander.] One that wanders by night.

Or 'twould'st d as night-wanderers often are.

*Shakespeare, Ven. and Adm.*  
Every body will be ready to take him up for a night-wanderer, and to chastise him for being out of his way.

*Mary, Comp. Cab. p. 301.*  
A wandering fire,  
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night  
Condenses, and the cold environs round,  
Kindled through agitation to a flame,  
(Which oft, they say, some evil spirit attends.)

Hovering, and blazing, with delusive light,  
Misleads the amazed night-wanderer from his way.

*Milton, P. L.*

**NIGHTWANDERING.** *adj.* [night and wander.] Roving in the night.

Night-wandering wretches durst to see him there.

*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*  
**NIGHTWANDERING.** *adj.* [night and wander.] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields  
To the night-worshipping bird.

*Milton, P. L.*  
**NIGHTWARD.** *adj.* [night and ward.] Approaching towards night.

Their night-ward studies, wherewith they close  
the day's work.

*Milton on Education.*  
**NIGHTWATCH.** *n. s.* [night and watch.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate  
on thee in the night-watches.

*Psalm lxxi. 6.*  
**NIGHTWATCHER.** *n. s.* [night and watch.] One who watches through the night upon some ill design.

*Hulot.*  
**NIGHTWATCH.** *n. s.* [night and watch.] A nightingale.

**NIGHTSCENT.** *adj.* [nigrescens, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

**NIGHTIFICATION.** *n. s.* [niger and facio, Lat.] The act of making black.

**NIGHTLY.** *n. s.* [nihiliter, French, nihilum, Latin.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure nothing, or mere nothing.

*Watts, Logic.*  
**TO NILL.** *v. a.* [from *ne* will; nilan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

Ceres, said he, I will thee offer'd grace,  
Ne to be made so happy do intend;

Another bliss before mine eyes I place,  
Another happiness, another end.

*Spenser.*  
In all affections she conceiveth still;  
If now, with man and wife to will and will  
The self same things, a note of concord be,  
I know no couple better can agree.

*J. Jonson, Epigram.*  
**TO NILL.** *v. n.* To be unwilling; not to agree.

Your father hath consented  
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;  
And will you, say you, I will marry you.

*Shakespeare, Twm. of the Shrew.*  
**NILL.** *n. s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

**TO NIM.** *v. a.* [Goth. *niman*; Saxon, *numan*.] To take. In cant, to steal.

The old pret. and part. used by Chaucer, is *none*, simply for *took* and *taken*.

To *nim* is still to take up hastily, in the north of England, according to Grose.

Thence goes on to their present,  
And there he doth purloine;

For, looking in their plate,  
He nimmes away the coyne.

*Rp. Corbet's Poems, p. 28.*  
They'll question Mary, and by his look  
Detect who 'twas that *nim'd* a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themselves honest of their fingers, but would be nimming something or other for the lost of their fingers.

*J. Keats.*  
**NIMBLE.** *adj.* [from *nim*; or *numan*, Sux. tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimble*-jointed than the rest,  
And more industrious, gathered more store.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding  
flames  
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

You have dancing shoes  
With nimble soles. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*  
Him offering soon propitious fire from heaven,  
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful steam;  
The others out, for his was not sincere.

Through the mid sea the nimble pinnace sails  
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*  
NIMBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *nimble*.] Quick-  
ness; activity; speed; agility; readiness;  
dexterity; celerity; expedition;  
swiftness.

The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere  
long the stag thought it better to trust to the  
nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortifica-  
tion of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himself showing at one instant both steadiness  
and nimbleness. *Sidney.*  
All things are therefore partakers of God; it  
is his offspring, his influence is in them, and the  
personal wisdom of God is for that very cause  
said to excel in nimbleness or agility, to pierce into  
all intellectual, pure, and subtle spirit, to go  
through all, and to reach unto every thing.

We, lying still.  
Are full of rest, defence, and nimbleness. *Hooker.*

Ovid ranged o'er all Parnassus with great  
nimbleness and agility; but as he did not much  
care for the toil requisite to climb the upper part  
of the hill, he was generally roving about the  
bottom. *Addison, Guardian.*

NIMBLENESS. *n. s.* Nimbleness.  
Seemed those little angels did uphold  
The cloth of state, and on their purpled wings  
Did bear the pendants through their nimble  
hold. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 39.*

NIMBLE-WITTED. *adj.* [nimble and wit.]  
Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain nimble-  
witted counsellor at the bar, who was forward to  
speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him,  
There is a great difference betwixt you and me;  
a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold  
your peace. *Jacobs.*

NIMBLY. *adv.* [from nimble.] Quickly;  
speedily; actively.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the lascivious playing of a lute.

The air  
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself. *Shakep.*  
Most legs can nimbly run, though some be  
lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the crystals, and  
set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more  
nimbly. *Boyle.*

NIMBLY. *n. s.* [nimble, school Latin.]  
The state of being too much.

They become, though never so good, by their  
nimble fastidious.

Instruct, for Oratory, (1682), p. 56.  
NIMMER. *n. s.* [from nim.] A thief; a  
pilferer.

Blank schemes to discover nimmers. *Hudibras, ii. fil.*

NIMCOMPOMP. *n. s.* [A corruption of the  
Latin *non compo*.] A fool; a trifler.

An old nimmerman, a dotard, a nimcompomp,  
is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

NINE. *n. s.* [nin, Gothick; nigon, Sax.]  
One more than eight; one less than ten.

The weird sisters,  
Thus do go about, about,  
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

At ninety nine a modern and a dance. *Pope.*  
NINE. *adj.* Five and four.

A thousand scruples may startle at first, and  
yet in concluding prove but a nine days' wonder. *L'Estrange.*

The faults are nine in ten owing to affection,  
and not in the want of understanding. *Smyth.*

NINEFOLD. *adj.* [nine and fold.] Nine  
times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,  
Outraging to devour, immures us round  
Ninefold. *Milton, P. L.*

NINEMOLE. *n. s.* [nine and hole.] A  
game; in which nine holes are made in the  
ground, into which a pellet is to be  
bowed.

At nineholes on the heath while they together  
play. *Dryden, Polyol. S. 14.*

NINE MEN'S MORRIS. \* See the second  
sense of MORRIS.

NINEPENCE. *n. s.* [nine and pence.] A  
silver coin valued at nine-pence.

Three silver pennies, and a ninepence best.

NINEPINS. *n. s.* [nine and pins.] A play  
where nine pieces of wood are set up on  
the ground to be thrown down by a  
bow.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in De-  
cember, and school-boys playing at nine-pins upon  
ice in July. *Pemham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrow n  
Like ninepins they strike others down. *Hudibras.*

NINETEEN. *adj.* [nine and score.] Nine  
times twenty.

Eugenius had two hundred pounds a year; but  
never values himself above nine-score, as not  
thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which  
he always appropriates to charitable uses.

NINETEEN. *adj.* [nigontene, Sax.] Nine  
and ten; one less than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might  
be changed into easy ones, such as occur to  
ordinary men. *Swift.*

NINETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteneoth, Saxon.]  
The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after  
the tenth.

In the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar  
king of Babylon, came Nebuzadnezzar  
king of Babylon.

NINETY. *adj.* [hunnigontic, Sax.] Nine  
times ten.

Enos lived ninety years and begat Cain. *Gen. v. 9.*

NINTH. *adj.* [nigoth, Sax.] That which  
precedes the tenth; the first after the  
eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a strict observation of many, I have not  
found any that see the ninth day.

Brown, Vulg. Err.  
NINTILY. *adv.* [from ninth.] In the  
ninth place. *Sherwood.*

NINETIETH. *adj.* [hunnigonticoth, Sax.]  
The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine  
times told.

NINNY. *n. s.* [nino, a child, Spanish.]  
A fool; a simpleton.

What a pidd ninny's this? *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
The dean was so shabby and look'd like a  
ninny.

That the captain suppos'd he was curate. *Swift.*

NINNYHAMMER. *n. s.* [from *ninny*.] A  
simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at  
Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, num-  
skulled, ninny-hammer of yours from ruin, and all  
his family? *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

To NIP. *v. a.* [nippen, Teut.]  
1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with  
the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the nipping of their  
riod giveth out their small morsels. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To cut off by any slight means.

The small shoots that extract the sap of the  
most leading branches, must be nipt off. *Mortimer.*

3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.  
This is the state of man; to day he purs forth  
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;  
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root;  
And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

A flower doth spread and die  
Thou would'st 'extend me to some good,  
Before I were by frost's extremity nipt in the bud,  
Herbert.

His delivery now proves  
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring,  
Nips with the lagging rear of winter's frost.

Had he not been nipped in the bud, he might  
have made a formidable figure in his own work  
among posterity. *Addison.*

From such encouragement it is easy to guess  
to what perfection I might have brought this work,  
had it not been nipt in the bud. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

4. To pinch as frost.

The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold —  
It is a nipping and an eager air.

When icicles hang by the wall,  
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;  
When blood is nipt, and ways be foul,  
Then nightly sings the staring owl.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

5. To vex; to bite.

And sharp remore his heart did prick and nip,  
That drops of blood thence like a well did play.

Shakespeare, Love's L. Lost.

6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sar-  
castically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip  
To hear the javel so good mean to nip.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, To.

Quick wit commonly be in desire aw-flungled;  
in purpose unconstant; bold with any person;  
bony in every matter; nothing such as be present,  
nipping any that is absent. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

NIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am sharply tauoed, yet sometimes with  
pinches, nips, and bobs. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. A small cut.

What this a slave? 'tis like a demicannon;  
What up and down carry'd like an apple-art?  
Here's nip, and nip, and cut, and slash, and  
slash.

Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

3. A blast.

So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,  
Scorning the midwifery of ripening hours,  
In spite of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth,  
But find a nip untimely at their birth. *Rayney.*

4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NIPPER. *n. s.* [from nip.] A satirist.  
Out of use.

Ready backbiters, sore nippers, and spiteful  
reporters privity of good men. *Ascham.*

**NIPPERKIN.** \* *n. s.* [Aleman. *nep*, *nappēkin*; Sax. *nappe*, *hnap*; Belg. *nep*, *nappe*; Fr. *hanap*; Ital. *nappo*; cythus, poculum.] A little cup; a small tankard.

**NIPPER.** \* *n. s.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.

**NIPPOLOGY.** *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter sarcasm.

**NIPPLE.** \* *n. s.* [nyspele, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the sucking young take through their mouths.

The babe that milks me, — I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums.

It creatures, that nourish their young with milk, are adapted the nipples of the breast to the mouth and organs of suction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is used by Chapman of a man.

As his foe went then suffice'd away, Thous *Ætoli* threw a dart, that did his pile convey Above his nipple, through his lungs. *Chapman.*

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are diverse little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the oil bag. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

**NIPPLEWORT.** \* *n. s.* [Lampasana.] A weed.

*Nis*; [ne is; Sax. *nir*.] Is not. Obsolete.

Leave me those hills, where barthorough will to see. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.*

**NISI PRIUS.** \* *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is panelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause the men impelled to come before the justices in the same county, for the determining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them before whom the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good men of the county associated to him. *Cowel.*

**NIT.** \* *n. s.* [nitru, Saxon.]

1. The egg of a louse, or small animal.

The worms, or burrel-ly, is verminous to horses in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their bombous noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits, or eggs, on the hair.

*Derham, Physico-Theol.*

2. [Pompholyx.] A small ash that flies forth of the furnace where brass is melting. *Hulot.*

**NITENCY.** \* *n. s.* [nitentia, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [From the Latin, *nitor*.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles; from which acceleration in spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented; that is, those sores will have a strong nitency to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

**NITING.** \* *n. s.* [or *niding*; see *NIDING*.] A coward, dastard, poltroon.

**NITIDITY.** *adj.* [nitidus, Latin.]

1. Bright; shining; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and mild yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Applied to persons, gay, spruce, fine.

Amongst these doth the wind spark spend out his time: this is the gallant's day!

*Rever, God's Plea for Nisus, (1657.)*

**NITRE.** \* *n. s.* [nitro, Gr. *nitrum*, Lat. *nitre*, Fr.] The salt commonly called saltpetre, as well as nitre; in chemical language, *nitrate of potash*, that is, composed of the nitrick acid and potash. It is found, in great abundance, in a state of incrustation on the surface of the earth in various parts. Several plants contain nitre. Artificial methods of procuring it are also used.

Some tumulous cloud, Instruct with fire and nitre, hurried him.

*Milton, P. L.*

Some steep their seed, and some in caldron's boil, With vigorous nitre, and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

**NITROGEN.** \* *n. s.* [nitro and *genesis*, Gr.] An elastic fluid, invisible, of which, with oxygen, atmospheric air is composed. It bears also the chemical name of *azote*; and exists in all animal substances, but is most plentiful in the atmosphere.

**NITROSITY.** \* *n. s.* [nitrosité, Fr.] Quality of nitre. Not in use.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**NITROUS.** *adj.* [nitreus, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather nitrous fatness more than either of them have severally. *Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with those particles supposed nitrous, which are the aliment of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is sufficient to move such an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd, May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find, Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd, And be refresh'd with never-wasting food. *Blackmore.*

**NITRY.** *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

Wit'er my throne confines; whose nitry wind Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*

**NITTYLY.** *adv.* [from *nitry*.] Lously.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man nitelly needy, and therefore adverbous. *Hayward.*

**NITTY.** *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

I'll know the poor, egregious nitry rascal. *B. Jonson, Punctator.*

2. An epithet of contempt, perhaps from *nitid*.

O dapper, rare, complent, sweet nitry youth! *Marton, Sat. iii. (1596.)*

**NITRAL.** *adj.* [nitralis, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Did.*

**NITREOUS.** *adj.* [nitreus, Latin.] Snowy; resembling snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and nitrous white. *Brown.*

**NITIV.** \* *n. s.* [from *nias*. Dr. Johnson.]

Whence the Fr. *nic*, in a contemptuous sense. Kelham mentions the Norm. Fr. *nessi*, an idiot. A learned writer notices the Heb. *nibez*, a word of reproach, to express the utmost contempt of any man's person; and he says, "if it be considered, that the *b* of the ancients had a very soft pronunciation in some cases, in all probability the word still lives in our language, and is the same with *nic*." Harris on the 53d chap. of Isaiah, p. 102. It may be, however, of the same origin with *nany*. See *ZANY*.

A true critic, a simpleton. A low word.

And crickets laugh, and did the trifling rind Go read Quintilian. *Anon.*

**NO.** *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal: contrary to *yes* or *yea*.

Our courteous Anony, When o'er her comb of no, woman heard speak, Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shakespeare.*

Heceforth my weeing mind shall be express, In russet yarn and hoost kersey nose. *Shakspeare.*

If you will not consider these things now, the time will shortly come when you shall consider them whether you will or no. *Calamy, Sermon.*

2. The word of denial, opposite to concession or affirmation.

I think it would not sort amiss, to handle the question, whether a war for the propagation of the Christiana faith, without another cause of hostility, be lawful or no, and to what cases? *Bacon.*

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth: — The devil himself could not pronounce a title More hateful to mine ear. — No, nor more fearful. *Shakespeare.*

Never more This hand shall combat on the crooked shore: No! let the Grecian powers, oppos'd in fight, Unply'd perish in their tyrant's sight. *Dryden, Homer.*

4. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no* *not*, not even.

No not the bow which no adorns the skies, No glorious is, or boasts so many dimes. *Waller.*

**NO.** *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be no strife between me and thee. *Gen. xiii. 8.*

Some dire misfortune to portend, No enemy can match a friend. *Suett.*

Woman and fool are two bad things to his wit, For true no meaning puzzles more than *fool*. *Waller.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store, No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores, Our drives irradiate, or imbaze the floors. *Pope.*

Our bard No common object to your sight displays. *Pope.*

Poor Edwin was no vulgar boy. *Bentley.*

2. It seems an adjective in these phrases, no longer, no more, no where; though sometimes it may be so commodiously changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb: as, the days are yet no shorter.

When we saw that they were no where, we came to Samuel. *1 Sam. x. 14.*

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join To sweet embraces; ah, no longer thine. *Dryden.*



## 5. No one; none; not any one.

No one who doeth good to those only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully satisfied of his own sinfulness. *Smeatridge.*

NOB. \* n. s. The head; in ridicule. A colloquial low word, and perhaps adopted from *knob*, which see.

To NOBILITATE.† v. a. [*nobilis*, Lat.] To ennoble; to make noble.

*Bullockar, and Sherwood.*

NOBILITATION. \* n. s. [*from nobilitate*.] The act of ennobling.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the Divine Majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, nobilitatem, and salvation of the souls of men.

*Morr, Antid. against Idolatry*, ed. 2.

NOBILITY. n. s. [*nobilitas*, Lat.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendor.

When I took up Boccaccio unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood, and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*

Long galleries of ancestry Challenge not wonder, or esteem from me; Virtue alone is true nobility. *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. Nobility in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank; the persons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purposed thing,

To curb the will of the nobility. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though the latest Amphalar, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it; and she desired he might be pardoned that youthful error; considering the reputation he had to be the best knight in the world, so to befaller he governed himself, as one remembering his fault. *Sedgwick.*

But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility To work my goddess so by thy invention, On me to cast those eyes where shine nobility. *Sedgwick.*

Base men, being in love, have then a nobility in their nature more than is native to them. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They thought it great their sovereignty to control,

And name'd their pride, nobility of soul. *Dryden.*

NOBLE.† adj. [*noble*, French; *nobilis*, Latin.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

Choosing rather to die manfully, than to come into the hands of the wicked, to be abused otherwise than becometh his noble birth. 2 Mac. xiv. 42.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonality.

From virtue first began,

The difference that distinguishes man from man: He claim'd no title from descent of blood, But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

3. Great; worthy; illustrious: both men and things.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a noble courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 Mac. vi. 31.

To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds Timorous. *Milton, P. L.*

A noble stroke he lifted high, Which hung not, but with tempest fell. *Milton, P. L.*

Those two great things that no envious desire and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

My share in pale Pyrene I resign,

And claim no part in all the mighty noise: Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong To nobler poets, for a nobler song. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; stately: as, a noble parade.

6. Free; generous; liberal; ingenuous.

These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind. *Acts, xviii. 11.*

7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the noble parts of the body.

NOBLE. n. s.

1. One of high rank.

Upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his hand. *Ezekiel.*

How many nobles then should hold their place, That must strike sail to spirits of vile sort!

What the nobles once said in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The nobles amongst the Romans took care in their last wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wiliam.*

See all our nobles begging to be slaves, See all our souls aspiring to be knaves. *Pope.*

It may be the disposition of young nobles, that they expect the accomplishments of a good education without the least expence of time or study. *Swift, Mod. Education.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependence; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or senate of nobles, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

Men should press forward in Fame's glorious chase, Nobles look backward, and so lose the race. *Young.*

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eightpence; the sum of six and eightpence.

He coined nobles, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Crovelin.*

Many fair promotions Are daily given, to ennoble those That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakspeare, Henry 4th.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting in forty pounds or more, a noble, that is six shillings and eightpence, is, and usually has been paid to fine.

NOBLE.† adj. [*nobilis*, Latin.] A plant.

To NOBLE. \* v. a. To ennoble. Not in use.

Thou noblest so far forth our nature. *Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.*

NOBLEMAN. n. s. [*noble* and *man*.] One who is ennobled.

If I blush,

It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The noblemen is he, whose noble mind Is fill'd with labors worth. *Dryden, Wife of Bath.*

NOBLEWOMAN. \* n. s. [*noble* and *woman*.] A female who is ennobled.

These noblewomen maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen; which delighted them very much, to hear these ladies speak to them in their own tongue. *Cavalish, Life of Henry.*

NOBLENESS.† n. s. [*from noble*.] 1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The nobleness of life Is to do this; when such a mutual pair, And such a twin can do't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Any thing That my ability may undergo, And nobleness import me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

True nobleness would Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong. *Shakspeare.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity. *Bp. Taylor.*

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their seat Build in her lowliness. *Milton, P. L.*

There is not only a congruity between the nobleness of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

We have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your nobleness, but you have been sollicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

3. Stateliness.

For nobleness of structure, and riches, it [the abbey of Reading] was equal to none in England. *Admiral, Berk. ii. 341.*

NOBLENESS.† n. s. [*nobilis*, French.] 1. Nobility. This word is not now used in any sense. Dr. Johnson.—It certainly was in use, as Mr. Mason also has observed, at the time Dr. Johnson made this remark; and has been since supported by good authorities. See the third sense, as well as the first.

Fair branch of nobles, flower of chivalry, That with your worth the world adorned make. *Spenser.*

True nobleness consists in a liberal education, and honourable pursuits and employments, followed even from the cradle. Wealth may confer this, but it must be hereditary, not acquired. The upstart himself, whatever may be his talents or opulence, will seldom have the sentiments and inclinations of a gentleman. *Mitchell, Principles of Legislation*, (1796.)

2. Dignity; greatness.

Thou, whose nobles knew one stature still, And one true posture, though bending 'till with ill. *B. Jonson, Epigr. 102.*

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haste to hear it, And call the nobles to the audience. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I know on reason, as should give that advantage to the commonality of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the nobles of France would never suffer in their peasants. *Dryden.*

His fancies spread wonderfully upon the nobles. *Shakspeare, on Twelfth Night*, p. 30.

The intendant of Glascow, among other magnificent festivities, treated the nobles of the province with a dinner and desert. *Hor. Walpole's Works*, No. 6.

My enquiries and observations did not prevent to one any incorrigible vice in the nobles of France. *Burke.*

NOBLY.† adv. [*from noble*.] 1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.

Only a second laurel did adorn him. His colleague Cæsar, though nobly born. He shew'd the price of the triumphal bay, But Marston won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Did he not straight the two delinquents meet, That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep? Was not that nobly done? *Shakspeare, Alcibiades.*

This fate he could have scap'd, but would not lose Honour for life, but rather nobly chose Death from their fears, than safety from his own. *Denham.*

3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. \* Where could an emperor's ashes have been so nobly lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison on Italy.*

**NOBODY.** *n. s.* [no and body.] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catches played by the picture of nobody. *Shakespeare, Troilus.*

It fell to Cole's turn, for whom nobody cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clerodend.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody seconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift, Miscell.*

**NO'CENT.** *adj.* [nocens, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than nocent; yet so one, that might be the object of other plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon, Hist. VII.*

Secretly Catechy resorts to you—to enquire whether it were lawful, considering the necessity of the time, to undertake an enterprise for the advancement of the Catholic religion, though it were likely that, among many that were nocent, some should perish that were innocent.

*Id. Northampton. Proceed. agt. Garnet, (1606.) A. 2.*

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently make ourselves nocent.

*Hewitt, Sermon. Chr. Day, p. 74. (1658.)*

A great scruple arose even in the minds of the most confident assassins, whether the nocent and the innocent might be destroyed and perish together.

*Id. Pearson, Sermon. (Nov. 5. 1673.) p. 21.*

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

His head the mind, well stor'd with subtle wiles:  
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,  
Nor nocent yet; but not the grassy herb,  
Fearless unfeared of sleep. *Milton, P. L.*

The warm linbeck draws

Salutiferous waters from the nocent brood. *Pallius.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts on the Mind.*

**NO'CENT.** *n. s.* One who is criminal. Not now in use.

Catechy, coming unto Garnet,—asketh, whether for the good and promotion of the Catholic cause against heretics, it be lawful or not, amongst many nocents, to destroy and take away some innocents also.

*See E. Cole, Proceed. agt. Garnet, (1606.) R. 5. b.*

No nocent is absolved by the verdict of himself. *Brown, Chr. Mor. A. 22.*

**NO'CIVE.** *adj.* [nocivus, Lat.] Hurtful; destructive.

Be it that some nocive or hurtful thing be towards us, must first of necessity follow thereupon?

A vow proving either idle, unprofitable, or unjust, or nocive and hurtful to the common good. *Skidmore, Mir. of Ant. p. 200.*

**NOCK.** *n. s.* [nocke, Teut. nocchie, Ital.]

1. A hit; a knock; a notch: as of an arrow, bow, or spindle. *Hulot.*

The good fleecer that mended his bolts with cutting of the nock.

*Martin, Murr. of Priests, (1554.) H. b. l. b.*

2. The fundament. *Les fesses.*

When the date of nock was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetic smout. *Hindburn.*

**TO NOCK.** *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

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Then took he up his bow  
And nock'd his shaft, the ground whence all their  
future griefs did grow. *Chapman.*

**NO'CKED.** *adj.* [from nock.] Notched. *Shervood.*

Arrows—

Nock'd and feather'd right. *Chaucer, Rom. R.*

**NOCTAMBULATION.** *n. s.* [nox and ambulo, Latin.] The act of walking in sleep. *Bailey.*

**NOCTAMBULO.** *n. s.* [nox and ambulo, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of noctambulæ? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

**NOCT'IDIAL.** *adj.* [noctis and dies, Lat.] Comprising a night and a day.

The noctidial day, the lunar periodical month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Haldar.*

**NOCT'IFEROUS.** *adj.* [nox and fero.] Bringing night. *Dict.*

**NOCT'IFLUA.** *n. s.* [Latin; nox, the night, and fluco, to shine.] A kind of phosphorus, shining in the night, without any light thrown upon it.

**NOCT'IFLOUS.** *adj.* [from noctifluea.] Shining in the night.

This appearance was occasioned by myriads of noctifluous Nereids that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain sticking to the oars; and, like glow-worms, give a fine light. *Pennant.*

**NOCT'IVAGANT.** *adj.* [noctivagus, Lat.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

**NOCTIVIGATION.** *n. s.* [from noctivagus, Lat.] The act of rambling or wandering in the night.

Could he not remember what befel him, when, upon the entrance of his adventures, this vertigo of noctivigation and watching his arms seized him?

*Gayton on D. Quixote, p. 253.*

The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for noctivigation.

*A. Wood, Life of Himself, p. 274.*

**NOCTUARY.** *n. s.* [from noctus, Lat.] An account of what passes by night.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my noctuary, which I shall send to enrich your paper. *Addison.*

**NOCTURN.** *n. s.* [nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the nocturns and the matins for the honour of the saints, whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

**NOCTURNAL.** *adj.* [nocturnus, Lat.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display  
Nocturnal beams that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers till such time as you yourself shall gratify the publick with any of your nocturnal discoveries. *Addison.*

**NOCTURNAL.** *n. s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eighth degree and a half of southern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us

a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a nocturnal, and shew the true hour of the night. *Hutton.*

**NO'CU'MENT.** *n. s.* [nocumentum, Lat.] Harm. Not in use.

All these noyful nocuments are the holy fruites of the whoredome of that church.

*Rule on the Mes. P. II. (1550.) sign. k. vii.*

**NO'CU'OUS.** *adj.* [nocuus, Lat.] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*

Though the basilisk be a nocuus creature.

*Swann, Spec. Metall. (1655.) p. 487.*

**TO NOD.** *v. n.* (Of uncertain derivation: *nodus*, Gr. *nodus*, Lat. *amenedid*, Welsh.

Dr. Johnson.—It is the past participle of the Sax. *hrutan*, caput inclinare. The past tense of *hrutan* is *hroht*. By adding to *hroht*, or *nah*, the participial termination *ed* we have *nahed*, *nah'd*, *nad* (a broad) or *nod*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. II. 198.)

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

On the faith of Jove rely,  
When nodding to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a slight bow.

Cassius must bend his body,  
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him. *Shakespeare.*

3. To bend downwards with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn on the plains,  
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,  
Labouring in pangs of death, and threatening all,  
This way and that she nods, considering where to fall. *Dryden.*

He climbs the mountain rocks,  
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

4. To be drowsy.

Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were nodding. *Addison.*

**TO NOD.** *v. a.*

1. To bend; to incline.

Heath nod'd to her: He hath given his empire. *Cleopatra*

2. To shake. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;  
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,  
Fan you into despair. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**NOD.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or nod only ought to correct them when they do amiss.

A mighty king I say, an earthly God;  
Nations obey my nod, and wait my nod;  
And life and death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,  
Ready with every nod to tumble down  
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.

Every drowsy nod shakes their doctrine who teach, that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance.

Will be give you the nod? *Shakespeare, Twain, and Cress.*

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my nod than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

**NODA**.† *n. s.* [from *nodo*.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.  
*Cockeram*.

**NO'DDEN**.\* *adj.* [from *nod*.] Bent; declined.

To the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.

*Thomson, Cat. of Ind. i. 10.*

**NO'DDER**.† *n. s.* [from *nod*.]

1. One who makes *noda*.  
A set of *nodders*, winklers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other whispering wit in their birth.

2. A drowsy person.

We have shown, that, according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death, and from sleep after death; which those drowsy *nodders* over the letter of the Scripture have very unciously collected.  
*Moss, Comp. Cobb. (1658.) Ded.*

**NO'DDLE**. *n. s.* [hol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.

Her care shall be  
To comb your *noddles* with a three-legged stool.

Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all  
fine,  
Or call up the master and break his dull *noddles*.

My head's not made of brass,  
As frisk Bacon's *noddles*, which he would have  
He would not have it said before the people,  
that Images are to be worshipped with Latins,  
but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtle for their *noddles*.

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddles*,  
that shall bring my mistress to you back again,  
with as good will as ever she went from you.

Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?  
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;  
And laughing at so fond and vain a task,  
Will strip thy hoary noddles of its mask.

Thou that art ever half the city's grace,  
And add'st to solemn noddles, solemn pace.

**NO'DDY**.† *n. s.* [from *naudin*, Norman, French.]

1. A simpleton; an idiot.  
And be that's not in print they hold a *noddy*,  
Because fellows are *noddies* still in print.

The whole race of bawling, fluting *noddies*,  
by what title soever dignified, are a skin to the an in this fable.

2. A game at cards.  
Why shouldst thou the thrifty and right worshipful  
game of post and pair content them, or the witty  
invention of *noddy*?

Room for fresh gamsters; here is a chess-board  
to my host's *noddy-board*, Moors and Christians.

**NODE**. *n. s.* [*nodus*, Latin.]

1. A knot; a knob.

2. A swelling on the bone.  
If *nodes* be the cause of the pain, *ferment* with  
spirits of wine wherein opium and saffron have  
been dissolved.

3. Intersection.  
All these variations are finished in nineteen  
years, nearly agreeing with the course of the *nodes*;  
i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon  
crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern  
or southern latitude; which *nodes* are called the  
head and tail of the dragon.

**NODO'SITY**.† *n. s.* [*nodositè*, French, Cotgrave; from *nodosus*, Latin.] Complication; knot.

These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them  
into a knot close unto the body of the infant;  
from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated  
*nodosity* we call the navel.

It has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its  
strength.

**NODO'SUS**.† *adj.* [*nodorus*, Latin.] This  
*NO'DOUS*.† is not a word in either  
form, much in use. Cockeram gives  
*nodosus*.† Knotty; full of knots.

This is seldom affected with the gout, and when  
that becometh *nodosa*, men continue not long after.

**NO'DULE**. *n. s.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A small lump.

Those minerals in the strata, are either found in  
grains, or else they are smoozed into balls, lumps,  
or nodules: which *nodules* are either of an irregular  
figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular.

**NO'DULED**.\* *adj.* [from *nodule*.] Having  
little knots or lumps.

Dissect with hammers fine  
The granite rock; the *nodulè* flint calcine.

**NO'EL**.\* See **NOVEL**.

**NO'ETICK**.\* *adj.* [*noetike*, Greek.] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding.

All learning, whether *noetick* or manual, of  
book or hand, proceeds from God, who is as truly  
parent of the one, as of the other.

**NOE**.\* *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *noggin*.]

1. A little pot.

2. Ale.

Walpole laid a quart of *noe* on't.  
He'd either make a hog or dog on't.

3. *Nog of a mill*; the little piece of wood,  
which, rubbing against the hopper,  
makes the corn fall from it.

**NO'GGER**. *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.

He put on a hard, coarse, *nogger* skin of Pen-  
dril's.

**NO'GIN**.† *n. s.* [*nosel*, German; a pint.]  
A small mug.

Of drinking cups divers and sundry sorts we  
have:—some of maple, some of holly—mazers,  
broad-mouth'd dishes, *noggins*, *whinkins*, pig-  
gins, &c.

**NO'GGING**.\* *n. s.* [In building.] A partition  
framed of timber scantlings, with  
the interstices filled up by bricks.

**NO'ICE**.† See **NOTICE**.

**NO'ICE**.† See **NOY**.

**NO'ICE**.† See **NOYER**.

**NO'IOUS**.† See **NOVOUS**.

**NO'INT**.\* *v. a.* [*oint*, French;† from  
*oindre*.] To anoint.

Anointed with sweet smells and odours.

**NOISE**.† *n. s.* [*noice*, French; which  
Menage derives from the Latin, *noxia*,  
or *noxa*, employed in the sense of *jur-*  
*gum*, *simulata*, scolding, strife. Srenius  
refers it to the Icel. *nyga*, *nidra*, *stren-*  
*idere*.]

1. Any kind of sound.

*Noises* as of waters falling down, sounded about  
them, and sad visions appeared unto them.

Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melo-  
dious *noise* of birds among the spreading branches,  
these things made them woe.

Great motions in nature pass without sound or  
*noise*. The heavens turn about in a most rapid  
motion, without *noise* to us perceived; though in  
some dreams they have been said to make an ex-  
cellent music.

Shakes your hearts, while through the isles they  
hear  
A leaping *noise*, as horrid and as loud  
As thunder nakes, before it breaks the cloud.

2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.

What *noise* have we had about transplantation  
of diseases, and transfusion of blood.

3. Occasion of talk.

Accuses lived in Athens during the great plague,  
which has made so much noise through all ages,  
and never caught the least infection.

4. A concert; and those who performed a  
concert. In both meanings obsolete.

Sec, if thou canst find out Bosch's *noise*,  
Mrs. Tanschee would have been some music.

There be guests and meat aw, how shall we do  
for music?—The smell of the venison, going  
through the street, will invite one *noise* of fiddlers  
or other.

Divinely warbled voice,  
Answering the stringed noise. Milton, *ode Nativ.*

To **NOISE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sound loud.

Those terrours, which thou speak'st of, did me  
none.

I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud  
And threatening high.

To **NOISE**. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.

All these sayings were *noised* about throughout  
all the hill country.

I shall not need to relate the affluence of young  
nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of  
our prince's being there had been quickly *noised*.

They might bus and whisper it one to another;  
and tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the  
spostle, they then lift up their voices, and *noised*  
it about the city.

**NO'ISFUL**.† *adj.* [*noise* and *full*.] Loud;  
clamorous.

A rock-yard in a spring morning is neither so  
ill, nor *noisful*, as is one of these.

That enuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,  
Whose *noisful* valour does no foe invade,  
And weak assistance with his friends desire.

**NO'ISLESS**. *adj.* [from *noise*.] Silent;  
without sound.

On our quick'n'd decrees,  
The inaudible and *noisless* foot of time  
Stalks, ere we can effect them.

So *noisless* would I live such death to find,  
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind,  
But ripely dropping from the unpleas'd bough.

Covinc'd, that *noisless* piety might dwell  
In secular retreats, and flourish well.

**NO'ISINESS**. *n. s.* [from *noisy*.] Loudness  
of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOISEMAKER. *n. s.* [noise and maker.]

## CHAMOUER.

The issue of all this noise is, the making of the noisemakers still more ridiculous. *L'Entrée.*

NOISOME. *adj.* [noisio, Italian.]

## 1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the one whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, with freedom never we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cocks are noisome too much. *Tusser.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill  
Of noisome weeds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milton, Arcades.*

Gravities, noisome from the neighbouring fen,  
And his own Curst seat three hundred men. *Dryden.*

The noisome pestilence, that in open war  
Terrible, marches through the mid-day air,  
And scatters death. *Prior.*

## 2. Offensive; disgusting.

The seeing these effects, will be  
Both noisome and infectious. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*  
Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is  
but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome.

The filthiness of his smell was noisome to all his army.

An error in the judgement is like an imposture in the head, which is always noisome and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOISOMELY. *adv.* [from noisome.]

With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

The fir, whereof that coffin was made, yields a natural redolence, none that it is sufficed thus noisomely, all helps are too little to counteract that scent of corruption. *2 Mac. lit. 9.*

*Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

The filthiness of his smell was noisome to all his army.

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NOISOMENESS. *n. s.* [from noisome.]

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NOISY. *adj.* [from noise.]

1. Sounding loud.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the noisy town, O come and see  
Our country cots, and live content with me! *Dryden.*

To noisy fools a grave attention lend.

Although he employ his talents wholly in his  
closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the noisy crowd. *Swift.*

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To noisy fools a grave attention lend.

NO'MADE.\* *adj.* [nomade, French; *nomade*,  
No'MADICK. *adj.* [nomadick, Greek, from *nomos*,  
to feed.] Rude; savage; having no  
fixed abode, and shifting it for the con-  
venience of pasturage.

We are glad to find these last and most au-  
thentic observations on this nomad tribe, thus  
brought together into one view.

On the Journal for Russia, *Brit. Crit.* (1798.)

NO'MAD. *n. s.* [see the adjective.]

A wandering tribe or party. The substan-  
tive is old.

Pierce Eddmunds, who in nomads stray.

London, *Tr. of the Poets*, (1696.) p. 156.

NO'MANCY. *n. s.* [nomancy, *nomancie*, Fr.  
nomancy, Latin, and *nomancie*, Greek.]

The art of divining the fates of persons by  
the letters that form their names. *Dict.*

NO'MBLES. *n. s.* The entrails of a deer.

See NOMBLES.

NOME.\* *n. s.* [*nome*, Greek; from *nomos*,  
to feed, and to distribute.]

1. Province; tract of country; an Egyptian  
government or division.

Zaan or Tunis, the head of a nome, was a most  
ancient and famous city of the Delta.

The Students, (1750.) vol. i. p. 345.

He told his brethren, that they and his aged  
father should dwell near him; and he placed  
them with Pharaoh's own shepherds in the He-  
liopolis name, which bordered on the Red Sea,  
and of which the metropolis was On, or Heliopolis.

— This country, being situated some leagues  
distant from the banks of the Nile, was not sub-  
ject to the annual inundations of that river, and  
therefore was a more proper place of residence for  
shepherds, and the pasturage of flocks, than any  
other of the Egyptian names.

Maurice, *Hist. of Hindostan*, vol. ii. (1798.)

2. [from *nomem*, Latin.] In algebra, a  
simple quantity affixed to some other  
quantity by its proper sign.NOMENCLATOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *no-*  
*menclator*, French.] One who calls  
things or persons by their proper names.

They were driven to have their *nomenculatores*,  
controllers, or remembrancers, to tell them the  
names of their servants, and people about them, so  
many they were. *Halewell on Providence*, p. 421.

What, wilt Cupid turn *nomenculatur*, and cry  
children?

*J. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

There were a set of men in old Rome, called by  
the name of *nomenculatores*; that is, in English, men  
who could call every one by his name.

*Addison, Guardian*, No. 107.

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill  
*nomenculatores* that they cannot furnish appellations  
for their owners?

*Swift.*

NOMENCLATRESS.\* *n. s.* A female *no-*  
*menclator*.

I have a wife who is a *nomenculatoress*, and will  
be ready on any occasion to attend the ladies.

*Addison, Guard*, No. 107.

NOMENCLATURE. *n. s.* [*nomenculatur*, Fr.;  
*nomenculatura*, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To say where origins cannot fully be reconciled,  
that there wasteth a term or *nomenculatur* for it,  
is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The watery plantations fall not under that *no-*  
*menclatur* of Adam, which unto terrestrial ani-  
mals assigned a name appropriate unto their  
nature. *Bacon.*

NO'MINAL. *adj.* [*nominalis*, Latin.] Re-  
ferring to names rather than to things;  
not real; titular.

Profound in all the nominal  
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The nominal definition, or derivation of the  
word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it.  
*Purson.*

The nominal essence of gold is that complex  
idea the word stands for; it is a body yellow  
of a certain weight, malleable, fusible, and fixed.  
But the real essence is the constitution of the in-  
separable parts of that body on which those qualities  
depend. *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrine  
essential to the church of England, as they are for  
the nominal distinction of adhering to its interests.

*Addison.*

NO'MINAL.\* *n. s.* One of the scholasti-  
cians.

NO'MINALIST. *n. s.* cal philosophers, who  
maintained that words or names only  
were to be attended to in all logical  
disquisitions. "They were called *nominalists*,  
because they held universals to be not *res*, but *nominata*." *Bp. Morton's*  
*Discharge*, c. 1633, p. 121.

Commentators on Peter Lombard, Scotists,  
Thomists, Reals, *Nominalists*.

*Burton, Anst. of Med.* p. 677.

Superficial men, who cannot get beyond the  
title of *nominalists*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The faction now of the *nominalists* and realists  
being very rare and frequent in the university.

*J. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* under the year 1541.

TO NO'MINALIZE.\* *v. a.* [*nominalis*, Latin.]

TO CONVERT INTO A NAME.

Verbs (wherever due circumspection must be  
used), *nominalized*, do admit one termination  
familiarily. *Instruct. for Ours.* (1682.) p. 32.

NO'MINALLY. *adv.* [from *nominal*.] By  
name; with regard to a name; titularly.

This, *nominalis* do say, in reality comprehends  
all else.

*Burton, Anst. on the State of the Nation.* (1769.)

TO NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to nominate them all,  
It is impossible. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

One lady, I may civilly spare to nominate, for  
her sex's sake, whom he termed the spider of the  
court. *Wotton.*

2. To entitle; to call.

Aread, old father, why of late  
Didst thou beight me, born of English blood,  
Whom all a fairy's son doon nominate. *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the fa-  
vist

Be nominated for an equal pound  
Of your fair flesh to be cut off. *Shakespeare.*

Never having intended, never designed any bias  
in that name, we cannot expect he should nominate  
or appoint any person to it. *Locke.*

NO'MINATELY.\* *adv.* [from *nominate*.]

Particularly.

Locus religious is that which is assigned to  
some offices of religion, and *nominate*ly whereby  
the body of a dead person hath been buried. *Spelman.*

NOMINATION. *n. s.* [*nomination*, French;  
from *nominate*.]

1. The act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke  
must be all of several families, and of them  
twenty-five at least concur to this nomination.

*Wotton.*

Hammond was named to be of the assembly of  
divines; his invincible loyalty to his prince, and  
obedience to his mother, the church, not being so  
valid arguments against his nomination, as the  
report of his learning and virtue were on the other  
part, to have some title to him.

*Fid. Life of Hammond.*

## 2. The power of appointing.

The nomination of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the nomination of an archbishop; and after nomination, he sends a *compt d'lire* to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him. *Asylife.*

### 5. Denomination.

First, shew your *nomination*.—  
Of my name to make declaration,  
Without any distinction;  
I am called Friendship.

*Worcester, Morality of Lusty Jarentus.*  
Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common denomination.

*Parsons on the Creed, Art. 5.*

**NOMINATIVE.\*** *adj.* [in grammar, *Nominativus*, French.] The epithet of the case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique. The *nominative* case cometh before the verb.

He dares not think a thought that the *nominative* case governs not the verb. *Overbury.*

**NOMINATOR.\*** *n.s.* [*nominator*, Lat.] One that names or appoints to a place.

While Tiberius Gracchus was creating new consuls, one of the *nominators* suddenly fell down dead; however, Gracchus proceeded and finished the creation. *Bentley, Publ. Lijus, § 52.*

**NOMINEE.\*** *n.s.* A person nominated to any place or office.

**NOMOTHEICAL.\*** *adj.* [*Nomothetes*, Greek, a legislator; from *nomos*, a law, and *teino*, to establish.] Legislative.

Suppose a monarch, who hath a supreme *no-mothetical* power to make a law, and when it is made and written, should lay it up in "archival imperi," so that it be not known nor published to his subjects; it is manifest that such a law writer it nor can be obliging till he takes care for the publishing of it. *Bp. Barlowe, Hen. p. 126.*

**NON.** *adv.* [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to non regardance cast my faith,  
Live you the marble-breasted tyrant slain. *Shakspeare.*  
Behold also there are non-residents, the rich, which in times of peace, too much neglecting their habitations, may seem to have provoked God to neglect them. *Halyday.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that kind; when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of Bishop Sanderson's last judgment concerning God's concurrence or non-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive injury of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters. *Purcell.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is, co-existence, or non-existence in the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a non-act which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage.

In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alleged. And the reason of this non-admission is, its great uncertainty. *Asylife.*

As apparitor comes to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tithes to such a man; and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the non-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Asylife.*

The non-appearance of persons to support the united sense of both houses of parliament, can

never be construed as a general diffidence of being able to support the charge against the parson and patience. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of passions upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequence of non-attention so fatal. *Swift.*

**NO-NAGE.\*** *n. s.* [*non* and *age*; *nonage*, old French, "minority," used in the eleventh century, according to Laconbe.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government; Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him, And in his full and ripen'd years, himself Shall govern well. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Be lov'd but there, let poor six years Be po'd with the matured fears  
Man trembles at, we straight shall find  
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Crashaw.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that so which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Glanville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their *nonage*, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and whilst, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Willins.*

Those charters were not available for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* all these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they spread  
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,  
Indulge their childhood, and the curling spare. *Dryden.*

**NO-NAGED.\*** *adj.* [from *nonage*.] Not arrived at due maturity; being in *nonage*.

Shade not that dual night will blind too soon;  
My *nonage*'d day already points to noon;  
How simple is my suit, how small my boon!

*Quarles, Embl. lib. 13.*  
The muse's love appears  
In *nonage*'d youth, as in the length of years.

*Brown, Brit. Poet. lib. 15.*

**NONATTENDANCE.\*** *n. s.* [*non* and *attendance*.] The not giving personal attendance.

*Nonattendance* in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it. *Ld. Halifax.*

**NONCE.\*** *n. s.* [The original of this word is uncertain; Skinner imagines it to come from *non* or *once*; or from *nitz*, German, *need* or *use*; Junius derives it less probably from *nonance*; to do for the *nonce* being, according to him, to do it merely for mischief. Dr. Johnson.—

Tyrwhitt and Ritson suppose it to be from the Latin *pro-nunc*; viz. for the *nunc*, i.e. for the *now*, the occasion; the Lat. *nunc* being corrupted into *nonce*; and Mr. Tyrwhitt adds that "so *non* came from the Latin *ad-nunc*." But *non* has a very different origin.

The etymology, which Serenius gives of *nonce*, seems most probable. "Icel, *nenam*, meaning, arbitrium, will, inclination; Su. *Goth. neuma, nenam*, a se impetrare posse;" i.e. to prevail with one's self to do a thing, to have a mind to do it: an etymology, to which

Dr. Jamieson had also inclined before he saw the observation of Serenius. Our word was formerly written *nonas* and *naves*; as *nonas* by R. of Gloucester and Chaucer, and *naves* in the old Romance of Ywaine and Gawain. This is in favour of the northern etymon. Mr. Chalmers, however, has supposed it to be from the French *nonce*, a nuncio, the prelate whom the pope used to send for his special purposes, for the *nonce*; *noncier*, in the Rom. de la Rose, for *annoncer*.] Purpose; intent; design. Not now in use.

I saw a wolf  
Nursing two whelps; I saw her little ones  
In wanton dalliance the foot to crave,  
While she her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spenser.*

They used at first to fume the fish in a house built for the *nonce*. *Cervus.*

When in your motion you are hot,  
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him  
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Such a light and metall'd dance,  
Saw you never?  
And they lead men for the *nonce*,  
That turn round like griddle-stones. *B. Jonson.*

A voider for the *nonce*,  
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Clarendon.*

Coming ten times for the *nonce*,  
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Catlin.*

**NONCOMPLIANCE.\*** *n. s.* [*non* and *compliance*.] Refusal to comply with any request.

The first act of non-compliance sendeth you to gaol again. *Ld. Halifax.*

**NONCONFORMING.\*** *adj.* [*non* and *conform*.] Not joining in the established religion.

A non-conforming minister of eminence. *Durke.*

**NONCONFORMIST.\*** *n. s.* [*non* and *conformist*.]

1. One who refuses to comply with others. Is it just, is it handsome, that I should be a non-conformist either in the publick sorrow or joy? *Barnes, vol. iii. S. 9.*

2. One who refuses to join in the established worship.

On his death-bed he declared himself a non-conformist, and had a fanatical preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

**NONCONFORMITY.\*** *n. s.* [*non* and *conformity*.]

1. Refusal of compliance.

The non-conformity of Mr. Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it; a conformity or non-conformity to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are so much stress, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and buttress of non-conformity. *South, Sermon.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her non-conformity in this particular. *Addison, Spect.*

**NONDESCRIBT.\*** *adj.* [*non* and *descript*, old French.] Undescribed; used also as a substantive for any natural pro-

duction that has not been described.  
A modern word.

**None.** *adj.* [ne one; nan, ne ane, Saxon.]  
1. Not one: used both of persons and things.

Ye shall see when none pursueth you.  
*Lev. xvi. 17.*

That killing power is none of thine,  
I gave it to thy voice and eyes;  
Thy sweets, thy graces, all are mine;  
Thou art my star, shin'st in my skies. *Carver.*

That fowl which is none of the lightest, can  
easily move itself up and down in the air without  
stirring its wings. *Wilson.*

Another, which is none of the least advantages  
of hope is, its great efficacy in preserving us from  
sitting too high a value on present enjoyments.

*Addison, Spect.*

2. Not any: no was in this sense used  
anciently before a consonant, and none  
before a vowel.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath  
there shall be none. *Exod. xvi. 26.*

Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou shalt  
have no assurance of this life. *Deut. xxvii. 66.*

Before the deluge, the air was calm; none of  
those tumultuous motions of vapours, which  
the mountains and winds cause in ours. *Barnet, Theory.*

The most glaring and notorious passages, are  
none of the finest. *Edmon on the Classics.*

3. Not other.  
This is none other but the house of God, and  
the gate of heaven. *Gen. xlviii. 17.*

4. None of sometimes signifies only em-  
phatically nothing.  
My people would not hear to my voice;  
and Israel would notarken to my voice;  
*Ps. lxxxi. 11.*

5. None is always used when it relates to  
a substantive going before; as, we shall  
have no wine: wine we shall have none.  
6. None seems originally to have signified  
according to its derivation, not one, and  
therefore to have had no plural, but it  
is now used plurally.

Terms of peace were none  
Vouchsaf'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In at this gate none pass  
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come  
Well known from heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Not think though men were none  
That heaven would want spectators, God want  
praiser. *Milton, P. L.*

**None'stity.** *n. s.* [non and entity.]

1. Nonexistence; the negation of being.  
When they say nothing from nothing, they  
must understand it as excluding all causes. In  
which sense it is most evidently true; being  
equivalent to this proposition, that nothing can  
make itself, or, nothing cannot bring its self out  
of nonentity into something. *Benidley.*

2. A thing not existing.  
There was no such thing as rendering evil  
for evil, when evil was truly a nonentity, and no where  
to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it thy that year in-  
quisitive genius should not be better employed,  
than in looking after that philosophical nonentity.  
*Archibald and Pope.*

**Nonks.** *n. s.* [from nonks, Latin.]

1. Certain days in each month of the old  
Roman calendar.  
The nones were so called, because they reckoned  
nine days from them to the ides.

*Rennet, Rom. Antiq.*

2. Prayers formerly so called. See the  
etymology of Noon.

**No'nsucru.** *n. s.* The name of an apple.

**NONEXISTENCE.** *n. s.* [non and existence.]

1. Inexistence; negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in  
a temporary state of non-existence! How de-  
lirious it is to think that there is a world of spirits;  
that we are surrounded with intelligent living  
beings, rather than in a lonely, unconscious uni-  
verse, a wilderness of matter!

*A. Baxter on the Soul, ii. 169.*

2. The thing not existing.  
A method of many writers, which depreciates  
the esteem of miracles is, to solve not only real  
verities, but also non-existences. *Brown, Fidei Err.*

**NONJURING.** *adj.* [non and juro, Latin.]  
Belonging to those who will not swear  
allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very polite,  
learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring*  
party. *Swift.*

**NONJUROR.** *n. s.* [from non and juror.]

One who, conceiving James II. unjustly  
deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those  
who have succeeded him.

The nonconformists were then exactly upon the  
same foot with our *nonjurers* now, whom we  
double-tax, forbid their conventicles, and keep  
under hatches, without thinking ourselves pos-  
sessed with a persecuting spirit, because we know  
they want nothing but the power to ruin us.  
*Swift, Exam. No. 36.*

**NONNATURAL.** *n. s.* [non naturalia.]

Physicians reckon these to be six, viz.  
air, meat and drink, sleep and watching,  
motion and rest, retention and excretion,  
and the passions of the mind.

The six *nonnaturalia* are such as neither natu-  
rally constitute, nor merely destructive, do pre-  
serve or destroy according to circumstances. *Brown.*

**NONNIN.** *n. s.* In Norfolk, the same as  
ninny, which see. Mr. Stevens upon  
the words from the old song in Hamlet,  
"hey ho nonny," observes that, among  
the common people in Norfolk, to *nonny*  
signifies to trifle or play with. *Ninny*  
*nonny* is one of the colloquial expres-  
sions so frequent in our language for  
the sake of rhyme, alliteration, or jingle.

**NON-OBSTANTE.** [Latin: *non-ob-*  
*stant*, old French.] Notwithstanding  
any thing to the contrary: a law phrase.

I ask no dispensation now  
To falsify a tear, or sigh, or vow;  
I do not sue from thee to draw  
A non-alibi on nature's law. *Donne, Poems, p. 28.*

If in any one point, never so small, we may set  
aside, or supersede, the rule delivered down to us  
from the beginning with our *non-obstantes* and  
notwithstanding. *Bibbels, Bibl. i. 504.*

**NONPARILL.** *n. s.* [non and pareil, French.]

1. Excellence unequalled.  
My lord and master loves you: O such love  
Could be but recompens'd tho' you were crown'd  
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers' letter of a small size, on which  
small Bibles and Common Prayers are  
printed.

**NONPARILL.** *adj.* Peerless. *Bullock.*  
In the mean time the most *nonpareil* beauty  
of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unre-  
garded, or cloistered up in mere speculation.

*Whitlock, Memo. of the Eng. (1654), p. 204.*

**NONPLUS.** *n. s.* [non and plus, Latin.]  
Puzzle; inability to say or do more.  
A low word.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible,  
the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer op-  
portunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions  
depend, in most men have govern'd all their  
thoughts: take these from them and they are at a  
loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a  
*nonplus*. *Lacke.*

Such an artist did not begin the matter at a  
venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and  
besitate which way he should proceed; but he had  
first in his comprehensive intellect a complete idea  
of the whole organic body. *Benidley.*

**TO NO'PLUS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand;  
to stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the  
only wonder; we are as much *nonplus* by the  
most contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville, Scquis.*

His parts were so accomplished,  
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplus*. *Hudibras.*

That sin that is a pich beyond all others, must  
needs be such an one as *nonplus* the devil  
himself to proceed further. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute?  
Some what *nonplus* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together,  
when he has been *nonplus*ed by Mr. Dry's desiring  
him to tell what it was that he had endeavoured  
to prove. *Spectator.*

**NONPROFICIENT.** *n. s.* [non and profi-  
cient.] One who has made no progress  
in the art or study in which he is en-  
gaged.

God hath in nature given every man inclination  
to one particular calling; in which if he follow,  
he excels; if he cross, he proves a *non-proficient*.  
*Dip. Mail, Italy Observ.*

**NONRESIDENCE.** *n. s.* [non and residence.]

Failure of residence.  
If the character of persons chosen into the  
church had been regarded, there would be fewer  
complaints of non-residence. *Swift.*

**NONRESIDENT.** *n. s.* [non and resident.]  
One who neglects to live at the proper  
place.

As to *nonresidents*, there are not ten clergymen  
in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents*.  
*Swift.*

**NONRESIDENT.** *adj.* Not residing in the  
proper place.

Her household is her charge; her care to that  
makes her seldom *non-resident*. *Overbury, Character.*

**NONRESISTANCE.** *n. s.* [non and resist-  
ance.] The principle of not opposing  
the king; ready obedience to a superior.

If the doctor had pretended to have stated the  
particular bounds and limits of *non-resistance*, he  
would have been much to blame.

*Sir Joseph Jebb at Sackville's Trial.*

**NONRESISTANT.** *adj.* Not resisting; un-  
opposing.

This is that (Edipus, whose wisdom can recon-  
cile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive ob-  
edience, and *non-resistance* principles to despise  
government, and to fly in the face of sovereign  
authority. *Archibald.*

**NONSENSE.** *n. s.* [non and sense.] This  
word is said by F. Heylin, in 1636, to  
be new and unorth. But Mr. Malone  
observes that Anthony Stafford, in his  
Meditations printed in 1611, uses it;  
writing it, however, *non-sense*, apparently  
as a new word. It continued to be so

written, I may add, long after; and had the accent on *sen*; as in an Elegy on the death of Donne, at the end of his Poems. This word is not in Shakespeare.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

Till understood, all tales, Hudibras.  
Like nonsense are not true nor false.  
Many copies dispersed gathering new faults,  
I saw more nonsense than I could have crammed into it.

This nonsense got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors. Pope on Shalop.

2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

What's the world to him?  
\*Tis nonsense all. Thomson.  
NONSENSICAL, *adj.* [from nonsense.] Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole.

Ray on the Creation.  
NONSENSICALLY, *adv.* [from nonsensical.] Foolishly; ridiculously.

Never was any thing more nonsensically pleasant.  
L'Estrange, Tr. of Cicero.

NONSENSICALNESS, *n. s.* [from nonsensical.] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSENSITIVE, *n. s.* [non and sensitive.] One that wants sense or perception.

Whatever we preach of contentment in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a nonsensitive. Fieldham, Ret. i. 18.

NONSOLVENCY, *n. s.* [non and solvency.] Inability to pay.

Probably some of the purchasers may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange, and agencies, and perhaps of a nonsolvency in absence, if they let their lands too high. Swift, Proposal for paying the Nat. Debt.

NONSOLVENT, *adj.* [non and solvent.] Who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, *n. s.* [non and solution.] Failure of solution.

Athenaus instances enigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and modulation. Browne.

NONSPARING, *adj.* [non and sparing.] Merciless; all destroying.

It's I espouse  
Those tender limbs of thine to the event  
Of the nonsparing war. Shakespeare, All's Well.

NO'SUIT, *n. s.* [non and suit.] Stoppage of a suit at law; a renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the jury is ready at the bar to deliver their verdict. Coxe.

If the plaintiff is guilty of delays against the rules of law in any stage of the action, a nonsuit is entered. Blackstone.

TO NO'SUIT, *v. a.* [non and suit.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process, for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland nonsuited, in default of appearance. Swift.

NO'ODLE, *n. s.* [from noddle or noddy.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK, *n. s.* [from *en noek*, Teut. angulus.] In some parts of the north of England,

this word is pronounced *newt*. Noek-shotten, which Shakespeare uses for shooting out into nooks, is, in some places, according to Mr. Pegge, a modern application to a wall in a bevel, and not at right angles with another wall.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour,  
In the king's ship, in the deep road, where once  
Thou call'dst me up. Shakespeare, Tempest.  
Buy a slobbery and a dirty farm,  
In that nook-shotten side of Albion.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.  
Thus entered the light-excluding cave,  
And through it sought some inmost nooks to save  
The gold. Chapman.  
The savages were driven out of their great  
Ards, into a little nook of land near the river of  
Strangford; where they now possess a little territory. Davies.

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,  
Hath not so many turns, nor cranking nooks as  
she. Dryden.

Unsphere  
The spirit of Plato, to unfold  
What wonders or what vast regions hold  
The immortal mind, that hath forsook  
Her mansion in this feeble moid. Milton, Il Pens.

Ithuriel and Zephon,  
Search through this garden, leave unsearch'd no  
nook. Milton, P. L.  
A third form'd within the ground  
A various mould; and from the boiling cells,  
By strange conveyance fill'd each hollow nook. Milton, P. L.

NOON, *n. s.* [non, Saxon; *nenen*, Welsh; *name*, Erse; supposed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the ninth hour, at which their corn or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their dinner or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name. Dr. Johnson.—The ninth hour, or noon, (Sax. non.) was three o'clock in the afternoon. Thus the *nones*, a name given to certain prayers, began at twelve, and ended at three in the afternoon, which was called *high noon*. See Gloss. to Wicliffe, edit. Baber. Serenius says that the ancient Icelanders divided the day into four intervals, of which noon, so called, was that from twelve till three; "quo durante," he adds, "post sesquihoram nimirum à meridie clapsam prandium sumebant."]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Fetch forth the stocks, there shall he sit till  
noon.—  
Till noon 'till night, my lord. Shalop, A. Lear.  
The day already half his race had run,  
And summer'd him to due repast at noon. Dryden.  
If I turn my eyes at noon towards the sun,  
I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or sun  
produces in me. Locke.

In days of poverty his heart was light;  
He sung his hymns at morning, noon, and night. Harrie.

2. It is taken for midnight.

Full before him at the noon of night,  
He saw a quire of ladies. Dryden.

NOOK, *adj.* Meridional.

How oft the noon, how oft the midnight tell,  
That iron tongue of death 't with solemn knell,

On folly's errands, as we vainly roam,  
Knocks at our hearts, and fluds our thoughts from home. Young.

NOO'NDAY, *n. s.* [noon and day.] Midday.

The bird of night did sit,  
E'er at noonday, upon the market place,  
Hooting and shrieking. Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

The dimness of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle  
silly compares to those of an owl at noonday. Boyle.

NOO'NDAY, *adj.* Meridional.

The scorching sun was mounting high,  
In all its lustre to the noonday sky. Addison, Ovid.

NOO'NING, *n. s.* [from noon.]

1. Repose at noon; noon-rest; sleeping in the day-time. Holcot.

2. Repeat at noon.

If he disposed to take a whet, a *nooning*, an  
erring's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he  
goes to the club, and finds a knot of friends to his  
mind. Addison, Spect. No. 72.

NOO'STEAD, *n. s.* [noon and stead.] The station of the sun at noon.

The free sun,  
That tow'r'd the noon-stead half his course had run.  
Dryden, David and Goliath.

Dew which there had tarried long,  
And on the ranker grass till past the noonday long.  
Dryden, Polyph. S. 13.

Whilst the main tree, still stand  
Upright and sound,  
By this sun's noonday made  
So great, his body now alone protects the shade.  
St. James, Underwoods.

NOO'TIDE, *n. s.* [noon and tide.] Mid-day; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,  
Makes the night morning, and the noonday night. Shakespeare.

NOO'TIDE, *adj.* Meridional.

Phædon hath tumbled from his car,  
And made an evening at the noonday prick. Shakespeare.

All things in best order to invite  
Noonday repast, or afternoon's repose. Milton, P. L.

We expect the morning red in vain;  
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscured 't in rain.  
The noonday yellow we in vain require;  
'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire. Prior.

NOOSE, *n. s.* [nosada, entangled; a word found in the glosses of Lipsius. Lye.] A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Can't thou with a weak angle strike the whale?  
Catch with a hook, or with a noose intrals? Bends.

Where the hangman does dispose,  
To special friend the knot of noose. Hudibras.

They run their necks into a noose.  
They'd break 'em after, to break loose. Hudibras.

Falsely he falls into some dangerous noose,  
And then in manly labours to get loose. Dryd.

A rope and a noose are no jesting matters. Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

TO NOOSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

The sin is woven with threads of different  
size, yet the fate of them strong enough to noose  
and entrap us. Gen. of the Tempter, p. 40.

NOPE, *n. s.* [rabucilla.] A kind of bird called a bulfinch or redtail.

By that warbling bird the woodcock place we  
then,  
The redparrow, the nope, the redbreast, and the  
wren. Dryden, Polyph. S. 13.

NOR, *conjunct.* [ne or.]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: correlative to *neither* or *not*.

I neither love, nor fear thee. *Shakespeare.*

Neither love will twine, nor bay. *Marvell.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Mine eyes,

Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;

Now, I am sure there is no force in eyes.

That can do hurt. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

3. *Neither* is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before her gates kill wolves and lions lay;  
Which with her virtuous drugs so tame she made,  
That wolves, nor lion would one man invade.

*Chapman.*

Pow'r, disgrace, nor death could ought divert  
Thy glorious tongue, thus to reveal thy heart.

*Danied.*

Simons nor Xanthus shall be wanting there;

A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden.*

4. *Nor* is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be

Modest, and not follow me,

I nor love myself nor thee. *B. Jonson.*

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight—

Or the fierce pains not felt. *Milton, P. L.*

But how perplexed, alas! is human fate!

I whom nor avarice, nor pleasures move;

Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Wals.*

**NORMAL.** *adj.* [*norma*, Latin.] In geometry, perpendicular.

**NORMAN.** *n. s.* [old French; *non Lat.* *Normanus*; from the Saxon, *norþ* and *man*.] At first, a Norwegian; then, a native of Normandy.

This people, as before I have said of the Danes, are not obnoxious to be accepted of, of them anciently to have been of the German nation. Their habitation was in Norway, so called from the northern situation thereof: and themselves Northenen, now vulgarly Normans, upon like reason.

*Forstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 6.*  
The Normans had been a late colony from Norway and Denmark, where the Scalds had arrived to the highest pitch of credit before Rollo's expedition into France.

*Exp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Minstrels.*

**NORMAN.** *adj.* Denoting persons, customs, or the language of Normandy.

Great verily was the glory of our tongue, before the Norman conquest, in this; that the old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any. *Camden, Rem. Languages.*

A monk of very little eloquence, but who had a smattering of the Norman language.

*Tyrrhitis, Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer.*

**NORROY.** *n. s.* [*nord* and *roy*, Fr.] The name of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

Prouder by far than all the Garters, Norway and Clarenceux.

**NORTH.** *n. s.* [*noþ*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—*North* is *nyþpeþ*, or *nyþ*, the third person singular of *nyþpan*, coarctate, constringere, that is, to narrow, to constrain, to confine. Mr. H. Tooker, Div. of Parl. ii. 399.—So forced an etymon will not be received. Sereius gives us the Icel. *nordr*, the north; and with the following satisfactory remark: "Antiquitatem vocis probat Edda, ubi fili Bore ex capite Ymeri celum fabricasse et quatuor ejus angulis totidem Nanes subjecisse dicunt; quorum hoc

sunt omnia, Austre, Westre, Sudre, et Nordre." The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More unconstant than the wind; who woos  
Ere now the frozen bosom of the north;  
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.

*Shakespeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the north

Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Fierce Boreas issues forth

To invade the frozen waggon of the north. *Dryden.*

**NORTH.** *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This shall be your north border from the great sea to mount Hor. *Nam. xxiv. 7.*

**NORTHEAST.** *n. s.* The point between the north and east.

Can they resist

The parching dog-star, and the bleak north-east?

*Frier, Hen. and Emma.*

**NORTH-EAST.** *adj.* Denoting the point between the north and east.

The north-east wind,

Which then blew bitterly against our faces

Awak'd us the sleeping rheum. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Off at sea north-east winds blow

Subsist odours from the spicy shore

Of Araby the blest. *Milton, P. L.*

John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebastian

Cabot, in behalf of Henry the Seventh of England,

discovered all the north-east coasts thereof. *Heylin.*

The inferior sea towards the south-east, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the north-east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

**NORTHERLY.** *adj.* [from *north*.] Being towards the north.

The northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Dorham.*

**NORTHERN.** *adj.* [from *north*.] Being in the north.

Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland.

*Shakespeare.*

If we erect a red hot wire until it cool, and hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the northern point. *Brown.*

**NORTHERNLY.** *adv.* [from *northern*.]

Towards the north.

In summer it [the sun] came more northerly

and nearer us. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 102.*

**NORTHSTAR.** *n. s.* [*north* and *star*.] The polestar; the lodestar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there would be no living near her, she would infect to the northward. *Shakespeare.*

**NORTHWARD.** *adj.* [*north* and *peep*, Sax.] Being towards the north.

**NORTHWARD.** *adv.* [*north* and *peap*, Sax.] Towards the north.

**NORTHWARDS.** *adv.* [*north* and *peap*, Sax.] Towards the north.

Mistake me not for my complexion,

The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,

Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,

And prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakespeare.*

Going northward aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

Northward beyond the mountains we will go,

Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow. *Dryden.*

A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at the northside of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, not walk twenty foot northward. *Locke.*

**NORTHWEST.** *n. s.* [*north* and *west*.] The point between the north and west.

The bathing places that they may remain under the sun until evening, he exposeth unto the summer setting, that is *northwest*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**NORTHWIND.** *n. s.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,

Driven by a keen northwind. *Milton, P. L.*

When the fierce northwind, with his airy forces

Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury. *Watts.*

**NORWEGIAN.** *n. s.* A native of Norway.

Harold, king of Denmark, who also commanded over Norway, departed with his troops, consisting of Norwegians and Danes.

*Forstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 6.*

**NORWEGIAN.** *adj.* Belonging to Norway.

**NORWEGIAN.** *adj.* Belonging to Norway.

The Norwegian banners float the sky.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The tallest pine,

Hewn on Norwegian hills, *Milton, P. L.*

**NOSE.** *n. s.* [*nasæ*, *næse*, Saxon, *nasa*, Germ. *naz*, Norm. *Fr. nasee*. Su. Goth. *nasus*, Lat. Our word is written *nase* by Gower. "Both at mouth and at *nase*." Conf. Am. B. 5.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain.

Down with the nose,

Take the bridge quite away

Of him that, his particular to forefend,

Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare, Titus.*

*Nose* of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Our decrees,

Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead;

And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat longer, or a nose flatter, could not be so constituted with such a soul. *Locke.*

Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my nose. *Pope, Lett.*

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the *apex arteria* is the nose of the bellows. *Haller, Elem. of Speech.*

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master. *Catlin on Enay.*

4. To lead by the nose. To drag by force; as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly.

The authority be a stubborn bear,  
Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his referendaries, else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon.*

That some occult design doth lie  
In blood cymatromachy,

Is plain enough to him that knows,  
How slights lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras.*

This is the method of all popular shams, when the multitude are to be led by the nose into a fool's paradise. *L'Estrange.*

5. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.

6. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To nose. *v. a.* [from the noun; and *nose*, Su. Goth. to scent.]

1. To scent; to smell.

Now him as you go up the stairs.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*



## 2. To face; to oppose.

Suffering them to *nose* and impudently the doctors and masters of the old stoop.

*A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. (in 1549.)*

To **NOSE**. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.

Adulterous Antony

Gives his potent regiment to a trull  
That noses it against us. *Shakespeare.*

**NO'SBLEDKED**. *n. s.* [nose and bleed; *millefolium*.] A kind of herb.

**NO'SED**. \* *adj.* [from nose;] 1. Having a nose; as, long-nosed, flat-nosed.

The slaves are *nosed* like vulturs.

*Benjamin and El. Sea-Voyage.*

2. Having sagacity.

There's no *nosy* but he's *nos'd* like a dog, and can smell out a dog's meaning.

*Middleton's Witch.*

**NO'SEGAY**. *n. s.* [nose and gay.] A posy; a bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *nossegays* for the sheuchers. *Shakespeare.*

*Ariel* thought

The close recesses of the virgin's thought;  
As on the *nossegay* in her breast reclu'd.

He watch'd the ideas rising in her mind.

Get you gone in the country to dress up *nossegays* for a holiday. *Adaptation, J. Bull.*

**NO'SELESS**. *adj.* [from nose.] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,  
Noseless, and handless, luckt and chipt, come to him. *Shakespeare.*

**NO'SLE**. \* See **NOZLE**.

**NO'SETIRIL**. \* See **NOSTRIL**.

**NO'SOLOGV**. *n. s.* [*logos*, and *logia*, Greek; *nostrilogia*, Fr.] Doctrine of diseases.

Medical writers have endeavour'd to enumerate the diseases of the body, and to reduce them to a system under the name of *nostrilogia*; and it were to be wished, that we had also a *nostrilogia* of the human understanding. *Reid.*

**NO'SPOTICK**. *adj.* [*visus* and *visus*.] Producing diseases.

The qualities of the air are *nosspotick*; that is, have a power of producing diseases.

*Arbutnot on dir.*

**NO'SSMART**. *n. s.* [nose and smart; *nas-turtium*.] The herb cresses.

**NO'STRIL**. *n. s.* [*nas* *tril*, Saxon; *nose* and *tril*, a hole, formerly written *nostril*, as by Chaucer and Spenser; and not wholly disused late in the seventeenth century.] The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my freshest reputation to  
A savour that may strike the dullest *nostril*.

*Shakespeare.*

Sinks which the *nostrils* straight abhor, are not the most pernicious to the body.

He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *nostrils* breath'd.

The breath of life. *Milton, P. L.*

The secondary action subsistent in concitancy with the other; so the *nostrils* are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.

These ripe fruits recreate the *nostrils* with their aromatick taste. *Moré, Divine Dialogues.*

**NO'STRUM**. *n. s.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *He just* *nostrum* *hujus* *argumenti*; for no body ever used it before.

*Stillingfleet.*

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove? *Page.*

**NOT**. *adv.* [nate, nohe, noche, Sax.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be indeed, as men then call,  
The world's great parent, the most kind preserver  
Of living things, the sovereign lord of all,  
How falls it then that with thy furious ferverour  
Thou dost afflict as well the no-deserver,  
As him that doth thy lovely looks desire?

*Spenser, Hymn of Love.*

His countenance likes me *not*. *Shaksp. A. Lear.*

The man held his pence, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or not.

The question is, may I do it, or may I not do it? *Southey.*

He is invulnerable, I *not*. *Milton, P. L.*

Let each man do as to his fancy seems; I *not*, I will, till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*

This objection hinders not but that the heroic action enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old.

Grammar being to teach men not to speak, but to speak correctly: where rhetoric is not necessary, grammar may be spared.

*Lacke on Education.*

This day, be broad and peace my lot;  
All else beneath the sun

Thou know'st 't if best bestow'd, or not,  
And let will be done. *Pope, Univ. Prayer.*

2. The first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither*.

I was not in safety, neither had I rest. *Job.*

I will for price nor reward.

3. A word of exception.

I will for this afflict the seed of David, but *not* for ever. *King.*

4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation.

Stand in awe, and sin *not*. *Psalm.*

Forsake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me! *Psalm.*

5. It denotes cessation or extinction. *No* more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not*. *Job, vii. 8.*

6. Not only; elliptically.

Given hostile strokes, and that not in the presence Of dread'd justice, but on the ministers

That do distribute it. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He therefore that despieth, despieth not man, but God. *1 Thess. ii. 8.*

Despieth not man [only], but God. *Whitby on 1 Thess. ii. 8.*

**NOT**. *adj.* Shorn. See **NOTT**.

**NOTABLE**. *adj.* [notable, Fr. *notabilis*, Latin.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable: it is now scarcely used, but in irony.

The success of those wars was *notable* to be unknown to your cars; which, it seems, all worthy faulc hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

The issue is notified in the *notable* places of the diocess. *Wright.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover corruptions, how much the English colonies were corrupted. *Darics.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. *2 Mar. iii. 96.*

They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Charendon.*

Both armies lay still without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days. *Shaksp.*

It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and harleoned, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

2. Careful; bustling: in contempt and irony.

This absolute bustling was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods.

*Adams, Frenchman.*

**NOTABLE**. *n. s.* A thing worthy to be observed.

Varro's *aviary* is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record. *Adams.*

**NOTABLENESS**. *n. s.* [from *notable*.]

1. Remarkableness; worthiness of observation.

Neither could the *notableness* of the place—make us to mark it. *Hemlock, Ser. 1. against Idolatry.*

2. Appearance of business; importance; in contempt.

**NOT'ABLE**. *adv.* [from *notable*.]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

This we see *notably* proved, in that the oil polling of hedges conduces much to their losing.

Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchsafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Perkins.*

2. With consequence; with shew of importance; ironically.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him.

**NOT'ARIAL**. *adj.* [from *notary*.] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentic writing, though not a public instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

**NOT'ARY**. *n. s.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book and no other set abroad, wherein their present authorized *notaries* do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own. *Holker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there

Your bond. *Shakespeare, Measure of Fes.*

One of those with him, bearing a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

So I but your recorder am in this,  
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,  
A ministerial notary for 'is

Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Dorne.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries*. *Temple.*

**NOTATION**. *n. s.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters.

*Notation* teaches how to describe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

A foundation being primarily of one in architecture, hath no other liberal notation but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hemlock.*

Conscience, according to the very notation of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and so is the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice. *South.*

**NOTCH**. *n. s.* [*noche*, Teut. *nochia*, Ital. See *NOCK*.]

1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a notch.

The convex work is composed of black and citrio pieces in the margin of a pyramidal figure appositely set, and with transverse notches.

*Gray, Mus.*

From his rug the skew'er he takes,  
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;  
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. It seems to be erroneously used for nich.

He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim  
A place in any British name;  
Yet making here a perfect botch,  
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To NOTCH, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before Carrioli, he scotch'd him and notch'd him like a cartoonado.

*Shakespeare.*

The convex work is composed of black and citrio pieces, cancelled and transversely notched.

*Gray, Mus.*

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,  
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

NOTCHWEE'D, n. s. [notch and weed; *adriple chida*.] An herb called arach.

NOTCH, v. t. [for ne note.]

1. Know not.

But soth to say, I n'st how men him call.  
*Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

Deare sonne, great beeste the evils which thyd bore  
From first to last in your late enterprise,  
That I n'ote, whether praise or pity move. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Could not; could not know how to.

But be that last left helpe away did take,  
And both her hands fast bound unto a stake,  
That she n'ote stirre. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ne let him thee admire,  
But yield his sense to be too blunt and base,  
That n'ote without an loud fine footing trace. *Spenser, F. Q.*

NOTE, n. s. [nola, Lat. *note*, Fr.]

1. Mark; token; as, Bellarmine's notes of the church.

Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the notes of external profession whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker.*

2. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take  
No note at all of our being absent hence. *Shakspeare.*

I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,  
Worthy the note. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

3. Reputation; consequence.

Divers men of note have been brought into England.

Andronicus and Junia, — who are of note among the spouses. *Rom. xvi. 7.*

As for metals, authors of good note assure us,  
That even they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*

4. Reproach; stigma.

The more to aggravate the note,  
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakspeare.*

5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. Not used.

She that from Naples  
Can have no note; unless the sun were poe,  
The man i' th' moon's too slow. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had, but by him, advantage he is not taken of the note, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recommended for his discovery. *Bacon.*

6. State of being observed.

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Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in note; whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*

7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound.

These are the notes wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their sense. *Hooker.*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note.

*Milton, P. L.*

I now must change those notes to tragedy.

*Milton, P. L.*

You that can tune your sounding string so well,  
Of ladies' beauties and of love to tell;  
Once change your note, and let your lute report  
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*

One common note on either lyre did strike,  
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike. *Dryden.*

8. Single sound in music.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!

This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

9. Short hint; small paper; memorial register.

He will'd me

In heedfullest reparation to bestow them,

As notes whose faculties inclusive were

More than they were in note. *Shakspeare.*

In the body's prison so she lies,

As through the body's windows she must look,

Her divers powers of sense to exercise,

By gathering notes out of the world's great book. *Danica.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.

Contract it into a narrow compass by short notes

and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

11. A hollow cane within her hand she brought,

But in the concave had inclos'd a note. *Dryden.*

12. A written paper.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons; perhaps, my frequent hearing of forefathers, who never make use of notes, may have added to my disgust. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

His note will go farther than my bond.

*Arbutnot, S. Bull.*

14. Explanatory annotation.

The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and obscured with illustrations.

*Feldon on the Classics.*

This put him upon a close application to his studies. He kept much at home, and writ notes upon Homer and Plautus. *Leav.*

To NOTE, v. a. [nola, Latin; *note*, Fr.]

1. To mark; to distinguish. This is the primary meaning, but is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body so miraculously made, now clad with incorruption and enriched with glory, was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or noted with deformity?

*Walsh, Life of Christ, (1615,) sign. B. 2.*

2. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much pined away —

No more of it, I have noted it well.

*Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If much you note him,

You shall offend him.

*Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Some things may in passing be fully noted.

*Hemmond.*

I began to note

The stormy Hyades, the rainy gods. *Addison, Ovid.*

Wandering from clime to clime, observant

stray'd,  
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

3. To deliver; to set down.

Saint Augustine speaking of devout men, noteth how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters read.

*Hooker.*

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever.

*Le. s. 8.*

4. To charge with a crime; with of or for.

Sine reate Dianam, ager better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of incontinency.

*Dryden.*

5. [In music.] To set down the notes of a tune.

To NOTE, v. a. [hnran, Sax. *hnaiga*, Icel.] To push, or strike, with the horns, as a bull or ram. *North.*

*Ray, and Graze.*

NOTEBOOK, n. s. [note and book.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

Cassius all his faults observ'd;

Set in a notebook, learn'd, and cons'd by rote.

To cast into my teeth. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*

NOTED, part. adj. [from note.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

A noted chimney procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit.

*Boyle.*

Justinian's laws, if we may believe a noted author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

NOTEDLY, adv. [from noted.] With observation; with notice.

Do you remember what you said of the duke?

— Most notably, sir. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

NOTEDNESS, n. s. [from noted.] Conspicuousness; state of being remarkable.

To attain the so criminally courted notedness.

*Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 186.*

NOTELLESS, adv. [note and less.] Not attracting notice.

A courteous,

Let her walk saintlike, notelless, and unknown,

Yet she's betray'd by some trick of her own.

*Decker, Hon. House. P. ii.*

NOTER, n. s. [from note.]

1. He who takes notice.

2. An annotator.

Postellus, and the noter upon him, Severinus,

have much admired this manner of section.

*Gregory, Putham, (1650,) p. 308.*

NOTEWORTHY, adj. [note and worthy.] Deserving notice.

Think on thy Protheus, when thou haply seest

Some rare note-worthy object in thy travel.

*Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

Two are especially note-worthy in their steeples,

being small but exceeding high towers.

*Sir T. Herbert, Twr. p. 129.*

NOTHING, n. s. [no and thing; *nothing*, Scottish.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something.

It is most certain, that there never could be nothing. For, if there could have been an instant, wherein there was nothing, then either

nothing made something, or something made it self; and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be nothing; then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning.

*Græv.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we assert an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it. *Bentley.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense; so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Watts, Logic.*

## 2. Nonexistence.

Mighty states characters are grated  
To dusty *nothing*. *Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cress.*

## 3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There shall *nothing* die. *Eccl. ix. 4.*  
Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severity,  
But such a face as promise'd him sincere. *Dryden.*  
Philosophy wholly speculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

*Nothing* at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addison on the War.*

## 4. Not other thing.

*Nothing* but a steady resolution brought to practice; God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Watts, Prep. for Death.*

Words are made to declare something; where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or supposition of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* else under them. *Locke.*

## 5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

## 6. No importance; no use; no value.

The outward show of churches draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever some of our late too nice fools say, there is *nothing* in the seemly form of the church. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Isaiah.*

## 7. No possession or fortune.

A most homely shepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unpeppable estate. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

## 8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray on the Creation.*

## 9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

## 10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.

I had rather have one scratch my head if 'th' sun, When the alarm were struck, than idly sit  
To bear my *nothings* unnoted. *Shakespeare.*  
My dear *nothings*, take your leave,  
No longer must you me deceive. *Crahan.*

'Tis nothing, says the fool; but says the friend,  
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end.  
Do I not see your dropsy-die swell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to express multiplication of *nothing*, and all the fatiguing periphrasis of having no business to do. *Pope, Lett.*

Narcissus is the glory of his race;  
For who does *nothing* with a better grace? *Young.*

## 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my speech *nothing* worth? *Job, xlii. 25.*  
Auria, *nothing* dismayed with the greatness of the Turk's fleet, will kept on his course. *Kneller, Hist.*

But Adam with such counsel *nothing* away'd. *Milton, P. L.*

## NOTHINGNESS. n. s. [from nothing.]

### 1. Nility; nonexistence.

His art did express

A quiescence even from *nothingness*,  
From dull privations, and lean empires. *Dante, Parn. p. 36.*

Being demolished as to themselves, and turned into a chaos or dark *nothingness*. *Morr, Conq. Cobb. p. 241.*

### 2. Nothing; thing of no value.

Other stars may have their several virtues and effects; but their marvellous remoteness, and my unsearchable *nothingness*, may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings upon me. *By Hall, Select Thoughts, p. 22.*

I that am

A *nothingness* in deed and name,  
Did score to hurt his forfeit carcass. *Hudibras, i. li.*

## NOTICE. n. s. [notice, old French; *notitia*, Latin.]

### 1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miscarriage is, what root it springs from. *Locke.*

This is done with little *notice*; very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is every to mingle with the notice which we take of other persons! *Watts.*

### 2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwall and his duchess will be here. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To *NOTICE*. v. a. [from the noun. Mr. Mason has pretended, that this is a word imported into English conversation from Ireland. So far from its being such an innovation, it is, as Mr. Malone has observed, of great age in our language. To *notice*; to need; to observe; to regard.

As some do perceive, ye and like it well, they should be so *noticed*. *T. Howard, in Harrington's Niger Art. (about 1608).*

These pieces contain several curious circumstances of Milton's early life, situations, friendships, and connections; which are often so friendly, or implicitly *noticed*, as to need examination and collation. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

It is impossible not to notice a strange comment of Mr. Lindsay's. *Bp. Horne, Lett. to Dr. Priestley, p. 41.*

## NOTIFICATION. n. s. [notification, French, from *notify*.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Haller on Speech.*

## TO NOTIFY. v. a. [to notify, French; *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publish.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

This solar month is by civil sanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year; a kind of standard by which we measure time. *Haller.*

## NOTION. n. s. [notion, French; *notio*, Latin.]

### 1. Thought; representation of any thing

formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the proper *notion* of the church, therefore I shall not look upon it as comprehending any more than the sense of men. *Ferguson.*

The fiction of some beings which are not in nature; second notions, as the logicians call them, has been added on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real separate being. *Dryden, St. of Innocence.*

Many actions are punished by law, that are acts of logistivity; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are such acts; for if they were punished properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the punishment would equally reach all actions of the same kind. *South.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have further to write. *Newton, Opticks.*

There is *nothing* made a more common subject of discourse than nature and its laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about it. *Chapin, Phil. Princ.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, wish, &c. *Watts, Logic.*

### 2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares, And not molest us; unless we ourselves Seek them with wandering thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton, P. L.*

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Adrian, Freshwater.*

Sensual wit they were, whose wit is subtle took pleasure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

### 3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in Shakespeare, but not in use.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings Are lethargied. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton, P. L.*

## NOTIONAL. adj. [from *notion*.]

### 1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements and their conjunctions, of the influences of heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive dreams Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade, *Prior.*

Natural good, by fancy only made. We must be wary, lest we sacrifice any real substance or personality to this nature or character; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abstract universal, which is properly *nothing*; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things; denoting only thus much, that all these bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of so doing. *Beattie.*

### 2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most forward *notional* diction at down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville, Scops.*

## NOTIONALITY. n. s. [from *notional*.]

Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not now in use.

I aimed at the advance of science, by discrediting empty and talkative *notional*ity. *Glanville.*

True and manly religion is no cold and comfortable thing; it is not a lukewarm nationality, not a formal and bayardly record of duties, not a dull "temperamentum ad pondus," as they call it; but is lively, vigorous, and sparkling.

Goodman, *West. Ec. Cong.* P. iii.

**NOTIONALLY** *adv.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole national nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or notionally distinct, I shall not dispute.

Norris, *Miscell.*

**NOTIONIST** *n. s.* [from *notion*.] One who holds an ungrounded opinion. Not in use.

Content not yourselves with some part of it, that you read, the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some Irish nationists.

*Bp. Hopkins, Epist. of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 297.

**NOTORIETY** *n. s.* [from *notoriety*, French; from *notorious*.] Public knowledge; public exposure.

We see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages; and indeed of several that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public notoriety.

Addison on the *Chr. Religion*.

**NOTORIOUS** *adj.* [from *notorius*, Lat.; *notoire*, French.] Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage; whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether public or secret.

What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too notorious? *Whitgift*.

The goodness of your interpreted packets. You write to the pope against the king; your goodness,

Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious.

*Shakespeare*.

I shall have law in Ephesus,

To your notorious shame. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

In the time of king Edward III, the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are notorious? *Darwin*.

This Presbyterian man of war congratulated a certain notorious murderer, committed by a scolar of his own division. *Whit*.

We think not fit to condemn the most notorious malefactor before he hath had licence to propose his plea. *Fell*.

What notorious vice is there that do not blemish a man's reputation? *Tilston*.

The inhabitants of Naples have always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addison on Italy*.

The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents; although it be notorious that they do not receive the third penny of the real value.

*Suff. Miscell.*

**NOTORIOUSLY** *adv.* [from *notorious*.] Publicly; evidently; openly.

The exposing himself notoriously, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon*.

This is notoriously discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ovid tells us, that the cause was notoriously known at Rome, though it be left so obscure to after ages. *Dryden*.

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all notoriously vary in every age. *Suff.*

**NOTORIOUSNESS** *n. s.* [from *notorious*.] Public fame; notoriety.

His actions are strong encounters, and for their notoriety always upon record.

*Deverbury, Church.*

**NOTT** *adj.* [hnot, Saxon.] Smooth; shorn. *Nott* sheep, i. e. sheep without horns: Essex. That field is *nott*, i. e. well tilled: Berkshire. Grose. Hence the adjectives, now obsolete, *nott-headed*, *nott-pated*, having the hair cut short; from the "head being like a nut," according to Mr. Tyrwhitt and others. But the Saxon word *hnot*, is smooth, cropped, shorn.

A *nott* head hadde he, with a leusine virgin.

*Chaucer, C. T. Prod.*

To **NOTT** *v. a.* To shear. Dr. Johnson cites this verb on the authority of Ainsworth. It is in the dictionary of Barret in 1580.

He caused — from thenceforth his beard to be *notted*, and no more shaven.

*Stowe, Ann. under the Year 1555.*

**NOTTWEAT** *n. s.* [not and wheat.]

Of what there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requirith the best soil, and *nottweat*, so termed because it is unbarbed, being contented with a meane earth. *Curcus*.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*. It is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithstanding his loss*; it is not so proper to say, *he is rich notwithstanding he has lost much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent; Addison has used it; but when a sentence follows, it is more grammatical to insert that; as, *he is rich notwithstanding that he has lost much*. When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, the expression is elliptical, *this*, or *that* being understood, as in the following passages of Hooker.]

1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures, were so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them.

*Devery of Chr. Piety.*

2. Although. This use is not proper.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Addison*.

3. Nevertheless; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker*.

The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithstanding* this much we know even of secrets in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker*.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand

Open as day, for melting charity:

Yet *notwithstanding*, being incens'd, 'tis his flint;

As humorous as winter. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

**NOTUS** *n. s.* [Latin.] The southwind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south *Notus*, and after black with thunderous clouds

From Serrations. *Milton, P. E.*

**NOVATION** *n. s.* [novation, old French *novelle*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.

I shall easily grant, that *novations* in religion are a main cause of disorders in commonwealths.

*Alg. Lawd, Hist. of his Troubles*, ch. 3.

**NOVATOR** *n. s.* [Latin.] The introducer of something new.

**NOVEL** *adj.* [novel, old French; *novelle*, modern; *novellus*, Latin.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.

The Presbyterians are exactors of submission to their *novel* injunctions, before they are stamped with the authority of law. *King Charles*.

It is no novel usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages.

*Devery of Chr. Piety.*

Such is the constant strain of this blessed saint, who every where breaks the Arian doctrine, as the new, novel, upstart heresy, folly and madness.

*Waterland.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment.

By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe, Parergon*.

**NOVELL** *n. s.* [nouvelle, French.]

1. Novelty.

[They] loving *novels*, full of affection, Receive the manners of some other nation.

*Sylvester, De Burt*, (1691.)

It is the condition of common people to press into the view of such *novels*.

*Comment on Chaucer*, (1665), p. 56.

2. A small tale, generally of love.

To rought novel, Thence, my mind is bent, That to hear novel of his device.

They ben so well shewed, and so wise, Whate'er that good old man bespake.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

Such as the old woman told Pyrrhe in Apuleius, Boccace's *novels*, and the rest.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 271.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems.

*Dryden*.

Her mingled fame in barbarous passion lost, The coxcomb's novel and the drunkard's toast.

*Prior*.

3. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty.

*Ayliffe*.

**NOVELISM** *n. s.* [from *novel*.] Innovation.

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of novitism.

*Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 44.

**NOVELIST** *n. s.* [from *novel*.]

1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. In this sense the word was also written *noveller*.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists*.

*Bayly, Nat. Hist.*

The fathers of this synod were not schismatics, or novists in the matter of the sabbath. *Whit*.

They ought to keep that day, which these *novellers* teach us to contemn.

*Sp. Hall, Rem.* p. 303.

Aristotle rose, Who nature's secrets to the world did teach, Yet that great soul our *novelists* infected. *Deshon*.

The fooleries of some affected *novelists* have discredited new discoveries.

*Gloucester, Sermon*.

The abettors and favourers of them he ranks with the Abonites, Argemoneites, and Samocreates, condemn'd heretics, brands them as *novelists* of late appearing.

*Waterland*.

## 2. A writer of news. Not now in use.

My contemporaries the *novellists* have, for the better spinning out paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art in *saying* and *unsaying*, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of indifferent actions, to the great disturbance of the brains of ordinary readers.

Taiter, No. 178.

## 3. A writer of novels, or tales. This is a modern usage of the word.

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novellists*,—appeared in an English dress, before the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

Johnson, *Hist. E. P.* iii. 487.  
Our *novellists*, like Sam Foote in his career, often touch upon real characters.

Peggs, *Amusing*. vii. 21.

To NOVELLIZE.\* v. a. [from *novel*.] To innovate; to change by introducing novelties.

The *novellizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* i. 25.

M. Wilkinson, not taken out of the depth of divinity, but fitly chosen to discover how affections do stand to be *novellized* by the mutability of the present times. See *E. Derang's* *Speeches*, p. 44.  
The Holy Scriptures should be interpreted not by *novellizing* humours, but by the primitive fathers and councils.

Archd. Answay, *Tablet of Mod.* (1661), p. 54.

NOVELTY.† n. s. [*novellus*, old French.] To innovate; state of being unaltered to former times.

They which do that which men of account did before them, are, although they do unwin, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm; and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or novelty.

Hooker.

## 2. Freshness; recentness; newness with respect to a particular person.

*Novelty* is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course.

Shakespeare, *Moss for Moss*.

As religion cotermines our speculations with great objects, so it coterminates with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety.

South.

## NOVEMBER. n. s. [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.

*November* is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head.

Beaumont on *Drumming*.

NOVENARY. n. s. [*novennarius*, Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively.

Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; is septuagaries and *novennaries*.

Brown.

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural stock of nine questions, four *novennaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood.

Holder.

NOVENNAL.\* adj. [*novennus*, Lat.] Done every ninth year.

Bullocker.

A *novennal* festival, celebrated by the Bactrians, in honour of Apollo.

Potter, *Antiq. of Greece*, ii. ch. 20.

NOVE'RCAL.\* adj. [*novercalis*, from *novem*, Latin.] Having the manner of a stepmother; becoming a stepmother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way.

Derham.

NOUGHT.† n. s. [ne aught, not any thing, Saxon: as therefore we write *ought* not *ought* for any thing, we write *ought* not *ought* to analogy, write *ought* not *ought* for nothing; but a custom has irreversibly prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *naught* for *nothing*. Dr. Johnson.

—This custom originated in the desire of distinguishing, injudiciously conducted. There is indeed no real ground for a distinction; the word *naught*, in the sense of *wicked*, being only a figurative signification of *naught*, *nothing*; meaning *worthless*, or *nothing* worth, *nothing* in point of value or goodness. Nares, *Elem. of Orthoepey*, p. 300. —The regular deduction of this word, from its original, will warrant the writing it either *naught* or *ought*: M. Goth. *nivauht*, from *ni*, the negative particle, and *vauht*, the smallest thing possible, our *whit*; and thus the Sax. *naiph*, and also *noph*; *naught*, and *noht*. See also *WHIT*.

## 1. Not any thing; nothing.

Who cannot see this palpable device?

Yet win so bold, but says he sees it not?

Had is the world, and it will come to naught,  
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought.

Shakespeare.

Such smiling rogues as these south'er'y passions:  
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon leaks  
With every gale and vary of their masters,

As knowing *naught*, like dogs, but following.

Shakespeare.

We are of nothing, and your work of naught.

Il. ix. 24.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,  
And devilish machinations come to naught.

Milton, *P. R.*

2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial signification, which *nothing* has sometimes.

In young *Rinaldo* fierce desires he sp'y'd,

And noble heart, of rest impatient,

To wealth or sovereign power he naught ap'd.

Fairfax.

## 3. To set at NOUGHT. Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have set at naught all my counsel, and would  
own me of my reproof.

Prov. i. 25.

NOVICE.† n. s. [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.] Dr. Johnson. —The word is very old in the French language. Huolet gives our word in the form of *nophice*, with the Lat. *nophitus*, a *nophyte*.]

## 1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou

Has sold me to this novice. Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

You are novices: 'tis a world to see.

How tame, when men and women are alone,

A meacock wretch can make the curliest shrew.

Shakespeare.

We have novices and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail.

Bacon.

If any unexperienced young novice happens in to the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his full purse and his empty pace.

South.

I am young, a novice in the trade,

The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;

And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,

But caught myself his struggling in the snare.

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And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,  
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain.

Dryden.

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a novice might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only.

Newton, *Opticks*.

## 2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

Fren. When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men

But in the presence of the prioress. —

Lear. Hail, virgin, if you be; as those check-roses

Proclaim you are no less! Can you so stand too,

As bring me to the sight of Isabella.

A novice of this place. Shakespeare, *Moss for Moss*.

NOVITIATE.† n. s. [*novitius*, French.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, he he never so quick a proficient.

South.

## 2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

None were admitted into this order, but after a long and laborious novitiate.

Burke, *Orig. of Eng. Hist.* i. 1.

## 3. Once used by Addison, improperly, for a novice.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her *novitiate* and father Francis.

Spectator, No. 164.

NOVITI'OUS.\* adj. [*novitius*, Lat.] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the church of Rome, is, as unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation.

Perron on the Creed, Art. 9.

NOVITY.† n. s. [*novitas*, Lat.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she ought not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be afflicted to hear a serpent speak.

Brown.

It remains that we modestly believe, not only that the heavens and earth and all the host of them were made, and so acknowledge a creation, or an actual and immediate dependence of all things on God; but also that all things were created by the hand of God, in the same manner, and at the same time, which are delivered unto us in the books of Moses by the Spirit of God, and so acknowledge a *novity*, or no long existence of the creature.

Perron on the Creed, Art. 1.

## NOULT.† n. s. [houl, Sax. a top, a head; noul, Germ.] The crown or top of the head; the head itself. See NODDLE, and NOLL.

Softly, caution the steward, it lieth all in this noll,

Both wit and wisdom. Hist. of Henry, (1324).

Then came October fall of merry glee;

For yet his *novle* was totty of the mist.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vii. vil. 39.

## NOULD.† Ne would; would not.

Had knifed such coles of displeasure,

That the goodman would stay his leisure,

But home him lasted with furious heat.

Spenser, *Shep. Col.* Feb.

NOUN. n. s. [*noun*, old French; *nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in

speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has to any other thing. *Clarke*.  
 These last mean about them, that usually talk of a *man* and a verb, and such amenable words as no christian ear can endure to hear.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
 The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,  
 To his proud parent, or devil'd *man*. *Dryden*.

**NOU'RICE.\*** *n. s.* [French, *nourrice*.] A nurse.

It shall be expedient, that a noble man's son, in his infancy, have with him continually only such as may accustom him, by little and little, to speak pure and elegant Latin: the *nourrices* and other women about him, if he be possible, to do the same. *St. T. Ely, Ser. Feb. 16. b.*  
 Camden! the *nourrice* of antiquity,  
 And lanterns unto late succeeding age.

*Spenser, Ruins of Time.*

**To NOU'RISH.** *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nourir*, Lat.]

1. To increase or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Job, xlv. 11.*

Thou' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee, *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

She springs aloft. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*  
 You are to honour, improve, and perfect the spirit that is within you: you are to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven, to *nourish* it with the love of God, and of virtue, adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can. *Law.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst 1 in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,  
 I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

Him will I follow, and this house forgoe  
 That *nourish* me a maid. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourish*ed him for her own son. *Acts, vii. 21.*

3. To encourage; to foment. Out of use.

What madmen was it with such power to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker.*

In something then, we *nourish* 'gainst our sense  
 The cockle of rebellion. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

Yet to labour and advance the civil virtue of young persons was his most chosen deed. *Ford.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourish*ed war continually with the Jews. *2 Mac. x. 14.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish*ed up in the words of faith. *1 Tim. iv. 6.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *1 Tim. v. 2.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more *nourishing* than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

**To NOU'RISH.** *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the growth, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**NOU'RISH.\*** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A nurse.

The word, however, in the following passage of *Shakespeare* has been doubted. Pope, and Warburton, and Ritson, would have it to be *marish*. *Stevens* and Malone defend the old reading. Now certainly obsolete.

*Athen.*

Was called *nourish* of philosophers wise. *Lycidas, Treg. of J. Bochas, B. i. c. xii.*

Our tale be made a *nourish* of salt tears,  
 And nose but women left to wall the dead. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.*

**NOU'RISHABLE.\*** *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment.

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life. *Ap. Math. xxiii. p. 197.*

The clergy is misad here, partly for its bet- ter conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts. *Gros, Cosmol.*

**NOU'RISHER.** *n. s.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*  
 A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth.*

Milk warm from the cow is a good *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Dran and swine's dung laid up together to rot is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste  
 These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd  
 The earth to yield. *Milton, P. L.*

**NOU'RISHMENT.** *n. s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,  
 In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from  
 Hence *nourishment*, not gluttonous delight. *Milton, P. L.*

The limbs are exhausted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nourishment*, occasioned by an inordinate scorbutic or erratic heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Sustenance; supply of things needful.

He instructed them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

**NOU'RITURE.\*** *n. s.* [*nouriture*, French:] this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*. Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,  
 As was his use, oftentimes to visit me:  
 For he had charge my discipline to frame,  
 And tutors *nurture* to oversee. *Spenser.*

Repaying thankfully the *nurture*, which themselves received whilst they were young. *Brydget, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606), p. 75.*

This trade also, connected at the root, deriving its *nurture* from the same sources, — must have coexisted within the sphere of the same attraction. *Formal in Astric, (1772), p. 94.*

**To NOU'RISLE.\*** *v. a.* [*nourir*, French. See also *To NOURLE*.] To nurse up.

Whether ye list him train in civil life,  
 Or *nurle* up in lore of learn'd philosophy. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 35.*

**NOU'RSLING.\*** *n. s.* The creature nursed, nursing.

A little *nourling* of the humid air. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

**To NOU'SLE.\*** *v. a.* [The same I believe with *nuzzle*, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nurle*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings — sought to *nouse* the common people in ignorance, lest, being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smelt out the untruth of their packed pill and mass-penny religion. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. June.*

Mothers, who, to *nouse* up their babes, Thought nought too curious. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

**To NOU'SLE.** *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *noodle*, *noose*, or *noel*; from *noel*.] To entrap; to ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noses.

**NOW.\*** *adv.* [*naw*, *nu*, M. Gothick; *nu*, Su. Goth. and Sax.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

The servants' trade hath been made cattle from your youth even until now. *Gros, xlvii. 34.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge it to now. *Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the expectation of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*  
 A patient of mine is now living, in an advanced age, that thirty years ago did, at several times, cast up from the lungs a large quantity of blood. *Blackmore.*

2. A little while ago; almost at the present time.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

How frail our passions!  
 They that but now for honour and for place,  
 Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, now low, now master up, now miss. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French, or, and Latin *et*; as, if this be true, he is guilty; now this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up. *Hooker.*  
 He seeks to bear his greater devotion in that they can render it him. Now to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Shakespeare.*

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas; now Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

Natural reason persuades man to love his neighbour, because of similitude of kind: because mutual love is necessary for man's welfare and preservation, and every one desires another should love him. Now it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others, according as he would himself be done to. *White.*

Phœnicians, which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants' eggs. Now birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance. *Ray.*

The other great and undying mischief which befals men, is by their being misrepresented. Now by calling evil good, man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and detraction. *South.*

Helim be thought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tisias, was near at hand. Now it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace. *Addison, Guardian.*

The praise of doing well  
Is to the ear, as ornament to the smell.  
Now if some fine, perchance, however small,  
Into the alabaster urn should fall,  
The odours die, *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Hogers.*

A human body forming in such a fluid is any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrauntal law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of nature? *Bradley.*

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish now betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *L'Ettrange.*

6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

*Now* and then they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend to disavow it. *Hodges.*

*Now* and then something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there is no new species produced, which would *now* and then happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now* and then to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atterbury.*

They *now* and then appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Bayly.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places succeeded as they rise to notice and consideration.

A mound here, there a heath, and *now* and then a wood. *Dryden.*

- Now, n. s. Present moment. A poetical use.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, But an eternal now does ever last. *Cowley.*

See vanish'd; it can scarcely say she dy'd,  
For but a now did bowen and earth die'd.  
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*  
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

- Nowadays, † adv. [now and a days, i. e. on days. So Gower. "Now on days," Conf. Am. B. 5. See ADAYS. This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,  
It's nowadays, he half so straight and sore. *Spenser.*

Reason and love keep little company together nowadays. *Shelburne, Lett. N. Drom.*

It was a rival and a virgin fire, and diffused as much from that which passes by this name nowadays, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold evils of perverce and unreasonable men, we are nowadays put to defend. *Tillotson.*

What men of spirit nowadays,  
Come to give sober judgement of new plays. *Garrick.*

Now'ways. } adv. [no and ways. Dr. NOW'WAYS.] Johnson has hastily condemned this expression, under *nowise*. See NOWISE.] Not in any manner or degree.

Wherever a considerable number of authorities can be produced in support of two different though resembling modes of expression for the same thing, there is always a divided use, and one cannot be said to speak barbarously, or to oppose the usage of the language, who conforms to either side. Of this divided use the words *nowise*, *noway*, and *noways*, afford a proper instance. Yet our learned lexicographer hath denominated all those, who either write or pronounce the word *noways*, ignorant barbarians. These ignorant barbarians (but he surely hath not adverted to this circumstance) are only Pope, and Swift, and Addison, and Locke, and several others of our most eminent writers. This censure is the more astonishing, that, even in the form which he has thought fit to repudiate, the meaning assigned it is strictly conformable to that which etymology, according to his own explanation, would suggest. See the senses of the word *way* marked with these numbers, 15, 16, 18, and 19.

Campbell, *Philos. of Rhetoric.*

Now'ed. adj. [noué, Fr.] Knotted; in-weathered.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent now'ed. *Brown.*

Now'el. n. s. [Fr. *noel*, *nouël*; which Menage derives from the Lat. *natalis*; and Borel from the Lat. *novus*, being a corruption of the Fr. *nouvel*, "From *gnoul*, signifying a child in Hebrew, comes the French word *noel*, signifying the child's day, (by way of distinction,) or Christmas-day; of which word the French critics give but a very slender and imperfect account, as may be seen in the dictionary of Trevoux, and Monsieur Menage." Harris on the 53d Ch. of Isaiah, 2d edit. 1739. Pref. p. 94.] A cry of joy; originally a shout of joy at Christmas. Obsolete.

And nowel cries every loyal man. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

Nowes. n. s. [from *now*, old French.] The marriage knot. Out of use.

Thou shalt look round about and see  
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be  
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy noyes;  
The virgin bride with which they spouse  
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Cromwell.*

Now'where. adv. [no and where.] Not in any place.

Some men of whom we think very reverently, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hodges.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

Now'ise. † adv. [no and wise; this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*. Dr. Johnson. — The censure is not just. See NOWAY. The noun *wise*, signifying manner, is quite obsolete. It remains now only in composition, in which along with an adjective, or other substantive, it forms an adverb or conjunction. Such are *length-*

*wise*, *costwise*, *kikewise*, &c. These always preserve the compound form; and never admit a preposition; consequently *nowise*, which is an adverb of the same order, ought analogically to be written in one word, and not to be preceded by it. Campbell, *Phil. of Rhet.* — Dr. Johnson's solitary example from Bentley gives this word with the preposition; but I add from Barrow, one of our finest writers, an example which confirms the judicious reasoning of Campbell.] Not in any manner or degree.

No, God was so to prosecute his designs of goodness and mercy, as thereby *nowise* to impair or obscure, but rather to advance and illustrate, the glories of his sovereign dignity, of his severe justice, of his immaculate holiness, of his unchangeable steadfastness in word and purpose. *Barrow, Sermon, on G. Friday, 1677.*

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NowL. See NOUL.

NO'XIOUS. adj. [noxius, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of noxious parts from their own. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Kill noxious creatures, where 'tis sin to save, This not just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orino shews unwholesome dew,  
Aries, the pious a noxious shade does shew.  
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,  
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious means of the disease are contained in a smaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxius* in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Brinsford against Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is *noxius* to spiritual promotion. *Swift, Miscell.*

NO'XIOUSNESS. † n. s. [from *noxiosus*. Pronounced new and uncouth, in 1656, by P. Heylin.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politics have warned us of the noxiousness of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

NO'XIOUSLY. adv. [from *noxiosus*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

To NOY.† v. a. [noyen, Teut.] To annoy. Not now in use. Dr. Johnson has printed this word *noie*, and its derivatives *noiance*, *noious*, &c. But our best old writers, and our old lexicography, are in favour of the orthography before us.

He *noyed* him nothing, [hurt him not, present version.] *Wicliffe, St. Luke, iv. 25.*

The heat whereof, and harmfulness, poitiveness, So sore him *noy'd*, that forc'd him to retire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let errant be bused with maddock in hand,  
To stub out the bushes that *noyeth* the land. *Thuanus.*

NOY.† n. s. Annoy. Not in use.

He shall sustain no *noy*.

Hist. of Sir Clytem. (1599) sign. G. i. b. NO'YANCE.† n. s. Mischiefe; inconvenience. See ANNOYANCE.

A cloud of cumbrous gnatæ do him molest,  
 All striving to infuse their feeble stings,  
 That from their noxious he no where can rest;  
 But with his clowish hands their tender wings  
 He brusheth off, and oft doth mar their mur-  
 murings. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
 To borrow to day, and to-morrow to mis, *Tass.*  
 For lender and borrower *nuisance* it is.  
 The single and peculiar life is bound,  
 With all the strength and armour of the mind,  
 To keep itself from *nuisance*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

NO'YER.† *n. s.* [from *noy*.] One who annoys. Not in use.

The north is a *noier* to grass of all suits,  
 The east a destroyer to berries and all fruits.

NO'YUL.\* *adj.* [noy and full.] Noisome; hurtful. Obsolete. *Hulot.*

Very execrable and noisome to them that will receive them. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 88.*

NO'YOUS.† *adj.* [from *noy*; Ital. *noioso*.] Hurtful; troublesome; inconvenient. Obsolete.

We be delivered from *noyous* and yrele men. *Wicliffe, 2 Thess. iii. 2.*

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noyous* unto them. *Spenser.*

The false Duenna leaving *noyous* night,  
 Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride.

NO'YSSANCE.\* *n. s.* Offence; trespass; nuisance. The word is now *nuisance*.

Or suffer that may be *nuisance*  
 Againe our old accustomed.

*Chaucer's Dream. ver. 255.*

NO'ZLE.† *n. s.* [nazal, old Fr. from *naz*, the nose.] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a poultry old scowen, with the *nazle* broke off. *Ardenham and Pope, Sat. Scribb.*

TO NO'BBLE.† *v. a.* [properly to *knubble*, or *knuble*, from *knob*, for a clenched fist. Dr. Johnson.—Skinner derives *knubble*, to beat, from *knipfer*, Danish.]

To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth.*

NUM'FEROUS. *adj.* [numifer, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

TO NUM'ILATE. *v. a.* [numilo, Latin.] To cloud. *Dict.*

NUM'BLE. *adj.* [numble, Fr. numilis, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress,  
 Than that which veils the numble virgin's breast.

NUM'BILOUS.\* *adj.* [numbilus, Lat.] Cloudy. *Prior.*

NUM'FEROUS. *adj.* [nucens and ferro, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NU'CLEUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the nucleus, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the nucleus. *Woodward on Fusili.*

NU'DATION. *n. s.* [nudation, French, nudo, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

NUDE.\* *adj.* [nuda, French, nudus, Lat.] Bare; naked. *Bullock.*

Contract by nude paroles, i. e. by bare words. *Hulot, in F. Contracte.*

NU'DITY.† *n. s.* [nuditas, Fr. nudus, Lat.] Naked parts; nakedness; poverty.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

There are no such licences permitted in poetry  
 any more than in painting, to design and colour  
 obscure *nudities*. *Dryden.*

The man who shows his heart,  
 Is hoisted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd.

Young, Night Th. 8.

NU'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY.† *n. s.* [nugaz, nugacis, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Such arithmetical *nugacities* are as ordinarily  
 recorded for him. *Merr, Conj. Cabl. (1653), p. 155.*

NUGATION. *n. s.* [nugor, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion that putrefaction is caused either  
 by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but  
*nugation*. *Bacon.*

NU'GATORY. *adj.* [nugatorius, Latin.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the  
 mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much  
 addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality,  
 and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for  
 satisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

NU'ISANCE. *n. s.* [nuisance, French.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a pest and  
 a *nuisance*; a person marked out for infamy and  
 scorn. *South.*

A wise man who does not assist with his  
 counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor  
 man with his labour, are perfect *nuisances* in a  
 commonwealth. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes  
 the neighbourhood.

*Nuisances*, as necessary to be swept away, as  
 dirt of the streets. *Kentwell.*

TO NULL. *v. a.* [nullus, Lat.] To annul;  
 to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or  
 existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,  
 No more on me have power, their force is null'd.

*Milton, S. A.*

Reason hath the power of nulling or governing  
 all other operations of bodies. *Green, Cosmol.*

NULL. *adj.* [nullus, Latin.] Void; of no  
 force; ineffectual.

With what impudence must the muse behold  
 The wife, by her procuring husband sold  
 For though the law makes null the adulterous deed  
 Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.

*Dryden.*

Their orders are accounted to be null and  
 invalid by usury. *Lecky.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to  
 those who hold them by King Henry's donation,  
 was null and fraudulent. *Swift, Miscell.*

NULL. *n. s.* Something of no power or  
 no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing,  
 which stand for nothing, and are in-  
 serted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election,  
 you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the  
 privation or translation. *Bacon, Wor with Spain.*

NULIBI'ETY. *n. s.* [from *nulibi*, Latin.]  
 The state of being nowhere.

NULIPI'DIAK.\* *adj.* [Lat. nullus, none, and  
 fides, faith.] Of no honesty; of no reli-  
 gion; of no faith. *Bullock.*

A dissident Christian is a *nullipidian* Pagan,  
 and confutes his tongue with his hand.

*Feticham, Rec. ii. 47.*

TO NULLIFY.† *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.]  
 To annul; to make void.

You will try, that this *nullifies* all exhortations  
 to piety; since a man, in this case, cannot totally  
 come up to the thing he is exhorted to. But to

this I answer, that the consequence does not hold:  
 for an exhortation is not frustrate, if a man be  
 able to come up to it partially, though not entirely  
 and perfectly. *South, Ser. vii. 95.*

NU'LLITY. *n. s.* [nullité, French.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of any business to overthrow  
 this distinction, and to show the *nullity* of it;  
 which has been solidly done by most of our po-  
 lenic writers. *South.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in de-  
 fault of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or  
*nullities*. *Argill.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body,  
 will yield an extraneous sound, in so much as if  
 the percussor be over soft, it may induce a *nullity* of  
 sound; but never so interior sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

NUMB.† *adj.* [benumen, benumes, Sax.]

This word was formerly written *num*, as  
 Mr. H. Tooke has also observed.

How, or why, or when the *b* was added to  
 it, he says, he knows not. Certain it  
 is, I may add, that Milton omitted the *b*,  
 and in later times Bentley. Nay, Dr.  
 Johnson himself, in all the editions of  
 his Dictionary, has given *benum*, not *be-  
 numb*. The etymon which Mr. Tooke  
 gives of this word is from the Saxons  
 niman, capere, eripere, to aim, to take  
 away; that is, as Skinner also explains  
 it by the Lat. *membris captus*, deprived  
 of the use of the limbs.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of  
 the power of motion and sensation;  
 chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and numb. *Shakspere.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb*  
 and asleep; for that the compression of the part  
 suffeth not the spirits to have free access;  
 and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging  
 or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Producing chillness; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,  
 French almost to death, how he did nap the land,  
 Even in his garments, and did give himself  
 All thin and naked to the numb cold night.

*Shakspere.*

TO NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make  
 dull of motion or sensation; to deaden;  
 to stupefy.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,  
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,  
 Plow, wooden-picks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;  
 And with this horrible object from new farms,  
 Inforce their charity. *Shakspere, K. Lear.*

She can unlock  
 The clasp of charms, and thaw the numbing spell.

*Milton, Comus.*

Plough naked, swain, and naked sow the land,  
 For lark winter needs the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought shall avail

The pleasing song, or well regulated tale,  
 When the quick spirits their warm seats forbare,  
 And numbing coldness has unbra'd the ear.

*Prior.*

NU'MBERNESS. *n. s.* [from *numbed*.] Tor-  
 por; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little,  
 only a kind of stupor or *numberness*.

*Wieman, Surgery.*

TO NUM'BER. *v. a.* [numbrer, French;  
 numero, Latin.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.





Queen Elizabeth was not so much observed for having a numerous, as a wise council. Bacon.

We reach our feet,  
Who now appear so numerous and bold. Waller.  
Many of our schisms in the west were never heard of by the numerous Christian churches in the east of Asia. Leslie.

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged stone,  
I might, like Orpheus, with my numerous moon  
Melt to compassion. Waller.

His verses are so numerous, so various, and so harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly imitated, has surpassed him. Dryden.

NUMEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *numerous*.]  
1. The quality or state of being numerous.

The numerousness of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation.

L. Addison, *State of the Jews*, p. 89.

2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the numerousness of his verse. There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. Dryden.

NUMISMATICS. *n. s. pl.* [from *numismatic*, Fr.; *numismata*, Lat.] The science of coins and medals.

NUMMARY. *adj.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money.

The money drachms in process of time decreased, but all the while the ponderous drachma continued the same, just as our ponderous libra remains as it was, though the summary hath much decreased. Arbuthnot on Coins.

NUMMULAR. *adj.* [from *nummularius*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Dict.*

NUMPA. *n. s.* [probably from *numb*, dull, insensible.] A cant expression for a weak, foolish person.

These are villainous engines indeed; but take heart, *numpa*! here is not a word of the stocks; and you need never stand to awe of any more honourable correction.

By Parker, *Rep. of Rehoboth Transp.* (1673), p. 85.

There is a certain creature called a grave hobby-horse, a kind of the *numpa*, that pretends to be pulled to a play, and must needs go to Bartholomew fair to look after the young folks.

Lt. Halifax.

NUMSKULL. *n. s.* [probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, insensible; and *skull*.]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-head.

They have talked like *numskulls*.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. The head. In burlesque.

Or how and *lump* in this case  
Of *Numskull*'s self should take the place. Prior.

NUMSKULLED. *adj.* [from *numskull*.] Dull; stupid; doltish.

Hecus has saved that clod-pated, *numskulled* ninetyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. Arbuthnot.

NUN. *n. s.* [nunne, Saxon; *nonne*, Fr.]

Our word was anciently *nonne*. Vossius and others consider it as an Egyptian word, signifying a virgin. Græcobarb. *νύξ, νύξ, monialis*. Meursii Lex. Low Lat. *nonnas*, a monk, *nonna*, a nun. Others refer it to the Greek *νύξ*, and *νύξ*, and to the Italian *nonno* and *nonna*, which signify uncle and aunt, grandfather and grandmother, applied by way of honourably distinguishing the religious

gious as fathers and mothers. The Lat. *nonna* first denoted a penitent woman, then a religious. A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men.

My daughters  
Shall all be praying nuns, not weeping queens. Shakespeare.

A devout nun had vowed to take some young child, and bestow her whole life and utmost industry to bring it up in strict piety. Hammond.

The most blooming toast in the island might have been a nun. Addison, *Freeholder*.

Every shepherd was undone,  
To see her cloister'd like a nun. Swift, *Miscell.*

NUN. *n. s.* [from *parus minor*.]

1. The blue titmouse. Sherwood.

2. A small kind of pigeon.

NUMNITION. *n. s.* [corrupted from *noon-shun*, a meal eaten about noon, when country labourers usually retire from the heat of the sun, as Mr. Malone also has observed; citing the following passage from Browne, which Mr. Mason in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary has also given, with the definition of "a shady place to retire to at noon." But it is the meal, and not the place, which the poet means. Sherwood, in his *Dict.* 1692, calls it "a *numnions* or *numcheon*, an afternoons repast." A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

That harvest folks (with curds and clouted cream,  
With cheese and butter, cakes and cates ynow  
That are the yeoman's at the yoke or cowe)  
On sheaves of corn, were at their *numnions* close.

Browne, *Brit. Poet.* (1616).

Laying by their swords and truncheons,  
They took their breakfasts by their *numnions*.

Hudibras.

NUMNCIATURE. *n. s.* [from *numcio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

They who knew him [Pope Alexander] but little, had very much esteem of him as a man of wisdom and extraordinary civility, upon which account the princes of Germany, who had known him during his *numnciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion.

Clarendon, on *Papal Usurp.* chap. 9.

NUMNCIO. *n. s.* [Italian; from *numcio*, Latin.]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings. She will attend it better in thy youth,

Than in a *numcio* of more grave aspect. Shakspeare.

They honour'd the *numncio* of the spring; and the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome in the vernal.

Brown.

2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. This man was honoured with the character of *numcio* to the Venetians.

Atterbury.

To NUMNCUPATE. *v. a.* [from *numcupo*, Lat.] To declare publicly or solemnly.

The Gentiles *numcupated* vows to their [idols].

Dr. Waples, *Serm.* (1646), p. 65.

But how doth that will appear? In what table was it written? In what registers is it kept? In whose presence did St. Peter *numcupate* it?

Burrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

NUMNCUPATION. *n. s.* [from *numcupatio*, Lat.] The act of naming.

God hath divers sons; some by adoption, and then he is made so; none by *numncupation*, and then he is called so.

Farinon's *Serm.* (1647), p. 5.

An instance of this manner of *numncupation* take here from the author I promised you.

Gregory's *Learned Works*, (1684), p. 161.

NUMNCUPATIVE. *adj.* [from *numncupatio*, Lat.] NUMNCUPATORY. *adj.* [from *numncupatio*, French.]

1. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.

The same apperth by that *numncupative* title wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their oaths, in calling their swearing an oath of God. Fotherby, *Athens*, (1628), p. 41.

2. Verbally pronounced; not written.

Willis *numncupatory* and *scriptory*.

Testaments are divided into two sorts; written and *numncupative*; the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator in extremis before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing.

Blackstone.

NUMNDINAL. *adj.* [from *numndinal*, French, NUMNDINARY. *adj.* [from *numndinal*, Lat.]

belonging to fairs.

To NUMNDINATE. *v. n.* [from *numndinal*, Lat.]

To buy and sell as at fairs. Cockerm.

NUMNDINATION. *n. s.* [from *numndination*, Fr.]

Traffic at fairs and markets; any buying and selling. Cockerm.

Witness their penitentiary tax, wherein a man might see the price of his sin before hand; their common *numndination* of pardons; their absolving subjects from their officious allegiance.

Bye, *Bransbill*, *Solium* Garendel, p. 149.

NUMNERY. *n. s.* [from *num*, Lat.] A house of nuns; of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

I put your sister into a *numnery*, with a strict command not to see you, for fear you should have wrought upon her to have taken the habit.

Dryden, *Spain. Fier.*

NUMPTIAL. *adj.* [from *numptial*, French; *numptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity  
With *numptial* knot, if thou vouchsafest to grant  
Bona to England's king. Shakspeare.

Because propagation of families proceedeth from the *numptial* copulation, I desired to know of him what laws and customs they had concerning marriage.

Bacon.

Then all in heat

They light the *numptial* torch. Milton, *P. L.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must pare off whatsoever is unclean, not out of this sacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feast without a *numptial* garment.

By Taylor.

Er'd with her love, and with ambition led,  
The neighbouring princes court her *numptial* bed.

Dryden.

Let our eternal peace be seal'd by this,  
With the first order of a *numptial* kiss.

Dryden, *Aurengze.*

NUMPTIAL. *n. s.* like the Latin without singular. [from *numptia*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. —

From *numbo*. "It has been an opinion long received, and almost universally admitted, that " *numptia* dicitur, quia flamme caput subentis obvolvatur, quod antiqui *obnubere* vocarunt." But this is a custom evidently posterior to civil society, when ceremonies were instituted

to give sanction and permanency to a rite, on which so much depended the good order and happiness of civil life.

The union, which was the origin of society, must have been antecedent to the rites ordained to make it legal. We

must therefore search higher for the primitive signification of *nubo*. Dr. Taylor on the Civil Law, p. 287, mentions an Hebrew radix, consisting of the same elements, which signifies *procreation, birth, &c.* which he thinks bids fairer for the etymon than any other that can be assigned. But, with deference to so excellent a writer, I think that even this does not satisfy. To effect this union, there must have been something prior to the *liberos procreare*. For though the stipulation of the *political contract* was *liberorum querendorum causa*; yet it is expressly mentioned in a law which Taylor quotes before, and afterwards enlarges upon, that "*nuptias non concubitus sed consensus facit*": a law founded on the very essence, and natural principles, of marriage. And this signification, if we can discover it in *nubo*, will perhaps have the fairest claim to our preference: which I think we may be able to do, by shewing that *nubo* originally signified to ascend, and is really the same as *nvo*. It is well known that the Eolic, the parent, or perhaps rather the sister, dialect of the Latin, made use of the digamma *F*, (which, as well as the Latin *V*, was pronounced like our *W*) in the first of those vowels; and thus *nvo*, *nvofo*, i.e. *nvo*; as from *pluo* came *plui*, *pluvi*, in the old Latin writers, in the same manner as they said *fuvisti* for *fuidi*, *lucit* for *luit*, &c. But the digamma, from the affinity of its sound, often became *B*: thus *nvo*, *nubo*, as *vado*, *Bo*; *uro*, (pronounced *furo*), *bu*, *vix*; with which may be compared our *burn*, and *fire*, and anciently written *fugr*. Though *nvo* does not exist by itself at present in the Latin language, it remains in its compounds *annuo*, *renuo*, &c. as *bu* in *amburo*, *comburo*, and *busium*. It has been given as a reason for *nubo* being not spoken of the man, because it was the virgin only who veiled her head. But if there is any probability in what has been before proposed, this reason will fall to the ground. We may account for it otherwise, and consistently with the signification attributed to *nubo*. *Viri* est *petere*; *virginis* est *ascendi*, *annuere*, *nubere*. This privilege, allowed to the delicacy of the sex, is expressed by Milton, P. L. B. S.

"Her virtue, and the conscience of  
"her worth,  
"That would be woo'd, and not un-  
"sought be won."

If we add, that *connubium* implies the ratification of the union in the consent of both, it will confirm the observation, that *nubo* properly and originally signifies *annuo*, *ascendi*; and therefore that *connubium* is *consensus*. (Up. Burgess, Ess. on the Study of Antiq. 2d. ed. p. 50.)

# 1. Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,  
My better nuptials, which in spite of fate,  
For ever join me to my dear Moest.

Dryden, Aureng.

2. It is in Shakespeare singular, but contrarily to use.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day  
Of celebration of that nuptial, which  
Of late have sworn shall come. Shap. W. Tale.

NURSE.† n. s. [notice, Saxon; nourice, French; nurse, old Eng. as in Barret's Alv. 1580. See also NOURICE.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but the beggar to find out nurses, which necessity only ought to commend.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

2. A woman that has care of a sick person.

Never master had  
A page so kind, so dutious, diligent,  
So soft, so nurse-like. Shakespeare, Cymb.  
Oce Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook.

Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the nurse of judgement,  
Invited by your noble self, hath sent,  
One general tongue unto us.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

We must lose  
The country, our dear nurse, or else thy person  
Our comfort in the country. Shakespeare, Coriol.

4. An old woman in contempt.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,  
By winter-fires old nurses entertain? Blackmore.

5. The state of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse,  
As putting husbands unto to nurse? Cleland.

6. In composition, anything that supplies food. Dr. Johnson. — And also what is supplied by food or nursing.

Sweet nurse-child of the Spring's young hours.  
Davies, Hymn 7. To the Rose, (1692.)

Put into your breeding pond three meters for one spanner; but if into a nurse-pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. Walton, Angler.

TO NURSE. v. a. [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourish*; *nourir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing young.

I was nursed in swaddling cloaths with care. Wad. vii. 7.

Him in Egyptian groves Aricia bore,  
And nurse'd his youth along the marshy shore. Dryden.

2. To bring up a child not one's own.

Still call'd a nurse of the Hebrew women,  
That she may nurse the child? Ex. ii. 7.

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Is. lx. 4.

Our monarchs were acknowledg'd here,  
That their churches nursing fathers were. Denham.

The Nicens in their dark abode  
Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving God. Addison.

4. To tend the sick.

5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to soften; to cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth,  
Which if time nurse, how can it ever cease? Dods.

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us,  
And by what hands been nursed up into so vicious a domination? Locke.

6. To doze.

NURSE. n. s. [from nurse.]

1. One that nurses. Not used.

See where he lies, inhered in the arms  
Of the most bloody nurse of his harms. Shakespeare.

2. A promoter; a fomentor.

NURSE. n. s. [from nurse.]

1. The act or office of nursing.

I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest  
On her and nursery. Shap. J. Lear.

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flowers,  
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom  
Her nursery: they at her coming sprung,  
And south'd by her fair tresses gladdlier grew. Milton, P. L.

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground.

Your nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. Bacon.

My paper is a kind of nursery for authors, and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. Addison, Guardian.

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up.

I th' swathing cloaths, the other from their nursery. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

We're not a. See before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who had been carried from the nursery to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. Bacon.

Forthwith the dwell'd did appear,  
Not in the shape in which he piles  
At miss's elbow when she lies;  
Or waste before the nursery doors,  
To take the naughty boy that roars. Prior.

They have public nurseries, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. Swift.

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a nursery of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a nursery of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit nursery for a thief. Spencer on Ireland.

To see fair India, nursery of arts,  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. Shakespeare.

A luxuriant court is the nursery of dissipation; it breeds vice, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. L'Estrange.

A nursery erects its head,  
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;  
Where unskill'd actors learn to laugh and cry. Dryden.

NURSE. n. s. [from nurse.] One nursed up; a fondling.

Then was made in sovereign dignity,  
And she the nursing of nobility. Spencer.

I was his nursing once, and choice delight,  
His destin'd from the womb. Milton, S. A.

In their tender nurseries, while they spread  
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,  
Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare. Dryden.

NURTURE.† n. s. [contracted from *nouriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did the angel twice descend,  
To bid th' nurse body, as of a plant  
Suck'd from the sacred seed. Milton, S. A.

2. Education; institution.

She should take order for bringing up of wards in good nurture, not suffer them to come into bad hands. Spenser on Ireland.

The thorny point  
Of bare distress hath 'en from me the shew

Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,  
And know some nurture. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*  
Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath;  
but bring them up in the nurture and admonition  
of the Lord. *Ephes. vi. 4.*

To NUTRURE. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness,  
and nurtured it in thy law, and reformed it  
with thy judgment. *2 Esdr. viii. 12.*  
He was nurtured where he had been born in  
his first rudiments, till the years of ten. *Strahan.*

When an insolent despoiler of discipline, nur-  
tured into impudence, shall appear before a church  
governor, severity and resolution are that gov-  
ernour's virtues. *South.*

2. To nurture up; to bring by care and  
food to maturity.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal,  
and to have nurtured up her young offspring with a  
conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

To NUTRILE. v. a. To fondle; to cherish.  
Corrupted from *nourile*. See To NUZ-  
ZLE. *Ainsworth.*

NUT. n. s. [hnut, Saxon; noot, Dutch;  
noix, Fr.]

1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists  
of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If  
the shell and kernel are in the center  
of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a  
nut but a stone.

One chance'd to find a nut  
In the end of which a hole was cut,  
Which lay upon a hazel root,  
There scatter'd by a squirrel;  
Which out the kernel gotten had;  
When quoth this Fay, dear quoth he, glad,  
Let Othello be to me said  
I'll set you safe from peril. *Dryden, Amphitruo.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some  
good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A small body with teeth, which cor-  
respond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by  
the multiplication of several wheels, together with  
nurs belonging unto each, that are used for the  
roasting of meat. *Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth  
of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if  
they be not oiled, will hardly move.

*Ray on the Creation.*

To NUT. v. n. [from the noun.] To  
gather nuts.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staines of Coll.  
Colt. to Whately bridge, and waited in Shooter  
by the way.

A. Wood, *Life of himself*, (under 1659), p. 73.

NUTATION. n. s. [nutatio, Lat.] A kind  
of tremulous motion of the axis of  
the earth.

What subject of human contemplation shall  
compare in grandeur with that, which — states  
the tides, adjusts the *nutations* of the earth, &c.  
*Watts, Mem. p. 101.*

NUTBROWN. adj. [nut and brown.] Brown  
like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,  
Till the live-long daylight fall,  
Then to the spicy nutbrown ale. *Milton, L'All.*

When this nutbrown sword was out,  
With stomach huge he laid about. *Euclid.*

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,  
For which the nutbrown lass, Eriphacia,  
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*

King Hardicnutte, midst Danes and Saxons  
stout,  
Carous'd in nutbrown ale, and din'd on grout.

NU'TRACKERS. n. s. [nut and crack.] An  
instrument used to enclose nuts and  
break them by pressure.

He eat every human feature out of his coun-  
tenance, and became a pair of nutcrackers. *Adams, Spect.*

NU'TGALL. n. s. [nut and gall.] Hard ex-  
crecence of an oak.

In vegetable excrescences, maggots terminate in  
flies of common shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the  
outlandish oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH. } n. s. [*picus martius*.] A  
NU'TJOBBER. } bird. *Ainsworth.*  
NU'TPECKER. }

NU'THOOK.† n. s. [nut and hook.]  
1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull  
down boughs that the nuts may be ga-  
thered.

She's the King's nut-hook, that, when any filbert  
is ripe, pulls down the boughs to his hand.  
*Comedy of Match me in London, (1631.)*

2. It was anciently, I know not why, a  
name of contempt, Dr. Johnson here  
says; but, in a note on Shakspeare,  
considers it as the designation of a  
catchpole. Other commentators believe  
it to be the reproachful name of a per-  
son who stole goods out at windows, by  
means of a pole with a hook at the end  
of it.

*Nuthook, nuthook, you lie.*  
*Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

NU'TMEAT. n. s. [nut and mequette, Fr.]  
And so our old word is *notemeque*. See  
the citation from Chaucer.

The nutmeg is a kernel of a large  
fruit not unlike the peach, and separated  
from that and from its investient coat,  
the mace, before it is sent over to us;  
except that the whole fruit is some-  
times sent over in preserve, by way of  
sweet-meat or as a curiosity. There are  
two kinds of nutmeg; the male, which  
is long and cylindrical, but it has  
less of the fine aromatick flavour than  
the female, which is of the shape of an  
olive. *Hill.*

*Nutmegs*, to put in ale,  
Whether it be moist or stale.

*Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*  
The second integument, a dry and scabulous  
coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel  
included in the shell, which lieth under the mace,  
is the same we call nutmeg. *Brown.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,  
Where nutmegs breathe a fragrant secret. *Sandy.*

NU'TSHELL. n. s. [nut and shell.]

1. The hard substance that incloses the  
kernel of the nut.

I could be bound in a nutshell, and count  
myself a king of infinite space. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space  
empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a nut-  
shell without a kernel. *Locke.*

2. It is used proverbially for any thing of  
little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand  
pound to a nutshell, I had never got off again.  
*L'Estrange.*

NU'T-TREE. n. s. [nut and tree.] A tree  
that bears nuts; commonly a hazel.

Of trees you shall have the nut-tree and the  
oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating nut-trees, makes a larger crop.  
*Dryden.*

NUTRICATION. n. s. [nutricatio, Lat.] Man-  
ner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is  
a second argument to overthrow this airy nutri-  
cation. *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT.† n. s. [nutriment, old  
French; nutrimentum, Lat.] That which  
feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave  
Has my lord's meat in him,  
Why should it thrive and turn to nutriment?

*Shakspeare.*  
The stomach returns what it has received, in  
strength and nutriment, diffused into all the parts  
of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow  
By food of twenty years ago?  
And is no virtue in mankind.

The nutriment that feeds the mind? *Swift, Miscell.*

NUTRIMENTAL.† adj. [from nutriment.]  
Having the qualities of food; alimental.

Much nutrimental store,  
Through excess of humours perished.

*The Silkworms, (1599.)*  
By virtue of this oil vegetables are nutrimental,  
for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an  
emulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRITION. n. s. [from nutritio, nutritio,  
Lat. nutrition, Fr.]

1. The act or quality of nourishing, sup-  
porting strength, or increasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to sup-  
ply our continual decays; nor can we give a  
certain account how the aliment is so prepared  
for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is so re-  
gularly distributed. *Glaucius, Scyones.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesenteries  
is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph  
in these glands is a necessary constituent of the  
aliment before it mixeth with the blood.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
2. That which nourishes; nutriment. Less  
properly.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,  
To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRITIOUS. adj. [from nutritio, Latin.]  
Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see  
Thy furrows whiten'd by the weedy rain

*Nutritious!* secret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*  
The best equal to incubation is only nutritious;  
and the nutritious juice itself resembles the white  
of an egg in all its qualities.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
NU'TRITIVE.† adj. [nutritivus, old French.]  
Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or nu-  
tritive. *Bp. Taylor, Arif. Handson, p. 97.*

The fruits of the earth were not new so nutri-  
tive as they had been. *Patrick on Gen. ix. 3.*

While the secretory, or separating, glands, are  
too much widened and extended, they suffer a  
great quantity of nutritive juice to pass through.

*Blackmore.*  
NU'TRITURE. n. s. [from nutritio, Latin.]  
The power of nourishing. Not used.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some  
other meat with it of less nutritive.

*Harris on Consumption.*

To NU'TRILE.† v. a. [This word, in its  
original signification, seems corrupted  
from *nourile*; but when its original  
meaning was forgotten, writers supposed  
it to come from *nozzle* or *noze*, and in  
that sense used it. See the verb *nutr*,  
which Dr. Johnson had intermixed  
with the present verb.]

1. To nurse; to foster.

Old men long waded in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. *Sidney*  
2. To nestle; to house, as in a nest. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

She [Wisdom] nuzzled herself in his bosom, cherisheth his soul.

*Stafford's Niece*, P. ii. (1611.) p. 199.  
To NUZZLE.† v. n. To go with the nose down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times nuzzling like an eel in the mud. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*  
Sir Roger shook his ears, and nuzzled along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

The blessed benefit, that sees confin'd,  
Drops to a third, who nuzzles close behind. *Pope*  
NYCTALOPS.\* n. s. [νυκταλῶψ, Gr.] One who sees best in the night. *Coles.*

NYCTALOPY.\* n. s. [nyctalopie, Fr. *nyctalopia*, Gr.] A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.

NVS of pheasants.\* A brood of pheasants: So an eye is sometimes called. Perhaps *nye* is a corruption of *nide*. See NIXE. But *eye* is right; *ey*, Teut. an egg. See EYE.

NYMPH. n. s. [νύμφη; *nympha*, Lat.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moisture which the thirsty earth Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,  
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,  
And runs a *nympha* along the grassy plains. *Dorset.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This resolve no mortal dame,  
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;  
The *nympha* I dare not, need not name. *Waller*  
NYMPHISH. adj. [from *nympha*.] Relating to nymphs; ladylike.

Tending all to *nympshick* war.

NYMPHLY.\* } adj. [from *nympha*; Fr. *nymphe*,  
NYMPHILIKE. } *nympheuse*, "nymphly."  
Cotgrave. } Resembling a nymph.

A thousand *nympshike* and enamour'd graces.

*Drayton, Idea 3.*

If chance with *nympshike* step fair virgin pass.

*Milton, P. J.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; Not is. Obsolete.

Thou findest fault, where *nye* to be found,  
And buildst strong work upon a weak ground. *Sperace.*

# O.

## O

O Has in English a long sound; as, *drone, groan, alone, alone, cloke, broke, coal, droll*; or short, *got, knot, shot, prong, long*. It is usually denoted long by a servile a subjoined; as, *moan*, or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*: when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*; as, *droll, scroll*; and even then sometimes short; as, *toll*.

O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

O that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger!

O! were he present, that his eyes and hands Might see, and urge, the death which he commands. *Drayden*

O.† n. s. Used with no great elegance by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, Dr. Johnson says: citing only the example from the Prologue to Shakespeare's Henry the Fifth. It is also used by Bacon; and indeed was common in Shakespeare's time.

Can this cockpit hold  
The vast field of France? or may we cram,  
Within this wooden O, the very casques,  
That did affright the air at Agincourt?

*Shakespeare, Hen. V. Prolog.*  
Yon fiery *oes* and eyes of light.

The colours, that shew best by candle-light, are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and *oes* or *esques*, as they are of no great cost, so are they of most glory.

*Bacon, Ess. 27. (ed. 1639.) p. 225.*

OAB.\* n. s. Woad: a plant used in dying. See WOAD.

He must admit no difference between *oad* and frankincense, or the most precious balsamum and a tar-barrel. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

OAF.† n. s. [This word is variously written: *oaf, ope, and oph*; it seems a corruption of *oaph*, a demon or fairy; in German and Dutch *alf*, from which *elf*; and means properly the same with *changeling*; a foolish child left by malevolent *oaphs* or *fairies* in the place of one more witty, which they steal away. See AUF, and ELF.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies.

These, when a child happens to be got,  
When folk perceives it thrived not,  
The fault therein to smother:  
Some silly doting brainless calf,  
That understands things by the half,  
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*.

And took away the other. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot. Used in the north of England; and corrupted sometimes into *goaf, goff, and gaff*.

The fear of breeding fools.

*Philos. Lett. on Phryngomy, p. 76.*

And *oafs*. *Hemans, and Fl. Night Walker.*

He, who when cool is a mere *oaf*, may be quite humorous in his cups.

*Philos. Lett. on Phryngomy, p. 76.*

OA'FISH. adj. [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS. n. s. [from *oafish*.] Stupidity; dulness.

## O A F

## O A K

OAK. n. s. {ac, æc, Saxon; which, says Skinner, to shew how easy it is to play the fool, under a shew of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from *laax*, a house; the oak being the best timber for building. Skinner seems to have had Junius in his thoughts, who on this very word has shewn his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which Skinner has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave critic, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *strength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode* deduci *potest*, from *ααχ*, strength; by taking the three first letters and then sinking the *α*, as is not uncommon; *quercus*.

The oak-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. The species are five.

*Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with oak.

*Shakespeare.*

He lay along  
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out  
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.

*Shakespeare.*

No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the oak: for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, and



Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover. *Cockeram.*

**OBSCURACY.** *n. s.* [from *obscure*.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the Devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obscure* and persistency. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in this *obscure*. *South.*

**OBSCURATE.** *adj.* [*obscure*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

O! let not teach thee for the father's sake, That gave thee life, when well he might have slain thee;

Be not *obscure*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakespeare.*

If when you make your prayer, God should be so *obscure* as yourselves, How would it fare with your departed souls?

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou stern, obstinate, flinty, rough, renouneless. *Shakespeare.*

To convince the proud what signs avail, Or wondrous move the *obscure* to relent;

They harden'd more, by what might unto reclaim. *Milton.*

*Obscure* as you are, oh! hear'st thou least My dying prayers, and grant my last request. *Dryden.*

2. Hardened; firm; stubborn; always with some degree of evil.

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart *obscure* against whatever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleasing sorcery could charm Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite Fallacious hope, or arm the *obscure* breast With stubborn patience, as with triple steel. *Milton, P. L.*

No such thought ever strikes his marble, *obscure* heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impossible for a man to be through-pierced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters of pity and compassion. *South.*

3. Harsh; rugged.

They joined the most *obscure* consonants without an intervening vowel. *Swift.*

**TO OBSCURATE.\*** *v. a.* To harden; to make *obscure*.

They are *obscured* to the height of boldness. *Mare, Mgt. of God, p. 39.*

**OBSCURATELY.** *adv.* [from *obscure*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

**OBSCURATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *obscure*.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obscure*ness of men's hearts, which thought that nothing concerned them. *Hammond, Works, iv. 687.*

Their *obscure*ness, and *obscure*ness in their sins. *Pocock on Hæsa, p. 180.*

**OBSCURATION.** *n. s.* [from *obscure*.] Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to a forward and wanton desire of innovation, we did constrainingly those things, for which conscience was pretended? *Hooker.*

This barren season is always the reward of *obscure*ation. *Hammond.*

**TO OBSCURE.\*** *v. a.* [*obscuro*, Lat.]

1. To harden.

The buildings are for the most part of brick, not burnt with fire, but hardened by the sun, which makes them so hard, that they appear no less solid and useful than those the fire *obscure*s. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 112.*

2. To render inflexible; to make *obscure*.

All hearts are not alike; no means can work upon the wilfully *obscured*.

*By Hall, Contemp. B. 4.*

His infinite power, justice, wisdom, mercy, knows when and how to scourge one, to chastise a second, to warn a third, to humble a fourth, to *obscure* a fifth. *By Hall, Rem. p. 76.*

Arm the *obscured* breast With stubborn patience. *Milton, P. L.*

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obscured*. *Milton, P. L.*

The justice of your cause has won over your *obscured* rebel subjects. *Montrose, Lett. to K. Charles I.*

**OBSCUREDNESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *obscure*.] Hardness; stubbornness.

Even the best of us lies open to a certain deadness and *obscuredness* of heart. Seasonable exhortation shakes off this evil. *By Hall, Christ. Mystical, i. 23.*

**OBEDIENCE.** *n. s.* [*obediencia*, French, *obediencia*, Latin.] Obedience; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would shake in pieces the heart of his *obedience*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Thy husband Craves on other tribute at thy hands, But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*. *Shakespeare.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteousness. *Rom. vi. 16.*

It was both a strange commission, and a strange *obedience* to a commission, for men so furiously assailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

In vain thou bidst me to forbear, *Obedience* were rebellion here. *Conway.*

Nor can this be, But by fulfilling that which thou didst want, *Obedience* to the law of God, import'd On penalty of death. *Milton, P. L.*

We must beg the grace and assistance of God's Spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk in *obedience* to him. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience* of angels, and rational beings on earth, even in live unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto him. *Lat.*

**OBEDIENT.** *adj.* [*obediens*, Lat.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. *1 Cor. ii. 9.*

To this her mother's plot She, seemingly *obedient*, likewise hath Made promise. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotson.*

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* hand, With due *obedience*, wait the chief's command. *Page.*

**OBEDIENTIAL.** *adj.* [*obediens*, Fr. from *obediens*.] According to the rule of *obedience*.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promise, and *obediens* submission in the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiducial assent to whatever the gospel has revealed and an *obediens* submission to the commands. *Wheeler, Prep. for Death.*

**OBEDIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *obediens*.] With *obedience*.

We should behave ourselves reverently and *obediens* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and charitably towards men. *Tillotson.*

**OBESANCE.** *n. s.* [*obesancia*, Fr. This word is formed by corruption from *obesancia*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page, See dress in all suits like a lady; Then call him *obesance*, do him all *obesance*. *Shakespeare.*

Bathsheba bowed and did *obesance* unto the king. *1 Kings, i. 16.*

The lords and ladies paid Their homage, with a low *obesance* made; And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

**OBELISCAL.\*** *adj.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.] In form of an obelisk.

In the open temples of the druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone, set upright. *Stanley, Palæogr. Sacr. p. 16.*

**O'BELISK.** *n. s.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd, And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphics grac'd. *Page.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger (†).

He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*

**TO OBEQUITATE.\*** *v. n.* [*obsequio*, Lat.] To ride about. Not in use.

**OBEQUITATION.** *n. s.* [from *obsequio*, Lat.] The act of riding about. This word occurs in the old vocabulary of *Cockeram*, though Dr. Johnson has given it without reference to any usage of it; and is another kind of proof against the pretended modern coinage of *equitation*. See *EQUITATION*. Both are pedantic words.

**OBERRATION.** *n. s.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

**OBESE†** *adj.* [*obesus*, Lat.] Fat; laden with flesh.

The author's counsel runs upon his complacency, just as one said of an over-obese priest that he was an Armenian; grant, quod a second, that he be an Armenian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw. *Guyon on D. Quæ. (1654), p. 8.*

**OBESITY.** *n. s.* [from *obesus*.] Morbid fatness; incumbrance of flesh.

The fatness of monks, and the *obesities* of abbots. *By Goudens, Hierop. (1653), p. 560.*

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitsness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an aneurysm; on their smallness, obesity. *Grew.*

**TO OBEY.\*** *v. a.* [*obedi*, Fr. *obedi*, Lat.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of Heaven Be done in this and all things! I obey. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

I am ashamed, that women are so simple To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway, When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakespeare.*

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. *Rom. vi. 12.*  
The ancient Britons yet a sceptred king obeyed.

*Dryden.*  
Was she they God, that her thou didst obey,  
Before his voice? *Milton, P. L.*  
Africa and India shall his power obey,  
He shall extend his propagated sway  
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way.

2. It had formerly sometimes to before the person obeyed, which Addison has mentioned as one of Milton's Latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obéir au prince*.  
O commanded the trumpet to sound; to which the two brave knights obeying, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Saunders.*  
The first bark, obeying to her mind,  
Forth launched quickly, as she did desire. *Spenser.*  
His servants ye are, to whom ye obey. *Rom. vi. 16.*

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the three pains not feel,  
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd. *Milton, P. L.*  
**OBEYER.** \* *n. s.* [from obey.] One who obeys.  
He approved himself to be a religious hearer,  
Judicious observer, and observant slayer of the word of his Maker.  
*Praeger, Sermon on Prince Henry's Death, (1618), p. 16.*

**TO OBEY.** \* *v. a.* [*obsequium*, Lat.] To resolve; to harden in resolution.  
The obedient traitor knows no way to the high-priest's fall; and to the garden; the watchword is already given, Hail, master!  
*Pp. Hall, Contend. B. 4.*

**TO OBEY.** \* *v. a.* [*obsequium*, Lat.] To resolve; to harden in determination. Not in use.

They do obsequiate and make obsequiate their minds for the constant suffering of death.  
*Sheldon, Minutes of Antiquity, (1616), p. 327.*

**TO OBFUSCATE.** \* *v. a.* [*obfuscus*, Fr.; *ob* and *fusco*, Lat.] To darken. See **TO OBFUSCATE.** The Scotch use *obfusck*. *Sherwood.*

If passion and prejudice do not obfuscate his reason and judgement.  
*Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 95.*  
The sprightly green is then obfuscated.

**OBFUSCATE.** \* *part. adj.* Darkened.  
Which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is obfuscated, or made dark.  
*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 198. b.*

A very obfuscated and obscure sight.  
*Barton, Acad. of Met. p. 487.*

**OBFUSCATION.** \* *n. s.* [from obfuscate.] The act of darkening.

**OBJECT.** \* *n. s.* [*object*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.] 1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

*Pardon*  
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an object. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

They are her farthest reaching instrument,  
Yet they no beams unto their object send;  
But all the rays are from their objects sent,  
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Devin.*

The object of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God, as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hammond.*

The act of faith is applied to the object according to the nature of it; to what is already

past, as past; to what is to come, as still to come; to that which is present, as it is still present. *Perseus.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper objects of our soul, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praise. *Sweet.*  
Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden, Dunciad.*

As you have no mistress to serve, so let your own soul be the object of your daily care and attendance. *Law.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Dis honour not your eye  
By throwing it on any other object. *Shakespeare.*  
Why else this double object in our sight,  
Of flight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground? *Milton, P. L.*

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an object, and therefore withdrew. *Asterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the object of the verb. *Clarke.*

**OBJECTGLASS.** \* *n. s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye.

An objectglass of a telescope I once missed, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should catch it. *Newton, Opt.*

**TO OBJECT.** \* *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

*Palas* to their eyes  
The mist objected, and condensa'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse: often with *to* or *against*.

Were it not some kind of blench to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not so usually be objected; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able thereof with justly to charge their adversaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Wheatley.*

Men in all deliberations find cause to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to object and fretful difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requires a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*

The old truth was, object ingratitude, and ye object all crimes: and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, object rebellion, and ye object all crimes. *Hidgely.*

Thus the adversaries of faith have too much reason to object against too many of its professors; but against the faith itself nothing at all. *Spratt.*

It was objected against a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like, *Dryden.*

Others object the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison, State of the War.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could object to him. *Asterbury.*

**OBJECT.** \* *part. adj.* Opposed; presented in opposition.

His mercy is so object even unto sense. *Alp. Scindely, Sermon, fol. 110.*

Flowers, growing scattered in divers beds, will show more so as that they be object to view at once. *Bacon.*

**OBJECTABLE.** \* *adj.* [from *To object*.] That may be opposed. The word is now objectionable.

It is as objectionable against all those things, which either nature leaves or offers. *By. Taylor, Arif. Handsum, p. 145.*

**OBJECTION.** \* *n. s.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

*Speak on, sir,*  
I dare your worst objections. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the objection and not the decision; and that it is after refuted. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Whosoever makes such objections against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that objection to them. *Watts, Lat.*

**OBJECTIONABLE.** \* *adj.* Exposed or liable to objection.

**OBJECTIVE.** \* *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainly, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and subjective. Objective certainly is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasures of objective knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. [In grammar.] A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the objective case. *Loach.*

**OBJECTIVELY.** \* *adv.* [from objective.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time objectively in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound; so that it is steadily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The ballad which was destroyed, in regard he first received the rays of his antiquity and venerable emission, which objectively move his sense. *Brown.*

**OBJECTIVENESS.** \* *n. s.* [from objective.] The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies, which produces light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or objectiveness, and that objectiveness fitted to that faculty. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

**OBJECTOR.** \* *n. s.* [from object.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these objectors must take charge upbraided, That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the objectors consider, that those irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

**O'BIT.** \* *n. s.* [*obit*, old Fr. a corruption of the Lat. *obit*, or *obit*.] Funeral solemnity; anniversary service for the soul



of the deceased, on the day of his death. *Bullock.*

Homer, his successor, embraced him there; appointed an obit and anniversary for him there. *Montagu, App. to Cæsar, p. 154.*

In this chapel of St. George were heretofore several anniversaries or obits held and celebrated. *Abnide, Herk. lib. iii. 125.*

**OBITUARY.\*** *n. s.* [obituaire, old Fr.] A list of the dead; a register of burials.

**TO OBJURGATE.†** *v. a.* [objurgo, Lat.] To chide; to reprove. *Cockeram.*

**OBJURGATION.†** *n. s.* [objurgation, old Fr. objurgatio, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and objurgations, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

Our Saviour replies shortly by way of objurgation or expostulation, as it were, upon his incredulity with indignation. *Knotchbull, Ann. N. Test. Tr. p. 51.*

**OBJURGATORY.†** *adj.* [objurgatoire, old Fr. objurgatorius, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either narratory, objurgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory. *Hewitt, Lett. l. i. 1. (dat. 1695.)*

The concluding sentence brings back the whole train of thoughts to the objurgatory question of the Pharisees. *Polay, Evol. of the Chr. Rel. li. ch. 4.*

**OBLATE.** *adj.* [oblatus, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly there, by reason of the oblate spheroidal figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

**OBLATION.** *n. s.* [oblation, French; oblatio, Latin.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight aghast, and straight tears followed; as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such oblations. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the oblation of Jephthah's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from, though not exactly there. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the oblation, as to God's acceptance, acts the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South.*

The kind oblation of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave, All make oblations at this shrine. *Swift.*

**OBLATIONER.\*** *n. s.* [from oblation.] One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.

He presents himself an oblationer before the Almighty. *Morr, Myst. of Godd. 1660. p. 425.*

**TO OBLATRIZE.\*** *v. n.* [oblato, Latin.] To bark or rail against any one. *Cockeram.*

**TO OBLECTATE.\*** *v. a.* [oblecter, Fr. oblecto, Latin.] To delight.

**OBLECTATION.†** *n. s.* [oblectatio, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.

That which had once experienced the contentment of innocent piety will hardly believe there are such oblectations that can be hid in good ones. *Fiddam, Rev. v. 66.*

**TO OBLIGATE.** *v. a.* [obligo, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

**OBLIGATION.** *n. s.* [obligatio, from obligo, Latin; obligation, French.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father; That father his; and the survivor bound To filial obligation, for some term, To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

There was no means for him as a Christian, to satisfy all obligations both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the obligation of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Widdis.*

The better to satisfy this obligation, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from constraint arise, Where either's force'd, all obligation dies. *Gronville.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the obligation passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burden. *Joy, Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the obligation of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Etourge.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the obligation he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

**OBLIGATO.\*** [Italian.] A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose, for the instrument named.

**OBLIGATORY.** *adj.* [obligatoire, French; from obligate.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive; with to or on.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory in Christian prices and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due. *Joy, Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

A people long used to burdens, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and obligatory.

If this patent is obligatory on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

**TO OBLIGE.** *v. a.* [obliger, Fr. obligeo, Latin.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them obliged me to commend these my labours to your grace's patronage. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called Catholic, in reference to the universal obedience which it prescribeth; both in regard of the persons, obliged men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Pratt.*

Religion obliges men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our peace and tranquillity. *Tillotson.*

The law must oblige in all precepts, or in none. If it oblige in all, all are to be obeyed; if it oblige in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers.*

2. To indent; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love obliges not, I from this hour Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wreathed creature, how art thou misled, To think thy wit these godlike notions bred: These truths are not the product of thy mind, But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:

Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight, And reason saw not, did fall through the light. Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar, And would not be oblig'd to God for more. *Dryden.*

When int'rest calls off all her weakening train, When all the obli'd d'wert, and all the vain, She waits or in the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are oblig'd for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by obliging his inferior, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *Smith.*

Some satures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be oblig'd. *L'Etourge.*

Happy the people, who preserve their honour By the same duties that oblige their prince. *Aldison, Cato.*

**OBLIGE'E.†** *n. s.* [from oblige.] The person to whom another, called the obligor, is bound by a legal or written contract. *See Cowell.*

The bond had been taken in the obligee's own name, and not in the king's. *Sawderam, Cases of Cons. p. 85.*

**OBLIGEMENT.** *n. s.* [obligement, French.] Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligation, that you lay upon me. *Milton, Education.*

Let this fair princess but one minute stay, A look from her will your obligations pay. *Dryden.*

**OBLIGER.†** *n. s.*

1. That which imposes obligation.

It is the natural property of the same hour to be a gentle interposer, which is no noble an obliger. *Watson, Rem. p. 455.*

2. One who binds by contract.

**OBLIGING.** *part. adj.* [obligeant, French; from oblige.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more obliging and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was plenty in the true intent. *L'Etourge.*

Monsieur de Suresne has many curiosities, and is very obliging to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Aldison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see All that dignify'd my better, me in me. *Pope.*

So obliging that he ne'er oblig'd. *Pope.*

**OBLIGINGLY.** *adv.* [from obliging.] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very obligingly, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Aldison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught, And so obligingly am caught; I blow and from whence they came, Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift, Miscell.*

**OBLIGINGNESS.†** *n. s.* [from obliging.]

1. Obligation; force.

Those legal institutions did consequently set a period to the obligingness of those institutions. *Hemmund, Works, i. 952.*

They look into them not to weigh the obligingness, but to quarrel with the difficulty of the

Injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse practitioners. *Decay of Chr. Party.*

2. Civility; complaisance.  
His behaviour was with such condescension and obligingness to the moment of his clergy, as to know and be known to most of them.

*Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

OBLI'GOR.\* See OBLIQUE.

OBLIQUA'TION n. s. [obliquatio, from obliquo, Latin.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the obliquation of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newton, Opt.*

OBLI'QUE. adj. [oblique, French; obliquus, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view  
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,  
When oblique Saturn sat in the house of his  
agencies. *Spenser.*

If sound be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an oblique line.

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear  
The various heaven of an oblique sphere; *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,  
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that  
burn. *Prior.*

Berard's stars must be accus'd which done,  
That fatal day the mighty work was done,  
With rays oblique upon the Gallick sun. *Prior.*

It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own oblique or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgement of the beauty of a woman's body, from the shade it casts in such and such a position. *Brown on the Obliquity.*

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie  
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,  
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. adv. [from oblique.]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.  
Of meridian altitude, it bathes in three degrees, so that it plays but obliquely upon us and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown.*

Declining from the noon of day,  
The sun obliquely shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They hefly might admit the truths obliquely levelled, which banefulness persuaded not to enquire for.  
His discourse tends obliquely to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison, Spect.*

OBLI'QUESS. n. s. [obliquité, Fr. from obliquitte, oblique.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
Mor'd contrary with thwart obliquities. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrivance in obliquity, deformity. *Hooker.*  
Count Rhodolph cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, bath rectified all obliquities. *Hovell.*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral obliquity. *South*  
To OBLI'TERATE. v. a. [oblitero, ob and litem, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations obliterate many ancient monuments. *Hale, Orig. of Monks.*  
Let men consider themselves as covered in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may obliterate that reproach, and disentangle these mangled souls. *Decay of Chr. Party.*

These simple ideas, the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or obliterate the images, which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLITERA'TION. n. s. [obliteratio, Latin.]

Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmissions, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an obliteration of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded. *Hale, Orig. of Monks.*

OBLIVION.† n. s. [oblivio, old French; oblitio, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,  
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,  
And mighty states characteristic are graced  
To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare, Troil and Cress.*

Thus shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall lie in oblivion, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrove.*

Knowledge is made by oblivion, and to purchase a clear and unobscured body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own oblivion? *South.*

Among our crimes oblivion may be set;  
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of oblivion, all offences against the crown, and all particular transgressions between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Daines.*

OBLI'VIOUS.† adj. [obliviosus, Latin; oblitivus, French.]

1. Causing forgetfulness.

Rise out the sweet troubles of the brain,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleave the stuff'd bosom. *Shakespeare, Mucheb.*

The British soul  
Exult to see the crowding ghosts descend  
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd they quit the cares  
Of mortal life, and drink the oblivious lake. *Philips.*

Ob horn to see what none can see awake;  
Behold the wonders of th' oblivious lake. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful.

There was never thing that repented me more  
that ever I did, than doth the remembrance  
of my great and most oblivious negligence. *Cromwell, Life of Walsley.*

OBLUCATOR.\* n. s. [oblucator, Latin.] A gainayer.

Not in use.

There be dyer (oblucator) which, by report of his enemies, — says that he would never have set forth such things as he promysed.

*Hale, Pref. to Leland's Itinerary.*

O'BLONG. adj. [oblong, Fr. oblongus, Latin.] Longer than broad; the same

with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal. *Harris.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an oblong upon a descent. *Temple, Miscell.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very oblong, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Newton.*

O'BLONGLY. adv. [from oblong.] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or oblongly spheroidal. *Cheyne.*

O'BLONGNESS. n. s. [from oblong.] The state of being oblong.

OBLONGUOUS.\* adj. [from obloquy.] Reproachful.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*  
Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in oblongous acrimony.

*Newton, Fragm. Regal. Oba. on Q. Edis.*

O'BLOQUY. n. s. [obloquor, Lat.]

1. Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being severely subject unto that bitter kind of obloquy, whereby the church of Rome doth, under the colour of low towards those things which be harmful, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions; so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances. *Hooker.*

Here new aspersions, with new obloquies,  
Are laid on old deserts. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Canst thou with impious obloquy condemn  
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn?

*Milton, P. L.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with obloquy and detraction?

*Addison.*  
Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not sunk under the censure and obloquy of plodding, servile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,  
Requested down from many ancestors;  
Which were the greatest obloquy 't the world  
In me to lose. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

OBLUCA'TION.\* n. s. [from oblucator, Lat. to struggle against.] Opposition; resistance.

He hath not the command of himself, to use that artificial oblation, and facing out of the matter, which he doth at other times. *Fisher, Athanas.*

OBLUTE'SCENCE.† n. s. [from obmutescere, Lat.]

1. Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth obmutescence. *Brown.*

2. Observation of silence.

Compare Christianity, as it came from Christ, with the same religion, after it fell into other hands: — with the extravagant merit very soon ascribed to civility, solitude, voluntary poverty; with the rigours of an ascetic, and the vows of a monastic life; the hair-shirt, the watchings, the midnight prayers, the obmutescence, the gloom and mortification of religious orders, and of those who aspired to religious perfection. *Philips.*

*En. of the Chr. Rel. ii. P. ii. ch. v.*

OBSO'XIOUS. adj. [obnoxius, Lat.]

1. Subject.  
I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and obnoxious to their particular laws. *Bacon, Holy War.*

## 2. Liable to punishment.

All are *obnoxious*, and this faculty land,  
Like faltering *Hester*, does before you stand,  
Watching your sceptre.

Waller.

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe  
justice, and that he is a God of mercy and hath  
sin; and that we might not have the least suspi-  
cion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent  
his only begotten Son into the world, by his dis-  
mal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our  
offences.

Culamy.

Thy name, O *Varus*, if the kinder powers  
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan  
towers,

*Obnoxious* by Cremona's neighbouring crime  
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rime  
Shall rule aloft.

Dryden.

## 3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for pri-  
mitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to  
suffer his understanding to be prepossessed by the  
contrived and interested schemes of moderns, and  
withal *obnoxious* authors.

Fell.

## 4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak  
In itself, and more *obnoxious* to jealousies and  
distrusts.

Haywood.

But what will not ambition and revenge  
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low  
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,  
To basest things.

Milton, P. L.

Beasts lie down,  
To dew *obnoxious* on the grassy floor. *Dryden*.  
They leave the government a trunk naked, de-  
fenceless, and *obnoxious* to every storm. *Davenant*.

OBNOXIOUSNESS.† n. s. [from *obnoxius*.]

Subjection; liability to punishment.  
Every man is both to be an informer, whether  
out of the office, or out of the conscience of his  
own *obnoxiousness*.

Dry. Hall, *Cher of Consc.* D. 2. C. 5.

Men, by incurring guilt and being exposed to  
vengeance, are subject to restless fears and sting-  
ing remorses of conscience; nor can they be  
exempted from such *obnoxiousness* otherwise than  
by the free grace and mercy of God.

Barnes on the *Forgiveness of Sins*.

OBNOXIOUSLY. adv. [from *obnoxius*.]

In a state of subjection; in the state of  
one liable to punishment.

To OBNUBILATE.† v. a. [*obnubilo*, Latin; *obnubilator*, Fr.] To cloud; to obscure.

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun,  
and intercepts his beams and light; so does this me-  
lancholy vapour *obnubilate* the mind.

Barton, *Anst. of Med.* p. 200.

But corporal life doth no *obnubilator*  
Our inward eyes, that they be nothing bright.

Mere, *Sleep of the Soul*, C. 2. st. 10.

OBNUBILATION. n. s. [from *obnubilare*.]

The act of making obscure.  
Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies,  
in their *obnubilation* of bodies conspurcous; that  
they have brought up upon claspings.

Waterhouse, *Apud for Learning*, p. 175.

O'BOLE. n. s. [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains.

Ainsworth.

OBREPTIION.† n. s. [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping in with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere  
ignorance and inconsideration.

Cudworth, *Serm.* p. 81.

OBREPTIOUS.† adj. [from *obreptio*.]

Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.

To O'BROGATE. v. a. [*obrogare*, Latin.] To  
proclaim a contrary law for the disso-  
lution of the former.

Dict.

OBSCENE. adj. [*obscene*, Fr. *obscenus*,  
Lat.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity  
of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chenow, the *obscene* dread of Mosh's sons.

Milton, P. L.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use  
grow *obscene* and unchaste.

Watts, *Logick*.

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* at-  
titude.

Dryden.

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,  
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd.

And of the sight *obscene* so lately view'd. *Dryden*.

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.

Care shuns thy walks, as at the cheerful light  
The groaning ghosts, and birds *obscene* take flight.

Dryden.

It is the sun's fate like year's to be displacing  
to evil and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his  
lustre.

Pope, *Leti*.

OBSCURELY.† adv. [from *obscure*.] In  
an impure and unchaste manner.

That all words which are written in the law  
*obscurely*, must be changed to more civil words.

Milton, *Apud for Sanctitymimus*.

Expos'd *obscurely* naked and asleep.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, l. iii.

OBSCURENESS.† n. s. [*obscureté*, Fr. from  
OBSCURITY. } *obscure*.] Impurity of  
thought or language; unchastity; lewd-  
ness.

We avoid low by it, and escape *obscureness*;  
and gain in the grace and property which helps  
significance.

B. Johnson, *Discourses*.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscureness* has  
no place in wit.

Dryden.

Those fables were tempered with the Italian  
severity, and free from any note of infamy or  
*obscureness*.

Dryden.

Thou art wickedly devout,  
In *Ther* ducking thrice by break of day,  
To wash the *obscurities* of night away.

Dryden.

No pardon vile *obscurety* should find,  
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind.

Pope.

OBSCURATIO. n. s. [*obscuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darkening.  
2. A state of being darkened.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or  
change of colour happens commonly before the  
eruption of a fiery mountain.

Barnet.

OBSCURE.† adj. [*obscure*, Fr. *obscurus*,  
Lat. This word was formerly accented  
on the first syllable; as in the examples,  
which follow from Shakespeare, and  
Davies, and Beaumont and Fletcher.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hin-  
dering sight.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp  
shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Prov.* ix. 20.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet  
The dark bottom'd infinite abyss,  
And through the palpable *obscure* find out  
His uncouth way?

Milton, P. L.

2. Living in the dark.  
The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night.

Shakespeare.

Not easily intelligible; abstruse; dif-  
ficult.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages,  
and those which are most necessary to be under-  
stood, and this according to the manner wherein  
he used to express himself.

Dryden.

## 4. Not noted; not observable.

My short-wing'd Muse doth lament  
None but the *obscure* corners of the earth.  
*Davies, Bien Venu*, (1606.) C. 2.

The soldiers murmur

To see their warlike eagles meet their honours  
In *obscure* towns.

Brown, and Ft.

He says that he is an *obscure* person; one, I  
suppose, that is in the dark.

Atterbury.

To OBSCURE. v. a. [*obscurare*, Lat.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Hearn's  
oak, with *obscured* lights; which at the very in-  
stant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at  
once display to the night.

Shakespeare.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,  
And the winds whistle, and the surges roll  
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole.

Pope.

2. To make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my shames?  
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.  
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,  
And I should be *obscur'd*.

Shakespeare, *Mech. of Ven.*

Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself  
from God, he infringed the omniscience and es-  
sential ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown, Vols. Error*

3. To make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in dan-  
gerous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard  
to be read by others not acquainted with the  
intrigue.

Holder.

There is scarce any duty which has been so  
*obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this.

Waller.

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or il-  
lustrious.

Think't thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the  
same,  
And seest not sin *obscure* thy godlike frame;  
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,  
That shows me how thy faded looks die *obscure*.

Dryden.

5. To conceal; to make unknown.

O might I here

In solitude live savage, in some glade  
*Obscur'd*, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad.

Milton, P. L.

OBSCURELY.† adv. [from *obscure*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.  
The lightning's light is lost; it shines not clear,  
But shows *obscurely* through night's stormy air.

Mary, *Lavens*, B. 5.

Through the thick shades *obscurely* might you  
see

MINOTAURS, cyclopes. *Creskine, Sup. of Herode*.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice;  
not conspicuously.

After many years wandering *obscurely* through  
all the island. *Milton, Hist. of Engl.* B. 4.

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,  
Which in ocean buildings first *obscurely* bred,  
From thence did issue to open streets *avoyre*.

Dryden.

There live retir'd,  
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good.

Addison, *Cute*.

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the  
mind.

The woman's seed at first *obscurely* told.  
Now ampler known, thy Saviour and thy Lord.

Milton, P. L.

OBSCURENESS.† n. s. [*obscureté*, Lat. from  
OBSCURITY. } *obscure*.] 1. Dark-  
ness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurety*, tribulation  
and anguish upon the earth.

Ether, ch. 8.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,  
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:

Dryden.

I could lend them *obscurus* now, and say,  
Out of myself there should be no more day.

Dante.

## 2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,  
But like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

Dryden.

## 3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscurus* that attends  
prophetic raptures, there are divers things know-  
able by the bare light of nature, which yet are so  
unusual to be satisfactorily understood by our im-  
perfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the  
clearest expressions, the notions themselves will  
yet appear obscure. *Baile on Cædmon.*  
That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties  
in it: many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur  
to me. *Locke.*

What lies beyond our positive ideas towards in-  
finity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undetermined  
confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I  
do not comprehend all I would, it being too large  
for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

OBSCURER.\* n. s. [from *obscurus*.] Whit-  
ever or whoever obscures.

It was pity desolation and loneliness, should  
be such a waster and obscurer of such treasures.  
*Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1680), p. 24.*

TO 'OBSCRATE.\* v. a. [obscurus, Lat.] To  
beseech; to intreat. Not now in  
use. Sir T. Wyatt somewhere employs it.  
*Cockram.*OBSCRATION.\* n. s. [obscuratio, from ob-  
scuro, Lat.] Intreaty; supplication.  
That these were comprehended under the *sacra*,  
is manifest from the old form of *obscration*.  
*Stillingfleet.*OBSSEQUENT.\* adj. [obsequens, Lat.] Obse-  
dient; dutiful; submitting to. A very  
useful word.

Unto himself he hath reserved an infinite power  
to put any matter upon any matter; which he  
always kindly plant, and obedient to his plea-  
sure, even against the propriety of its own par-  
ticular nature. *Fosterly Aethem. (1692), p. 181.*

OBSQUES.† n. s. [obsequies, French. I  
know not whether this word be not  
anciently mistaken for *exsequies*, *exsequi*,  
Latin: this word, however, is apparently  
derived from *obsequium*.]

## 1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Doriaus valiantly requiring his  
friend's help, in a great battle deprived of life,  
his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the  
tears of his partakers, than the blood of his ene-  
mies. *Sidney.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels dost remain,  
Accept this latest favour at my hand;  
That living honour'd thou, and lying dead,  
With funeral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakespeare.*  
I spare the widows' tears, their woeful cries,  
And howling at their husbands' *obsequies*;  
How Theseus at these funerals did assist,  
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismiss.  
*Dryden.*

His body shall be royally interr'd,  
I will, myself  
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. *Dryden.*  
Alas! poor fool, my Indian tatter'd dress,  
Go hither and celebrate his *obsequies*. *Crouch.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps  
more properly.

M. Grindall, in his late funeral sermon at the  
obsequy of Ferdinandus, saith and confesseth,  
that it cannot be denied but that after S. Gre-  
gories time purgatory went with full sail.  
*Shapton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565), fol. 8. b.*  
In this last solemnity of *obsequy* unto his ever  
honoured sovereign and mistress, he was the most

eminent person of the whole land, and principal  
mourner.

Sir G. Ford, *Life of Alip. Whiffgiff, p. 116.*  
Or tune a song of victory to me,  
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. *Chester.*  
Him I'll solemnly attend,  
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,  
Hence to his father's house. *Milton, S. A.*

OBSERQUIOUS. adj. [from *obsequium*,  
Latin.]

## 1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not so the rising sun, that you forget  
the father, who raised you to this height; nor be  
you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just  
cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him.  
*Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

At his command the up-rooted hills retir'd  
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went  
*Obsequious*. *Milton, P. L.*

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,  
And with *obsequious* majesty approv'd  
My pious reason. *Milton, P. L.*

See how the *obsequious* wind and liquid air,  
The *obsequious* swan does upward bear. *Cowley.*  
A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit  
and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion  
it according to the exigencies of its own nature.  
*Boyle.*

His servants weeping,  
*Obsequious* to his orders, bear him thither.  
*Addison, Cato.*

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot  
reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a  
private brain, afterwards supported by an *obse-  
quious* party. *Swift.*

2. In Shakespeare it seems to signify,  
funereal; such as the rites of funerals  
require.

Your father lost a father;  
That father his; and the survivor bound  
In filial obligation, for some time,  
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

OBSERQUIOUSLY. adv. [from *obsequious*.]

## 1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,  
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one  
should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own  
opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resig-  
nation. *Locke.*

2. In Shakespeare it signifies, with funeral  
rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament  
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.  
*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

OBSERQUIOUSNESS.† n. s. [from *obsequious*.]

## Obedience; compliance.

No less famous for his liberty, than *obsequious-  
ness* towards her husband.

*Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.*  
An heart — of singular *obsequiousness* towards  
your father. *Watson, Parnell, to E. Charles I.*

They apply themselves both to his interest and  
humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obse-  
quiousness*, the surest and the readiest way to  
advance a man. *Swift.*

## OBSSEQUI.\* n. s. [obsequium, Lat.]

1. Funeral ceremony. See OSESQUIES.  
2. Obsequiousness; compliance. Not in  
use.

Sway'd by strong necessity,  
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread  
With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jonson, For.*

TO 'OBSERATE.\* v. a. [observo, Lat.] To  
look up; to shut in. *Cockram.*OBSERVABLE. adj. [from *observo*, Latin.]  
Remarkable; eminent; that may de-  
serve notice.

They do bury their dead with *observable* cere-  
monies. *Abbot.*

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from  
considerations deduced from east, west, or those  
*observable* points of the sphere, will not be justified  
from such foundations. *Brown.*

I took a just account of every *observable* cir-  
cumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other  
matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom  
of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal.  
*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The great and more observable occasions of  
exercising our courage, occur but seldom. *Rogers.*

OBSERVABLY. adv. [from *observable*.] In  
a manner worthy of notice.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky,  
as is *observable* indeed in some histories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

OBSERVANCE. n. s. [observance, Fr.  
observo, Lat.]

## 1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood a league without the town,  
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,  
To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shakespeare.*  
Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay  
*Observance* to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

## 2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of  
religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*,  
and never lay the least restraint on the business  
or diversions of this life. *Rogers.*

## 3. Attentive practice.

Use all the *observance* of civility,  
Like one well studied in a sad ostent  
To please his grandam. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Love rigid honesty  
And strict observance of impartial laws. *Raccommen.*

If the divine laws were proposed to our *observance*,  
with no other motive than the advantages  
attending it, they would be little more than an  
advise. *Rogers, Sermon.*

## 4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *observances*;  
As, not to see a woman. *Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

## 5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our Creator in all those  
ordinances which he has prescribed to the *obse-  
rvance* of his church. *Rogers.*

## 6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of  
greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind,  
than the strict and vigilant *observance*; of the  
calculations and registers of the bills of births and  
deaths. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

## 7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and  
*observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in  
honour to support him. *Fatton.*

OBSERVANCY.\* n. s. [from *observance*.]  
Attention.

We must think, men are not gods;  
Nor of them look for such *observancy*,  
As fits the bridal. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

OBSERVANDA.\* n. s. i. pl. [Latin.]  
Things to be observed.

The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too  
large for the receipts. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, Concl.*

## OBSERVANT. adj. [observans, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.  
These writers, which gave themselves to follow  
and imitate others, were *observant* sectators of  
those masters they admired. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Wandering from climate to climate *observant* stray'd,  
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.  
*Pope.*

## 2. Obedient; respectful; with of.

We are told how observant Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Digby on the Soul, Ded.*

## 3. Respectfully attentive; with of.

She now observant of the parting ray.  
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*  
4. Meantly dutiful; submissive.

How could the most base meet again to honour but by such an observant slavish course? *Religio.*

**OBSERVANT**† *n. s.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in Shakespeare.]

## 1. A slavish attendant. Not in use.

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness  
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty ally'd cunning observants  
That stretch their duties strict. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

## 2. A diligent observer.

Such observants they are thereof, [of the law.]  
*Hooker, Ecc. Pol. l. § 4.*

**OBSERVATION**† *n. s.* [observatio, from *observo*, Latin; observation, Fr.]

## 1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.

These cannot be infused by observation, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and observations of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South.*

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our observation. *Bogers.*

## 2. Show; exhibition.

The kingdom of God cometh not with observation. *St. Luke, xvii. 20.*

## 3. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise observations on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts, Logic.*

## 4. Obedience; ritual practice.

He freed and delivered the Christian church from the external observation and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply and formally moral. *Whitt.*

**OBSERVATOR**† *n. s.* [observator, Fr. from *observo*, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker.

The observator of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that daily plagues have swept away. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*  
They may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say.—  
Good observator, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

**OBSERVATORY**† *n. s.* [observatoire, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.

Another was found near the observatory in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**TO OBSERVE**† *v. a.* [observo, French, *observo*, Lat.]

## 1. To watch; to regard attentively.

Remember, that as divine eye observes others, so art thou observed by angels and by saints. *Rip. Taylor.*

## 2. To find by attention; to note.

It is observed, that many men who have seemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleased God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were. *W. D. Duty of Men.*

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we observe in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as those of space and duration. *Locke.*

Full may observe them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*

## 3. To regard or keep religiously.

A night to be much observed unto the Lord, for bringing down out of Egypt. *Ex. xii. 42.*

## 4. To practise ritually.

In the days of Esau, people observed not circumcision, or the Sabbath. *White.*

## 5. To obey; to follow.

**TO OBSERVE**† *v. n.*

## 1. To be attentive.

Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts, Logic.*

## 2. To make a remark.

I observe, that when we have an action against my men, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons. *Kettelwell.*

Whether I have found her notes to be wisely another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without observing upon it. *Pope, Lett.*

**OBSERVER**† *n. s.* [from *observe*.]

## 1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.

He reads much;  
He is a great observer; and he looks  
Quite through the deeds of men. *Shakspere, Jul. Cæs.*

Angelo,  
There is a kind of character in thy life,  
That to the observer doth thy history  
Fully unfold. *Shakspere, Meas. for Meas.*

Careful observers may forecast the hour,  
By sore prognostics when to dread a shew'r. *Smyth.*

## 2. One who looks on; the beholder.

If slow-paced star had stol'n a way,  
From the observer's marking, he might stay  
Three hundred years to see't again. *Dennis.*  
Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice,  
by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly  
avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract  
it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South.*

Sometimes purulent matter may be discharged  
from the glands in the upper part of the wind-pipe,  
while the lungs are sound and uninfected, which  
now and then has imposed on undistinguishing  
observers. *Blackmore.*

## 3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

Many nations are superstitious, and diligent  
observers of old customs, which they receive by  
tradition from their parents, by recording of their  
bards and chronicles. *Sponcer.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been  
bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature  
a great observer of religious forms, caused Te  
Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the  
whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*

He was so strict an observer of his word, that  
no consideration whatever could make him break it.  
Prior.

Himself often read useful discourses to his  
servants on the Lord's day, of which he was  
always a very strict and solemn observer. *Atterbury.*

**OBSERVINGLY**† *adv.* [from *observing*.]  
Attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,  
Would men observingly disit it out. *Shakspere, Hen. F.*

**TO OBSERVE**† *v. a.* [obsideo, *obsessus*, Lat.]

## 1. To besiege; to compass about. Not in use.

The mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glory. *St. T. Ely, Gen. fol. 92.*

2. A man is said to be *obsessed*, when an evil spirit followeth him, troubling him, and seeking opportunity to enter into him. See the second sense of *Obsession*. *Bullock.*

**OBSSESSION**† *n. s.* [obsessio, Lat.]

## 1. The act of besieging.

## 2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

Melancholy persons are most subject to diabolical temptations and illusions, and most apt to entertain them; and the devil best able to work upon them; but whether by illusion or possession, I will not determine. *Barton, Ann. of M.d. p. 52.*  
Grave fathers, he's possess'd; again, I say,  
Possess'd: nay, if there be possession,  
And sedition, he has both. *B. Jonson, For.*

**OBSIDIONAL**† *adj.* [obsidional, French; obsidionalis, Latin.] Belonging to a siege. *Sherwood.*

Their honorary crowns, triumph, ovary, civil, obsidional, had little of flowers in them. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.*

**TO OBSIDGNATE**† *v. a.* [obsignare, Lat.] To ratify; to seal up.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the Sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel, after their delivery out of Egypt. *Barnes on the Leviticus.*

**OBSIGNATION**† *n. s.* [from *obsignare*.] Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation.

As the spirit of *obsignation* was given to them under a seal, and within a veil; so the spirit of manifestation or satisfaction was the gift of a vine, or the leaf of a rose, plain indices and significations of life. *Rp. Taylor, Sermon on Whimsunday.*

They are builders also of God's house, founded on initial confession, resting it by continued instruction, covering and finishing it by sacramental *obsignation*. *Barnes, vol. i. § 12.*

By way of *obsignation* of that covenant, by which we are engaged to that obedience. *Whitby on the N. Test. ii. 702.*

**OBSIGNATORY**† *adj.* [from *obsignare*.] Ratifying.

Merely *obsignatory* signs.  
*Dr. Ward to Bp. Bedel, Farr's Letts of Usher, p. 441.*

**OBSOLETE**† *adj.* [obsoleto, Latin.] Growing out of use.

All the words compounded of *here*, and a preposition, are *obsolescent* or *obsolete*. *Dr. Johnson.*

**OBSOLETE**† *adj.* [obsoleto, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now *obsolete*? *Smyth.*

**OBSOLETENESS**† *n. s.* [from *obsoleto*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

The reader is embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsolescences* and innovation. *Dr. Johnson, Prop. for printing Shakspere.*

**OBSTACLE**† *n. s.* [obstacle, French; obstaculum, Latin.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.

Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,  
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills  
One full of obstacles. *Shakspere, Rich. III.*

If all *obstacles* were cut away,  
And that my path were even to the crown,  
As the ripe reverence and the due of birth.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different.

*Cicero on Friendship.*  
Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands, I am obliged to look into that they may not remain as *obstacles* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms: *Pope.*

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms: *Pope.*

**OBS'TANCY,\* n. s.** [*obstantia*, Latin.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

After marriage it is no *obstancy*.

*B. Jonson, Epitaph.*

**TO OBSTETRICAL,\* v. n.** [*obstetricor*, Latin.] To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself, when it is the proper season.

*Evelyn, i. c. 6.*

**TO OBSTETRICAL,\* v. a.** To assist as a midwife.

Nene so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both brute and his Trojans' rage.  
*Waterhouse on Fortescue* (1683), p. 302.

**OBSTETRICAL,\* n. s.** [*obstetricor*, Latin.] The office of midwife.

There be most like, in so smooth posture, for his appointed doom, till the osseous bones being loosed, and the doors forced open, he shall be by a helpful *obstetrication* drawn forth into the larger prison of the world. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 4.

**OBSTETRICK,\* adj.** [*obstetricor*, Latin.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the lears' shall at the labour stand,  
And Douglas lead his soft *obstetric* hand. *Pope.*

**OBS'TINACY,\* n. s.** [*obstinatio*, French; *obstinatio*, Latin; from *obstinare*.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacity; persistency.

Choosing rather to use extremities, which might drive me to desperate *obstinacy*, than apply moderate remedies.

*K. Charles.*

Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear,  
From speech, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear. *Pope.*

**OBS'TINATE,\* adj.** [*obstinatus*, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinately*,  
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and  
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Except you mean with *obstinately* repulse,  
To slay your son's reign. *Shakspeare.*

I have known great crews done by *obstinately* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find  
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;  
Yet thought she was not *obstinately* to die,  
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd to be slight.

Look on Simo's mate;  
No am so meek, no am so *obstinately*. *Pope.*

**OBS'TINATELY,\* adv.** [from *obstinately*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately*, as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon.*

A Greek made himself *obstinately* prey.  
To impose on their belief, and Troy betray;  
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent  
To the undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

The man resolv'd, and steady in his trust,  
Inferable to ill, and *obstinately* just,  
Can the rude rubble's influence despise. *Addison.*

My spouse maintains her royal trust,  
Though tempted, chaste, and *obstinately* just. *Pope.*

**OBS'TINATELY,\* n. s.** [from *obstinately*.] Stubbornness.

We had like to have forgotten the neck and shoulders of the world, which have so ill facility of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness*, stubbornly refusing to stoop to the yoke of the Law, or the Gospel. *Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.*

**OBSTIPATION,\* n. s.** [from *obstipo*, Latin.] The act of stopping up any passage.

**OBSTREPEROUS,\* adj.** [*obstreperus*, Latin.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstreperous* scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes.

*Havel, Vol. Far.*

These *obstreperous* villains about, and know not for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*

The players do not only contrive at his obstreperous approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison, Spect.*

**OBSTREPEROUSLY,\* adv.** [from *obstreperus*.] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

**OBSTREPEROUSNESS,\* n. s.** [from *obstreperus*.] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

**OBSTRICTIVE,\* n. s.** [from *obstrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right to exempt  
Whom so it pleases him by choice,  
From national *obstriction*. *Milton, S. A.*

**TO OBSTRUCT,\* v. a.** [*obstruo*, Latin.] 1. To block up; to bar.

He then beholding, soon,  
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r  
Obstruct Heav'n's towers. *Milton, P. L.*

In their passage through the glands in the lungs, they *obstruct* and swell them with little tumours. *Blackstone.*

Fat people are subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by feverish heat, *obstructs* the small canals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

No cloud intercepts,  
Or star to obstruct his sight. *Milton, P. L.*

**OBSTRUCTER,\* n. s.** [from *obstruct*.] One that hinders or opposes.

O best *obstructor* of justice!

*Waldick, Menn. of the Eng. (1654), p. 98.*

**OBSTRUCTION,\* n. s.** [*obstruction*, Latin; *obstruction*, French; from *obstruct*.]

1. Hindrance; difficulty.

Sure God by these discoveries did design,  
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;  
But the *obstruction* from that discern'd springs,  
The price of darkness masks 'twixt Christian kings. *Dehnam.*

2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.

All *obstructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reason and candour, must be taken away. *King Charles.*

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular assembly free from *obstructions*, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*

3. [In physics.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel. *Quincy.*

*Obstructions* are the cause of most diseases. *Herbert, Country House, p. 10.*

4. In Shakespeare it once signifies something heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;  
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot;  
This sensible warm motion to become  
A knotted clod. *Shakespeare, Mens. for Mens.*

**OBSTRUCTIVE,\* adj.** [*obstructivus*, French; from *obstruct*.] Hindering; causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and *obstructive* this doctrine is to the superstrating all good life. *Hammond.*

Being immediately taken, it [ flesh ] is exceeding *obstructive*. *Herbert, Country House, ch. 10.*

**OBSTRUCTIVE,\* n. s.** Impediment; obstacle.

The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

**OBS'TRUENT,\* adj.** [*obstruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

**OBSTUPESCATION,\* n. s.** [*obstupescio*, Latin.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

**OBSTUPESCENT,\* adj.** [*obstupescens*, Latin.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupefying.

The force of it is *obstupescens*, and no other. *Abbot.*

**TO OBSTUPESCE,\* v. a.** [*obstupescere*.] To render stupid.

Bodies more dull and *obstupescing*, to which they impute this loss of memory. *Annal. on Glanville, &c. (1682), p. 38.*

**TO OBTAIN,\* v. a.** [*obtenir*, French; *obtinere*, Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may obtain children by her. *Gen. xvi. 2.*

We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Eph. i. 11.*

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expression. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to obtain the thing we desire. *Hobbes.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Heb. ix. 12.*

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Wallace.*

Some pray for riches, riches they obtain;  
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I could not obtain from myself to shew Abnatham unfortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to obtain by crying. *Locke on Education.*

3. To keep; to hold; to continue in the possession of.  
His mother then is mortal, but his sire,  
Ha who obtains the monarchy of heaven.

*Milton, P. R.*

To OBTAIN. v. n.

1. To continue in use.

The Theodosian Code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did obtain in the western parts of Europe. *Daler.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature or practice.

Our impious use no longer shall obtain,  
Brothers no more, by brothers shall be slain.

*Dryden.*

The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is far from being preferable to this which we present *obtain*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Hawderson.*

Where wasting the public treasure has obtained in a court, all good order is banished. *Davenant.*  
The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, ideas in animal and inanimate natures.

*Chapman, Phil. Prin.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. Not in use.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not.

*Bacon.*

OBTAINABLE. adj. [from *obtain*.]

1. To be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are obtainable from plants by previous fermentation.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate it costs, not being obtainable unless God's only Son would come down from heaven, and be made man and pay down his own life for it? *Kettellwell.*

OBTAINER. n. s. [from *obtain*.] One who obtains.

OBTAINMENT. n. s. [from *obtain*.] Act of obtaining.

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness.

*Milton, Colasterion.*

There is no difference between the acquired and supernatural knowledge of tongues, as to the nature and the quality of the things themselves, but only in respect of their first *obtainment*, that one is by industrious acquisition; and the other by divine infusion.

*South, Sermon on the Chr. Pentecost.*

To OBTEMPERATE. v. a. [obtemperer, Fr.; obtemperor, Latin.] To obey. *Dict.*

To OBTEND. v. n. s. [obtendo, Latin.]  
1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

I was given to you your darling son to abroad,  
To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,  
And for a man abroad an empty cloud.

*Dryden, En.*

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,  
Obtending Heaven for what's 'ere his befall. *Dryden.*

OBTENERATION. n. s. [ob and tenebra, Latin.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an obteneration joined with a semblance of turning round.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

OBTENSION. n. s. [from *obscind*.] The act of obtaining.

To OBTIST. ST. v. a. [obtester, French; obtestor, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate.

Suppliants demand  
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;  
Obtest their clemency. *Dryden.*  
Obtesting them by all that is sacred to reflect seriously on this great trust.

*Dp. Burnett, Post. Cure, ch. 10.*

To OBTIST. v. n. [obtestor, Lat.] To protest.

We went not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them.

*Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, (1653.) p. 210.*

OBTUSTATION. n. s. [obustatio, Lat. from *obust*.]

1. Supplication; entreaty.

With which words, *obtestations*, and tears of Gaiuspius, Titus (was) constricted.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gen. fol. 124. b.*

Our humblest petitions, and *obtestations* at his feet.

*Milton on the Art. of Peace.*

2. Solemn injunction.

Let me take up that *obtestation* of the Psalmist, "O, all ye that love the Lord, take the thing which is sin."

*Dp. Hall, Rem. p. 189.*

We do by apostolical authority, under *obtestation* the divine Judgement, exhort to thee, thou, in Tiers and Celen, thou shouldst not suffer any bishop to be chosen, before a report be made to our apostleship.

*Borrow on the Pope's Suprem. Introdut.*

OBTRECTATION. n. s. [obrectio, Latin.] Slender; detraction; calumny. *Cockeram.*

To use obloquy or detraction.

*Borrow, Sermon. l. 206.*

To OBTUDE. v. a. [obtudo, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtuding* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's concerns from the world, as in *obtuding* them.

*Bacon.*

Some things are easily granted; the rest ought not to be *obtuded* upon me with the point of the sword.

*King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curse, imperiously *obtuded* upon God and his church?

*Dp. Hall.*

Why shouldst thou then *obtude* this difference

In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*  
Whatever was not by their thought necessary, must not by us be *obtuded* on, or forced into that catalogue.

*Hammond.*

A cause of common error is the crevillity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is absurd; or believing at first *ere* what is delivered by others.

*Brown.*

The objects of our senses *obtude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operation of our minds do not let us be without some obscure notions of these.

*Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came  
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;  
For so conjectures would *obtude*,  
And from thy painted skin conclude.

*Swift.*

OBTUDE. n. s. [from *obtrude*.] One that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones.

*Bayle.*

To OBTURCAT. v. a. [obturco, Lat.] To deprive of a limb; to lop.

An old word, (occurring in the vocabulary of Cockeram,) revived in a modern poem of great merit, where the

participial adjective describes the mutilated limbs of the beggar.

Those progs, on which the knees *obtruncate*

stand;

That crutch, ill wielded in the widow's hand.  
*London Cries, or Pictures of Tumult and Distress (1605.)*

OBTURCACTION. n. s. [obtruncatio, Lat.] The act of lopping or cutting. *Cockeram.*

OBTURSION. n. s. [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of slavery, by savage rudeness and impetuous obtrusions of violence, to have the mist of his error and passion dispelled.

*K. Charles.*

OBTURSION. adj. [from *obtrude*.] Inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired

The more desirable. *Milton, P. L.*

To OBTUND. v. a. [obtundo, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

He takes my opinion of John-a-Nodees and John-a-Sides; and I answer him, that I, for my part, think John Dory was a better man than both of them; for certainly they were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials.

*Milton, Colasterion.*

The over quantity of war, footing too much upon the word, is *obtunded* or dulled by throwing in brain, sometimes looser, sometimes in bags.

*Sir W. Petty, Spirit's Hist. R. S. p. 301.*

Avien countermands letting blood in choleric bloods, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness.

*Harvey on Computation.*

OBTURATION. n. s. [obturation, Fr. from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

*Colegrave, and Sherwood.*

OBTUSANGULAR. adj. [from *obtus* and *angle*.] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE. v. adj. [obtusus, Lat.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Though the fancy of this debt be as *obtus* and sad as any malice.

*Milton, Colasterion.*

Thy senses then, *Obtus*, all taste of pleasures must forego.

*Milton, P. L.*

Agon dark, *obtus*, and steep'd in gloom  
Young, Night 78.

3. Not shrill; obscure; as, an *obtus* sound.

OBTUSELY. adv. [from *obtus*.]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTUSENESS. n. s. [from *obtus*.] Bluntness; dullness.

OBTUSION. n. s. [from *obtus*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

*Obtusion of the senses, internal and external.*

OBTUSION. n. s. [obtusio, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obtusions*, will also be more augmented and better valued.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

OBTUSIVANT. v. adj. [obtusivans, Latin.] Convergent; familiar.

Example—transformed the will of man into the similitude of that, which is most *obtusivans* and familiar towards it. *Bacon, Disc. to Sir H. Steele.*

To OUVERT. v. a. [*ouvert*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nire, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be overt to the air.

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superficials, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them overt to his eye to afford a confused idea of light.

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be overt towards us.

To OUVIATE. v. a. [from *obvius*, Lat. *ob-vier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far.

OBVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Lat.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

I to the evil turn  
My obvious breast; arming to overcome  
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won.

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such nature in nature exposed  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each one a glimpse of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which return  
Light back to them, is obvious to discern.

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found; Swift has used it harshly for easily intelligible.

Why was the sight  
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd,  
So obvious and so easy to be guess'd?

Entertain'd with solitude,  
Where obvious duty ere while appear'd unsought.

They are such lights as are only obvious to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it.

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are obvious to scholars.

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as obvious relations of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages.

All the great lines of our duty are clear and obvious; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed.

O'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious*.]

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions obviously and at first blush, contain no instruction.

2. Easily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have obviously particular concerning place and precedence of their magistracies and dignities.

3. Naturally.

We may then more obviously, yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city.

O'VIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obvious*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried: I thought their obvious or obviousness fit to recommend than depreciate them.

To OUMBURATE. v. a. [*omburo*, Lat.]

To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villorio, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and omburate him.

OMBURATION. *n. s.* [*omburation*, Fr. from *omburo*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION. *n. s.* [*occasio*, Fr. *occasio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by occasion in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort.

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unwetting, and unware of such mishap,  
She brought to mischief through occasion,  
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon.

Because of the money returned in our sacks we were brought in, that he may seek occasion, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen.

Let me not let pass  
Occasion which now smiles.

I'll take this occasion which he gives to bring him to his death.

With a mind as great as theirs he came  
To find at home occasion for his fame,  
Where dark confusions did the nations hide.

From this admonition they took only occasion to redden their fault, and to sleep again.

This one has occasion of observing more than once to several fragments of antiquity, and are still to be seen in Rome.

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the occasion and first beginning of this custom?

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool.

The fair for whom they strove,  
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,  
Her beauty was the occasion of the war.

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon occasion revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression.

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls me you,  
And you embrace the occasion to depart.

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had  
A page so kind, so dutiful, diligent,  
So tender over his occasions.

They who are conscious of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have occasion.

My occasions have found time to use them to ward a supply of money.

They who are conscious of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have occasion.

Syllabus is made use of on occasion to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish.

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the occasion of the church in its purer ages.

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual occasion of each other's assistance.

A prudent chief not always must display  
His pow'r in equal ranks, and fair array,  
But with the occasion and the place comply,  
Conceal his force, nor, when sometimes it fly.

To OCCASION. v. a. [*occasionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being occasioned from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit.

The good Palmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes occasioned in him.

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increase of that disease may not have been occasioned by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables.

A consumption may be occasioned by running sores, or sinous fistulas, whose secret cures and winding bowdies empty themselves by copious discharges.

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often occasioning tremors.

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that occasions men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language.

OCCASIONABLE. *adj.* [from *occasion*.]

That may be occasioned.

This practice, of constantly and carefully observing our hearts, will fence us against immoderate pleasure, occasioned by men's loud opinions or harsh censures passed on us.

Barrow, vol. iii. § 15.

OCCASIONAL. *adj.* [*occasional*, Fr. from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Mosaic history of the flood, and according to many occasional reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it.

2. Producing by accident.

The ground of occasional original heresy, was the amendment and sudden change the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers.

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Besides these constant times, there are likewise occasional times for the performance of duty.

Those letters were not writ to all; Nor first intended but occasional.

Those letters were not writ to all; Nor first intended but occasional.

Those letters were not writ to all; Nor first intended but occasional.

OCCASIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occasional*.]

According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her way,  
As one intended first, not after made

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions some of the proofs whereon they depend, and occasionally scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work.

Occasioner. *n. s.* [from *occasion*.]

One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, when she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the occasioners.

Some men will load me as if I were a willful and revolved occasioner of my own and my subjects' miseries.

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happens his neighbour's beast to fall therein and perish, the owner of the pit is to



make it good, in as much as he was the occasioner of that loss to his neighbour.

*Sanderus.*

**OCCURRATIO, f. n. s.** [*occurreo*, from *occeo*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind; state of being blind.

It is an addition to the misery of this inward occurance.

*Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 57.

We fall under the same occurance, which our Saviour upbraids to the Jews, that seeing we see not, neither do we understand.

*Lively Oracles*, Sc. p. 199.

Those places speak of obduration and occurance, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God.

*Sanderus.*

**OCCIDENT, n. s.** [from *occidens*, Latin.] The west.

The evanescent clouds are bent To dim his glory, and to stain the tract Of his bright passage to the occident.

*Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

**OCCIDENTAL, adj.** [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western.

Ever twice in morn and occidental damp, Most Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.

*Shakespeare.*

If she had not been drained, she might have tiled her palaces with occidental gold and silver.

*Hovell.*

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and occidental climates.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**OCCIDENTOUS, adj.** [*occidentis*, Lat.] Western.

**OCCIPITAL, adj.** [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

**OCCIPUT, n. s.** [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat Hangs o'er his occiput most quaintly, To make the knave appear more saintly.

*Butler.*

**OCCISIO, n. s.** [from *occido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

This kind of occision of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.

*Hale, H. P. C.* c. 42.

**TO OCCULUDE, v. a.** [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the ears, whereby *occludendo* the pores they conceal the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption.

*Brown.*

**OCCULSE, adj.** [*occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed.

The apople is either ptery and occlus, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or the partial and previous, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth.

*Haller on Speech.*

**OCCULSION, f. n. s.** [from *occlusio*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

The constriction and occlusion of the orifice, *Hovell, Lett.* i. iii. 30.

**OCCULT, adj.** [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere; which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly occult, and without the ken of our intellects.

*Günwille.*

These instincts we call occult qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work.

*L'Etrenge.*

There are manifest qualities, and their causes only are occult. And the Aristotelians give the

name of occult qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects.

*Newton, Opt.*

**OCCULTATION, n. s.** [*occultatio*, Lat.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us.

*Harris.*

**OCCULTE, adj.** [from *occultus*] Secret. Not in use.

If his occulted guilt Do not itself unkennel in one speech, It is a damned ghost that we have seen.

*Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**OCCULTNESS, n. s.** [from *occultus*] Secretness; state of being hid.

**OCCUPANCY, n. s.** [from *occupatio*, Latin.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by occupancy, in the latter by improvement.

*Warburton on Lh. Property.*

**OCCUPANT, f. n. s.** [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of boats, and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the occupant; but of civil people not so.

*Bacon.*

The number of the apostles was not yet full: one room is left void for a future occupant.

*Bp. Hall, Contempt. B. 3.*

**TO OCCUPATE, v. a.** [*occupa*, Latin.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain destination in voluntary merriment; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and occupy part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**OCCUPATION, n. s.** [from *occupatio*, Fr. *occupation*, Lat.] The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans; I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupatio* invasions.

*Bacon.*

**2. Employment; business.** Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their *occupatio* about provision, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing.

*Woodward.*

In your most busy *occupations*, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation.

*Wake.*

**3. Trade; calling; vocation.** The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome, And *occupatio* perish.

*Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers.

*Acts, xviii. 3.*

**OCCUPPER, n. s.** [from *occupatio*.]

**1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.**

If the title of *occupier* be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly?

*Bohler.*

**2. One who follows any employment.** The merchandise, and the *occupiers* of thy merchandise, shall fall into the midst of the sea.

*Ezek. xxxii. 27.*

**TO OCCUPY, v. a.** [*occupa*, French; *occupa*, Lat.]

**1. To possess; to keep; to take up.** How shall he that *occupies* the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?

*1 Cor. xii. 16.*

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high transference, requires a greater space than before its body *occupies*.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He must assert infinite generations before that first deliver; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space.

*Bentley, Sermons.*

**2. To busy; to employ.** An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six.

*Act of Hen. VIII.*

They *occupied* themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord.

*2 Mac. viii. 57.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen and it *occupies* in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?

*Ecc. xxxix. 24.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the most high, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in prophecies.

*Ecclesi. xxxiii. 1.*

**3. To follow as business.** They that get down the sea in ships, and *occupy* their business in deep waters.

*Ps. 107. Comm. Preyer.*

Mariners were in there to *occupy* thy merchandise.

*Ec. xxvii. 9.*

**4. To use; to expend.** All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents.

*Exodus, xxviii. 24.*

**TO OCCUPY, v. n.** To follow business. He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy*, till I come.

*Mat. xxv. 13.*

**TO OCCUR, v. n.** [*occurro*, Latin.]

**1. To be presented to the memory or attention.** There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment for profit.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that occur, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit.

*Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that occur to us, are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience.

*Rogers.*

**2. To appear here and there.** In Scripture though the word *heir* occur, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense.

*Locke.*

**3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.** Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they occur with.

*Bentley.*

**4. To obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to.** A Latinism.

Before I begin that I must occur to one specious objection against this proposition.

*Bentley.*

**OCCURRENCE, n. s.** [*occurrence*, Fr. from *occur*; this was perhaps originally *occurents*.]

**1. Incident; accidental event.** In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and occurrences of that life the young man is designed for.

*Locke.*

**2. Occasional presentment.** Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new.

*Watts.*

**OCCURRENT, n. s.** [*occurrens*, Fr. *occurrentia*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unseemly and undignified, the other a common baseness of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrences*, with most advantage in private.

*Hooker's Dedication.*

He did himself certify all the new-*occurrences* in every parish, from Calicut, to the mayor and aldermen of London.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

**OCCURRENCE**. \* *n. s.* [*occurere*, Lat.] Meeting.

If any thing at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, *occurere*, or meeting, &c.

*Burton, Anat. of Med.* 7th ed. p. 308.

**OCCURSION**. \* *n. s.* [*occurere*, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occurer* occasioned by the heat, stick closely.

Now should those active particles, ever and anon justified by the *occurer* of other bodies, so orderly reach their cells without alteration of site.

*Glanville, Scip.*

**OCEAN**. † *n. s.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin; *Ὠκεανός*, Greek, from *ὠκεῖν*, *oceanus*, to flow or slide swiftly. Eustathius. Others say, that the Greeks adopted the Phœnician word *og*, which denotes the circumference of the ocean, and which is derived from the Hebrew *hag*, it surrounds.]

1. The main; the great sea.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The golden sun salutes the morn  
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the sodidack. *Tu. Andronicus.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expanse. They are so much of those boundless oceans of eternity and immensity, as it is not out and distinguished from the rest, to deny the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

**OCEAN**. † *n. s.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of the word, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Milton. Nothing, however, was more usual among our old writers.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.

At forty miles beyond the city, it falleth into the ocean sea.

*Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia*, (1551), ch. 2. To burst the billows of the ocean sea.

*Hist. of Orlando Furioso*, (1599).

And too long painted on the ocean streams.

*Drammond, Parn.* P. II. (1616).

In bulk as huge as that sea-leviathan,  
Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Createst hugest that swim the ocean stream.

*Milton, P. L.*

Bounds were set

To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave.

*Milton, P. L.*

**OCEANICK**. † *adj.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean.

No one yet knows, to what distance any of the oceanic birds go to sea.

*Cool's Voyage.*

**OCELLATED**. *adj.* [*ocellatus* Latin.] Resembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its affaring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish ocellated insect.

*Derham, Phys. Theol.*

**OCHLOCRACY**. \* *n. s.* [*Ὠχλοκρατία*, Greek.] Government by a mob.

If any form of policy degenerate, it must be either into a tyranny, an oligarchy, or a dissolute ochlocracy.

*Downing, Disc. of the State, Eccl.* (1633) p. 92.

If it begin to degenerate into an ochlocracy, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny.

*Ibid.* p. 15.

**OCHRE**. † *n. s.* [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. *ocre*, Gr. perhaps from *ὠκεῖν*, pale.]

The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres* are those which have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are con-

posed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily dissolvable in water. They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

**OCHREOUS**. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre.

In the intervention of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or ochreous matter. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**OCHREY**. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter.

*Woodward.*

**OCHIMY**. \* *n. s.* [formed by corruption from *alchymy*.] A mixed base metal.

**OCTAGON**. \* *n. s.* [*ὠκτάγωνον*, Gr.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular octagon, which may be inscribed in a circle.

*Harris.*

**OCTAGONAL**. † *adj.* [from *octagon*.] Octagonal. † *adj.* [Having eight angles and sides.]

Here was anciently a large church, built in honour of that glorious triumph; but all that now remains of it is only an octagonal cupola, about eight yards in diameter. *Mansuetti, Trav.* p. 104.

The font, remaining in its old situation near the chief entrance, is large, and well ornamented; and was probably constructed at the time of the present church, with some of whose windows the Gothic mouldings on the faces of its octagonal piers uniformly correspond.

*Watson, Hist. of Kildington*, p. 4.

**OCTANGULAR**. *adj.* [*octo* and *angular*, Lat.] Having eight angles.

*Dict.*

**OCTANGULARNESS**. \* *n. s.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

**OCTANT**. † *adj.* In astrology, is, when a

**OCTILE**. † *adj.* planet is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees.

*Dict.*

**OCTATEUCH**. \* *n. s.* [*octateuch*, Fr.; *ὠκτάτευχος*, and *τεύχος*, a work, Gr.] A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the octateuch.

*Hannover, View of Antiq.* (1677) p. 37.

**OCTAVE**. † *n. s.* [*octave*, Fr.; *octavus*, Lat.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

It was a custom among the primitive Christians, to observe the octave or eighth day after their principal feasts with great solemnity.

*Whately on the Comm. Fr.* ch. 5. § 5.

2. Eight days together after a festival.

*Ainsworth.*

Celestine granted from the feast, — and in the octave, every fourth, thirty thousand years of pardon.

*Fables against Aflon*, (1580) p. 356.

3. [In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.

Although the same notes on the different octaves are in reality unisonous, yet there is a variety of tones in treble, contratenor, tenor, and bass voices, which, when combined in a numerous chorus, produces an effect of a noble, if not a sublime kind, that must be felt rather than described.

*Mason on Church Mus.* p. 10.

**OCTAVE**. \* *adj.* Denoting eight.

Beccace — particularly is said to have invented the octave rhyme, or stanza of eight lines.

**OCTAVO**. † *n. s.* [*Latin*.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

*Dict.*

They accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in octavo.

*Boyle.*

Folios, quartos, octavos, and duodecimos! ungrateful variety that you seek, who have an long taken up my house without paying for your lodging!

*Pope, Acc. of Court.*

**OCTENNIAL**. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

**OCTOBER**. \* *n. s.* [*October*, Lat.; *octobre*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

*October* is drawn in a garment of yellow and car. nation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of services.

*Pneuma.*

**OCTODRICAL**. *adj.* Having eight sides.

*Dict.*

**OCTOGENARIAN**. \* *n. s.* [from *octogeni*, Lat.] One who is eighty years of age.

**OCTOGENARY**. † *adj.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

He went to visit, being then octogenary, and very decrepit with the gout.

*Aubrey, Anec.* ii. 315.

**OCTONARY**. *adj.* [*octanarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.

*Dict.*

**OCTONOCULAR**. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus*.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular.

*Derham, Phys. Theol.*

**OCTOPETALOUS**. *adj.* [*ὠκτάπεταλος*, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves.

*Dict.*

**OCTOSTYLE**. \* *n. s.* [*ὠκτὸς* and *στυλ*, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

*Harris.*

**OCTOSYLLABLE**. \* *adj.* [*octo*, Lat. and *syllable*.] Consisting of eight syllables.

In the octosyllable metre Claucau has left several compositions: — Though I call this the octosyllable metre from what I apprehend to have been its original form, it often consists of nine and sometimes ten syllables; but the eighth is always the last accented syllable.

*Tyrwhitt, Ess. on the Lang. and Vers. of Chaucer*, § 8.

**OCTUPLE**. *adj.* [*octupulus*, Lat.] Eight fold.

*Dict.*

**OCCULAR**. *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,  
Be sure of it, give me the eye of a whore.

Or thou hadst better have been born a dog.

*Shakespeare.*

He that would not believe the meanness of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an actual example he believed the curse at first.

*Thomson.*

**OCCULARY**. † *adj.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation.

Great desire I had to inform myself ocularily of the state and practice of the Roman church, the knowledge whereof might be of no small use to me in my holy station.

*Ep. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

The same is ocularily confirmed by Vivus upon Austin.

**OCCULATE**. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having eyes, knowing by the eye.

**O'CULIST.** *n. s.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take it off; but he wears a strange *oculus* who would pull out the eye.

I am *no oculist*, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have an untoward business.

**O'CULUS** *beli*, [Latin.]

The *oculus beli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a spot in the middle, resembling the eye; whence its name.

**ODD**, *adj.* [*udda*, Swedish. Dr. Johnson and others. Junius thinks it to be derived from *added*. Mr. H. Tooke contends, that it is the participle *owed*, *ow'd*. "Thus," he says, "when we are counting by couples, or by pairs, we say, one pair, two pairs, &c. and one *owed*, *ow'd*, to make up another pair. It has the same meaning when we say, an *odd man*, or an *odd action*; it still relates to pairing; and we mean — without a fellow, *unmatched*, not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple." Div. of Purley, ii. 38. This specious etymon will hardly be received. A later writer carries it to the Greek *ἄδδ*, "which signifies every thing that can relate to the unity, if I may so express myself, of a being. *ἄδδ*, say the ordinary lexicographers, *peculiaris, sui generis, suus, privatus*." Whiter, Etym. Mag. p. 478. Our word is thus to be traced to the first syllable (*id*) of the Greek word; but the same etymologist also notices the Arab, *ahd*, the term for *one*.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope Good luck lies in *odd numbers*.

What verity there is in that general conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and *odd*; ascribing the *odd* unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity, or imparity of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes.

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred *odd* pounds.

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water.

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd day*, and *odd hours*, *odd minutes*, and *odd seconds* of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes.

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

Her madness hath the *oddest* frame of sense, Such a dependency of thing on thing, As e'er I heard in madness.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white, To make up my delight,

No odd becoming graces, Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces.

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an *odd kind* of fellow.

No fool Pythagoras was thought; He made his list'n'g scholars stand, Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:

Else, may be, some odd thinking youth, Might have refus'd to let his ears Attend the music of the spheres.

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflexion of a specular superficies, seems so *odd* a phenomenon and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of *philosophers*, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of.

So proud I am no slave, So impudent I own myself no knave.

To counterpoise this hero of the moole, Some for renown are singular and *odd*;

What other men dislike is sure to please, Of all mankind these dear antipodes.

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs, In an *odd* angle of the isle.

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not.

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or *odd* see I bear myself, As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet, To put an *odd* disposition on.

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all.

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar.

With such *odd* maxims to till the flocks retreat, Nor furnish worth for ministers of state.

6. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Scurmus.

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in, On some *odd* time of his infamy,

Will shake this island.

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings.

**ODDITY**, *n. s.* [from *odd*.] Singularity; particularity; applied both to persons and things.

I should not ridicule a squinting eye, a stammering voice; a provincial dialect, the peculiarities of a profession, or indeed any *oddity*, or deformity, that was not strictly immoral.

**ODDLY**, *adv.* [from *odd*.] This word and *advers*, should, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almost all combine against it.]

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to custom.

How *oddly* will it sound, that I Must ask my child forgiveness.

One man is pressed with poverty, and hanks himself *oddly* upon it.

The dreams of sleepless men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part *oddly* put together.

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had cast him, and he had been exteeted.

The real essence of substances we know out; and therefore are so undetermined in our carnal sciences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some *oddly*-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one should meet with different answers.

Her awkward love was *oddly* fasted; She and her Polly were too near related.

As masters in the clare obscure, With various light your eyes allure:

A flaming yellow here they spread; Draw off in blue, or charge in red;

Your sight upon the whole is fix'd.

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped.

Fossils are very *oddly* and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in.

**ODDNESS**, *n. s.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the *oddness*, but also the essence, of that number.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.

Corvetto to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship; and observe the *oddness* of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings.

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks.

My fall fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the *oddness* of the accident.

**ODDS**, *n. s.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great *odds*.

The case is yet not like, but there appears great *odds* between them.

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire, We bear our civil swords and active fire,

As far as France.

So far the chieftly hot, enjoying three Pre-eminence by so much *odds*.

Shall I give him to partake Full happiness with me? rather not; But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my power

Without comparison?

Cromwel, with *odds* of number and of fate, Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state.

All these, thus uncouthly furnished with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in.

3. Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the *odds* lie.

4. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself; and of his own condition, it is *odds* but he will find a shrewd temptation.

The presbyterian party endeavour one day to introduce a debate about repelling the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one *odds* against it.

Some bishop bestows upon them some considerable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family.

## 3. Advantage; superiority.

And though the sword, some understood,  
Force had much the odds of words;  
'T was nothing so; both sides were balanc'd  
So equal, none knew which was valiant'st.

Hudibras.

## 4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak

Any beginning to this peevish odds.

Shakespeare, Othello.

What is the night?

Almost at odds with the morning, which is which.

Shakespeare.

He flashes into one gross crime or other.

That sets us all at odds. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,

Were still at odds, being but three;

Until the goose came out of door,

And staid the odds by adding four.

Shakespeare, J. Loh. Lat.

Gods of whatsoever degree,

Have not what themselves have given,

Or any brother god in heav'n;

Which keeps the peace among the gods,

Or they must always be at odds. Swift, Miscell.

ODET. n. s. [ode, Fr. *ode*; Gr. from *oidein*,

to sing. Ronsard is said to have introduced

the word into the French lan-

guage. A poem written to be sung to

music; a lyric poem; the ode is

either of the greater or less kind.

The less is characterised by sweetness

and ease; the greater by sublimity, rap-

ture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forests that abuses our young

plants with carving Rosalind on their bark; hangs

odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all

forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode.

And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. Milton, Ode.

What work among you scholar gods!

Plaudus must write him am'rous odes;

And thou, poor cousin, must compose

His letters in submissive prose. Prior.

## O'DIBLET. adj. [from odi.] Hateful. Dict.

Apes, howlettes, mercuries, and other odible

monsters. Bode on the Rev. P. III. (1550.) A. 4.

O'DIOUS. adj. [odious, Fr. *odieux*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming;

For ever all wickedness will be most odious. Sprat.

Hateful is the passion of defence, and there is a

kind of hostility included in its very essence. But

then, if there could have been hatred in the world,

where there was scarce any thing odious, it would

have acted within the compass of its proper object.

South.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence

Of profier'd peace, delude the Latian prince:

Expel from Italy that odious nation. Dryden.

She laments the odious fate

Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room. Gracilis.

## 2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by in-

quiring after offences of officers in great place,

who as by unjust dealing they became most odious

so by justice in their punishments the prices ac-

quired both love and applause. Hayward.

He had rendered himself odious to the parlia-

ment. Clarendon.

## 3. Causing hate; invidious.

The sword from thee,

The only rightness in a world perverse,

And therefore hated, therefore so best

With foes, for daring single to be just.

And inter odious truth that God would come

To judge them with his saints. Milton, P. L.

## 4. A word expressive of disgust; used by women.

Green fields and shady groves, and crystal springs,

And larks and nightingales, are odious things;

But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds de-

light. Young.

## O'DIOUSLY. adv. [from odious.]

1. Hatredfully; abominably.

Had thy love, still odiously pretended,

Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught

thee

Far other reasonings. Milton, S. A.

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either

from the king's disposition or his practice; or

even where you would odiously lay it, from his

ministers. Dryden.

## O'DIOUSNESS. n. s. [from odious.]

1. Hatredfulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its odiousness,

and of its danger. Walker, Prop. for Death.

2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged

gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten

nothing by his cousin's power but danger from

him, and odiousness for him. Sidney.

## O'DIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Invidiousness;

quality of provoking hate.

The odium and offence which some men's rig-  
our or remissions had contracted upon my

government, I was resolved to have expiated. K. Charles.

She threw the odium of the fact on me.

And publicly avow'd it her love to you. Dryden.

Projectors, and inventors of new taxes being

hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing

odium upon their master. Davenant.

ODONTALOGIC. adj. [*odon* and *logos*.] Per-

taining to the tooth-ach.

## O'DORAMENT. n. s. [odoramentum, Lat.]

A perfume; any strong scent.

To these you may add odoraments, perfumes,

and suffumigations. Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 387.

## O'DORATE. adj. [odoratus, Lat. odorato,

Ital.] Scented; having a strong scent,

whether fetid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath,

or vapour of the objects odorate. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Some oriental kind of lignaturum—producing

a sweet and odorate bush of flowers.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 9.

## ODORIFEROUS. adj. [odorifer, Lat.]

Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent;

fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more

lively and odoriferous, smelling almost like a

violet. Bacon.

There stood in this room presses that enclosed

Robes odoriferous. Chappman.

Gentle gales

Fanning their odoriferous wings dispense

Native perfumes, and whisper where they stole

The spicy smells. Milton, P. L.

Smelling bodies send forth effluvia of steams,

without sensibly wasting. A grain of musk will

send forth odoriferous particles for scores of years,

without its being spent. Locke.

## ODORIFEROUSNESS. n. s. [from odoriferous.]

Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

## O'DOROUSLY. adj. [odorus, Lat. odorus,

old French. Milton has once placed

the accent on the second syllable of this

word; which, Mr. Nares says, is a li-

cense found only in this passage, and

if the etymology were considered, would

be accounted right. But this accentu-

ation is not peculiar to Milton.] Fran-

grant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous

smell

But her sweet odour did them all excel. Spenser.

Their private rooms on odorous timber borne,

Such as might palace for kings odours. Waller.

The bright consummate flower.

Spirits odorous breathe. Addison, P. L. v. 482.

The hills, and dales, that plants odorous bare.

Trenail, of Marins, &amp;c. R. (1675.) p. 60.

We smelt, because parts of the odorous body

touch the nerves of our nostrils.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

## O'DOUR. n. s. [odor, Lat. odour, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for

leaves of new bread, which having opened

and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself

alive with the odour till a certain feast was past.

Bacon.

Infusions in air, for so we may call odours,

have some diversities with infusions in water;

in that the several odours which are in one flower

or other body, last at several times, some earlier,

some later. Bacon.

They refer upon unto salt, and odour unto sul-

phur; they very much concerning colour.

Browne, Vulg. Err.

Where silver riv'lets lay thro' flowers dews,

And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their

shades,

Black kennels almost odours the regrets,

And stop her nose at beds of violets. Young.

## 2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

We smelt a sweet garden of sweet flows'r.

For dainties odours from them thence brought,

For dainties fit to deck their lovers' beds. Spenser.

By her intercession with the king she would

lay a most reasonable and popular obligation upon

the whole nation, and leave a pleasant odour of

her grace and favour to the people belov'd by her.

Clarendon.

The Levites burned the holy incense in such

quantities as refresh'd the whole multitude with

its odours, and fill'd all the region about them with

perfume. Addison.

## O. This combination of vowels does not

properly belong to our language, nor is

ever found but in words derived from

the Greek, and not yet wholly con-

formed to our manner of writing; as has

in such words the sound of E.

## OECONOMICKS. n. s. pl. [oikonomia; econo-

mique, Fr. from *economy*.] Both it andits derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his

ministers, is as dangerous an error in politics, as

a master's committing all to his servant, is in

economics. L'Estrange.

## OECONOMICAL. adj. [oikonomia; from

oikonomia.] General; respecting the whole

habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an

ecumenical council in any of the eastern patriar-

chats, excepting only that of Constantinople. Bellingfleet.

We must not make a computation of the Ca-

tholic church from that part of it which was

the compass of the Roman empire, though called

ecumenical. Lestie.

OEDEMA. n. s. [*oedema*, from *oiein*, toswell.] The word is *oedema*, in the en-

larged edition of Bullock's Expositor,

1656, and must have been in use long

before, as it occurs among the words

requiring explanation in Sylvester's Du Bartas, 1621. A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropick constitutions.

**Quincy.**  
(**CEDEMA'TICK.**) *adj.* from *cedema*. } Per-  
(**CEDEMA'TOUS.**) } taining to a cedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *asthenick* tumour.

The great discharge of matter, and the extreme of pain, wasted her, *ardentus* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Wicmann.*

(**ER'LIA'D.** *n. s.* [from *eril*, French.]  
Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave *erillants* and most speaking looks  
To noble Edmund. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**O'ER**, contracted from *over*. See **OVER**.

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,  
With circle after circle as they fell,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
O'er-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears.

**CEA'PHAGUS.** *n. s.* [from *cei*, wicker,  
from some similitude in the structure  
of this part to the texture of that;  
and *phage* to eat.] The gullet;  
a long, large, and round canal, that  
descends from the mouth, lying all along  
between the windpipe and the joints of  
the neck and back, to the fifth joint of  
the back, where it turns a little to the  
right, and gives way to the descending  
artery; and both run by one another,  
till at the ninth the *ceophagus* turns  
again to the left, pierces the midriff, and  
is continued to the left orifice of the  
stomach.

**Quincy.**  
Wounds penetrating the *ceophagus* and *cevera*  
arteries, require to be stitched close, especially  
those of the *ceophagus*, where the sustenance and  
saliva so continually presseth into it.

**Or**, *prep.* [cf. Goth. *of*, Icel. *of*, Saxon.  
This word is sometimes redundantly  
placed after the participle active; and  
should be avoided. Some have objected  
to the ternary exhibition, in one sen-  
tence, of this word: "She [Great  
Britain] sits in the midst of a mighty  
affluence of all the necessities and con-  
veniences of life." Addison, *State of*  
*the War*. The image in this sentence,  
bishop Hurd has observed, is fine; but  
the expression somewhat exceptionable  
on the account of *three* *of* coming to-  
gether. Others see no inelegance in  
this accumulation; and cite Genesis,  
iii. 2. "We may eat of the fruit of the  
trees of the garden."] 1. It is put before the substantive that  
follows another in construction; as, *of*  
*these part were slain*; that is, *part of*  
*these*.

1. I cannot instantly raise up the gross  
*of* full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*

He to his natural endowments of a large inven-  
tion, a ripe judgement, and a strong memory,  
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All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and  
the most atheistical person in the world, when for-  
saken of all hopes of any other relief, is forced to  
acknowledge him.

The raising of the mind with some degree of  
vigour, does set it free from those idle companions.

The value of land is raised only by a greater  
plenty of money.

They will receive it at last with an ample ac-  
cumulation of interest.

2. It is put among superlative adjectives.  
The most renowned of all are those to whom  
the name is given Philippine.

At midnight the most dismal and unaccountable  
tine of all other, all those virgins arose and trimm-  
ed their lamps.

We are not to describe our shepherds as shep-  
herds at this day really are, but as they may be  
concocted then to have been, when the best of men  
followed the employment.

Peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most va-  
luable.

3. The captain of the Ichota, with a blow whose  
violence grew of fury, out of strength, or of strength  
proceeding of fury, struck Palladius upon the side  
of the head.

One that I brought up of a puppy, one that  
I saw'd from drowning.

He borrowed a box of the ear of the English-  
man, and swore he would pay him again when he  
was free.

It was called Corcyra of Corcyra, the daughter  
of *Zeus*.

4. Concerning: relating to.  
The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute,  
Or of wrongs done unto confederates,  
But for your own republic.

This cannot be understood of the first disposi-  
tion of the waters, as they were before the flood.

All have this sense of war.

5. Out of.  
Yet of this little he had some to spare,  
To feed the famish'd, and to clothe the bare.

Look once again, and for thy husband lost,  
Lo all that's left of him, thy husband's ghost.

6. Among.  
He is the only person of all others for an epic  
poem.

Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone,  
That Jove, whose'er he thunders, calls thee son.

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman of  
my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from  
this error.

7. By. This sense was once very frequent,  
but is not now in use.

Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd  
Of every hearer.

Like bear's in all, like earth in all alone,  
That the great states by her support do stand,  
Yet she herself supported in of none.

But by the finger of the Almighty's hand, *Dauid.*  
I was friendly entertained of the English com-  
mand.

Lost a more honourable man than those he  
bitten of him.

8. According to.  
The senate  
And people of Rome, of their accustomed great-  
ness,

Will sharply and severely vindicate  
Not only my fact, but any practice  
'Gainst the state.

They do of right belong to you, being most of  
them first preached amongst you.

Tancred, whose delight  
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight,  
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,  
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone.

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontane-  
tancy. With the reciprocal pronoun.  
Some souls put forth odorous herbs of themselves;  
as will thyself.

Of himself man is consciously unequal to his  
duty.

The Venice glasses would crack of themselves.

Of himself is none,  
But that eternal infinite and one,  
Who never did begin, who never can end;  
On him all beings, as their source, depend.

The thirsty cattle, of themselves, abstain'd  
From water, and their grassy fave disdain'd.

To sweet mankind to have been of himself, and  
without a cause, hath this invincible objection  
against it, that we plainly see every man to be  
from another.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of  
particles; that is, no bodies can either move of  
themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of  
their motion.

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts  
of civil society, do of themselves divide into three  
powers.

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf,  
For he ne'er could have killed it so well of himself.

10. Noting properties, qualities, or condi-  
tion.  
He was a man of a decayed fortune, and of no  
good education.

The colour of a body may be changed by a  
liquor which of itself is of no colour, provided it  
be saline.

The fresh egplantine exhal'd a breath,  
Whose odours were of pow'r to raise from death.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from  
being determined for or against the thing pro-  
posed, till he has examined whether it be really of  
a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him  
happy or no.

The value of land is raised, when remaining of  
the same fertility it comes to yield more rent.

11. Noting extraction.  
Lunsford was a man of an ancient family in  
Sussex.

Mr. Rowe was born of an ancient family in  
Devonshire, that for many ages had made a hand-  
some figure in their country.

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.  
Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew of my tribe,  
Will furnish me.

Prey that in towms and temples of our own,  
The name of great Anchises may be known.

13. Noting the matter of any thing.  
The chariot was all of cedar, gilt and adorned  
with crystal, save that the fore end had panels of  
sapphires set in borders of gold, and the hinder end  
the like of emeralds of the Peru colour.

The common materials which the ancients made  
their ships of, were the wild ash, the green oak,  
the birch, and the alder.

14. Noting the motive.  
It was not of my own choice I undertook this  
work.

Our sovereign Lord has ponder'd in his mind  
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind;

And of his grace and intemperate clemency,  
He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of existence.

As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left of his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hosier.*

16. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have of this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have of this same thrush. *L'Estrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter, iv. 11.*

18. Noting preference, or postponence.

Your highness shall repose you at the Tower. — I do not like the Tower of any place. *Shakspeare.*

19. Noting change of one state to another.

O miserable of happy! is this the end Of this new glorious world, and me so late The glory of that glory, who now become Accurs'd, of blessedness. *Milton, P. L.*

20. Noting causality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there of an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species.

To cultivate the advantage of success, is an affair of the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence in a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, of late, in late times; of old, in old time.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypothetical principles. *Bryce on C.ours.*  
In days of old there liv'd, of mighty fame, A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryden.*

Off, adv. [cf. Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to come off; to fly off; to take off; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to on: as, to lay on; to take off. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Where are you, Sir John? come, off with your boots. *Shakspeare.*

See

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;  
Then rend it off. *Dryden.*

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped off, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke off. *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance.

West of this forest, scarcely off a mile, In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakspeare.*  
About thirty paces off were placed harquebussiers. *Andrieux.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece;

This comes off well and excellent. *Shakspeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go off and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division; as, the affair is off; the match is off.

7. On the opposite side of a question.

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on. *Sanders.*

8. From; not toward.

Philotes, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightning of beauty upon Zellman's, that neither she could look on, nor would look off. *Sidney.*

9. Off hand; not studied.

Several starts of fancy off hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*

10. To be off. In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design.

11. To come off. To escape by some accident or subterfuge.

12. To get off. To make escape.

13. To go off. To desert; to abandon.

14. To go off. Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow.

15. Well or ill off. Having good or bad success.

16. Off, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

Off, interject. An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight!

*Smith, Phœdra.*

Off, prep.

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotto Farnese, about two miles off this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Preco. *Addition on Italy.*

Off'al, n. s. [off, fall, says Skinner, that which falls from the table; perhaps from offn, Lat.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbutnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.

I should have fatted all the region kin With this slave's offal, *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
Cram'd, and gorg'd, high burnt, With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the offals of other professions. *South.*

If a man between his lot, That after death his moulderling limbs shall rot, A secret sting remains within his mind; The fool to his own cast offals kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly fat hogs with offal corns.

*Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.

What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what offal? *Shakspeare.*

OFFENCE, n. s. [offense, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.

Thither with speed thy hasty course they ply'd, Where Christ the Lord for our offences dy'd. *Faust.*

Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours

Were thine without offence. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish offences against him, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without offence to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.

Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. *9 Cor. vi. 3.*

He remembered the injury of the officers of Bezan, who had been as aware and an offence unto the people. *1 Mac. iv.*

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat; for as the pains of the touch are greater than the offences of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

By great and scantious offences, by incurable misadventures, we may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of offence when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Courtesy that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sidney.*

I have equal skill in all the weapons of offence. *Richardson.*

OFFENCEFUL, adj. [offence and full.] Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most offenceful act Was mutually committed. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

OFFENCELESS, adj. [from offence.] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast to his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would best his offenceless dog to affront an imperious lion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I shall endeavour it may be offensive to other men's ears. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymachus.*

TO OFFEND, v. a. [offendo, Lat.]

1. To make angry; to displease.

If much you owe him You shall offend him, and extend his passion; Feed and regard him not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Three sorts of men my soul hates, and I am greatly offended at their life. *Ecclus. xiv. 2.*

The emperor himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had forsaken the place, and grievously offended with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Frederic, Hist. of the Turks.*  
Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the indirect and dangerous use of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and offend our consciences, so it is difficult to make people all sensible of the danger of it. *Lea.*

## 2. To assail; to attack.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to offend him that by an unlucky blow the poor Philomachus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

## 3. To transgress; to violate.

Many fear  
More to offend the law. *Balold.*  
1. To injure.  
Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with care,  
Not as the offender, but th' offenders pleases. *Dryden.*

## To OFFEND, v. n.

## 1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly rather market groves  
images, knoweth himself to offend above all others. *Wisd. xiv. 13.*  
Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. *James, i. 10.*

The bishops therefore of the church of England did noways offend by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *Widd.*

## 2. To cause anger.

I shall offend, either to detain or give it. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
3. To commit transgression; with *offensive*.  
Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it offends against every part of grammar. *Swift.*

OFFENDER, n. s. [from *offend*.]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.  
All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an offender for a word. *Isa. xlii. 21.*  
Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain stain, or blot which it imprims and leaves in the offender. *Perkins.*

So like a fly the poor offender dies;  
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Denham.*

How shall I love the sin, yet keep the sense,  
And love th' offender, yet detect th' offence? *Pope.*  
The conscience of the offender shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

He that, without a necessary cause, abuses himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought to unhappy a thing, is it the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst offender. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

## 2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,  
Which can pursue the offender. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

OFFENDER, n. s. [from *offender*.]

A woman that offends.  
Virginitie murders itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limits, as a desperate offender against nature. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

## OFFENSIBLE, \* adj. [offensible, French.]

Hurtful. Not in use.

## OFFENSIVE, \* adj. [offensive, French.]

Castrative, and Sherrwood.

OFFENSIVE, adj. [offensive, French; from *offensus*, Latin.]

## 1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we hereto seem to find is but a meer deceitful pleasure of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God must, be for the manifold defects thereof offensive unto him. *Hooker.*  
It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish as seem offensive and repugnant to good government. *Spenser.*

## 2. Causing pain; injurious,

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but offensive to the stomach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very offensive to me. *Brace, Trav.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it offensive, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbutnot.*

## 3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recanted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and open king by an offensive war to his quarrel. *Bacon.*  
We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military offensive engines used among the ancients, and those of these latter ages. *Widd.*  
Their avoiding, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the main stress lies, and keeping themselves chiefly to the offensive; perpetually objecting to the Catholic scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties, which clog their own. *Waterland.*

OFFENSIVELY, \* adv. [from *offensive*.]

## 1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done offensively against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is. *Hooker.*

## 2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several offensively vivid colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

## 3. By way of attack; not defensively.

There-with they in war offensively might wound. *Dryden, Polyd. S. 2.*  
All I shall observe on this head is, to extort the polemick divine, in his controversy with the deists, to act rather offensively than to defend; to push home the grounds of his belief, and the impunctuality of theirs, rather than to spend time in solving the objections of every opponent. *Goldsmith, En. 17.*

OFFENSIVENESS, n. s. [from *offensive*.]

## 1. Injuriousness; mischief.

## 2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts should be explicated with the greatest ease and without any offensiveness. *Crew, Mus.*

To OFFEND, v. a. [offend, Saxon; *offero*, Latin; *offrir*, French.]

## 1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some ideas forwardly offer themselves to all men's understandings; some sort of truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my young master, by offering him that which they love. *Locke.*

The beauteous women under the Mogul offer themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

## 2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship; often with up, emphatical.

They offered unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. *2 Chron. xv. 11.*

An holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. *1 Pet. ii. 5.*  
Whole herds of offer'd bulls about the fire,  
And bristled boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to offer up himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth,

he should be so far from avoiding the idea, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

## 3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor shouldst thou offer all thy little store,  
Will rich Idles yield, but offer more? *Dryden.*

## 4. To attempt; to commence.

Lysimachus acted about three thousand men, and began first to offer violence. *2 Mac. iv. 40.*

## 5. To propose.

In that extort whereby the mind wanders in remote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for its contemplation. *Locke.*  
Our author offers to reason. *Locke.*

## To OFFER, v. n.

## 1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

Th' occasion offers, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

## 2. To make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heat to see and content danger, where danger would offer to make any wrongful threatening upon him. *Sidney.*  
We came close to the shore, and offered to land. *Bacon.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;  
Another forward sties, and dials no more. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they offered to see my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

## 3. With a; to make an attempt.

I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*  
I hope they will take it well that I should offer at a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Greaves.*  
Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own lips to offer at one of those letters; which being the easiest, he will stumble upon one of them. *Haller.*

The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would be offering at the shepherd's voice and call too. *L'Estrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the disproof of mine. *Atterbury.*

Without offering at any other remedy, we hastily engaged in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions. *Scarf.*

## OFFER, n. s. [offer, Fr. from the verb.]

## 1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;  
Those swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,  
When offers are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

## 2. First advantage.

Time compels this offer,  
And it proceeds from policy, not love. —  
Nowday, you overween to take it so:  
This offer comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shakespeare.*

What wouldst beg, Laertes?  
That shall not be my offer, not thy making? *Shakespeare.*

## 3. Proposal made.

The offers he doth make,  
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the siege, and had the same offer made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought most worth the saving. *Addison, Spect.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce further terms upon the offer of an argument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

The Ariens, Encomiasts and Macedonians, were then formally and solemnly challenged by the Catholics, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurring judgement of the writers that lived before the controversy began; but they declined the offer.

**4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.**

When stock is high, they come between.  
Making by second hand their offers:  
Then cunningly retire unsees,  
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

**5. Meeting; endeavour.**

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are offers of nature, and cause motions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon every one.

It is in the power of every one to make some away, some offer and attempt, so as to prove that the heart is not idle or inanimate, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South, Sermon.*

One sees in it a kind of offer at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison on Italy.*

**6. Something given by way of acknowledgement.**

Fair streams that do vouchsafe in your cleanness to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute offer of my tears procure your stay a while with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that pities me. *Shelley.*

**O'FFERABLE. adj. [from offer.]** That may be offered.

Allowing all, that hath Cesar's image only on it, offerable to Cesar.  
*W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. I. (1648) p. 154.*

**O'FFERER. n. s. [from offer.]**

1. One who makes an offer.  
Bold offerers  
Of suite and gifts to thy renowned wife. *Shapman.*

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the offerer be good, this is the only thing God respecteth. *Hooker.*  
When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the offerer's discretion. *South, Sermon.*

**O'FFERING.† n. s. [offering, Saxn.]** A sacrifice; i. any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Plucking the entrails of an offering forth, They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakespeare.*

They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd  
Than spotted lives in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*  
When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed. *Is. liii. 10.*

The gloomy god  
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;  
Admir'd all her strength, and fresh with life,  
An offering fit so rarely seen. *Gray.*

What nations now to Juno's power will pray,  
Or offerings on my slightest altars lay?  
*Dryden, Virg.*

I'll favour her,  
That my awakes'd soul may take her flight,  
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,  
An offering fit for heaven. *Addison, Cato.*

Superior offerings to thy god of vice  
Are duly paid in fiddles, cards, and dice. *Young.*

**O'FFERTORY.† n. s. [offertoire, Fr.]** An anthem chanted during the offering, a part of the mass; and, since the reformation, applied to the sentences in the communion-office, read while the

alms are collected: and hence the act of offering.

Wel coude he rede a lesson or a storie,  
But alderbest he sang an offertorie. *Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

Then shall the priest return to the Lord's table,  
and begin the offering. *Comm. Pr. Rubric, Comm. Office.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made offering of his standards, and had orisons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*

The administration of the sacrament be reduced to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently inseparable appendant, the offering. *Fell.*

**O'FFENTURE.† n. s. [from offer.]** Offer: proposal of kindness. A word not now in use.

Thou hast prevented us with offers of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

The people's good should be first considered; not bargained for, and bought by inches with the bribe of more offertures. *Milt. Economist, ch. 11.*

**O'FFICE. n. s. [office, Fr. officium, Lat.]**

1. A public charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all senator's office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*  
Mertho'ugh this staff, mine office-lodge in court,  
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The insolence of office.  
Is it the magistracy's office, to bear causes of suits at law, and to decide them? *Kentworth.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong  
Deny their office. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*  
In this experiment the several intervals of the touch of the comb do the office of so many priors, every interval producing the phenomenon of ope prius. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star  
Of Heperus, whose office is to bring  
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears  
Casting their savageness aside, have done  
Like offices of pity. *Shakspeare, Hist. Tale.*

Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profusely regal to a hair's breadth; not in the simple office of love, but in all the accompaniment, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

I would I could do a good office between you.

The wolf took occasion to do the for a good office.  
You who your pious offices employ,  
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden, Virg.*

5. Act of worship.

This gate  
Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you  
To morning's holy office. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

6. Formality of devotions.

Whoever hath children or servants, let him take care that they may their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, in a very good office for them, if they are not staid for more regular offices. *Bp. Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw anew the model  
In fewer offices? at least denser  
To build at all. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Let office stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

8. [Officina, Latin.] Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York be there,  
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,  
Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones?

*Shakspeare, Rich. II.*  
Empton and Dudley, though they could not but fear of these scruples in the king's conscience, yet as if the king's soul and his money were in several offices, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great grace as ever. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He had set up a kind of office of address; his general correspondence by letters. *Fell.*

To Office, v. a. [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do.

The air of Paradise did fan the house,  
And angels offic'd all. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

**O'FFICER. n. s. [officier, French.]**

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,  
And you an officer fit for the place. *Shakspeare.*  
Substant you to the people's voices,  
Allow their officers, and be content  
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The next morning there came to us the same officer that came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house. *Bacon.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the prizes would return to be the several officers of his court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great officer he locks himself up from all approaches. *South, Sermon.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious officers.  
A superior power takes away by violence from them that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Estrange.*

Since he has appointed officers to hear it, a suit at law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kentworth.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not simply ply the spade,  
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack  
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*  
I summon'd all my officers to haste,  
All came ready'd to my defence. *Dryden.*

The lad disposition be made in landing his men, shews him not only to be much inferior to Pompey as a sea officer, but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arbutnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are potent with fast  
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;  
Each takes his fellow for an officer. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We charge you  
To go with us unto the officers. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

**O'FFICERED. adj. [from officer.]** Commanded; supplied with commanders.

What comes to us from an army officered  
By Irish papists and outlaws. *Addison, Fossil.*

**O'FFICIAL. adj. [official, French; from offic.]**

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts officious unto nutrition, which, were it absent the easy reception of air, their progress had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

The tribunes  
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains  
That, in th' official marks invested, you  
Anot do better the senate. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*



## OFFICIAL. n. s.

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

*Allyffe.*

A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spoke it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's official for defamation. *Comden.*

## OFFICIALLY. \* adv. [from official.]

## 1. By authority.

Some historians are officially squeezed into every man's cup for his soul's health.

*Sterne, Sermon on Penances.*

## 2. Agreeably to the duties of an office; by virtue of an office.

## OFFICIALTY. n. s. [officialit , French; from official.] The charge or post of an official.

The office of an officialty to an archdeacon.

*Allyffe.*

## To OFFICIATE. v. a. [from office.] To give in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to roll  
Spaces incomprehensible, for such  
Their distance argues, and their swift return  
Diurnal, merely to officiate light  
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot.

*Milton, P. L.*

## To OFFICIATE. v. n.

## 1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister officiating in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law. *Sunderland.*

Who of the bishops or priests that officiate at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres; ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no servants, is to reprove them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which considering the number of persons officiating this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

## 2. To perform an office for another.

## OFFICIAL.† adj. [from officina, a shop.]

Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus official plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

I had always, in my official state, been kept in awe by lace and embroidery.

*Johnson, Rambler, No. 128.*

## OFFICIOUS. adj. [officius, French; officium, Latin.]

## 1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries  
Officious; but to thee earth's habitant.

*Milton, P. L.*

## 2. Importunately forward.

You are too officious.

In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shakespeare.*  
At Taurooto they killed in fury an officious and eager commissioner for the subsidy.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I'm too officious, but my forward cares  
Would fain preserve a life of so much value.

*Addison.*

## OFFICIOUSLY.† adv. [from officious.]

## 1. Importunately forward.

This was the rare moral so officiously snatched up.

The most corrupt are most obsequious growls,  
And those they scorn'd, officiously they own.

*Dryden.*

Flam'ing crowds officiously appear,  
To give themselves, not you, an happy year.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Dutifully; with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely  
And justly, gratefully and officiously.

*Barrow, vol. iii. § 1.*

## 3. Kindly; with unasked kindness.

Let thy goats officiously be nurs'd.

And led to living streams to quench their thirst.

*Dryden.*

## OFFICIOUSNESS. n. s. [from officious.]

## 1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.

I shew my officiousness by an offering, though  
I betray my poverty by the measure.

*South.*

## 2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man,  
courage and virility as in a lion, service and ministerial officiousness as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle.

*Brown.*

## OFFING.† n. s. [from off.] The act of steering to a distance from the land. Dr. Johnson.—Offing implies out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore. Dr. Hawkesworth.

We had by noon a pretty good offing.

*Cartier's Voyage.*

## OFFSET. n. s. [off and set.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing offsets or creeping under ground.

*Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by offsets, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root.

*Locke.*

## OFFSCOURING. n. s. [off and scour.] Rem-cementing; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou hast made us as the offscouring and refuse in the midst of the people.

*Lam. iii. 45.*

Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth of the world, and the off-scouring of all things.

*Kellwell.*

## OFFSCUM. \* adj [off and scum.] Refuse; slime.

A most vile game, derived by the offscum rasbals of men.

*Tr. of Boccaccio, (1626.) p. 207.*

## OFFSPRING.† n. s. [off and spring.]

Offspring. Spenser has placed the accent on the last syllable, F. Q. iii. ix. 44.

## 1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by offspring and propagation.

*Hooker.*

## 2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants.

When the fountain of mankind  
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;  
This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,  
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein.

*Dunbar.*

To the gods alone  
Our future offspring, and our wives are known.

*Dryden.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the offspring of other deities.

*Addison, Spect.*

## 3. Production of any kind.

Though both fell before their hour,  
Time on their offspring hath no power;  
Nor fire nor fate their days shall blast,  
Nor death's dark veil their days of ecstacy.

*Dentham.*

## To OFFUSCATE.† v. a. [offusco, Latin; offusquer, French.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

Dislending and despoiling all vice and latitudes,  
which offuscate and diffuse the children of good  
houses. *Woodroffe, Fr. Grammar, (1628.) p. 364.*

## OFFUSCATION.† n. s. [from offuscare.]

The act of darkening.

It is this honour which man hath by being a little world, that he hath these earthquakes to himself, sudden shakings; these lightnings, sudden flouds; these thunders, sudden noises; these eclipses, sudden offuscations and darknings of his senses, &c.?

*Deane, Devot. p. 6.*

## OFF.† adv. [oft, Saxon; after, Goth. oft, Icel. from oft, oft, too much. Serenius.

In the superlative, oftet. Oft; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft.

*2 Cor. ii. 23.*

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is oft mistaken for the whole.

*Hemwood.*

Glory and popular praise,  
Rocks, whereon greatest men have ever wred'd.

*Milton, P. R.*

Favours to none, than to all smiles extends,  
Oft she rejects, but never once offends.

*Pope.*

## OFTEN.† adv. [from oft, Saxon; in the comparative, oftener, oftner; superlative, oftent, oftentst. Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,

Often upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died every day she liv'd.

*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

In journeying often. *2 Cor. ii. 26.*  
He sent for him the oftener. *Acts, xiv. 26.*

A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad  
And high.

That often had bewitch'd the sea-gods with her eye.

*Dryden.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not often talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries?

*Addison, Freeholder.*

## OFTEN. \* adj. Frequent.

Our merciful God first visited this people in great and often mercy.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and shine often in faith.

*1 Tim. v. 23.*

See, by often trials, what turn they take.

*Locke on Education, § 66.*

## OFTENTimes. \* n. s. [from often.] Fre-

quency.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except in the seldomness and oftentimes of doing well.

*Hooker.*

## OFTENTIMES. adv. [often and times.] From

the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that oft was once an adjective, of which often was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*. See OFTEN.† Fre-

quently; many times; often.

It is not faith in the blessed Trinity a matter needful, to be so oftentimes situated and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer?

*Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places oftentimes so remote from the court.

*Woodroffe.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of Providence, whether the best men be oftentimes only, or always the most miserable.

*Atterbury.*

## OFTTIMES. adv. [oft and times.] Fre-

quently; often.

oftimes nothing profits more  
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,  
Well manag'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

oftimes before I lither did resort,  
Charm'd of the good conversation of a man  
Who led a rural life.

*Dryden and Lee.*

OGDOA'STICH. \* n. s. [*ὄδοι* and *εἶδος*, Gr.]

A poem of eight lines.

His request to Diana is an *hæcasis*, and her answer in an *apostrophe*, hexameters and pentameters,—are in the British story.

*Selden on Dryden's Polyolb.* S. 1.

It will not be much out of the line to insert, in this *apostrophe*, a few verses of the Latin which was spoken in that age.

*Hesiod, Inst. Agr. from Theop.* p. 143.

OGEE'Z. \* n. s. [*ogive*, *ogive*, Fr. Cot.]  
OGEE'Z. \* grave. A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls *cima*. *Cima reversa*, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

OGGAN'TION. \* n. s. [*ogganio*, Lat.] The act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling.

Nor will I abstain, notwithstanding your *aggenation*, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity.

*Montaigne, Ap. in Cass.* (1625.) p. 398.

O'GHAM. \* n. s. A particular kind of steganography, or writing in cipher, practised by the Irish.

King Charles I. corresponded with the earl of Glamorgan, when in Ireland, in the *ogham* cipher.

*Antiq. Orig. and Prog. of Writing*, ch. 6.

To O'GLE v. a. [*oggh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; and with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet chest, And ogling all their audience, then they speak.

*Dryden.*

Whom is he ogling yonder? himself in his looking glass.

*Arbutnot.*

O'GLE. \* n. s. [from the verb.] A side glance.

I teach the church eye in the morning, and the playhouse eye by candle-light. I have also brought over with me a new flying eye fit for the ring.

*Addison, Spect.* No. 46.

O'GLER. n. s. [*oggheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views with side glances.

Upon the disease of the neck-piece, the tribe of oggers stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face.

*Addison.*

Jack was a prodigious ogger; he would oggle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward.

*Arbutnot.*

O'GLING. \* n. s. [from the verb.] Practice of viewing with side glances.

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon ogglings, and clandestine marriages.

*Addison.*

If we inspect into the usual prologues of modern courtship, we shall find it to consist in a constant turn of the eyes, called ogling.

*Swift, Fragment.*

The speech from the throne, in the opening of the session in 1794, threw out ogglings and glances of tenderness.

*Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

O'GLIO. n. s. [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great oglios, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite.

*Swift.*

Where is there such an oglio or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those we maintain in their service, without any scruple as to the diversity of their acts and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are oglios of guests, as well as of dishes.

and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intrusions.

O'GRE. \* n. s. [*ogre*, French.] An imaginary monster of the East.

The prince heard enough to convince him of his danger, and then perceived that the lady, who called herself the daughter of an Indian king, was an ogre; wife to one of those savage demons, called ogres, who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprise and devour passengers.

*Transl. of Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*  
O'GREASAT. n. s. [In heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour.

Argent two bends mailed between two ogreas.

*Armstrong.*  
Ogre, *Book ii.* 417.

Oh. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

Oh me! all the horse have got over the river, what shall we do?

*Walton, Angler.*  
My very action speaks my heart aloud; But, ah, the madness of my high attempt Speaks louder yet!

*Dryden, Spem. Friar.*  
OIL.† n. s. [*el*, Saxon; *aleu*, Goth. from *ale*, ignem sustentare. *Thre*, and *Serenius*.  
Oel, Teut. *oleum*, Lat. *oleum*, Gr.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.

Bring pure oil olive beaten for the light.

*Ed. R. 20.*  
2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, stink matter.

In most birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the oil bag.

*Derham, Phys. Theol.*  
3. The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water.

Oil with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hypostatical, and of the true five chemical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, subtle substance, which usually rises after the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all diversity of colours. There are two sorts of oil; one, which will swim upon water, as oil of anniseed and lavender, which the chemists call essential; and another kind, which probably is mixt with salts, and will sink in water, as the oil of guaiacum and cloves.

*Harris.*  
After this expressed oil, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common oil of spirit.

*Boyle.*  
A curious artist long inured to toils Of greater sort, with combs, and fragrant oils, Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd, So touch'd his curls, his mighty soul was fir'd.

*Young.*  
To OIL. v. a. [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain cold.

*Watson.*  
Amber will attract straws thus oiled, it will convert the needles of dish, made either of brass or iron, although they be much oiled, for in those needles consisting free upon their centre there can be no adhesion.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
Swift asks many a spring which Harley moves.

OILCOLOUR. n. s. [oil and colour.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water.

*Boyle.*

OILER. \* n. s. [from oil.] One who trades in oils and pickles. This word is in Huloet. We now say oilman.

OILINESS. n. s. [from oil.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which oiliness, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change.

*Bacon.*  
Wine is inflammable, so as it hath a kind of oiliness.

*Bacon.*  
Smells from unctuous bodies and such whose oiliness is evident, he nameth stink.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscosity from the caseous parts, an oiliness from the butyrocacous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous.

*Bacon.*  
The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most antacid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their oiliness.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

OILMAN. n. s. [oil and man.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP. n. s. [oil and shop.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY. adj. [from oil.]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, will not discharge; not because it sticketh fast, but because oil preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
Watry substances are more apt to petrify than oily.

*Bacon.*  
Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous oily matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and cane, serves for fuel.

*Digby.*  
2. Fatty; greasy.

This oily rusch is known as well as Paul's; Go call my funeral.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

OILYRAIN. n. s. A plant.

OILYPALM. n. s. A tree. It grows as high as the mainmast of a ship. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to lie on.

*Miller.*  
To OINT.† v. a. [oincter, ancient, old Fr. from *unctus*, Lat.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous.

*Huloet.*  
Ointing [blend] with honey in the sun.

*Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, (1650,) p. 94. They oint their naked limbs with mother's oil. Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil, They mix a medicine to foment their limbs.

*Dryden.*  
Imanus was not wanting to the war, Directing obedient arrows from afar; And death with poison arm'd.

*Dryden, An.*  
OINTMENT. n. s. [from oint.] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious ointment gave, And deadly wounds could heal and year again The senseless corse appointed for the grave.

*Spenser.*  
O'KER. n. s. [See OCHER.] A colour.

And Kins taking for his younglings care, Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay; Busy with o'er did their shoulders mark.

*Swift.*  
Red oker is one of the most heavy colours; yellow oker is not so, because it is clearer.

*Dryden, DuRaney.*  
OLD.† adj. [enib, alib, ylb, Saxon; from ylbun, uban, senescere. See ELD.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

- To old age since you yourself aspire,  
 Let not old age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney.*  
 He woos high and low, young and old. *Shaksp.*  
 Wanton as girls, as old wives fabulous. *Cowley.*  
 'Tis greatly wise to know, before we're told.  
 The melancholy news that we grow old. *Young.*
2. Decayed by time.  
 Thy raiment waxed not old upon thee. *Deut. vii. 4.*
3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.  
 When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador  
 into France, with great pomp, he spoke to no old  
 acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of  
 him. *Chambers, Rem.*
4. Not new.  
 Ye shall eat of the old store. *Levit. xvi. 10.*  
 The vine beareth more grapes when it is young;  
 but grapes that make better wine when it is old;  
 for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
5. Ancient; not modern.  
 The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and  
 injured to hardship; which was the character of  
 the old Ligurians. *Addison.*
6. Of any specified duration.  
 How old art thou? Not so young, vir, to love  
 a woman for singing; nor so old to dote on her  
 for anything. I have years on my back forty-  
 eight. *Shakspere, K. Lear.*  
 Plead you me, fair dame, I know you not,  
 In Ephesus I am but two hours old.  
 As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakspere.*
- He did enfold  
 Within an easy bide, ten'd at nine years old,  
 All the air's bladders, that were of stormie kind. *Chapman.*
- Any man that shall live to see thirty persons  
 descended of his body alive together, and all above  
 three years old, makes this feast, which is done at  
 the cost of the state. *Bacon.*
7. Subsisting before something else.  
 Equal society with them to hold,  
 Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the  
 old. *Cowley.*  
 The Latian king, unless he shall submit,  
 Ours his old promise, and his new forget,  
 Let him in arms the power of Turnus prove. *Dryden.*
- He must live in danger of his house falling  
 about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build  
 from the ground in a new form; which may not  
 be so convenient as the old. *Swift.*
8. Long practised.  
 Then said I unto her that was old in adulteries,  
 will they now commit whoredoms with her?  
*Ezek. xliii. 43.*
9. A word to signify, in burlesque lan-  
 guage, more than enough. *Dr. Johnson.*  
 — It is a common expression, in the  
 middle and northern parts of Eng-  
 land, for great, without burlesque in-  
 tention.  
 I shall have old laughing. *Trag. of Solomon and Persida, (1599.)*  
 Here will be old us; it will be an excellent  
 stratagem. *Shakspere.*  
 Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were  
 porter of hell gate, he should have old turning the  
 key. *Shakspere.*
10. Of old. Long ago; from ancient  
 times.  
 These things they cancel, as having been in-  
 stituted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times  
 of old, and as being now superfluous. *Hobbes.*  
 Whether such virtue spent of old now fall'd  
 More angels to create. *Milton, P. L.*  
 A land there is, *Hesperia* nam'd it;  
 The soil is fruitful, and the wren are small;  
 Nor call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

- In days of old there liv'd of mighty fame,  
 A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryden.*
- OLDEN. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the  
 Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is  
 not now in use.  
 Blood hath been shed ere now, 't'ill' olden time,  
 Ere human statute purg'd the general woe. *Shakspere.*
- OLDFASHIONED. [*old and fashion.*] Formed  
 according to obsolete custom.  
 Some are offended that I turned these tales into  
 modern English; because they look on *Chaucer*  
 as a dry, oldfashioned wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*
- He is one of those oldfashioned men of wit and  
 pleasure, that shews his parts by military on mar-  
 riage. *Addison.*
- OLDISH.\* *adj.* [from *old*.] Somewhat  
 old. *Sherwood.*
- OLDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *old*.] Old age;  
 antiquity; not newness; quality of be-  
 ing old.  
 This policy and reverence of ages, makes the  
 world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our  
 fortunes from us till our oldness cannot relish  
 them. *Shakspere, K. Lear.*  
 We should see in newness of spirit, not in  
 oldness of the letter. *Rom. vii. 16.*
- OLEAGINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from  
*oleum*, *oleagineus*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.  
 The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy,  
 watery, poor, and scarce oleaginous. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
- OLEAGINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *oleaginous*.]  
 Oiliness.  
 In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous  
 spirits, I employ the word *moist* rather than all.  
 *Boyle.*
- OLEANDER. *n. s.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The  
 plant rosebay.
- OLEASTER.\* *n. s.* [Latin.] Wild olive;  
 a species of olive. It is a native of  
 Italy, but will endure the cold of our  
 climate, and grow to the height of six-  
 teen or eighteen feet. It blooms in  
 June, and perfumes the circumambient  
 air to a great distance. *Miller.*
- O'LEAKE.\* *adj.* [*oleaceous*, Lat.] Oily.  
 O'LEOUS.\* *adj.* [*oleus*, Lat.] Oily.  
 Rain water may be endued with some vege-  
 tal, or profligate virtue, derived from some  
 saline or oleose particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation.*
- In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the oleous  
 parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Pliny on the Humours.*
- O'LESAID.\* *adj.* [*old and said*.] Long  
 since said; reported of old.  
 To kick the war, from God more far,  
 Has been an old-said saw. *Smyser, Ship, Cal. July.*
- O'LDWIFE.\* *n. s.* [*old and wife*.] A con-  
 temptuous name for an old prating  
 woman.  
 Methus profane and old-wives' fables. *1 Tim. iv. 7.*
- Countrymen lighten their toiling, oldwives their  
 spinning, mariners their labours, soldiers their  
 dangers, by their several musical harmonies. *Fletcher, Alibon, p. 334.*
- She did gallop at an oldwife's rate. *Faulstich, Poems, (1676,) p. 297.*
- OLERA'CEOUS.\* *adj.* [*oleraceus*, Latin.]  
 Like to pot herbs.  
 [It mustard] is the smallest of seeds of plants  
 apt to grow into a liguous substance, and from

- an herby and oleraceous vegetable to become a  
 kind of tree. *Sir T. Brown, Musciv. p. 28.*
- TO OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactio*, Latin.] To  
 smell. A burlesque word.  
 There is a masculine epithet,  
 Tho' every rare object it not. *Hudibras.*
- OLFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from  
*olfacio*, Latin.] Having the sense of  
 smelling.  
 Effluvia, or inviolable particles that come from  
 bodies at a distance, immediately affect the  
 olfactory nerves. *Locke.*
- OL'ID.\* *adj.* [*olidus*, Latin.] Stink-  
 ing; fetid.  
 In a civil cat a different and offensive odour  
 proceeds partly from his food, that being especially  
 fish, whereof this humour may be a gross ex-  
 cretion and *olidus* separation. *Brown.*
- The fat salt would have been not unlike that  
 of men's urine; of which odd and despicable  
 liquor I choose to make an instance, because  
 elements are not wont to take care for extracting  
 the fat salt of it. *Boyle.*
- OLIGA'RCHICAL.\* *adj.* [from *oligarchy*.]  
 Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy.  
 I cannot by royal favour, or by popular de-  
 lusion, or by oligarchical cabal, elevate myself  
 above a certain very limited point. *Burke, Speech in Parl. (1785.)*
- OLIGARCHY. *n. s.* [*oligarchia*.] A form  
 of government which places the su-  
 preme power in a small number; aris-  
 tocracy.  
 The worst kind of oligarchy, is when men are  
 governed indifferently by a few, and yet are not taught  
 to know what those few be, whom they should  
 obey. *Sidney.*
- We have no aristocracies but in contemplation;  
 all oligarchies, wherein a few men dominate, do  
 what they like. *Burton.*
- After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians  
 chose four hundred men for administration of  
 affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were  
 called an oligarchy, or tyranny of the few; under  
 which black denomination they were soon after  
 deposed. *Swift.*
- OL'IO. *v. s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a  
 medley. See *OLIO*.  
 Ben Jonson, in his *Sejanus* and *Catiline*, has  
 given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mix-  
 ture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden on Dray. Poetry.*
- I am in a very chafe, so this I should not  
 forget myself; but I have such an *olio* of affairs, I  
 know not what to do. *Congreve, Way of the World.*
- OL'ITORY. *n. s.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belong-  
 ing to the kitchen garden.  
 Gather your *olitory* weeds. *Beeley, Kalendar.*
- OLIVA'STER.\* *adj.* [*olivaster*, Fr.] Darkly  
 brown; tawny.  
 The countries of the Abyssines, Barbary, and  
 Peru, where they are tawny, olivaster, and pale,  
 are generally more sandy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
 The Banyans are olivaster, or of a tawny com-  
 plexion. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.*
- OL'IVE.\* *n. s.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat. from  
 the Greek *ἔλαια*, having the digamma  
 inserted, i. e. *ἔλαια*.] Morin. The tree  
 was brought into Europe from Greece.  
 A plant producing oil; the emblem of  
 peace; the fruit of the tree.  
 The leaves are for the most part  
 oblong and evergreen; the flower con-  
 sists of one leaf, the lower part of which  
 is hollowed, but the upper part is di-  
 vided into four parts; the ovary, which  
 is fixed in the centre of the flower cup,

becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough stone. *Miller.*

To thee the heavens, in thy oakivty,  
Adjung'd an olive branch and laurel crowns,  
As likely to be blest in peace and war.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
In the parulis of this forest, stands  
A sheepshead feed'd about with olive trees.

*Shakespeare.*  
The seventh year thou shalt let it rest, in like  
manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and  
olive yard. *Ecc. xxiii. 11.*  
Their olive-bearing town. *Dryden, Ann.*

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and  
an allotment for silvers and beehives. *Broomer.*

**O'LIVED.\*** *adj.* [from *olive*.] Decorated  
with olive trees.

Green as of old each *adieu* portal smiles,  
And still the Graces build my Grecian piles:  
My Gothic spires in ancient glory rise,  
And dare with wond'ring pride to rush into the skies.

*Watson, Triumph of Isis.*

**O'LLA.\*** *n. s.* [Spanish.] An oglio.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*  
Not to tax him for want of elegance as a  
courtier, in writing oglio like the Spanish  
word. *Milton, Eikonast. § 15.*

**OLYMPIAD.\*** *n. s.* [olympeia, Latin.] A  
Grecian epoch; the space of four  
years.

The Olympic games were celebrated every  
fifth year; and the interval was called an *olympiad*,  
consisting of four Julian years.

*Gregory, Potham. p. 151.*  
The same was 316 years before the first  
*olympiad*, the reckoning of the annals of the  
Greeks. *Dodder, Hist. of the Septuagint. p. 509.*

**O'MBRE.** *n. s.* [hombr, Spanish.] A game  
of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to play; but  
she had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at  
*ombre*. *Tadler.*

When *ombre* calls his hand and heart are free,  
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three.

*Young.*  
**OME'GA.** *n. s.* [ωφωγω.] The last letter  
of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken  
in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and omega, the beginning and  
the ending. *Rev. i. 8.*

**O'MELET.\*** *n. s.* [omelette, or omelette, Fr. m.  
de la Mothe le Vayer plausibly  
derives it from *œuf*, an egg, and *mêlez*,  
mingled. But see Critopoli Emend. et  
Animadv. in Meursii Glossarium Græco-  
Barb. p. 9.] *AMITATON.* Du Fresnoy  
*placentum esse ait ex ædactis, seu ex  
farina candidissima.* A kind of pan-  
cake made with eggs.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and, in  
*omelet*, made up with cream. *Evelyn, Acet. § 16.*

**O'MEN.** *n. s.* [omen, Lat.] A sign good  
or bad; a prognostick.

Hammond would steal from his fellows into  
places of privacy, there to say his prayers, *omens*  
of his future pacific temper and eminent devotion.

*Fell.*  
When young kings begin with scorn of justice,  
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*  
The speech had once that the Trojan race  
Should find repose, and this the time and place.

*Dryden.*  
Choose out other smiling hours,  
Such as have lucky *omens* shed  
O'er forming fates and empires rising. *Prior.*

**O'MENED.** *adj.* [from *omen*.] Containing  
prognosticks.

Fame may prove,  
Or *omen*'d voice, the messenger of Jove,  
Propitious to the search. *Page, Odys.*

**OMENTUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.]

The cawl, called also reticulum, from  
its structure, resembling that of a net.  
Within the peritonæum is cut, as usual,  
and the cavity of the abdomen laid  
open, the *omentum* or cawl presents  
itself first to view. This membrane,  
which is like a wide and empty bag,  
covers the greatest part of the guts.

*Quincy.*  
**O'MER.** *n. s.* A Hebrew measure about  
three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*

**OMILETICAL.\*** *adj.* [ὁμιλετικός, Gr. See  
HOMILETICAL.] Mild; humane; friend-  
ly.

Those *omiletical* virtues, silence, peaceableness,  
humility, meekness, doing our own business,  
*Farinon, Sermon. (1647.) p. 151.*

To O'MINATE. *v. n.* [ominor, Latin.] To  
foretoken; to shew prognosticks.

This omimates sadly, as to our divisions  
with the Romanists. *Decoy of Chr. Fiaty.*

To O'MINATE.\* *v. a.* To foretoken.

I take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill  
to my dear nation, and dower mother the Church  
of England. *Seasonable Sermon. (1644.) p. 25.*

**OMINATIOUS.\*** *n. s.* [from *ominor*, Latin.]  
Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement  
of ill luck, yet the same was not a general pro-  
gnostick of future evil among the ancients; but a  
particular *ominatio* concerning the breach of  
friendship. *Brown.*

Ominations by words, oracles, places, times, in  
so many several chapters full of elaborate vanity.  
*Sprenger on Prodiges. p. 102.*

**O'MINOUS.** *adj.* [from *omen*.]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity;  
foreshewing ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;  
For Glo'ster's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,  
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
These accidents the more rarely they happen,  
the more *ominous* are they esteemed, because they  
are never observed but when sad events do ensue.

*Hayward.*  
Raving the Celtic and Iberian fields,  
[He] betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Milton, Comus.*

As to the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice  
without an heart was accounted *ominous*; so in  
the christian worship of him, an heart without a  
sacrifice is worthless. *South.*

Pardon a father's tears,  
And give them to Charinus' memory;  
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* means to have  
made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,  
To be oppos'd at first, and conquer here. *Cowley.*

**O'MINOUSLY.\*** *adv.* [from *ominous*.] With  
good or bad omen.

Philo Judeus collecteth, that this his sublime  
and celestial disposition was *ominously* foretold  
him, in his very name. *Fotherby, Athanas. p. 319.*  
To me how *ominously* the prophets sung,  
Even from the time that heavenly infant sprung

In my cluste womb! Old Simcon this reveal'd,  
And in my soul the deadly wound beheld.

*Barley's Christ's Passion, p. 65.*  
We see then how credible an author Masebio  
is, and what truth there is like to be in the account  
of ancient times given by the Egyptian historians,  
when the chief of them so lamentably and *omi-  
nously* stumble in his very entrance into it.

*Silbling, Poet. Orig. Sec. i. 2.*

**O'MINOUSNESS.\*** *n. s.* [from *ominous*.]

The quality of being ominous.  
When the day, set for his audience, came, there  
happened to be such an extraordinary thunder, and  
such deluges of rain, as disgraced the show, and  
heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this  
embassy. *Barnet, Hist. of his own Times, (an. 1687.)*

**O'MISSIOM.** *n. s.* [omissus, Lat.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance  
of something to be done.

Whilst they were held back purely by doubts  
and scruples, and want of knowledge without their  
own faults, their *omission* was fit to be commended  
at. *Kettwell.*

If he has made no provision for this change, the  
*omission* can never be repaired, the time never re-  
deemed. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, exposed to commission  
or perpetration of crimes.

*Omission* to do what is necessary,  
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.

*Shakespeare.*  
The most natural division of all offences, is into  
those of *omission* and those of commission.

*Addison, Freeholder.*  
**O'MISSIVE.\*** *adj.* [omissus, Lat.] Leaving  
out; overpassing.

This silence is no argument of their existence,  
because we find him *omissive* in other particulars  
of the like nature. *Blackmour, Hist. of the Noble, B. 7. ch. 4.*

**To OMIT.** *v. a.* [omitto, Lat.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because  
I would say nothing that may savour of a spirit of  
flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato omits, for gravity renown'd,  
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare  
The Scipio's worth? *Dryden.*

2. To neglect to practise.

Her father omitted nothing in her education that  
might make her the most accomplished woman of  
her age.

**OMITTANCE.** *n. s.* [from *omit*.] Forbear-  
ance. Not in use.

He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair  
black.

And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me!

I marvel why I am not yet again;  
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quitance.

*Shakespeare.*  
**OMNIFARIOUS.** *adj.* [omnifarius, Latin.]  
Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by  
*omnifarius* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or  
mechanical, have fallen into this visible system.

*Hewley.*  
But if thou *omnifarius* drinks wouldst brew;  
Besides the orchard, cry'd edge and bush

Affords assistance. *Philips.*

**OMNIFEROUS.** *adj.* [omnis and fero, Lat.]  
Allbearing.

**OMNIFICK.** *adj.* [omnis and facio, Latin.]  
All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep,  
peer!

Said then the *Omnick* Word, your discord end.

*Milton, P. L.*  
**O'MNIFORM.\*** *adj.* [omnis and forma,  
Lat.] Having every shape.

What else need, and what else can be, the immediate object of our understanding, but the divine ideas, the *omniscient* essence of God?

*Norris, Reflect. on Locke, p. 51.*

The living fire, the living *omniscient* secretary of the word, and other expressions of the like nature, — in the ancient and Platonic philosophy.

*Ep. Berkeley, Ser. 5, § 281.*

**OMNISCIENTITY.\*** *n. s.* [from *omniscient*.]  
Quality of possessing every shape.

Her self-essential *omniscientity*.

*Morse, Song of the Soul, B. iii.*

Truth in the power, or faculty, is nothing else but a conformity of its conceptions or ideas unto the nature and relations of things; which in God we may call an actual, steady, immovable, eternal *omniscientity*, as Plotinus calls the Divine Intellect, *Idem*.

*Ep. Rusi, Disc. on Truth, § 18.*

**OMNIGENOUS.** *adj.* [omnigenus, Latin.]  
Consisting of all kinds.

*Dict.*

**OMNIPARITY.\*** *n. s.* [omnis and par, Lat.]  
General equality.

Their own working leads affect, without commandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of churches.

*White.*

**OMNIPERFICIENCY.\*** *n. s.* [omnis and perfect, Lat.]  
Perfection of every thing.

This *omniperficiency* in saints or angels are either very incredible, if not impossible, or extremely ridiculous as to any excuse for their invocation.

*Morse, Antid. against Idol. ch. 2.*

All the modes or ways of the communication of this *omniperficiency* in saints or angels are either very incredible, if not impossible, or extremely ridiculous as to any excuse for their invocation.

*Morse, Antid. against Idol. ch. 2.*

**OMNIPERFICIENT.\*** *adj.* [omnis and perfect, Lat.]  
Perceiving every thing.

An *omniperficient* omnipresence, which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world, — is a creature's collation in God.

*Morse, Antid. against Idol. ch. 2.*

**OMNIPOTENCE.\*** *n. s.* [omnipotent, old French; *omnipotentia*, Lat.]  
Almighty power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune Can give or take, love wants not, or depleas; Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies.

*Drum.*

As the soul hears the image of the world, so this part of the body receives the *omnipotence* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects.

*Withins.*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotence*.

*Tullius.*

How are thy servants blest, O Lord, How sure is their defence, Eternal wisdom is their guide, Their help *omnipotence*!

*Addison.*

Will *omnipotence* neglect to save, The suffering virtue of the wine and brave? *Pope.*

**OMNIPOTENT.\*** *adj.* [omnipotent, old Fr.; *omnipotens*, Lat.]  
Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda; oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the completion of a goose!

*Shakespeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*; both as self-existent and as immense; for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*.

*Green.*

**OMNIPOTENT.\*** *n. s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

So spake the *Omnipotent*, and with his words All seem'd well pleas'd.

*Milton, P. L.*

Fool! not to think how vain

Against the *Omnipotent* to rise in arms.

*Milton, P. L.*

**OMNIPOTENTLY.\*** *adv.* [from *omnipotent*.]  
Powerfully without limit.

And, to close all, *omnipotently* kind.

*Young, Night Th. 9.*

**OMNIPRESENCE.\*** *n. s.* [omnis and present, Lat.]  
Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went

Invisible, yet staid, such privilege Hath *omnipresence*.

*Milton, P. L.*

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills Lands, sea, and air.

*Milton, P. L.*

The soul is involved and present to every part; and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe?

*Hale.*

Low not the advantage of solitude, and the society of thy self; nor be only content, but delight, to be alone and single with *omnipresence*.

*Brown, Chr. Mor. li. 9.*

*Omnipresence* no invisible Power, which we know, has, but only God.

*Morse, Antid. against Idol. ch. 7.*

**OMNIPRESENT.** *adj.* [omnis and present, Lat.]  
Ubiquity; present in every place.

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king. To thee, to thee, my lost distress I bring.

*Prior.*

**OMNIPRESENTIAL.\*** *adj.* [from *omnipresent*.]  
Implying unbounded presence.

His *omnipresential* filling all things, being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him.

*South, Ser. vi. 22.*

**OMNISCIENCE.\*** *n. s.* [omnis and scientia, Lat.]  
Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this misconstruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniscience*.

*King Charles.*

Thinking by retirement to obscure himself from God, Adam infringed the *omniscience* and essential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all.

*Brown.*

An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and *omnipresence*, *omniscience*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it flits lightly upon them.

*Burnet.*

Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul, Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd?

*Dryden.*

**OMNISCIENT.** *adj.* [omnis and scio, Lat.]  
Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means trust to your own judgement alone; for no man is *omniscient*.

*Bacon, Adv. to Followers.*

What can 'scape the eye Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart *Omniscient*?

*Milton, P. L.*

Whatever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*.

*South.*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omniscient*.

*Withins.*

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king. To thee, to thee, my lost distress I bring.

*Prior.*

**OMNISCIOUS.** *adj.* [omnis and scio, Lat.]  
All-knowing. Not in use.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.

*Hakim on Providence.*

**OMNIUM.\*** *n. s.* [Latin.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds. *Mason.*  
You are my *omnium*.

*Goldman, Polly Honeycomb.*

**OMNIUM-GATHERUM.\*** A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures; then the corantos; — at length to Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance; and then all the company dances, lord and groom, lady and kitchen-maid; no distinction. So, in our court in Queen Elizabeth's time, gravity and state were kept up. In king James's time things were pretty well. But in king Charles's time there has been nothing but Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance, *omnium-gatherum*, &c. *Selden, Table Talk.*

**OMNIVOROUS.\*** *adj.* [omnis and voro, Lat.]  
All-devouring.

*Dict.*

He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know, that it is *omnivorous*.

*Burke.*

**OMOPHITE.\*** *n. s.* [ὀμοι and φαι, Gr.]  
The shoulder blade.

*Dict.*

**OMPHALOPITICK.** *n. s.* [ὀμφαλός and πίτεκ, Gr.]  
An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

*Dict.*

**OMV.\*** *adj.* [em, Su. Goth.; im, Icel.]  
vapour, which Verelius derives (as Dr. Jamieson observes, noticing the affinity of our word to the Scottish *om*, steam), from the M. Goth. *ahma*, spiritus; to which we may add the Gr. *αἶμα*, *aitma*; Mellow: spoken in the north, of land.

*Ray, and Grose.*

**ON.\*** *prep.* [ana, Gothic; an, Germ.; aen, Teut.]

1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lying on a level low-bed, But on his knees at meditation.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

What news was —  
— Richmond is on the seas. —  
— There let him sink, and be the seas on him.

*Shakespeare.*

Distraught terror knew not what was best, On what determination to abide. *Dougl., Cr. Wars.*  
How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth, Stol'n on his wing my three-and-twentieth year.

*Milton, Sonnet.*

As some to witness truth, Heaven's call obey, So some on earth must, to confirm it, stay.

*Dryden.*

They stooping low, Perch'd on the double tree.

*Dryden.*

On me, on me, let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all.

*Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.

The unhappy husband, husband now no more, Did on his tender lap his loss deplore.

*Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Michieff on michieff, greater still and more, The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er.

*Dryden.*

4. Noting a state of progression.

Ho, Maris! whither on thy way so fast? This leads to town.

*Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation.

Choose next a province for thy vineyard's reign, On hills above, or in the lively plain.

*Dryden.*

The spacious firmament on high.

*Idem.*

## 6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their navy ploughs the watery main,  
Yet soon expect it on your shores. *Dryden.*

## 7. Noting dependence or reliance.

On God's providence and on your bounty, all  
their present support and future hopes depend. *Smalridge.*

## 8. At, noting place.

On each side here,  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling  
Cupids. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

## 9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot  
pardon your concealing, on the same consider-  
ation; because we neither have a living Varus nor  
a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory,  
must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin  
on the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden, Dufores.*

The best way to be used by a father on any occasion,  
to reform any thing he wishes mended in  
his son. *Locke.*

We abstain, on such solemn occasions from  
things lawful, out of regard to those who have often  
gratified themselves in things unlawful. *Smalridge, Sermon.*

## 10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened on the first day.

On is used, I think, only before  
day or hour, not before denominations  
of longer time. *Dryden, Dufores.*

In the second month on the seven-and-twentieth  
day. *Gen. viii. 14.*

## 11. It is put before the object of some passion.

Commission on the king commands me stoop.  
Could tears recall him into wretched life,  
Their sorrow hurts themselves; on him is lost. *Dryden.*

## 12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence on thy life: the captive maid is mine,  
Whom not for price or pray'r I will resign. *Dryden.*

## 13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery. *Shakespeare.*

## 14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone  
He call'd. *Dryden, Georg.*

## 15. Noting the state of a thing fired. This sense seems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of a fire.

— The earth shook to see the heavens on fire  
And not in fear of your match. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The horses burnt as they stood fast in the  
stables, or by chance breaking loose, ran up and  
down with their tails and manes on a light fire. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes  
on fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope, Pref. to Iliad.*

## 16. Noting stipulation or condition.

I can be satisfied on more easy terms. *Dryden.*

## 17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, on the other side, mindful of  
their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy. *Kneller.*

## 18. Before it, by corruption, it stands for of.

Dashing the garment of peace, aloof  
The sudden breach on 'em. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
A thriving gamester has but a poor trade on 'a,  
who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke on Education.*

## 19. Noting the matter of an event.

Note,  
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden? *Shakespeare.*

## 20. On, the same with upon. See UPON.

21. Formerly common for in: as, on live,  
i. e. in life. Chaucer. See the ninth  
sense of A, and also the adjective ALIVE.

## ON. adv.

## 1. Forward; in succession.

As he forbore one act, so he might have forbore  
another, and after that another, and so on, till he  
had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified  
and extinguished the habit itself. *South, Sermon.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he comes to his  
creditor, and he his, and so on. *Locke.*

These smaller particles are again composed of  
others much smaller, all which together are equal  
to all the pores or empty spaces between them;  
and so on perpetually till you come to solid particles,  
such as have no pores. *Newton.*

## 2. Forward; in progression.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;  
A fatal step travers'd their head-long course. *Daniel.*

So saying, on he led his radiant files. *Milton, P. L.*

My hasting days fly on with full career. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him on  
To the slow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,  
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red-  
dening stream? *Blackmore on Creation.*

Go to, I did not mean to elude you;  
On with your tale. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

## 3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,  
And the eternal morrow dawn. *Crowden.*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryden.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;  
By new desires, that in new torments still possess:  
As in a feverish dream you still drink on,  
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*

The planets duty the sun; they work on in the  
hottest part of the day without intermission. *Locke.*

## 4. Not off; as, he is neither on nor off if that is, he is irresolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dress. His  
cloaths were neither on nor off; they  
were disordered. See OFF.

A long clock he had on.  
Stiff in brocade, and pin'd in stays,  
Her jetties, paint, and jewels on;  
All day let envy view her face,  
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted vest prince Votager had on,  
Which from a naked Pict his grandaunt won. *Blackmore.*

## 6. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period led  
A thousand ways, the subtlest path we'll tread;  
And bravely on, till they or we, or all,  
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

## 7. It is through almost all its significations opposed to off, and means approach, junction, addition, or presence.

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or  
encouragement to attack; elliptically  
for go on.

Therefore on, or strip your sword stark-naked;  
for middle you must. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Chaucerly on, courageous friends,  
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,  
By this one bloody trial of sharp wars. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

On then, my muse! and souls and knaves ex-  
pose, *Young.*

And, since thou can't not make a friend, make  
foes. *Young.*

ONCE. *adv.* [the genitive case of one;  
and, aney, Sax. of an. *At enat, una-  
vice, Sueth. ant. Kon. Styr.* *Serene.*

## 1. One time.

Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but once in  
two years; the cause is the expence of sap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,  
And after him the surer messenger,  
A dove, sent forth once and again to spy  
Green trees or ground. *Milton, P. L.*

Once every month he march'd, and once at  
night. *Cowley.*

You came out like some great monarch, to take  
a town but once a year, as it were for your diversion,  
which he had no need to extend your ter-  
ritories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,  
Give me this once thy labour, to sustain  
My right, and execute my just disdain. *Dryden.*

In your turnful lays,  
Once more resound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*

## 2. A single time.

Who this heir is, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*

## 3. The same time.

At once with him they rose;  
Their rising all at once was the sound  
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton, P. L.*

For'd at this thought, at once he stral'd the  
breast,  
And on the lips a burning fire impress'd. *Dryden.*

## 4. At a point of time indivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepared,  
But all at once; at once the winds arise,  
The thunders roll. *Dryden, Cato and Iphig.*

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their  
immense distance, appear like points, unless so far  
as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear  
from hence, that when the moon passes over them  
and eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gra-  
dually like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

## 5. One time, though no more.

Fuscious, those ill deeds that suitly fume,  
In blood once tainted, like a current run  
From the low'd farther to the low'd son. *Dryden.*

## 6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at once upon the first  
impression, and is ever afterwards in a declining  
state. *Atterbury.*

## 7. Formerly; at a former time.

Therewith his arms and once-lod'd portrait lay,  
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My soul had once some foolish fondness for  
thee,  
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

## 8. At a future time. Obsolete.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint  
David with that court which we shall once govern. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.*

## 9. Once seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, this once, that once.

ONCE. *adj.* [an, en, Saxon; een, Dutch;  
ein, German; ts, Gr.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an  
unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly,  
For our good look would hazard all. *Dryden.*  
Toujours the Poet, and one of the wisest, ac-  
knowledge also one God, the most high, to be  
the father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*  
Love him by parts in all your numerous race,  
And from those parts form one collected grace;  
Then when you have refra'd to that degree,  
Imagine all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryden.*

## 2. Indefinitely : any ; some one.

We shall  
Present our services to a fine new prince,  
One of these days. *Shakespeare.*  
I took pains to make three speak, taught these  
each hour  
One thing or other. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

## 3. It is added to any.

When any one heareth the word of the kingdom,  
and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked  
one, and catcheth away that which was sown in  
his heart. *St. Matt. xiii. 19.*

If any one prince made a felicity in this life,  
and left fair fame after death, without the love of  
his subjects, there were some colour to despise it.

## 4. Different ; diverse : opposed to another.

What a precious comfort to have so many, like  
brothers, commanding one another's fortunes.

It is one thing to draw outlines true, the features  
like, the proportions exact, the colouring  
tolerable, and another thing to make all these  
graceful. *Dryden.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking  
one place with another, to be about a quarter of a  
mile. *Burnet.*

It is one thing to think right, and another thing  
to know the right way to lay our thoughts before  
others with advantage and clearness. *Locke.*

My legs were clodded together by so many  
wrappers one over another, that I looked like an  
Egyptian mummy. *Addison.*

There can be no reason why we should prefer  
any one action to another, but because we have  
greater hopes of advantage from the one than from  
the other. *Saunders.*

Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or  
with a file produce a fetid smell.

At one time they keep their patients so warm,  
as almost to stifle them, and all of a sudden the  
cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker on Learning.*

## 5. One of two opposed to the other.

Ask from the one side of heaven unto the other,  
whether there hath been any such thing as this.

Both the master of the stone and marble, had  
been at once fluid bodies, all one of them  
probably the marble, first growing hard, the  
other, as being yet of a more yielding consistence,  
accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Huyde.*

## 6. Not many ; the same.

The church is therefore one, though the mem-  
bers may be many ; because they all agree in one  
faith. There is one Lord and one faith, and that  
truth once delivered to the saints, which whosoever  
shall receive, embrace, and profess, must neces-  
sarily be accounted one in reference to that pro-  
fession ; for if a company of believers become a  
church by believing, they must also become one  
church by believing one truth. *Penrose.*

## 7. Particularly one.

One day when Phoebe fair,  
With all her band was following the chase,  
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of working air,  
Sat down to rest. *Spenser.*

One day, in turning some uncultured ground,  
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,  
His mallet met resistance, and behold  
A casket burst, with diamonds fill'd it, and gold. *Harte.*

## 8. Some future.

Heaven watch old, and all the spheres above  
Shall one day fall, and their swift motion stay ;  
And time itself, in time shall cease to move.  
Only the soul survives and lives for aye. *Devin.*

ONE, *n. s.* [There are many uses of the word one, which serve to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective, the substantive being understood.]

## 1. A single person.

If one by one you wedded all the world,  
She should beget us unparallel'd. *Shakspeare.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences,  
virtues, and perfections of all men were in the  
present possession of one, yet somewhat beyond  
and above all this there would still be sought and  
earnestly thirsted for. *Hobbes.*

From his lofty steed he flew,  
And raising one by one the suppliant crew,  
To comfort each. *Dryden, A. T. C.*

If one must be rejected, one succeed,  
Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast  
Is hid my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*

When join'd in one, the good, the fair, the  
great,  
Descends to view the muse's humble seat. *Granville.*

## 2. A single mass or aggregate.

It is one thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*

## 3. The first hour.

Till 'tis one o'clock, our dance of custom  
Will us not forget. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

## 4. The same thing.

I answer'd not again :  
But that's all one. *Shakspeare.*

To be in the understanding, and not to be un-  
derstood, is all one as to say any thing is, and is not  
in the understanding. *Locke.*

## 5. A person, indefinitely and loose.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly  
assist every one in ranging human affairs.

Watts, *Logic.*

## 6. A person by way of eminence.

Ferdinand  
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd one,  
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakspeare.*

## 7. A distinct or person.

That man should be the teacher is no part of  
the matter ; for birds will learn one of another.

No nations are wholly alien and strangers the  
one to the other. *Bacon, Hist. Nat.*

The obedience of the one to the call of grace,  
when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not  
an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be  
imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper.

Hammond.

One or other sees a little box, which was carried  
away with her, and so discovers her to her friends.

Dryden.

## 8. Persons united.

As I have made ye one, lords, one remain :  
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakspeare.*

## 9. Concord ; agreement ; one mind.

The king was well instructed how to carry him-  
self between Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to  
keep them at one within themselves. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He is not at one with himself what account to  
give of it. *Tillotson.*

10. [On, Fon, French. It is used some-  
times as a general or indefinite nominative  
for any man, any person. For one the  
English formerly used men ; as, they

live obscurely, men know not how ; or  
die obscurely, men mark not when. As-  
scham. For which it would now be said,  
one knows not when, one knows not when ;  
or it is not known how.] Any person ;  
any man indefinitely.

It is not worthy to be brought to heretical  
errors by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and  
Æneas, as by one's own choice and working.

Silvery.

One may be little the wiser for reading this dis-  
logue, since it neither sets forth what Erona is,  
nor what the cause should be which threatens her  
with death.

Silvery.

One would imagine these to be the expressions  
of a man blessed with ease, affluence, and power ;  
not of one who had been just stripped of all those  
advantages.

For provoking of urine, one should begin with  
the gentlest first. *Arbuthnot on Disasters.*

For some time one was not thought to under-  
stand Aristotle, unless he had read him with  
Averro's comment. *Shakspeare.*

## 11. A person of particular character.

Then must you speak  
Of one that lov'd not wisely but too well ;  
Of one not easily jealous ; but being wrought  
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

With lives and fortunes trusting one  
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was one who very well knew how to  
use a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

One who contemned divine and human laws.  
Dryden.

Forgive me, if that title I afford  
To one, whom Nature meant to be a lord. *Harte.*

12. One has sometimes a plural, either when  
it when it stands for persons indefinitely ;  
as, the great ones of the world ; or when  
it relates to something going before,  
and is only the representative of the  
antecedent noun. This relative mode  
of speech, whether singular or plural, is  
in my ear not very elegant, yet is used  
by good authors.

Be not found here ; hence with your little ones.

Shakspeare.

Does the sun receive a natural life ? The sub-  
ject enjoys a civil one : that's but the matter, this  
the form. *Hobbes.*

These successes are more glorious when being  
benefit to the world, than such ruinous ones as are  
died in human blood. *Granville.*

He that will overlook the true reason of a  
thing which is but one, may easily find many  
false ones, error being infinite. *Tillotson.*

The following plain rules and directions, are  
not the less useful because they are plain ones.

Atterbury.

There are many whose waking thoughts are  
wholly employed on their sleeping ones.

Addison, *Spect.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad  
sovereign, who might possibly have been a good  
one, had he been invested with an authority limited  
by law.

This evil force which attends extraordinary  
rulers, hath been imputed to divers causes that  
need not be set down, than no obvious an one  
occurs, than when a great genius appears, the  
dances are all in conspiracy against him. *Sayt.*

13. One another, is a mode of speech very  
frequent ; as, they love one another ;  
that is, one of them loves another ; the  
storm beats the trees against one an-  
other ; that is, one against another.

In democratical governments, was did com-  
monly unite the minds of men ; when they had  
enemies abroad, they did not contend with one  
another at home. *Deccum.*

O'NEBERRY. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Wolf's-bane.

ONEEYED. *adj.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye.

A sign-post dauber wou'd disdain to paint  
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The mighty family  
Of one-eyed brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRITICAL. *adj.* [*oneirocritique*, French; *oneirocriticus*, Gr.; it should therefore according to analogy be written *oneirocritical* and *oneirocritic*.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make. *Addison, Spect.*

ONEIROCRITICK. *n. s.* [*oneirocriticus*, Greek.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritic*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addison, Spect.*

ONEIROCRITICKS. *n. s. pl.* Interpretations of dreams.

A pretence as groundless and silly as the dreaming *oneirocriticks* of Artemidorus and Astrampychus, or the modern chymistry and divinations of gipsies. *Bentley, Sermon.*

ONEIROMANCY. *n. s.* [*oneiro*, and *mantra*, Greek.] Divination by dreams.

These rude observations were at last linked into an art, physical *oneiromancy*; in which physicians, from a consideration of the dreams, proceeded to a crisis of the disposition of the person. *Smyser on Feud. (1665), p. 297.*

O'NEMENT. *n. s.* [from *one*.] State of being one; union. Not in use.

Ye wretches gallants, I beseech your hearts,  
That seek such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,  
Which never can be set at *onement* more. *By. Heil, Sat. iii. 7.*

O'NESS. *n. s.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and more unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all things do besides God, of many things. *Haker.*

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his consubstantiality with the Father when he came down from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hemmond.*

ONERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraire*, Fr.] Fitted for carriage or burthens; comprising a burthen.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Latin.] To load; to burthen.

ONERATION. *n. s.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS. *adj.* [*onerous*, French; *onerous*, Latin.] Burthensome; oppressive.

Overcome and tormented with worldly cares, and *onerous business*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 171.*

A banished person, absent out of necessity, retains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Aplif.*

O'NION. *n. s.* [*oignon*, French; *unian*, Su. Goth. *unio*, Latin. Perhaps all from the Celtic: *wynwyn* is the Welsh word.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift  
To rain a shower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well. *Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrove.*  
I am an *onion*-eyed. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

This is ev'ry cook's opinion,  
No savory dish without an *onion*;  
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,  
Your *onions* must be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY. *adj.* [from *one*, *only*, or *onelik*; *onelik*, Saxon.]

1. Single; one and no more.  
Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,  
This only man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This need no other.  
The only child of shadeful Saverlake. *Dryden.*  
The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the only art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the only man for music.

Whose only joy was to relieve the needs  
Of wretched souls. *Spenser, F. G.*  
His only least-sore, and his only foe. *Spenser, F. G.*

4. Alone.  
With the only twinkle of her eye  
She could or save or spill. *Spenser, F. G.*

The only sound  
Of leaves and fuming rills. *Milton, P. L.*

O'NLY. *adv.* [supposed by some to be an abbreviation of *alonely*. See *ALONELY*.]

1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.  
I propose my thoughts only as conjectures. *Burket.*

The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their father's vices; and that not only by a just judgement, but from the natural course of things. *Milton.*  
All who deserve his love, he makes his own;  
And to be lov'd himself, needs only to be known. *Dryden.*

The practice of virtue is attended not only with present quiet and satisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nicom.*

Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, only for grosser evils; but when we live the best. *Wahr.*

2. So and no otherwise.  
Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*

3. Singly without more, as, only begotten.

O'NOMANCY. *n. s.* [*onoma* and *mantra*.] Divination by a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary motion. *Comden.*

ONOMANTICAL. *adj.* [*onoma* and *mantic*.] Predicting by names.

Theodotus, when curious to know the success of his war against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew, would him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothic names with several marks, and there to leave them. *Comden.*

O'NSET. *n. s.* [*on* and *set*.]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.  
As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest onset. *Sidney.*

All breathless, weary, faint,  
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,  
And kindling new his courage, seeming quiet,  
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint  
He made him stoop. *Spenser, F. G.*

The shout  
Of battle now began, and rushing sound  
Of onset. *Milton, P. L.*

Sometimes it gains a point, and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the onset, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth. *Bosch.*

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first onset of an invasion. *Addison.*

Observe  
The first impetuous onsets of his grief;  
Use every artifice to keep him sedate. *Philips.*

2. Something added or set on by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a tuft. Dr. Johnson. — The northern meaning is not disputed; but the word in the tragedy of Titus Andronicus, which Dr. Johnson cites as an example of that meaning, signifies simply a beginning; "an inchoation or onset," as Hakewill in his Apology for Providence illustrates it, p. 86. ed. 1630.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;  
And for an onset, thus, to advance  
Thy name and honourable family  
Lavinia will I make my empress. *Tu. Andronicus.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Not used.

This for a while was hoisted against a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Curren.*

O'NSLAUGHT. *n. s.* [*on* and *slay*.] Sax. onslagan. See ANSLAUGHT, and SLAUGHTER.] Attack; storm; onset. Not in use.

They made a halt  
To view the ground, and where 't assault;  
Then call'd a council, which was best.  
By siege or onslaught, to invest  
The enemy; and 'twas agreed  
By storm and onslaught to proceed. *Hudders.*

The several deeds, onslaughts, storms, and military appearances. *Gayton on D. Quir. p. 19.*

O'NSTEAD. *n. s.* [*on* and *stet*, *locus*, Sax.] A single farm-house. North. Grose.

Buildings on a farm; a *stead* near the house for cattle or stacks. See Brockett's N. C. Words.

ONTOLOGIST. *n. s.* [from *ontology*.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY. *n. s.* [*onta* and *logos*.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysics, or more properly *ontology*. *Watts, Logic.*

O'NWARD. *adv.* [*onward*, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,  
When you went onward on this ended action,  
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye. *Shakspeare.*

Seen was now at hand, and from his seat  
The monster moving onward came as fast,  
With horrid strides. *Milton, P. L.*

Him through the spicy forest onward came  
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat  
Of his cool tower. *Milton, P. L.*

Not one looks backward, onward will he go,  
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose. *Page.*



## 2. In a state of advanced progression.

You are already so far onward of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. Dryden.

## 3. Somewhat farther.

A little onward lead thy guiding hand  
To these dark steps, a little farther on. Milton, S. A.

O'NWARD.\* *adj.* [from the adv.]

1. Advanced; increased; improved.

Philoxenus came to see how onward the fruits were of his friend's labour. Sidney.

## 2. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

Sincerity,  
Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave  
Thy onward path! — *Hens, Trage, of Douglas.*  
In agonies of grief thou hast the hour,  
When first they left Religion's onward way.  
Glyn, Day of Judgement.

O'NWARDS.\* *adv.* In progression.

Onwards, that such separation may be made of man and wife for bereavement or mischief, we need no other conviction than that peremptory and clear determination of our Saviour, which we have formerly insisted on.

*By. Hist. Quers of Cons. D. 4. C. 2.*

O'NYCHA. *n. s.* It is found in two different

genera. The odorous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odorous shell. The onyx is fished for in the Indies, where grows the spicardian, the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatic.

*Calmel.*

Take sweet spices, myrrour, and galbanum.

*Er. xxx. 34.*

O'NYX. *n. s.* [Græc.] The onyx is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true onyx legitim of the ancients.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

Now are her rare endowments to be sold,  
For glittering and by Ophir shown,  
The blue-eyed sapphire, or rich onyx stone. Sandys.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agate kind; it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red; when on one or both sides the white, there happens to be also a plate of a reddish or flesh colour, the jewellers call the stone a sardonyx.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

OOZE.\* *n. s.* [either from *caux*, waters,

Fr. or *pu*, wetness, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Socrates refers to the Su. Goth. *oz*, the mouth of a river, *kaell-oz*, locus uliginosus; and to the German *asche*, flowing water; which Wachter pronounces a Celtic word. See *ASCHE* in Wachter.]

## 1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.

My son it's our he biddeth. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
Some carried up into their grounds the ooze or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Cervus.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,  
Deep in his ooze he sought his scaly bed,  
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

## 2. Soft flow; running. This seems to be the meaning in Prior.

From his first fountain and beginning ooz.  
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

## 3. The liquor of a tanner's vat. [See

Wachter in *ASCHER*.]  
Before the bark of the oak is used, it is ground to powder, and the infusion of it in water is by the tanners termed ooze. *Woodward on Fossils.*

*Woodward on Fossils.*

To OOZE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then  
A wretched humour swell'd and oozed again. *Dryden.*

The lily drinks  
The latent rill, scarce oozing through the grass. *Thomson.*

O'OZE.\* *adj.* [from ooze.] Miry; muddy; slimy.

His rustic crew with mighty poles  
Would drive his oxen from their oozy stables,  
And so pursue them down the rolling flood. *King, The Fairhead.*

The oozy places and holes, which, it must be supposed, the sea left behind it.

*Lucas, Short Met. with the Deists.*

From his oozy bed  
Old father Thames advanc'd his reverend head. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

The same corpules upon the unstopping of the glass did opacate that part of the air they moved in. *Bogel.*

OPACITY. *n. s.* [*opacitè*, Fr. *opacitas*, Latin.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape eyes in whose optics there is no opacity? *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, shadow, or opacity, we should never have had any determination of colour.

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the species. *Ray on the Creation.*

The least parts of almost all bodies are in some measure transparent; and the opacity of those bodies arises from the multitude of reflexions caused in their internal parts. *Newton.*

OPACOUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtle far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to mix light. *Dugby.*

Upon the firm opacous globe  
Of this round world, whose first convex divides  
The luminous inferior orbs, intell'd  
From chaos, and the inroad of darkness odd,  
Saturn alighted. *Milton, P. L.*

OPACOUNESS.\* *n. s.* [from *opacous*.] The state of being opaque.

Mysterie, which (without these coverings) even the opacouness of the place were not obscure enough to conceal. *Erasmus, B. iv. § 8.*

O'PAL.\* *n. s.* [*opalus*, Lat.] A gem of great beauty, of a milky hue, and remarkable for the changes of colour belonging to other gems, which it exhibits, as it is variously turned about.

Thy mind is a very opal. *Shaksp. Tr. Night.*

The empyreal heaven, extended wide  
In circuit, undetermined square or round;  
With opal towers, and battlements adorn'd  
Of living opaline. *Milton, P. L.*  
We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the opal of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*

OPA'QUE.\* *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat. Written also opake.] Dark; not transparent; cloudy.

The night's nimble net,  
That doth encompass every opake ball. *Morr, Life of the Soul, lib. 2.*

Shot upward still direct, whence no way round  
Shadow from body opake can fall. *Milton, P. L.*  
These disappearing flat stars were actually extinguished and turned into more opaque and gross planet-like bodies. *Chyren, Phil. Prim.*

OPA'QUE.\* *n. s.* Opacity.

Through this opaque nature, and of soul,  
This double night. *Young, Night Tr. 1.*  
Vivid green,  
Warm browns, and black opake, the foreground bears conspicuous. *Mason.*

OPA'QUENESS.\* *n. s.* [from *opaque*.] State of being opaque.

The earth's opaqueness, remedy to light.  
*Morr, Immortality of the Soul, l. ii. 31.*

TO OPE. *v. a.* [*open*, Saxon; *ope*, Ice-  
To O'PEN.] To launch; to, Gr. a hole.

Ope is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

## 1. To uncloset; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered; the contrary to shut.

The world's mine opened,  
Which I with sword will open. *Shakspere, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Before you fight, ope this letter. *Shakspere, A. Lear.*

They consent to work us harm and woe  
To ope the gates, and so let in our foe. *Fairfax.*

If a man open a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good. *Ex. xxi. 23.*

Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt; bowbait they would not open unto him. *1 Mac. v. 48.*

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. *Prov. xxii. 8.*

Adam, now ope thine eyes; and first behold  
The effects which thy original birth wrought  
In some spring from thence. *Milton, P. L.*

The draw-bridge at Amsterdam part in the middle, and a vessel, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore; for the mast-head, or break-water of the ship beating against the bridge in the middle, opens it. *Brown.*

Our fleet Apollo sends,  
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,  
And where Nereus opens his holy source. *Dryden.*

When first ope your doors, and passing by  
The sad ill-conceal'd opake meet your eye. *Dryden.*  
My old wounds are open'd at this view.

And in my murderer's presence bleed aw. *Dryden.*

When the matter is made, the side must be opened to let it out. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

## 2. To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to open the north parts of America. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

## 3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was opened by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addison on Italy.*

## 4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things are written open by the sacred books of Scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hosier.*

Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead.

*Acts, xlv. 3.*

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king opened himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Gramont, governor of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and opened himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits betrayed.

*Watson.*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by opening his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him.

*Culture on Friendship.*

5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition. You retained him only for the opening of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind.

Homar opens his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty; he continually grows upon the reader.

*Notes on the Odyssey.*

To *O'PEN*. } v. n.

1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors

Of themselves; a rushing whirlwind runs Within the cave.

*Dryden, Ru.*

Untimber'd treasures open at once, From each she nicely culs with curious toil, And decks the goddess.

*Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting. I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me I open again. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.* The night restores our actions done by day; As hounds in sleep will open for their prey.

*Dryden.*

Hark! the dog opens, take thy certain aim; The woodcock flutters.

*Gay, Rural Sports.*

- OPE*.† *adj.* *Open* is scarcely used but by *O'PEN*.† old authors, and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are *open*; now prove good seconds; 'Tis for the followers fortune within them; Not for the fiers.

*Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke open The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence The life of the building.

*Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an open letter in his hand.

*Nik. vi. 5.*

With the same key we set the door Wherewith you lock'd it off before.

*Cleomedes.*

Wide open and unguarded, Sataspas pass'd. Through the gate.

*Milton, P. L.*

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight, And each with open arms embrac'd her chosen knight.

*Dryden.*

He, when *Aeneas* on the plain appears, Meets him with open arms and falling tears.

*Dryden.*

The bounce broke *open* the door. The door was *open*, they blindly grope the way.

*Dryden.*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick. They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb. vi. 6.* He infreely enrag'd would needs to open arms.

*Dryden.*

The under-work, transparent, shows the plain Where open acts accuse, th' excuse is vain.

*Daniel.*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. He was so secret therein, as not daring to be open, that to no creature he ever spoke of it.

*Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man open and of good faith.

The French are always open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved.

*Addison.*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more open treatment, was imputed to some hidden design.

*Swift.*

His generous, open, undesigning heart Has bogg'd his rival to solicit for him.

*Addison, Cato.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an open look, She met his glance midway.

*Dryden, Boccaccio.*

Thou shalt thy Craggs On the cast ore another Pulio shute; With aspect open shall erect his head.

*Pope.*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay open the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence.

*Burnet.*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not open as natural characters engraven on the mind.

*Locke.*

6. Not restrained; not denied; not precluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is open, and there are deputies: let them impeach one another.

*Acts, xix. 38.*

Not cloudy; not gloomy. Dr. Johnson.—The solitary example, which Dr. Johnson here brings from Bacon, shews that not frosty, or mild, is the meaning of the word; and such is the general acceptation of an open winter.

An open and warm winter portended a hot and dry summer.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Did you ever see so open a winter in England? We have not had two frosty days; but it pays it off in rain.

*Swift, Lett.*

7. Uncovered.

With open head, and foot all bare, His hair to up-brush, she gun to fare.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

Here is better than the open air.

*Shakspeare, A. Lear.*

And when at last in pity you will die, I'll watch your birth of immortality; Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair, And teach you your first flight in open air.

*Dryden.*

8. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life, Hath left me open to all injuries.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are open upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways.

*Jer. xxiii. 19.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry.

*Ps. cxlvi. 15.*

- O'PEN*.† *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloses.

Much better seems this vision, and more hope Of peaceful days portends, than those two past.

*Milton, P. L.*

It is a letter sealed, and sent; which to the bearer is but paper, but to the receiver and opener is full of power.

*Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 34.*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself; The very opener and intelligencer Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n's, And our dull workings.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such *openers* of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared.

*Boyle.*

*O'PEN*.† *adv.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do mooring lie, Opened conspiracy His time doth take.

*Shakspeare, Tempest.*

*O'PEN*.† *ADJ.*† *adj.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal; munificent.

How open-handed Providence had been to him, in bestowing upon him all rational blessings.

*South, Ser. vii. 217.*

Good Heaven, who renders mercy back for mercy, With open-handed bounty shall repay you.

*Rowe.*

*O'PEN*.† *ADJ.*† *adj.* [*open* and *head*.] Bareheaded. Chaucer, C. T. v. 6227. cd. Tyrwhitt. See the eighth sense of *O'PEN*.

*O'PEN*.† *ADJ.*† *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and openhearted.

*Dryden.*

Of an openhearted generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady.

*Archibald.*

*O'PEN*.† *ADJ.*† *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.] Liberal; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

Mirth, gravity, open-heartedness, reverendness.

*Mere, Conf. Cabb. (1655), p. 111.*

He was a man of innocence and open-heartedness.

*Watson, Life of St. Basil.*

- O'PEN*.† *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire then up, continues its way through the cracks and openings of the earth.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and cloud, and to give to some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement.

*South, Ser. vii. 217.*

The opening of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar, and disclosed your first beams on distant nations.

*Dryden.*

- O'PEN*.† *adv.* [*open* and *Saxon*.]

1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions, always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question.

*Hodder.*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they are *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying.

*Hodder.*

Why should you now have put me to deny This claim which I now wear not *openly*?

*Shakspeare.*

I knew the time, Now full, that I no more should live obscure, But *openly* begin, as best becomes

*Milton, P. R.*

The authority which I deriv'd from heaven.

*Milton, P. R.*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts!

*Tillotson.*

We express our thanks by *openly* sending our paragon, and paying our common devotion to God on this day's solemnity.

*Atterbury.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

*Darab.*

Too *openly* does love and hatred show: A bounteous master, but a deadly foe.

*Dryden.*

*O'PEN*.† *THED.*† *adj.* [*open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

*Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Up comes a lion *spectemur* toward the ass.

Ringsword, a French black whip of the same breed, a fine *spectemur* dog. *Zeller, No. 62.*

**OPERNESSE**, *n. s.* [from *open*.]  
1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *operiness* your answers  
To my demands. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.  
The noble *operiness* and freedom of his reflections, are expressed in lively colours.

*Fulton on the Classics.*

These letters, all written in the openness of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments.

3. *Openness* of weather, i. e. mildness.  
See the seventh sense of **OPEN**.

*Sherrwood.*

**OPETIDE**, *n. s.* [*ope* and *tide*.] The ancient time of marriage from Epiphany to Ash Wednesday.

So lavish *ope-tide* causth fasting Lent.

He grudges not our moderate and reasonable jollities: there is an *ope-tide* by his allowance, as well as a Lent. *Sp. Hall, Ser. ii. l. 1.*

**OPERA**, *n. s.* [Italian.]

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.

*Dryden, Pref. to Albion.*

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the fustion song in the *opera*.

**OPERABLE**, *adj.* [from *operator*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being incapable of *operative* circumstances, or rightly to judge the practicality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.

*Brown, Vulg. Err.*

**OPERANT**, *adj.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots!

Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate  
With thy most *operant* poison. *Shakespeare, Titus.*

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;  
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.

*Shakespeare.*

To **OPERATE**, *v. n.* [*operator*, Latin; *operer*, Fr.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with or before the subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it.

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in.

It can *operate* on the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas.

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live.

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God.

*Watts.*

**OPERATION**, *n. s.* [*operatio*, Latin; *operation*, French.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in some *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some political, some finally ecclesiastical.

*Hooker.*

By all the operations of the orbs,  
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,  
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,

*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

All *operations* by transmission of spirits, and imagination, work at distance and not at touch.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary operation to procure any thing desired.

*Clarendon.*

The tree whose *operation* brings  
Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste.

*Milton, P. L.*

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending streams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit.

*Boyle.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works.

*Bayle.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its operation on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensable parts.

*Locke.*

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation remain not in the strife, will, or purpose, but in the actual *operation* of good life.

*Hammond.*

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*.

*Heglyn.*

That false fruit

Far *other operation* first display'd,

*Milton, P. L.*

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy.

*Pearson.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth, and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in these bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else.

*Henley.*

3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

**OPERATIVE**, *adj.* [from *operate*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who, not contented with a known form, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths.

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought it least discountenance upon those persons would suppose that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others.

*Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit.

*By. Taylor.*

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life.

*Denby of Chr. Piet.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality, in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward.

*South.*

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism.

*Norris.*

**OPERATOR**, *n. s.* [*operator*, French; from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the hand of another.

*Addison, Spect.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty.

*Swift.*

**OPEROSITY**, *adj.* [*operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

The square letters are less *operose*, more expedite and facile, than the Samaritan.

*Shillingfleet, Orig. Soc. i. 6.*

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it.

*Barnet, Theory.*

Written language, as it is more *operose*, so it is more digested, and is permanent.

*Holder.*

Neatness, usefulness, and elegant simplicity, seemed to have taken place of *operose* grandeur and profusion of stupid ornaments.

*Cowley, Pind. in Hydr. Conv. 2.*

**OPEROSNESS**, *n. s.* [from *operate*.] State of being *operose*.

They are far more easy, and reach the main design in a less compass of words; and have not that *operosness* of synchronisms necessarily hanging on them as the other have for the clearing of the sense.

*More on the Seven Churches, (1669.)*

**OPEROSITY**, *n. s.* [from *operate*.] Operation; action.

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity.

*Sp. Hall, Sacred Thoughts, i. 65.*

**OPHIOPHAGOUS**, *adj.* [*ῥέφις* and *φαγέω*.] Serpent-eating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumes; it is as comfortable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents.

*Brown.*

**OPHTHES**, *n. s.* A stone, resembling a serpent.

*Ophtes* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually very square.

*Woodward.*

**OPHTHICUS**, *n. s.* [*ὀφθαλμικός*, Greek, anglicanens, serpent-beater.] A constellation of the northern hemisphere.

*Satan stood*

Unfertilized, and like a comet burn'd,  
That fires the length of *Ophticus* huge

In the arctic sky. *Milton, P. L.*

**OPHTHALMICK**, *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr.; from *ὀφθαλμός*, Greek.] Relating to the eye.

**OPHTHALMIC**, *n. s.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr.; from *ὀφθαλμός*, Greek, the eye. Not content with this word, which is of considerable age in our language, many persons now affectively use *ophthalmia*.]

A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Dict.*

By reason of some particular detemper of the eyes, as exaltation, *catula*, *ophthalmia*.

*Fernand on Lucr. Metaph. (1640.)* p. 128.

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmia*.

*Surgey, Surgery.*

**OPHTALMIA**, *n. s.* [from *ophtalm*.] A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *ophtalmia*, to still those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance.

*Ready.*

Thy thoughts and music change with every line;  
No sameness of a prattling strain is thine,  
Which with one unison of murmur flows,  
Ophtalmia of inattention and repose.

*Hart.*

**OPHTALMIA**, *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are opium and superfinery. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring deep sleep.

*Bacon.*

All their shape

Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those  
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse,  
Cham'd with Arcadian pipes, the pastoral reed  
Of Hermes, or his quiet rood. *Milton, P. L.*  
Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne  
or opiate quality solvent of the bile, is  
proper for melancholy. *Arbushnot on Aliments.*

**O'PIFICATE.** *v. a.* [opificium, Latin.] Work-  
manship; handiwork. *Dict.*

**OPI'VER.** *n. s.* [opifer, Latin.] One that  
performs any work; artist. A word  
not received.

Considering the infinite distance betwixt the  
poor mortal artist, and the almighty *opifer.*

**OPI'NABLE.** *adj.* [opinor, Latin.] Which  
may be thought. *Dict.*

*Opinable matters, and disputable.*  
*Confutation of N. Shotton, &c. (1546), sign. C. iii. h.*  
**OPI'NATION.** *n. s.* [opinor, Latin.] Opin-  
ion; notion.

**OPI'NATIVE.** *adj.* [opinor, Latin.] Stiff  
in a preconceived notion. We now say  
*opinionative*.

Speak truth: be not *opinative*; maintain no fac-  
tions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 365.*

**OPI'NATOR.** *n. s.* [opinor, Latin.] One  
who holds an opinion; one fond of his  
own notion.

Fond *opinators* invest their beloved congregation  
with all the glorious privileges and titles, making  
angels of their own men. *Gleanville, Sermon, p. 135.*

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the  
reason above given is levelled.

*Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

**To OPI'NE.** *v. n.* [opinor, Latin.] To  
think; to judge; to be of opinion.

For is an eagle, that farns and  
And haunts by fits those whom it takes;  
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain;  
And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras.*

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material  
to the welfare of government, or themselves, whether  
they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they  
be philosophers or no. *South.*

But I, who think once highly of my kind,  
Opiate, that nature, as in duty bound,  
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. *Pope.*

**OPI'NER.** *n. s.* [from *opine*.] One who  
holds an opinion.

Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators.  
*By. Taylor, Arif. Handson, p. 157.*

**OPI'NING.** *n. s.* [from *opine*.] Opinion;  
notion.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of  
things, but take them upon the credit of customary  
opinions. *By. Taylor, Arif. Handson, p. 131.*

**OPI'NISTRE.** *adj.* [opiniastre, French.]  
**OPI'NISTROUS.** Fond of one's own  
opinion. Not in use. The substantives  
*opiniastre* and *opiniastrie* have likewise  
not been received.

What Dr. Johnson says under *opiniastrie*.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastrie*  
conceits, as that they cannot patiently endure opo-  
sition. *Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 14.*

Next, in matters of death, the laws of England,  
whereof you may think to be an *opiniastrie*  
subduer, and are bound to defend them, con-  
ceive it not enjoined in Scripture, when or for  
what cause they shall be put to death, as in adultery,  
theft, and the like. *Milton, Calisto.*

**To OPI'NIATE.** *v. a.* [opiniatrer, French.]  
To maintain obstinately.

They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct  
only, but contrary the one to the other.

*Burton, Sermon.*

**OPI'NIATIVE.** *adj.* [from *opinion*.]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.

If either the obstinacy of the pope's ambition,  
or the wilfulness or acrologism of any *opiniastrie*  
ministers should oppose against and impeach the  
unity of charity; then, the unity of authority to be  
interposed to assist it.

*See E. Sandys, State of Ret. (ed. 1605), sign. T. 2.*

2. Imagined; not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in  
such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass  
of *opiniastrie* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's  
crown of gold. *Gleanville.*

**OPI'NIATIVENESS.** *n. s.* [from *opiniastrie*.]  
Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy.

The first obstacle to good counsel is pertinacity  
or *opiniastrie*. *Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 14.*

**OPI'NIATOR.** *n. s.* [opiniastre, French.] One  
fond of his own notion; inflexible; ad-  
herent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self-believing men  
dispute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Essex left Lord Roberts governor; a man of  
a sour and surely nature, a great *opiniator*, and one  
who must be overcome before he would believe  
that he could be so. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was be cast from  
all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a  
modest condition; as it is pity but all such political  
*opiniators* should. *South.*

**OPI'NIATRE.** *adj.* [French.] Obstinate;  
stubborn; inflexible.

Spare yourself, lest you bejude the good gallo-  
way, your own *opiniastrie* wit, and make the very  
conceit itself bluish with spurgalling.

*Milton, Animate, Rem. Defence.*  
What in common life would denote a man rash,  
feel-hard, hair-brained, opinionist, created, is re-  
commended in this scheme as the true method in  
speculation. *Bentley, Phil. Jaja, s. 15.*

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him  
an insignificant wrangler, *opiniastrie* in discourse,  
and priding himself in contradicting others. *Locke.*

**OPI'NIATRE.** *n. s.* One fond of his own  
notions; one stiff in his own opinions.

To be termed a *opiniastrie* simpleton, a clownish  
singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage,  
a stiff *opiniastrie*, are opprobrious names, which di-  
vert many persons from their duty.

*Burton, vol. iii. s. 34.*

**OPI'NIATRETY.** *n. s.* [opiniastretre, Fr.]

**OPI'NIATRY.** } Obstinacy; inflexibility;  
determination of mind; stubbornness.  
This word, though it has been tried in  
different forms, is not yet received, nor  
is it wanted.

Least popular *opiniastrie* should arise, we will  
deliver the chief opinions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*  
The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false  
colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches  
fallacy, wrangling, and *opiniastrie*.

*Locke on Education.*  
So much as we ourselves comprehend of truth  
and reason, so much we possess of real and true  
knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions  
in our brains, make us not one jot the more  
knowing, though they happen to be true: what in  
them was science, is in us but *opiniastrie*. *Locke.*  
I can pass by *opiniastrie* and the busy meddling  
of those who thrust themselves into every thing.

*Woodward, Lett.*  
I was extremely concerned at his *opiniastrie* in  
leaving me; but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

**OPI'NIATION.** *n. s.* [opinor, Fr. opinio,  
Latin.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof  
or certain knowledge.

*Opinion* is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect  
thing, settled in the imagination, but never ar-  
riving at the understanding, there to obtain the  
structure of reason. *B. Johnson.*

*Opinion* is, when the assent of the understand-  
ing is so far gained by evidence of probability,  
that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to  
another, yet not altogether without a mixture of  
incertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth  
by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of  
ungrounded persuasions; but confirms the dic-  
tates and sentiments of nature. *Wifkins.*

Blest be the prince who have thought  
For pompous names, or wide dominion,  
Since by their error we are taught,  
That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgement; notion.

Where on such settled custom hath made it  
law, there it hath force only according to the  
strength of reason and circumstances *joined* with it,  
or as it shows the *opinion* and judgement of  
them that made it; but not at all as if it had any  
commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out against the common sense  
and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such  
thing as a future state of misery for such as have  
lived ill here? *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no  
ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that al-  
ways goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar  
right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend.

*South.*  
We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning  
heirs, that where there are divers children the  
eldest son has the right to be heir.

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space  
is possessed by God's infinite omnipresence. *Locke.*  
A story out of Boccalini sufficiently shews us  
the *opinion*, that judicious author entertained  
of the critics. *Addison.*

3. Favourable judgement.

In actions of arms small matters are of great  
moment, especially when they serve to raise an  
*opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

However I have an *opinion* of those things;  
yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong  
imagination hath more force upon things living,  
than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had an *opinion* of her own person  
and dress, she would ever be angry at those who  
are of the *opinion* with herself. *Latin.*

4. Reputation.

Thou hast redem'd thy lost *opinion*.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. IV. p. 1.*

You have the opinion  
Of a valiant gentleman, one that dares  
fight, and maintain your honour against odds.

*Shirley, Generous.*

**To OPI'NIOS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
*opine*; to think. A word out of use,  
and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opiniated* the souls of wise men  
dwelt about the middle of their heads, deriv-  
ed about the earth; whereas the Epicureans  
held nothing after death. *Brown.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of  
quantity and dimension, is generally *opiniated*.  
*Gleanville, Scrips.*

**OPI'NIOS.** *adj.* Attached to particular  
opinions; conceited.

He may cast his upon a bold self-*opiniated*  
physician, worse than his distemper.

*South, Sermon, i. 8b.*

**OPI'NIOSATE.** *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Ob-  
**OPI'NIOSATED.** } stinate; inflexible in  
opinion.

Are you so simple as not to discern between  
the cooler of some few *opiniastrie* men, and the  
consequence of their opinions?

*By. Bedell, Lett. to Mr. Wadsworth, (about  
1690), p. 325.*

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*. *Shenstone.*

**OPINIONATELY.\*** *adv.* [from *opinionate*.] Obstinately; conceitedly; in one's own opinion.

Self-conceited people never agree well together; they are wilful in their brains, and reason cannot reconcile them; where others are only *opinionately* wise, hell is there; unless the other be a patient merely. *Fotherham, Rec. i. 85.*

**OPINIONATIST.\*** *n. s.* [from *opinionate*.] One who is obstinate or conceited.

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*.

*Fenton, Sermon before the Univ. of Oxf. (1780), p. 11.*

**OPINIONATIVE.** *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glanville.*

One would rather chuse a reader without art, than one ill-instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment.

*Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

**OPINIONATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

**OPINIONATIVENESS.** *n. s.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinate.

**OPINIONIST.\*** *n. s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from

*opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville to Albius.*

This was never called into question, all the conceited *opinionist* *Justinian*, among his other paradoxes, ventured to broach the contrary doctrine.

*Dry. Bull. Works, i. 299.*

**OPIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

**OPIPAROUSLY.\*** *adv.* [from *opiparous*.] Sumptuously; abundantly.

The compilers of them were not men meanly bred, or loosely seen in arts, but *opiparously* accomplished. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1655), p. 93.*

**OPITULAT'ION.** *n. s.* [*opitulation*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

**OPIUM.\*** *n. s.* [*ῥῆμα*, from *ῥῆναι*, Gr. juice.

Our old word was *opie*. "Narcoticks, and *opie* of Thebes fine." Chaucer.] A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry; its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acid.

It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East Indies, produced from the white garden poppy; with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey sufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing, and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally

under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow below their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er To death's besmearing *opium* as my only cure.

*Milton, Ec. 5.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

**OPIUM-TREE.** *n. s.* [*opulus*, Lat.] A sort of tree; the witch-hazel. *Ainsworth.*

**OPOBALSAMUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

**OPODELODC.\*** *n. s.* [In medicine.] The name of a plaster; and also of a popular ointment.

**OPOPONAX.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A gum resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

**OPOSSUM.\*** *n. s.* An American animal.

Here is likewise that singular animal, called the *opossum*, which seems to be the wood-rat, mentioned by Charlevoix, in his history of Canada. *Guthrie.*

**OPIPIDAN.\*** *n. s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the bailiffs. *Wood, Acad. Univ. Gr. in 1538.*

**OPIPIDAN.\*** *adj.* Relating to a town.

Touching the temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs, there is a pretor, and some choice citizens, who sit on the capital. *Howell, Let. i. 88.*

**TO OPIPIGNERATE.** *v. a.* [*opipignerare*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Not in use.*

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *opipignerated* all his patrimony, to give large donations to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchandised with France, for the restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *opipignerated* to them. *Bacon.*

**TO OPIPLATE.\*** *v. a.* [*opiplo*, Latin; *opipiller*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

*Cockeram, and Sherwood.*

**OPIPLATION.\*** *n. s.* [*opipilation*, Fr. from *opipilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

Nothing is worse than to feed on many diaries, or to protract the time of meals longer than ordinary; from thence proceed our infirmities;—thence, saith Fernelius, come crudities, wind, *opipulations*. *Durton, Anat. of Mel. p. 71.*

The ingredients prescribed in their substance accuse the spirits, recite *opipulations*, and magnify the blood. *Harvey.*

**OPIPLATIVE.\*** *adj.* [*opipulative*, Fr.] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

**OPIPLETUD.** *adj.* [*opipletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

**TO OPIPONE.\*** *v. a.* [*opipono*, Lat.] To oppose. *Not in use.*

What can you not do Against lords spiritual or temporal, That shall oppose you? *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

**OPIPORENCY.\*** *n. s.* [*opiporency*, Lat.] The opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet: an exercise for a degree. See the second meaning of *OPONENT*.

**OPIPORENT.** *adj.* [*opiporens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ever foundations of this earth were laid, It was *opiporent* to our search ordain'd, That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd. *Prior.*

**OPIPORENT.** *n. s.* [*opiporens*, Lat.] 1. Antagonist; adversary.

2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiff's or *opiporent*'s part. *Hobbes.*

How becomingly does Philopoles exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opiporent* with the respondent, like a long practiced moderator! *Merr.*

**OPPORTUNE.** *adj.* [*opportunus*, Fr. from *oportuna*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosper, our successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blot of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will I sit up in spite of fate, Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view Of those bright condones, whence with night's ring arms

And *opportune* excursion, we may chance Re-enter heav'n's. *Milton, P. L.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all Most *opportune* might create his wiles; and found The surper subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO OPPORTUNE.\*** *v. a.* To suit. *Not in use.*

The precious opportunities us: some copies have nobis, but the most and best have nobis.

*Dry. Clarke, Sermon. (1687), p. 485.*

**OPPORTUNELY.** *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being at issue so opportunely to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportune* induced to say somewhat.

*Wotton, Archæologus.*

The experiment does *opportunistically* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

**OPPORTUNITY.** *n. s.* [opportunité, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

*Opportunity*, like a sudden guest,  
Hath swoll'd my colder thoughts into a tempest.—  
Accummed *opportunity*!  
That work't our thoughts into desires, desires  
To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,  
Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth  
To action. *Drakem.*

Though their advice be good, their counsel wise,  
Yet length still loses *opportunities*. *Drakem.*  
I had an *opportunity* to see the clouds descend,  
and after it was past, to ascend again so high as  
to get over part of the mountain. *Brown, Trav.*  
Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check  
thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may  
happen. *Atterbury.*  
All ports have taken an *opportunity* to give  
long descriptions of the night. *Brown.*

**OPPOS'AL.** *n. s.* [from *oppose*.] Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further  
opposal. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 81.*

To **OPPOSE.** *v. a.* [opposer, French; *oppo*, *oppo*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none  
In my voluptuousness; and my desire  
All continent impediments would o'berbear,  
That did oppose my will. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure  
all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption,  
oppose my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,  
And that no lawful means can carry me  
Out of his envy's reach, I do oppose  
My patience to his fury. *Shakespeare, of Venice.*  
I through the seas pursued their evil'd race;  
Engag'd the heavens, oppos'd the stormy main;  
But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front; to place over against.

Her grace sat down  
In a rich chair of state; opposing freely  
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakespeare.*

To **OPPOSE.** *v. n.*

1. To act adversely.

A servant, shill'd with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as  
were like to oppose against his mischievous drift,  
and in such sort to encumber and weaken the  
rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

**OPPOS'LESS.** *adj.* [from *oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall  
To quarrel with your great *opposless* wills. *Shakespeare.*

**OPPOS'ER.** *n. s.* [from *oppose*.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess Fortune  
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms  
Mingled thy *opposer's* words; hold gentlemen!  
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*  
Brave with that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of curious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be raised. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,  
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

**OPPOSITE.** *adj.* [opposite, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To the other five,  
Their planetary motions and aspects,  
In settle, square, trine, and *opposite*,  
Of needless efficacy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desire of flesh and blood. *Regis.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

**OPPOSITE.** *n. s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a forward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admires. *Hobbes.*  
He is the most skillful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance  
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,  
From out the bars to force his *opposite*,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

**OPPOSITELY.** *adv.* [from *opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not oppositely with their points downward, but upward. *Greene.*

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,  
And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,  
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *Macy, Virg.*

**OPPOSITENESS.** *n. s.* [from *opposite*.] The state of being opposite.

**OPPOSITION.** *n. s.* [opposition, Fr. *opposition*, Lat.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.

2. Hostile resistance.

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,  
And all temptation can remove,  
Most aches, and most is acceptable above. *Milton, S. A.*

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Achilles on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden, Defficiency.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure the laws of God not by their intrin-

sical goodness, but by the reluctance and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson.*  
4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.

When the church is taken for the persons making profession of the christian faith, the catholicism is often added in *opposition* to heretics and schismatics. *Perren.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.

The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, such otherwise they are but in show *opposites*, not in truth. *Hobbes.*

The use of language and custom of speech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that exclusive terms are always to be understood in *opposition* only to what they are opposed to, and not in *opposition* to what they are not opposed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency; contradiction.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

7. The collective body of members of both houses of parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government.

He has never omitted a fair occasion, with whatever detriment to his interest as a member of *opposition*, to assert the very same doctrines which appear in that book. *Burke.*

**OPPOSITIVE.** *adj.* [from *opposite*.] Capable of being put in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, nor Elias, but This; Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son. *Bp. Hall, Contempt, B. 4.*

To **OPPRESS.** *v. a.* [oppressus, Lat.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took them captives held them there, they refused to let them go. *Jer. l. 33.*  
Also a mortal most *oppress* of those.  
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,  
When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind  
To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
In blasing blood of noon,  
The sun *oppress'd*, is plung'd in thickest fog. *Thomson.*

**OPPRE'SSION.** *n. s.* [oppression, Fr. from *oppress*.]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

If thou seest the *oppressions* of the poor, marvell not at the matter, for he that is higher than the highest regardeth. *Eccles. v. 6.*

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;  
Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,  
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakespeare.*  
Cease, himself has work, and our *oppression*  
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakespeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drowsiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arcturion on Aliments.*

O P P R E S S I V E. *adj.* [from *oppress.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alice, result thy friendly arms,  
And help me to support that feeble frame,  
That nodding totters with oppressive woe,  
And sinks beneath its load. *Rome, Jane Shore.*  
To use the soul of one oppressive weight,  
This quilts an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

O P P R E S S I V E L Y. \* *adv.* [from *oppressive.*]

In an oppressive or severe manner.  
Her taxes are more injudiciously and more oppressively imposed, more voraciously collected. *Burke on the State of the Nation, (1769.)*

O P P R E S S O R. *n. s.* [*oppressor*, Fr. from *oppress.*]

One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.  
I from oppressors did the poor defend,  
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*  
The cries of orphans, and th' oppressor's rage,  
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*  
Power when employed to relieve the oppressed,  
And to punish the oppressor, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

O P P R O B R I O U S. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and opprobrious malediction. *Hooker.*  
Twy see themselves unjustly aspeared, and vindicate themselves in terms no less opprobrious than those by which they are attacked. *Addams, Freshwater.*

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here define  
His unstaun'd verse with his opprobrious name. *Danish.*  
Solomon he'd be fraud to build  
His temple right against the temple of God,  
On the opprobrious hill. *Milton, P. L.*

O P P R O B R I O U S L Y. *adv.* [from *opprobrious.*]

Reproachfully; scurrilously.

«Think you, this little grating York  
Was not increased by his subtle mother,  
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously?» *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

O P P R O B R I O U S N E S S. *n. s.* [from *opprobrious.*]

Reproachfulness; scurrility.

O P P R O B R I U M. \* *n. s.* [Latin.]

We had formerly the harsh English word *opprobrie*, which is in Sherwood's dictionary. *Opprobrium* has long been in use, though Dr. Johnson has overpassed it; and continues to be. Dr. Johnson himself too has used the word *opprobriary*.  
Disgrace; infamy.

He there saith, among other *opprobries* put upon Luther, that he could not have committed a sin of higher nature.

Hayne's *Life of Luther*, (1644), p. 62.  
Whoever presumes to give check to our insolence, is sure to be made the mark of our malice, and to be persecuted with all the reproach and *opprobrium* that the most invidious rancour can invent.

*Sat. Scm. before the Lord Mary*, (1683), Works, vol. 6, li. 37.

Patch was in old language a term of *opprobry*.  
Dr. Johnson, *Note on Shakspeare*, M. *Dream.*

## O P P R O B R Y. \* See the preceding word.

To O P P U G N. *† v. a.* [*oppugnere*, old Fr. *oppugnere*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.

Not so subtle to invent false matters to oppugn the truth.

*Martin, Murr. of Priests*, (1554), sign. B. i. b.  
For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*

This is to *oppugn* nature, and to make a strong body weak. *Burton, Anat. of Mtd.* p. 257.  
They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can *oppugn* love,  
And virtue envious ways can prove,  
What cannot be confide to do  
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*  
The ingredients reclude oppositions, muffle the blood, and *oppugn* purification. *Harvey.*

O P P U G N A N C Y. *n. s.* [from *oppugn.*]

Opposition.  
Take that degree away, untune that string,  
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets  
In meet *oppugnancy*. *Shakespeare, Trill and Cress.*  
O P P U G N A N T. \* *adj.* [*oppugnans*, Latin.]  
Opposing; resisting; repugnant.

It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established.  
*Darce's Annals of Q. Eliz.* p. 36.

O P P U G N A T I O N. \* *n. s.* [old Fr. *oppugnation*.]

Resistance. *Huot.*  
Which being done by way of union in these countries wherein they obtain, there is just cause of thankfulness to God for so meet a provision, none for a just *oppugnation*.  
*Ep. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 7.

O P P U G N E R. *† n. s.* [from *oppugn.*]

One who opposes or attacks.  
I know these sports have many *oppugnere*.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mtd.* p. 272.

He was a strong *oppugnere* of the Pelagian heresy. *Selden on Drington's Polygl.* S. 4.  
In words the fathers, but in their deeds the *oppugnere* of the truth. *Mélan, Apol. for Smeatynism.*

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not so cautiously esteemed the great *oppugnere* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

O P P U M A T H Y. *† n. s.* [*ὀπμαθία*.]

Late education; late erudition.  
*Opamathie*, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men. *Hecle, Rem.* p. 218.

O P P O N A T I O N. *n. s.* [*opponatio*, Latin.]

Catering; a buying provisions. *Dict.*

O P P O S I T A B L E. \* *adj.* [*oppositibilis*, Latin.]

Desirable; to be wished. *Cockermar.*

T O O P T A T E. \* *v. a.* [*opto*, Lat. *opter*, Fr.]

To choose; to wish for; to desire. Not in use. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

O P T A T I O N. \* *n. s.* [*optatio*, Latin.]

The expression of a wish. *Obsolete.*  
This do belong — *optatio*, *obtestatio*, *interrogatio*.  
*Procham, Gard. of Eloquence*, (1577), sign. P. iii.

O P T A T I V E. \* *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.]

1. Expressive of desire.  
This *optative* infinity in the soul of man. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648), p. 196.

2. Belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses desire.  
The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

O P T I C A L. *adj.* [*opticus*.]

Relating to the science of optics.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists, and optical writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

O P T I C I A N. *† n. s.* [from *optick.*]

1. One skilled in optics.

How it is that, by means of our sight, we learn to judge of such distances, *opticians* have endeavoured to explain in several different ways. *A. Smith on the External Sense.*

2. One who makes or sells optical glasses.  
*Opticians* have daily experience of the truth of these observations. *Adam on Vision.*

O P T I C A L. *adj.* [*opticus*, Gr.; *optique*, Fr.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportion of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton, Opt.*

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they are, the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth contract all objects, according to the distance.

O P T I C K. *n. s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of the eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity? *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes we find  
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Desham.*  
You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,  
Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,  
And quickly cold indifference will ensue,  
When you love's joys through honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*

Why has not man a microscopical eye?  
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.  
Say what we use, were finer optics given,  
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven? *Pope.*

O P T I C K S. *n. s. pl.* [*ὀπτικαί*.]

The science of the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what brightness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a least, according to the doctrine of optics.

Those who desire satisfaction must go to the admirable treatise of optics by Sir Isaac Newton. *Brown, Vind. Err.*

O P T I M A C Y. *† n. s.* [*optimatus*, Latin.]

Nobility; body of nobles; men of the highest rank.

The government of every city in time becomes corrupt; principality changeth into tyranny; the *optimacy* is made the government of the people; and the popular estate turns to licentious disorder. *Rutger, Arts of Emp.* ch. 36.

Sometimes an *optimacy* of a few, all prime, coequal in their power; and sometimes a democracy, or popular state, a whole Egypt full of locusts in one breast. *Homestead, Works*, li. 529.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare combination of power, a wholesome mixture between monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Hovell.*

O P T I M I S M. \* *n. s.* [from *optimus*, Lat.]

The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Voltaire has, in many parts of his works, besides his *Candide* and his *Philosophical Dictionary*, exerted the utmost efforts of his wit and argument to depreciate and destroy the doctrine of *optimism*, and the notion that «The eternal art endures good from ill.» *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

O P T I M I S T. *n. s.* [from *optimus*, Lat.]

The state of being best.

O P T I O N. *† n. s.* [*optio*, Lat.]

1. Choice; election; power of choosing.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king, and not by his command. *Bacon.*

He deserves to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own *options*. *Hammond.*

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smalridge.*

2. *Wish.* *Cockeram.*

I shall conclude this epistle with a *pathetic option*, O that mercy were alive.

*The Legend of St. Christ*, (about 1750), p. 23.

3. A choice of preferment belonging to the patronage of suffragans, made by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, on the promotion of the person to a bishopric.

The archbishop of Canterbury hath a right, upon the promotion of every bishop in his grace's province, (and so has the archbishop of York, except with regard to the see of Durham,) to choose any one ecclesiastical preferment, *prebend*, or benefice, in the gift of such bishop, which is called the archbishop's *option*; which is even at the disposal of the executor of the archbishop, if the bishop that is promoted dies not die before the *option* be come vacant. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.*, p. 357.

**OPTIONAL**. *adj.* [from *option*.] Leaving somewhat to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or *peremptory*. *Blackstone.*

**OPULENCE**. *n. s.* [*opulence*, Fr.; *opulentia*, Lat.] *Rich*; *wealth*; *riches*; *affluence*.

It must be a discovery of the infinite futilities that follow youth and *opulence*. *Shakespeare, Tim.* After eight years spent in outward splendour, and inward murmur that was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unsatisfied. *Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great *opulence*, but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt, Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt; His side-board glitter'd with imagin'd plate, And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*

**OPULENT**. *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr.; *opulentus*, Lat.] *Rich*; *wealthy*; *affluent*.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wise man think, that the grandee whose he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship? *South.*

**OPULENTLY**. *adv.* [from *opulent*.] *Richly*; with splendour.

**OR**. *conj.* [*or*, Sax.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition. Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish or no; whether to be destroyed or to stand eternally? *Burnet.*

He my muse's bonnage should receive, If I could write, or Hylas could forgive. *Garth.*

By intense study, or application to business that requires little action, the digestion of foods will soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness. *Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or more ideas, is called complex. *Watts, Logic.*

2. It corresponds to *either*; he must either fall or fly.

At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land or water. *Adams.*

3. It sometimes, but rather inelegantly, stands for *either*.

For thy vast boundries are no numberless, That them or to conceal, or else to tell, Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

4. Sometimes for *whether*, or *whether it be*.

Whatever draws me, Or sympathy, or some consensual force. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Or is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great sweeter the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins, or else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond.*

6. [*Op*, or *spe*, Sax.] Before. Or and ere were formerly indiscriminately used.

Then or ever, or *ere*, combined; a form not yet disused; though Dr. Johnson has pronounced it obsolete. The spirited lines from a modern poem, now cited, exhibit the application of it. Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Bp. Fisher.*

The dead man's knell Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps, Dying or *ere* they sicken. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.* Learn before thou speak, and use physic or *ere* thou be sick. *Eccles. xviii. 19.*

The shepherds on the lawn, Or *ere* the point of dawn, Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Awake, for shame! or *ere* thy nobler sense Sink in the abjectious pool of indolence! Must wilt be found alone on falsehood's side, Unknown to truth, to virtue unallied? Arise, nor scorn thy country's just alarms; Wield to her cause thy long-neglected arms. *Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin.*

**OR**. *n. s.* [*French*.] Gold. A term of heraldry.

The show'ry arch With listed colours gay, or, azure, gules, Delights and puzzles the beholders' eyes. *Philips.*

**ORACH**. *n. s.* [*atriplex*.] There are thirteen species; garden *orach* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. *Miller.*

**ORACLE**. *n. s.* [*oracle*, Fr.; *oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained is founded, is, that the Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hucker.*

2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good, May they not be my *oracles* as well, And set me up in hope? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.* God hath now sent his living *oracle* Into the world to teach his final will, And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*, To all truth requisite for men to know. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.

These mighty nations shall require thy doom, The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

To **ORACLE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received. Dr. Johnson observes; citing only the passage from Milton. But Milton did not introduce this word into the language.

Hence so many corruptions of divine text, because men endeavour to make it speak their own sense; use it as their pleader, not counsellor: if it will speak for us, none so ready to be for us; but if it *oracles* contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an ambiguity, a double meaning where there is none; and make it speak our meaning, or conclude it defective. *Whitlock, Memoirs of the Eng.* (1654), p. 251.

No more shalt thou by *oracles* abuse The Gentiles. *Milton, P. R.*

**ORACULAR**. *adj.* [from *oracle*.]

**ORACULOUS**. *adj.* [from *oracle*.]

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Corycian nymphs and hill-gods he adores, And Themselves then, *oraculous*, implores. *Swinsford, Imit.*

Thy counsel would be as the oracle of Urian and Thummin, those *oraculous* gems On Aaron's breast, or tongue of woe's old Infalible. *Milton, P. R.*

Here Charles contrives the ordering of his states, Here he resolves his neighbouring princes' fates; What nation shall have peace, where war be made, Determin'd it is in this *oraculous* shade. *Waller.*

They have something venerable in *oraculous*, in that undomg'd gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

The *oraculous* seer frequents the Pharian coast, Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

2. Positive; authoritative; magistral; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgements of the weakness of human understanding looks like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Gleason, Sermons.*

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the answers of ancient oracles.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* sentences, they cannot build out long. *Bacon, Ess. 6.*

He spoke *oraculous* and *is*, He'd neither grant the question, nor deny. *King.*

**ORACULARLY**. *adv.* [from *oraculous*.]

**ORACULOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *oraculous*.]

1. In manner of an oracle.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculosity* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hence rise the branching beard and vocal oak, Where Jove of old *oraculosity* spoke. *Dryden.*

2. Authoritatively; positively.

An awful judge delivering *oraculosity* the law. *Burke, Speech on the Powers of Juris in Lords.*

**ORACULOUSNESS**. *n. s.* [from *oracular*.]

The state of being *oracular*.

**ORATION**. *n. s.* [*oratio*, Fr.; *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship; more frequently written *orison*, and accented on the first syllable by our oldest and best poets. Dyer has placed the accent on the second syllable of *oraison*; and so has Cotton on that of *orison*, for the sake of his rhyme. See **ORISON**. Temple uses the French form of the word before us.

They were commonly called the judgements of God, and performed with solemn *orations*, and other ceremonies. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.* (1695), p. 242.



Here, at dead of night,  
The pilgrim oft, mid his oration, hears  
Aghast the voice of time, strapping terrors,  
Tumbling all precipitate down dabb'd.

*Dyer, Reins of Rome.*

**O'RALY.** *adj.* [*oral*, Fr.; *os, oris*, Lat.]  
Delivered by mouth; not written.

*Oral discourse*, where the transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation.

*Lodge on Education.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church; and as his *oral testimony* lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote.

*Addison.*

**O'RALLY.** *adv.* [*from oral*.]  
1. By mouth; without writing.

*Oral tradition* were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, as they are complex, not orally traducible to so great a distance of ages.

*Hall, Common Law.*

2. In the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and orally devour it whole.

*Bp. Hall, Epist. D. I. E. 5.*

That which is externally delivered in the sacrament, and orally received by the communicant.

*Abp. Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 92.*

**O' RANGEY.** *n. s.* [*Orange*, Fr. The *aurum malum*, or golden apple of the ancients; low Lat. *aurantium*, an orange. The leaves have two lobes, or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight.

*Miller.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an orange, but of colour between orange-tawny and scarlet, which cost a most excellent colour, and is used for a preservative against infection.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The ideas of orange colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of liguor niphriticum, are no less distinct ideas than that of the same colours taken from two different bodies.

*Locke.*

Fine oranges, sauce for your veal,  
Are charming when squeezed in a pot of brown ale.

*Swift.*

The punick granate op'd its rose-like flowers;  
The orange breath'd its aromatic powers.

**O' RANGERY.** *n. s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest *orangerie*, or artificial green house.

*Spectator.*

**O' RANGEMUSK.** *n. s.* A species of pear.

**O' RANGEWIFE.** *n. s.* [*orange and wife*.] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in bearing a case between an *orangerie* and a fustet seller.

*Swift.*

**O' RANGETAWNY.** *n. s.* [*Orange and tawny*.] A colour so called.

Holding in his hand a fruit of that country, like an orange, but of colour between orange-tawny and scarlet.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Barons, or knights of Nolesdale, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orange-tawny.

*Hygyn.*

**O' RANGETAWNY.** *adj.* Of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red.

Ussurers should have orange-tawny bonnets, because they do Judaize.

*Bacon, Ess. 41.*

I will discharge it in your straw-coloured beard, your orange-tawny beard.

*Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

Great is my patience to forbear thee thus, — Uncivil, orange-tawny-coated clerk!

*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

**ORATION.** *n. s.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try,

In my oration, how the people take  
The cruel issue of these bloody riots.

*Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the duller spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his oration.

*Watson.*

**TO ORATION.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To make a speech; to harangue. Not in use.

They gave answers with great sufficiency touching all difficulties concerning their own law, and had marvellous promptitude both for *oratoring* and giving judgement.

*Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 80.*

**O' RATOR.** *n. s.* [*orateur*, French; *orator*, Lat.]

1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queue and son! your labour is but lost;  
For Warwick is a subtle orator.

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

As when of old some orator renown'd,  
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence

Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,

Stood in himself collected; while each part,  
Motion, each act, won audience.

*Milton, P. L.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an orator to pretend to strict demonstration.

The constant design of both these orators in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point.

*Swift.*

I have listened to an orator of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence.

*Swift.*

Both orators so much renown'd,  
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd.

*Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

**ORATORICAL.** *adj.* [*from orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

He that hath written the tales of Nereus, cardinal Barrocin's oratorical patron.

*Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Novels, (1619.) p. 339.*

Running out of words, and the weakness of those men's arguments.

*Clarke, Lett. to Dr. Stilling, p. 50.*

Where he speaks in an oratorical, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way.

*Watson.*

**ORATORIAL.** *adj.* [*oratorius*, Latin.]  
**ORATORIOUS.** *adj.* Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

What error is so rotten and putrid, which some oratorical varnish hath not sought to colour over with shews of truth and piety?

*Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handman, p. 29.*

The oratorical part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred or two thousand people, to be maintained in this hospital, without troubling their heads about the fund.

*Swift, on Maintaining the Poor.*

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He [Dr. Barstow] endeavoured, at the command of the king, to introduce a more graceful and *oratorical* manner of delivering the public sermons at St. Mary's.

*Watson, Life of Barstow, p. 88.*

**ORATORIALLY.** *adv.* [*from the adj.*]  
**ORATORIOUSLY.** *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

Not do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously*.

*Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handman, p. 115.*

**ORATORIO.** *n. s.* [*Italian*.] A kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music.

Sorry I am to accuse the greatest English composer Purcell, and the best adopted one Handel, of being the cause of this innovation, (the mixture of the violin with the organ,) the former by adding violin accompaniments to some of his anthems and services; the latter by erecting an organ on the play-house stage, with a view undoubtedly to draw more notice to his dignified form as by its solemn tones, that semi-dramatic species of composition the *oratorio* from a genuine opera.

*Mason on Church Mus. p. 73.*

**O' RATORY.** *n. s.* [*oratoria*, Lat.]  
1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating oratory craved the dam's comfort.

*Sullivan.*

When a world of men  
Could not prevail with all their oratory,  
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd.

When my oratory grew too red,  
I bid them that did love the country's good,  
Cry, God save Richard.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Sighs now breath'd!

Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer  
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight  
Than loudly to oratory.

By this kind of oratory, and profusion to declaim their own locutions and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised.

*Clarendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he treat with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his oratory.

*Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, had the greatest weight of his oratory upon the strength of his arguments.

*Swift.*

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,  
Come Henry's oratory, Osborn's wit.

*Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romanist held oratory upon the feet of the Anabaptist, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the public place of oratory.

*Arminius.*

3. [*Oratoire*, French.] At first it signified a closet; then, a private place, allotted for prayer alone; and also, a place for public worship.

They should first remove all company from them; and in a secret oratory, or privacy chamber, themselves assemble all the powers of their wits to remember these seven articles.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 85.*

They began to erect to themselves oratories, not in any sumptuous or stately mansion, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's eye towards them.

*Hobbes.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good oratory or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements.

*Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Christians had oratories, or houses of Christian worship.

*Mede on Churches, p. 36.*

Within these *oratories* might you see  
Rich carvings, portraits, and imagery.

*Dryden, Pol. and Arcid.*

O'RATRIS.\* n. s. [*oratrix*, Latin, from

O'RATRIX.\* *orator*. Cockeran gives

the English *oratrix*.] A female orator.

I see love's *oratrix* pleads tediously to thee.

*Waller, Milton's England*, (1602; ch. 9.)

I fight not with my tongue; this is my *oratrix*.

*Trag. of Solomon and Perseus*, (1599.)

ORB. n. s. [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the  
bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge orb in the  
interior or central parts; upon the surface of  
which orb of water the terrestrial strata are ex-  
panded. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive  
The Trojan sphere; who held at bay far,  
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light  
of heaven.

In the floor of heaven

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,  
But in his motion like an angel wings,  
Shall quivering to the young-eyed cherubims.

*Shakspeare.*

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The orbs

Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound  
Of torrent floods. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the son learn action from the father? Yet

all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family;  
whereas a subject's motion is in a larger orb.

*Holby.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane  
spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomenon, framed  
to their conceit eccentrics and epicycles, and a  
wonderful engine of orbs, though no such things  
were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move  
In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love.

*Dryden.*

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-born, self-raised

By our own quickening power, when fatal course  
Had circled his full orb, the birth mature  
Of this our nation heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unkint

This churlish knot of all-aborred war,  
And move in that obedient orb again,  
Where you did give a fair and natural light?

*Shakspeare.*

9. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as  
being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd thy orb,

Or dim suffusion veild'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To Orm.\* v. a. [from the noun.] To  
round; to form into a circle.

Truth and Justice then

Will down return to men,  
Or'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing.

*Milton, Ed. Nat.*

Our happiness may orb itself into a thousand  
vagaries of glory and delight, and with a kind  
of eccentricity equate (be it as it were) an invariable  
planet of joy and felicity.

*Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.*

A golden axle did the work uphold,  
Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd of  
gold. *Addison.*

ORBAT'ION.\* n. s. [*orbatio*, Latin.] Pri-  
vation of parents or children; any pri-  
vation; poverty. *Cockeran.*

ORBED.\* *adj.* [from orb.] Round; cir-  
cular; orbicular. See TO ROUND.

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All those sayings will I overwear,  
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,  
As doth that orbed continent the fire,  
That severs day from night.

*Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Let each

Fit well his helm, gripe fast his orb'd shield.

*Milton, P. L.*

O'RBECK.\* *adj.* [*orbiculus*, Lat.] Circular;  
spherical.

How the body of this orbic frame

From tender infancy so big became.

*Bacon, Pan or Nature.*

ORBI'CLAR.\* *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbi-  
culatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical.

He shall mortally by the three divide

Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,  
His quadrature from thy orbicular world.

*Milton, P. L.*

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for  
whereas before it was of so orbicular make, they  
now look as if they were pressed.

*Addison, Guardian.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect  
geometrical circle, but an orbicular figure, whose  
length is equal to its breadth, and which as to  
sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CLARLY.\* *adv.* [from orbicular.]  
Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CLARNESS.\* n. s. [from orbicular.]

The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CLATED.\* *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.]  
Moulded into an orb.

ORBI'CLATION.\* n. s. [*orbiculatus*, Lat.]  
State of being moulded into an orb or  
circle.

It might have been more significantly called  
*orbiculation*, seeing this circumfession makes not  
only a circle, but fills a sphere.

*More, Song of the Soul, Int. Gen. p. 424.*

O'RBIT.\* n. s. [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.]

1. The line described by the revolution of  
a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper orbits roll'd,  
Dimin'd the snows, and chas'd the polar cold.

*Blackmore.*

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and  
revolve for instance in the orbit of Mercury;  
there the whole ocean would even boil with  
extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours;  
all plants and animals would be scorched. *Reaumur.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the fair

Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;

Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye;

Or in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

O'RBITUDE.\* n. s. [*orbitudo*, and *orbitas*,  
O'RBITY.\* Latin. The former of  
these words occurs in Cockeran's voca-  
bulary; the latter is noticed by Dr.

Johnson, with the name of Bacon fol-  
lowing an imperfect definition, but  
without any example.] Loss or want of  
parents or children; loss of husband or  
wife; any privation.

Old age and orbity were those two things that  
emboldened him. *By. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

She's in orbity.

At once receiver, and the legacy.

Considering the frequent mortality in friends  
and relations, in such a term of time, he may pass  
away diverse years in sorrow and black habit, and  
leave none to mourn for himself; orbity may be his  
inheritance. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 22.*

O'RY.\* *adj.* [from orb.] Resembling an  
orb. Not used.

It smote Atreides orbic target; but rumne not  
withed the brasse. *Chapman.*

When, now afraid  
The world was with the orb, and orbic hours  
Had gone the round again, through herbs and  
flowers. *Chapman.*

ORC.\* n. s. [*orca*, Lat. *scya*.] A sea-fish;  
a species of whale.

Orca, that for their lord the ocean wooes.

*Drayton, Polyd. B. 2.*

Proteus' herds, and Neptune's orca.

*B. Jonson, Masques.*

An island salt and bare,

The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-weeds clang.

*Milton, P. L.*

O'RGHAL.\* n. s. A stone from which a  
blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGHASET.\* n. s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGHARD.\* n. s. [either *hortyard* or  
*wortyard*, says Skinner; *ortgheib*, Sax.  
Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — *Hortyard*,  
or *ortyard*, seems to be the true word;

*ortgard*, Goth. *jurtgard*, Icel. It  
signified formerly a garden in general;

*urt*, Goth. an herb, and *gard*, a hedge;  
*hortus*, Lat. Milton writes the word,  
*orchard*; probably from the Greek *ὄρχαρος*.  
See HORTYARD.] A garden of fruit-  
trees.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well  
as pleasurable. *Bacon, Advice to Filibers.*

They overcome their riches, not by making

Baths, orchards, fish-pools. *B. Jonson.*

His paragon-house from an inconvenient  
ruin he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling,  
with the conveniences of gardens and orchards.

*Fell.*

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side

To lawless sylvan all access deny'd. *Pope.*

O'RCHARDING.\* n. s. Cultivation of or-  
chards.

All land is not fit for orcharding.

*Erelyn, Pom. ch. 5.*

Trunch grounds for orcharding.

*H. Ed. Hort. Oct.*

O'RCHARDIST.\* n. s. One who cultivates  
orchards.

However expert the orchardist may be, much  
will depend on soil. *Town. Adelp. Soc. xiii. 24.*

O'RCHESTRE.\* n. s. [French; *ὀρχήστρα*,  
ORCHESTRA.\* from *ὀρχήσθαι*, to  
dance; the Grecian orchestra being the  
places in which dances were publicly  
performed; and *orchestra* (which form  
of the word is not noticed by Dr. John-  
son) was at first used by us in this  
sense. Sir John Davies published, in  
1595, a poem on the antiquity and ex-  
cellency of dancing, entitled *Orchestra*.  
A place for public exhibition; the place  
where the musicians are set at a public  
show; the band of musicians.

Praise bid orchestra, and the skipping art.

*Marston, Sat. iii. 11.*

Devotion, when lukewarm, is undercut;  
But when it glows, its heat is struck to heaven;  
To human hearts her golden harp are strong;  
High heaven's orchestra chants Amen to man.

*Young, Night Th. 4.*

He very precipitately made his retreat out of  
one of the doors under the orchestra.

*Shelton, l. 143.*

The different degrees of precision, with which  
the music of the orchestra can accommodate itself  
to each of these diversities, most depend upon the

6 A

taste, the sensibility, the fancy, and imagination of the composer. *Id. Smith on the Inst. Art. P. II.*  
 When the orchestra interrupts, as it frequently does, either the recitative or the air, it is in order either to enforce the effect of what had gone before, or to put the mind in the mood which fits it for hearing what is to come after.

*Id. Smith on the Inst. Art. P. II.*  
**O'ACHIS.** \* *n. s.* A plant, of which several sorts grow wild in England. The flowers of some are thought to resemble flies.

I have saw a great many of the small red and yellow tulip, — and many beautiful kinds of the orchis, some representing bees and flies so naturally as to deceive at first sight.

*Switzerland, Trav. through Spain, L. 29.*  
**ORN.** † *n. s.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Icelandic tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart.

*Gilson.*  
*Ord.* in old English, signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds [ords]* and *ends*, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps *ords* for waste provision. Dr. Johnson. — *Ord* is certainly our old word for *beginning*; and Chaucer uses *ord* and *end*. See *Lye* also in the Saxon Op. *Opb*. But *ords* have no connection whatever with *ord*. See *ORDS*.

To **ORDAIN**. *v. a.* *Ordino*, *Lat. ordonare*, *Fr.*

1. To appoint; to decree.  
 Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd*;  
 Was it not to refresh the mind of man  
 After his toils, or his usual pain? *Shakspeare.*  
 Jacobus *ordinavit* a font. 1 Kings, xii. 32.  
 As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed. *Acts*, xiii. 48.

He commanded us to testify that it was which was *ordained* of God to be the Judge of quick and dead. *Acts*, x. 42.

To *sooth* oppress'd and dumb with grief,  
 The gods *ordain* this kind relief,  
 That musick should in sounds convey  
 What dying lovers dare not say. *Walker.*

The fatal test.  
 The scene of death, and place *ordain'd* for punishment. *Dryden.*

My reason tends to what thy eyes *ordain*;  
 For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Milner.*

2. To establish; to settle; to institute.

*Milnes.*  
*Ordain'd* our laws, whose use the sword of Caesar  
 Hath too much mangled. *Shakspeare*, *Cyvil*.  
 I will ordain a place for Israel. 1 Chron. xvii. 9.  
 God, from Sinai descending, will himself  
 In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpet's sound,  
*Ordain* them laws. *Milton*, *P. L.*

Some laws *ordain'd*, and some attend the choice  
 Of holy senators, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To set in an office.  
 All signified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed. *Ezek.*, xiii. 6.

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Meletus was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillington.*

**ORDAIN'ABLE.** \* *adj.* [from *ordain*.] That may be appointed.

The nature of man is *ordainable* to life. *Ep. Hall*, *Rom. p. 377.*

**ORDAIN'ER.** \* *n. s.* [from *ordain*.]

1. He who ordains, or decrees.

The performance of whose laws must needs bring great commendation to the author and ordainer of them. *Burton*, vol. 1. S. 5.

2. He who invests with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

The *ordainer* pronounceth by name, when he signeth him. Such a man is consecrated from being presbyter to be a bishop, &c.

*Ep. Beid.*, *Life and Lett.* p. 478.

**ORDEAL.** † *n. s.* [Opbal, Sax. *ordalium*, low *Lat. ordalio*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.] Serenius deduces the word from the Goth. *ordala*, dirimere litem, *ordala*, judicare; from *ur*, ex, and *dela*, dividere, judicare. See also Kilian, Teut. Diet. in V. OORDEEL. † A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water, whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordinal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs wanted. *Halswell* on *Presidence*.

In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem at aquam, or the trial by *ordinal* compound; but it added with this king. *Hals.*

**ORDER.** \* *n. s.* [Ordo, *Lat. ordre*, *Fr.*]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe. *Bozou*, *New Alliance*.

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so let lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke*.

2. Established process.  
 The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts*.

3. Proper state.  
 Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in men's understandings. *Locke*.

4. Regularity; settled mode.  
 This *order* with her sorrow she accords,  
 Which *orderless* all form of *order* breaks. *Daniel*.

Kings are the fathers of their country, but unless they keep their own estates, they are much fathers as *order* sons maintain, which is against the *order* of nature. *Dumant*.

5. Mandate; precept; command.  
 Give *order* to my servants, that they take  
 No note of our being absent. *Shakspeare*, *Merch. of Ven.*

If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, presently some nobleman published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon*.

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to disincite them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon*.

When Christians became a distinct body, courts were set up by the *order* of the apostles themselves, to minister judicial process. *Kettworth*.

I received an *order* under your hand for a thousand pounds in words at length. *Trotter*.

6. Rule; regulation.  
 The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in both do well. *Hodder*.

7. Regular government.  
 The right, their number, and the sudden act,  
 Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel*.

As there is no church, where there is no *order*, no ministry; so where the same *order* and ministry is, there is the same church. *Pearson*.

8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour.

*Elves.*  
 The several chairs of *order* look you scour,  
 With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r.

*Shakspeare.*  
 Princes many times make themselves desirous, and set their hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon*.

She left immortal trophies of her fame,  
 And to the noblest order gave the name. *Dryden*.

By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,  
 And various orders various enigmas bear. *Greenwell*.

9. A rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the vendors. *2 Kings*, xlii. 4.

The Almighty saying,  
 From his transcendent seat the saints among,  
 To those bright orders utter'd thus his voice. *Milton*, *P. L.*

Like use you make of the equivocal word *order*, which is of *order*, or office, or dominion, or nature; and you artificially blend and confound all together. *Wetland*.

10. A religious fraternity.  
 Find a lawless brother out,  
 One of our order to associate us,  
 Here visiting the sick. *Shakspeare*, *Rom. and Jul.*

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themselves, they are all to some sort parties. *Locke*.

Having in his youth made a good progress in learning, that he might dedicate himself more fully to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his piety of life. *Addison*, *Spect.*

When Urbanus first entered into holy *orders*, he had laughter in his temper, a great contempt and disregard for all foolish and unseemly people; but he has passed away this spirit. *Law*.

12. Means to an end.

Virgins most remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a good *order* to living. *Ep. Taylor*, *Rule of Living Holy*.

We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty, and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sensible delights with temperance. *Tilston*.

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *order* to our eternal happiness. *Tilston*.

What we see is in *order* only to what we do not see; and both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury*.

One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which law is the safer way, and generally followed. *Swift*.

13. Measures; care.

It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way; which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have got us from. *Spencer*, *on Ireland*.

Provide me soldiers.  
 Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shakspeare*.

The money promised us the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Somers required it. *S. King*, *iv. 27.*

If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon*.

14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially those of a column: so as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns: three of which are Greek, viz. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz. the Tuscan and Composite. The whole is composed of two parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the several *orders*.

In the Tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters. By diameters is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two; the column with base and capital, seven; and the entablature one and three quarters.

In the Doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half; the pedestal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half; the pedestal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the Composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or space between columns in the Tuscan *order*, is four diameters. In the Doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the Ionic *order*, two and a quarter; in the Corinthian *order*, two; and in the Composite *order*, one and a half.

*Builder's Dict.*

To *ORDER*.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.

To him that *ordered* his conversation aright will I shew the salvation of God. Ps. 123.

As the sun when it ariseth in the heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house. Eccl. xvi. 16.

Thou hast *ordered* all in measure, number, and weight. Wisd. xi. 20.

Blas being asked how a man should *order* his

life? answered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. Bacon.

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchen clerk, that night digested.

Did *order* all the cases in solemn wise. Spenser.

They spake against God; they said, Can God furnish [in the margin, *order*] a table in the wilderness? Psalm lxxviii. 19.

3. To methodize; to dispose fitly.

So well instructed are my tears,

That they would fitly fall in *order*'d characters. Milton, *On the Passion*.

4. To direct; to command.

Build an altar unto the Lord thy God upon the top of this rock, in the *ordered* place. Judges, vi. 26.

5. To obtain to sacerdotal function.

The book required both examination, and given liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. Whist.

- To *ORDER*. v. n. To give command; to give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd *Orderings*. Milton, *P. L.*

- ORDERER*. n. s. [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it necessary. Swift.

- ORDERING*.\* n. s. [from *order*.] Distribution; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service. 1 Chron. xxiv. 19.

- ORDERLESS*. adj. [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, *order orderless*, Save what is opposite to England's love. Shakspeare.

- ORDERLINESS*. n. s. [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.

- ORDERLY*. adj. [from *order*.]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book required but *orderly* reading. Hooker.

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams

Lets in their young; and wondrous *orderly*, With manly haste, dispatch his housewifery. Chapman.

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place of safety. Clarendon.

4. By God with established method.

As for the *orders* established, with the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. Hooker.

A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as happily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions and tumults that elsewhere attended it. Atterbury.

- ORDERLY*. adv. [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men to be then most *orderly* delivered and procured, when they are drawn to such first original. Hooker.

Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed To swear him. Shakspeare, *Rich. III.*

Make it *orderly* and well, According to the fashion of the time. Shakspeare.

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*. Scudry.

1 How should those active particles, justified by the occurrence of other bodies, whereby there is an infinite store, so *orderly* keep their evils without any alteration of site? Glanville.

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act *orderly* and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. South, *Serm.*

*ORDINABLE*.\* n. s. [from *ordinable*.]

Capability of being appointed.

Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss, (that being, as I have shown you, utterly impossible,) yet an *ordinability*, as a great doctor of our church expressed it, that is, a necessity, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it. Bp. Barlow, *Works*, i. 367.

*ORDINABLE*.† adj. [*ordino*, Lat.] That may be appointed.

All the ways of economy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss. Hammond.

If we look upon ourselves as men, we are free agents, and therefore capable of doing good or evil, and consequently *ordinable* unto reward or punishment. Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.

*ORDINAL*. adj. [*ordinal*, French; *ordinalis*, Latin.] Noting order; as, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found: add to the space the day of the month and *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, because the spect begins at March, and the sum of those, cutting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. Halder.

*ORDINAL*.† n. s. [*ordinal*, old French; *ordinalis*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders.

As provost principal

To teach them their *ordinal*. Silex, *Poet*, p. 230.

The strict enquiries and admonitions of the church, of which her *ordinals* most particularly give an account.

Puller, *Merl. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 239.

*ORDINANCE*. n. s. [*ordonnance*, French.]

1. Law; rule; prescript.

It searcheth to plant any sound ordinance, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them. Spenser on Ireland.

The true succession of each royal house, By God's fair ordinance coupled together! Shakspeare.

2. Observance commanded.

One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much less to dispargue the other, and least of all to undervalue that which is the most eminent. Bp. Taylor.

3. Appointment.

Things created to shew bare heads, When one but of tiny ordinance stood up, To speak of peace or war. Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

4. A canon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordinance*; its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word canon was first introduced, it was mistaken for canon, and so not improperly translated ordinance. It is commonly used in a collective sense for more canons than one.

Caves and wondrous vaultages of France, Shall chide your trespass and return your mock, In second account to his ordinance. Shakspeare, *Hen. V.*

*ORDINANT*.\* adj. [*ordinans*, Latin.] Ordaining; decreeing. Not in use.

6 A 2

Why, even in that was heaven *ordinant*.

**ORDINARILY.** *adv.* [from *ordinary*.] *Hamlet.*

1. According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change her public laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fitted for the whole, although if chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient. *Hooker.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund from rain.

*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Commonly; usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not so *ordinarily* suspected. *Glenville.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the sacrament. *South.*

**ORDINARY.** *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the ordinary forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they may be dispensed with. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The standing *ordinary* means of conviction falling to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as by the *ordinary* means of grace we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

2. Common; usual.

Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the worst was past, she would attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might seem to proceed of the *ordinary* mistake between sisters in law. *Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moses have the *ordinary* credit of an historian given him. *Tillemont.*

This designation of the person our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Locke.*

3. Mean; of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in least school. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment, are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind and state of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addison.*

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handsome; as, she is an *ordinary* woman.

**ORDINARY.** *n. s.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd, Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Spenser, Husb. Tab.*

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker.*

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palestine. *Becon.*

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cupbearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in *ordinary*. *Watson.*

He at last accepted, and was soon after made chaplain in *ordinary* to his majesty. *Fell.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony, Being burber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast; And for his *ordinary* pays his heart For what his eyes eat only. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. A place of eating established at a certain price.

They reckon all their errors for accomplishments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*

To **ORDINATE.** *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint.

Erasing how the certain rights did stand, With full consent this man did *ordinate* The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

**ORDINATE.** *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical.

*Ordinate* figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

**ORDINATE.\*** *n. s.* A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

Each preceding quantity in such series is as the area of a curvilinear figure, whereof the abscissa is *s*, and the *ordinate* is the following quantity. *Dr. Berkeley, Analyst, § 46.*

**ORDINATELY.\*** *adv.* In a regular or methodical manner.

If I would apply To write *ordinately*, I wot not where to fynde Turn't to serve my mynde. *Shelton, Poems, p. 237.*

Necessary studies succeeding *ordinately* the pursuit of poets. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 90.*

**ORDINATION.** *n. s.* [*ordinatio*, Latin; from *ordinate*.]

1. Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese under the immediate government of their respective elders; and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

**ORDINATIVE.\*** *adj.* [*ordinativus*, Fr.] Directing; giving order.

*Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

**ORDNANCE.** *n. s.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordnance*; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field? And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shakespeare.*

When a ship heels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

There are examples of wounded persons that have roared for anguish, and lamented at the discharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great distance. *Bentley.*

**ORDNANCE.** *n. s.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

In a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, — are of difficult performance. *Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

**ORDURE.\*** *n. s.* [*ordure*, French; from *sordes*, Lat. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson.

From the ancient French *ord*, nasty; which Borel derives from the Lat. *ordidus*, but Serenius from the Icel. *aur*, or, filth.] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shakespeare.*

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odiferous, he terms it *betta accidentia*. *Brown.*

We add fat pollutions of our own, T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage. *Dryden.*

Renew'd by *ordure's* sympathetic force, As oil'd with magic juices for the course, Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*

**ORE.\*** *n. s.* [ope, or opa, Saxo; oer, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unfired; metal yet in its fossil state.

Round about him lay on every side Great heaps of gold that never would be spent; Of which some were made ore not profit'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They would have brought them the gold ore aboard their ships. *Raleigh, Voy.*

A hill not far, Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign That in his womb was hid metallic ore, The work of sulphur. *Milton, P. L.*

Who have labour'd more To search the treasures of the Roman store, Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore? *Racine.*

Quicksilver of this mine is the richest of all ore I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it half quicksilver, and in two parts of ore, one part of quicksilver, and sometimes in three parts of ore, two parts of quicksilver. *Brown.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land, Where golden ore his mist with common sand. *Dryden.*

Those who usurp virtue in mines explore, On the rich bed again the warm train fly, Till time digests the yet imperfect ore, And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*

Those profounder regions they explore, Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore. *Garth.*

**ORE.\*** *n. s.* [which was a Saxon coin] are declared to be in value of our money 16d. apiece, but after, by the variation of the standard, they valued 20d. a-piece. *Milton, Anc. Ten. p. 159.*

**OREAD.\*** *n. s.* [from the Gr. *oreas*, a mountain.] A nymph of the mountains.

Thus saying, from her husband's hand her land Soft she withdrew, and like a wood-nymph light,

*Oread*, or *Dryad*, or of *Delia's* train,  
Betook her to the grove.

*Milton, P. L.*

**O'REWEED.**† *n. s.* [a weed either growing  
O'REWOOD.] upon the rocks under high  
water mark, or broken from the bottom  
of the sea by rough weather, and cast  
upon the next by the wind and flood.

*Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

**O'REGILD.**† *n. s.* [oŕ-ŕyib, Sax. *ret furto*  
*oblate pretium*.] *Lyc.* The restitution  
of goods or money taken away by a  
thief by violence, if the robbery was  
committed in the day-time. *Ainsworth.*

**O'RFRAIS.**\* *n. s.* [oŕfrai, old French;  
*aurefrisium*, *aurefrigitum*, low Lat. from  
*aurum*, *fractum*.] Fringe of gold; gold  
embroidery. Obsolete.

Of fine *oŕfrai* had she the eke

A chaplet. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 562.*

Item, a faire cope of clothe of gold, with  
an *oŕfrai* of clothe of sylver, and a running *oŕfrai*  
embroidered.

*Life of Sir T. Pope, by Warton, p. 349.*

**O'RGAL.**† *n. s.* Lees of wine.

**O'RGAN.**† *n. s.* [oŕgan, Fr. *organo*.]

1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is  
the organ of speech, the lungs of res-  
piration.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,

The ever lovely organ of her life

Shall come apperill'd in more precious habite,

Than when she liv'd indeed. *Shakespeare,*

For a man and organ, by which this operative  
virtue might be continued, God appointed the  
light to be united, and gave it also motion and  
heat. *Balgeh.*

The aptness of birds is not so much in the  
conformity of the organs of speech, as in their atten-  
tion. *Bacon.*

Wit and will

Can judge and choose without the body's aid;

Tho' on such objects they are working still,

As through the body's organs are convey'd. *Darwin.*

2. An instrument of musick consisting of  
pipes filled with wind, and of stops,  
touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.  
"instrument de musique fort ancien."  
Roquefort. "Navarr saith, that the  
use of organs was not received in Thomas  
Aquinas's time; who was born in the  
year 1221. But Bale and Mantuan  
attribute the bringing in of organs to the  
pope Vitalian. Then it must be about  
the year 660. But to make short, the  
organ is not of the westero, but the  
eastern invention. Aymon saith, that  
the first organ they had in France was  
made more *Gracorum*, — after the year  
813. — But Marianus Scotus, Martin  
Polonus, Platina, the Annals of France,  
Aventine, and the Pontifical itself, all  
agree, that the first organ which was  
seen in the west, was sent over into  
France to king Pepin from the Greek  
emperor Constantine Copronymus,  
about the year 766. *Res adhuc Ger-  
manis et Gallis incognita*, saith Aventine,  
*instrumentum musicae maximum; organum*  
*appellatur; cunctis et alio plumbo*  
*compactum est, simul et foliis ibiatur,*  
*et maxum pedumque digitis pulsatur.*  
*Annal. Boiorum, lib. 3. fol. 300.* And  
so we have the antiquity of organs in

the west. But in the east they cannot  
be less ancient than the Nicene council  
itself, as appeareth by the emperor Ju-  
lian's epigram upon the instrument.  
*Elc' O'PGANON. Ἀδελφὸν ἱερὸν, &c.* Gre-  
gory's Posthuma, or Learned Tracts,  
1650, p. 49.]

A hand of vast extension, and a prodigious  
number of fingers playing upon all the organ pipes  
in the world, and making every one sound a par-  
ticular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes, and slow  
The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow. *Pope.*

To O'RGAN.\* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
form organically. Not in use.

Would'st thou be treated with in the ineffable  
dieth of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art  
elemented and organised for other apprehensions,  
for a lower commerce of perception.

*Mannyngham, Disc. (1681), p. 89.*

**O'RGANICAL.**† *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *orga-*  
*no*.] *anicus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating  
with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick  
notes

In birds, heav'n's choristers, *organick* throats;

Which, if they did not die, might seem to be

A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Danae.*

He with serpent tongue

*Organick*, or impulse of vocal air,

His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton, P. L.*

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby  
they live and move, and are vitally informed by  
the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, pow-  
erful, and beneficent being. *Boswell.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of  
nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those *organick* arts which enable  
men to discourse and write perspicuously, ele-  
gantly, and according to the fitted style of lofty,  
mean, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*

3. Respecting organs.

She could not produce a monster of any thing  
that hath more vital and organical parts than a  
rock of marble.

They who want the sense of discipline, or bear-  
ing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not  
by any immediate organical indisposition, but  
for want of discipline. *Holder.*

**O'RGANICALLY.**† *adv.* [from *organical*.]

By means of organs or instruments; by  
organical disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real ve-  
getables; that is, grow organically from seeds, as  
well as plants. *Locke.*

**O'RGANICALNESS.**† *n. s.* [from *organical*.]  
State of being organical.

**O'RGANISM.**† *n. s.* [from *organ*.] Organical  
structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or or-  
ganism of bodies! *Greer, Cursus. Sat.*

**O'RGANIST.**† *n. s.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *or-  
gan*.] One who plays on the organ.

An organist serves that office in a public choir.

**ORGANIZATION.**† *n. s.* [from *organize*.]  
Construction in which the parts are so  
disposed as to be subservient to each  
other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others  
in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other pec-  
uliarities in the organization, as any one man's  
can from itself, through divers accidental varia-  
tions. *Glenville, Serapian.*

That being then one plant, which has such an  
organization of parts in one coherent body, par-

taking of one common life, it continues to be the  
same plant, though that life be communicated to  
new particles of matter, in a like continued orga-  
nization. *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr. from  
*organ*.] To construct so as that one part  
co-operates with another; to form  
organically.

As the soul doth organize the body, and give  
unto every member that substance, quantity, and  
shape, which nature seeth most expedient, so the  
inward grace of sacraments may teach what serveth  
best for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the  
fit and obsequious matter, whereat it was har-  
boured, as to organize and fashion that disposed  
matter according to the exigencies of its own na-  
ture. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter or-  
ganized could never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the same man consists in a  
participation of the same continued life, by constantly  
succeeding particles in succession vitally united  
to the same organized body. *Locke.*

**O'RGANLOFT.**† *n. s.* [*organ and loft*.] The  
loft where the organ stands.

Five young ladies, who are of no small fame  
for their great severity of manners, — would go  
no where with their lovers but to an *organloft*  
in a church, where they had a cold treat and some  
few opera songs. *Tulzer, No. 61.*

**O'RGANPIPE.**† *n. s.* [*organ and pipe*.] The  
pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder.

That deep and dreadful *organpipe*, pronounced  
The name of Prosper. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

**O'RGANYT.**† *n. s.* [*organe*, Saxon; *organ-*  
*um*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*Organic* heath scale.

*Gerarde's Herbal, (1597), p. 542.*

**O'RGASM.**† *n. s.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *orgasme*.]  
Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent  
splitting of blood, usually arises from an *orgasme*,  
or immediate motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious judgment and calcu-  
lation of the auditory nerves, the organs of the  
spirit should be allayed, and perturbations of the  
mind quieted. *Darwin.*

**O'RGEXT.**† *n. s.* [French.] A liquor  
extracted from barley and sweet al-  
monds. *Mason.*

**O'RGES.**† *n. s.* A sea-fish, called likewise  
*organizing*. Both seem a corruption of  
the orkenying, as being taken on the  
Orkeny coast. *Ainsworth.*

**O'RGIES.**† *n. s.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.  
*orgia*, Gr. from *orgy*, rage.] Mad rites  
of Bacchus; frantick revels. I find this  
word used in the singular.

It would have resembled an orgy to Bacchus.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 118.*

These are orgies

Solemn to the shining rites

Of the fairie prince and knights,

While the moon their orgies lights. *J. Johnson.*

She feign'd nocturnal orgies; left my bed,

And, mix'd it with Trojan dances, the dances led.

*Dryden.*

**O'RGILLOUS.**† *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr. Dr.  
Johnson.—The modern editors of Shak-  
speare print this word *orgulous*, and Mr.  
Steevens has shewn that it is a very an-  
cient word for proud or didaful. The  
Saxons used *orgelle* in the same man-  
ner.] Proud; haughty. Not in use.

From Isles of Greece

The princes against their hated blood chafed,  
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.

*Shakespeare, Hen. V. Prolog.*

**O'RICHALCUM.** † *n. s.* [*orichalcum*, Lat. from the Gr. *ὀρυζα*, a mountain, and *χαλκός*, brass. Our word is sometimes improperly written *aurichalc*, as if it were connected with *aurum*, gold.] Brass.

Not Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth fits,  
Nor costly *orichalc* from strange Phœnicia,  
But such as could best Phœbus' arrows ward,  
And the halting darts of heaven beating hard.

*Spenser, Maids of Pen.*

A massy load of *orichalc* is placed upon a chariot  
with eight wheels richly gilded.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 348.*

**O'RIEL.** \* } *n. s.* [*oriel*, old Fr. "porche,"  
**O'RIOLE.** \* } *allée, galerie.*] Lacombe:  
*oriodum*, low Latin. Du Cange says,

that he knows not the origin of this word.] A little waste room next the hall, where particular persons dine. Such is the description by Coles, Dict. 1685. And the sense of *oriodum* is much the same in Du Cange. It was a sort of recess. In our ancient vocabulary, the Prompt. Parvulorum, *oriel* is translated into the Latin *cancellus, interdicta*. This may serve to explain "the oriel window," which is sometimes found in modern publications.

*Oriel*, *oriodum* : — we may justly presume that *Oriel* or *Oryal* college, in Oxford, took name from such room, or portico, or cloister.

*Cowell, in V. Oryel.*

**O'RIENTY.** \* *n. s.* [from *orient*.] Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

In that they [angels] are sinless, their created power is in its pristine vigour and *orienty*, immaculate.

*Waterhouse on Fortunate, p. 221.*

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *orienty*.  
*Dryden, B. iii. ch. 4. § 12.*

**O'RIENT.** *adj.* [*orient*, Lat.]

1. Rising as the sun.

Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now  
fly'st  
With the fix'd stars.  
*Milton, P. L.*  
When fair morn *orient* in heaven appear'd.  
*Milton, P. L.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,  
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;  
Advancing their gain with interest,  
Oblivious double gain of happiness. *Shakespeare.*

There do breed yearly an insupportable company of gnats, whose property is to fly into the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing.

*About on the World.*

We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineness of the strainer.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Morning light

More *orient* is in your western cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament a radiant shine.

*Milton, P. L.*

In thick shelter of black shades imbower'd,  
[He] offers to each weary traveller  
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,  
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton, Comus.*

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheon wore,  
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er.

*Dryden.*

**O'RIENT.** † *n. s.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

Such schemes as these were usual to the nations of the *orient*.

*Méte, Paraphr. of St. Peter, [1642,] p. 22.*  
The greatest and best built city throughout the *orient*.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 159.*  
The star of love, or the sun, makes all the *orient* love.  
*Warren, Hist. E. p. iii. 351.*

**O'RIENTAL.** *adj.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Perquin upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to the borders of the east Tartary.

*Newton, New Atlantic.*  
Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendent and *oriental* radiations.  
*Brown.*

**O'RIENTAL.** *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals*.  
*Greav.*

**O'RIENTALISM.** † *n. s.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

Dragons are a sure mark of *orientalism*.  
*Farson, Hist. E. p. vol. i. Diss. i. sign. c.*

Scholars unacquainted with Hebrew will receive pleasure and instruction from a literal version of *orientalism* immediately presented to their eyes, without the trouble of referring to a servile Latin translation.

*Abp. Newcome, Ess. on the Transl. of the Bib. p. 285.*

**O'RIENTALIST.** \* *n. s.* [from *oriental*.] An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

According to the received notion of the *orientalists*.  
*Diblioth. Jidd. i. 51.*

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parasites? *Peters on Job, p. 123.*

**O'RIENTALITY.** \* *n. s.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it had no efficacy peculiar from his *orientality*, but equally discomfited his beams.

**O'RIFICE.** \* *n. s.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish boy, could find no means to staunch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another for the space of two days.  
*Bacon.*

Their mouths  
With hideous *orifice* grapp'd on us wide,  
Portending hollow truce.  
*Milton, P. L.*

Æna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice*.  
*Adisson, Guardians.*

Blow-blotting, Hippocrates said, should be done with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large *orifice* by stabbing or pertusion.

*Arbuthnot on Cæsa.*

**O'RIFLAMME.** † *n. s.* [old Fr. *oriflamme*; probably a corruption of *auriflamme*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orientalism* is corrupted.] A golden standard.  
*Aeneasworth.*

Yet holy Lewis with his Frenchmen strook  
Into the Pagans such deep flames, that they,  
At his illustrious oriflamme look,  
Upon his victories gave willing way.

*Bonomet, Psyche, (1651,] p. 277.*  
**O'RIGAN.** *n. s.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram.

I chanc'd to see her in her proper hue,  
Bathing herself in *origan* and thyme.

*Spenser, F. Q.*

**O'RIGIN.** } *n. s.* [*origen*, Fr. *origo*,  
**ORIGINAL.** } Lat.]

1. Beginning; first existence.

The sacred historian only treats of the origin of terrestrial animals.

*Beatty, Sermon.*  
2. Fountain; source; that which gives being or existence.

Nature, which contains its origin,  
Cannot be border'd 't certain in itself.

*Shakespeare, A. Lear.*  
If any station upon earth be honourable, *their* was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original*.

*Atterbury.*

Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in administration, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding. *Downham.*

*Original* of beings! pow'r I divine!  
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great orbs,

*Primitive founts, and origins of light. Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated. In this sense *origin* is not used.

Compare this translation with the *original*, the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Adisson.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings.

*Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.

They, like the seed from which they sprang, accurst  
Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd;  
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,  
Expressing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

**O'RIGINAL.** *adj.* [*origined*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first.  
The original question was, whether God hath furnished the giving any worship to himself by an image? *Stillfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Waller, Prop. for Death.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring track  
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race;  
Kind nature, forming them, the pattern took  
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's *original* look.

*Prior.*

**O'RIGINALITY.** \* *n. s.* [from *original*.] Quality or state of being original.

Henry also hangs the celebrated Madonna del Pece of Raphael, one of the most valuable pictures in the world. I do not know how Amicci came to doubt of its *originality*.  
*Seisembury, Trav. through Spain, i. 43.*

The owners really believed those pictures to be original, and among the best of the respective masters, to whom they were attributed; and it would have been the highest affront to have expressed a doubt of their *originality*. *Gough.*

**O'RIGINALLY.** *adv.* [from *original*.]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.

A vast great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring into the fruition of himself. *Peacock.*

A present blessing upon our *firsts*, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due so from great veracity. *Smalridge, Sermon.*

2. At first.  
The metallic and mineral matter found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodward.*

## 3. As the first author.

For what originally others writ,  
May be so well disguise'd, and so improv'd,  
That with some justice it may pass for ours.

*Rostomum.*

**ORIGINALESS.** *n. s.* [from *original*.] The quality or state of being original.

**ORIGINARY.** *adj.* [*originaire*, French, from *origin*.]

## 1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the ordinary way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Chygn, Phil. Prin.*

## 2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

Remember I am built of clay, and must resolve to my *original* dust. *Sonnet on Job.*

To **ORIGINATE** *v. d.* [from *origin*.] To bring into existence.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God.

*Waterhouse, Apol. for Lerna, (1653), p. 9.*

To **ORIGINATE** *v. n.* To take existence. I consider the adverb — as *originating* in the principles of the sermon.

*Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

**ORIGINATION.** *n. s.* [*originatio*, Lat. from *originate*.]

## 1. The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular. His error is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars.

*Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Kul.*

## 2. Descent from a primitive.

The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifies, a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination*. *Pearson.*

**ORION.** *n. s.* [Latin.] One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

When with fierce winds Orion arm'd  
Hath vex'd the Red-sea coast. *Milton, P. L.*

**ORISON.** *n. s.* [*orison*, old French; *oraison*, modern; *oratio*, Lat. See **ORAISON**.]

When written *oraison*, the accent is proper on the second syllable; not so, when written *orison*. Cotton, for the sake of the rhyme, in a burlesque couplet among the following examples, has indeed forced the accent upon the second syllable of *orison*. The word is usually found in the plural number. Dyer uses *oraison* in the singular.] A prayer; a supplication.

Nymph, is thy orison  
Be all my sins remember'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
Alas! your too much love and care of me  
Are heavy orisons 'gainst this poor wretch.

*Shakspeare.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had orisons and To Desim sung. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

My wakeful lay shall knock  
At the oriental gates, and duly mock  
The early lark's whistling orisons, to be  
As southern at the day's maturity. *Crook.*

His daily orisons attract our ears. *Sonnet on Job.*  
Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began  
Their orisons, each morning duly paid.

*Milton, P. L.*

So went he on with his orisons,

Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones.

*Cotton.*

The midnight clock attests my fervent prayers,  
The rising sun my orisons declares. *Harte.*

**OR-K.F.** *n. s.* A sea-fish. See **ORC**.

**ORLOP.** *n. s.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A small ship of the king's, called the *Pensie*, was assailed by the *Lyon*, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the *Pensie* so applied her shot, that the *Lyon's* *orlop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

**ORNAMENT.** *n. s.* [*ornamentum*, Latin; *ornement*, French.]

## 1. Embellishment; decoration.

So may the outward shows be least themselves;  
The world is still deceiv'd with ornament. *Shakspeare.*

## 2. Something that embellishes.

Ivory, wrought in ornaments to deck the cheeks of boys. *Clayman.*

The Trojan chief to me has sent

Their crown, and every regal ornament. *Dryden.*  
No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an ornament or disgrace to his profession. *Rogers.*

## 3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an ornament in them, that is not an ornament in the wisest amongst mankind. *Leav.*  
The persons of different qualities in both sexes are indeed allowed their different ornaments; but these are by no means costly, being rather assigned as marks of distinction than to make a figure.

*Addison on Italy.*

To **ORNAMENT** *v. g.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson notices *ornamented* (without any example) as an adjective, which he thinks a word of late introduction, and not very elegant. Warburton, a little before the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson

was published, appears to have employed it; and Shenstone had used it long before.] To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn.

Why droops my Damon, whilst he roves  
Through ornamented fields and groves?

*Shenstone, Prog. of Taste, P. 4.*

Those august towers of St. James's, which, though neither seemly nor sublime, yet ornament the place where the balances are preserved, which weigh out liberty and property to the nations all abroad. *Warburton in Hurd, Lett. 60.*

The font, remaining in its old situation near the chief entrance, is large and well ornamented. *Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 4.*

**ORNAMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *ornament*.]

Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most ornaments to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others about their ankles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it than the essential, what rules of morality or respect have I broken in naming the defects, that they may hereafter be amended?

*Dryden.*  
Even the heathen have esteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the Creator. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

If no advancement of knowledge can be had from universities, the time there spent is lost; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

**ORNAMENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *ornamental*.]

In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

**ORNATE.** *adj.* [*ornatus*, Latin. This is an old word in our language; of which Milton seems to have been fond. It is in Huloet's Dictionary.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

Not in rude and old language, but in polished and *ornate* terms.

*Prof. in the Isle of England, Cotton, (1490.)*  
Men — *ornate* with virtue and wisdom.

*Sir T. Elyot, Gen. fol. 12. b.*

A graceful and *ornate* rhetoric, taught out of the rule of Plato. *Milton on Education.*

What thing of art or land,  
Femle of sex it seems,  
That so bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay,  
Comes this way sailing? *Milton, S. A.*

To **ORNATE** *v. g.* [*ornare*, Latin.] To adorn; to garnish. *Huloet.*

This is the exposition of the noble philosopher; which I have written, principally to the intent to *ornate* our language with using words in their proper signification. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 300.*

**ORNATELY.** *adv.* [from *ornate*.] Finely; with decoration; with embellishment.

With proper captations of benevolence  
*Ornately* polished after your facility.

*Scillon, Fenns, p. 35.*

To utter the mind aptly, distinctly, and *ornately*, is a gift given to very few.

*Sherry, Figures of Grammar, and Rhet. (1555), fol. ii. b.*  
**ORNATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.

**ORNATURE.** *n. s.* [*ornature*, old French; from *ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration.

His noble purpose was this: to save precious monuments of ancient virtues, which is a most worthy work; and so to bring them from darkness to a lively light, to the notable fame and *ornature* of this land.

*Ben Jonson, New Year's Gift, (1549.)*  
A mushroom for all your other *ornatures*.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

**ORNI'SCOPIST.** *n. s.* [*lyric* and *scopist*.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretell futurity.

**ORNITHOLOGIST.** *n. s.* [*ornithologiste*, French; from *ornithology*.] One who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds.

Soon after Mr. Adanson's Voyage to Senegal, Mr. Collinson first in the philosophical transactions, and after him, the most eminent *ornithologists* in Europe, seem to have considered this traveller's having caught four European swallows, on the 6th of October, not far from the African coast, as a decisive proof that the common swallows, when they disappear in Europe, make for Africa during the winter, and return again to us in the spring.

*Barrington, Ess. 4.*

**ORNITHOLOGY.** *n. s.* [*lyric* and *lyric*.] A discourse on birds.

**ORPHAN.** *n. s.* [*orphan*; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

Poor orphans in the wide world scattered,  
As budding branch rent from the native tree,  
And thrown forth until it be withered:  
Such is the state of man. *Spenser.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow  
To reverse the opinion of his patrimony.

To wrong the widow from her custom'd right,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakspeare.*

Sad widow, by thee rifled, weep in vain,  
And rail'st thyself of thy rapacious kind.

The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,  
Widows and orphan making as they go. *Waller.*



Play, with a parent's mind,  
This helps orphan whom thou leav'st behind.

*Dryden.*  
Collections were made for the relief of the poor,  
whether widows or orphans.

**O'RHIAN.** *adj.* [*orphanin*, French.] Bereft of parents.

This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother,  
found his estate, when he came to age, so disjoined  
even in the noblest and strongest kinds of gov-  
ernment, that the name of a king was grown  
odious.

*Sedley.*  
**O'RHANAGE.** *†* *n. s.* [*orphanage*, Fr.;  
**O'RHANISM.** *†* *from orphan.*] State  
of an orphan.

*Sherrwood.*  
**O'RHIANEO.** *\* part. adj.* [*from orphan.*] Bereft of parents or friends.

So wro't Lorenzo fair Clarissa's fate;  
Who gave that angel boy, on whom he doted,  
And died to give him, *orphan'd* in his birth.

*Young, Night Th. 5.*  
For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made  
the like charitable provision. *Warburton, Sermon, 90.*

**O'RPIMENT.** *†* *n. s.* [*orpimentum*, Lat.;  
*orpiment*, *orpin*, French.]

*Orpiment* is a compound of sulphur  
and arsenic. It is lamellar in one direc-  
tion, and of a yellow colour. See  
*Journal of Science*, No. 20, p. 287.

For the golden colour, it may be made by some  
small mixture of *orpiment*, such as they use to  
brass in the yellow alloy; it will easily recover  
that which the iron loathes.

*Bacon.*  
**O'RHIA'XOTROPION.** *n. s.* [*ῥηξια; and ὁρῶν*.]  
An hospital for orphans.

**O'RIXE.** *n. s.* [*orpin*, French; *telephon*,  
Latin.] Liver or rose root, *anacamp-  
seras*, *Telephon*, or *Rhodia raris*.  
A plant.

*Miller.*  
Cool violets, and *orpin* growing still;  
Embalmed balm, and cheerful galingale.

*Spreyer.*  
**O'RRERY.** *n. s.* An instrument which by  
many complicated movements represents  
the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.  
It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a ma-  
thematician born at Litchfield, and so  
named from his patron the earl of Or-  
rery; by one or other of this family  
almost every art has been encouraged  
or improved.

**O'RRIS.** *n. s.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and  
flower.

*Miller.*  
The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular;  
for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but  
the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the  
*orris* is not sweet in the leaf; neither is the flower  
any thing so sweet as the root.

*Bacon.*  
**O'RRIS.** *†* *n. s.* [old French.] A sort of  
gold or silver lace. Dr. Johnson.—If  
such a word as *orris*, in this sense,  
exists, (which I doubt,) it can only be a  
corruption of *orfrays*. See **O'RFRAIS**.

**ORT.** *\* n. s.* [See **O'RTS**.] A fragment.  
It is some poor fragment, some slender art  
of his remainder.

*Shakespeare, Timon.*  
**ORTHODOX.** *†* *adj.* [*ὀρθός and δόξα*;  
**ORTHODOXAL.** *†* *orthodox*, French.]

Sound in opinion and doctrine; not he-  
retical. *Orthodoxal* is not new used.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true pro-  
testant religion professed by the church of Eng-  
land; which is as sound and orthodox in the doc-  
trine thereof, as any Christian church in the world.

*Bacon.*  
An uniform profession of one and the same *or-  
thodoxal* verity, which was once given to the saints  
in the holy apostles' days.

*White.*

Eternal bliss is not immediately supererected  
on the most orthodox beliefs; but as our Saviour  
saith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye  
do them; the doing must be first supererected on  
the knowing or believing, before any happiness  
can be built on it.

*Hammond.*  
Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were  
originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards cor-  
rupted, and interpolated by heretics in some parts  
of them.

*Waterland.*  
**ORTHODOXY.** *adv.* [*from orthodox*.]  
With soundness of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, ex-  
pressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so soundly  
and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned  
without extreme danger to the honour of our Re-  
ligion.

**ORTHODOXIES.** *\* n. s.* [*from orthodox*.]  
State of being orthodox.

I proceed now to the second thing implied in  
being faithful; and that is purity, and *orthodoxi-  
ness* of doctrine.

*Aldingcleck, Sermon, p. 17.*  
**ORTHODOXY.** *n. s.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*,  
French; *from orthodox*.] Soundness in  
opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself tears full and clear testimony to  
Gregory's *orthodoxy*.

*Waterland.*  
He do not attempt explaining the mysteries of  
the christian religion; since Providence intended  
there should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable  
to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to go about it.

*Swift.*

**ORTHODROMICKS.** *n. s. pl.* [*from ὀρθός and δρόμος*.]  
The art of sailing in the arc of  
some great circle, which is the shortest  
or straightest distance between any two  
points on the surface of the globe.

*Harrie.*  
**ORTHODROMY.** *n. s.* [*ὀρθός and δρόμος*; *orthodromie*, French.] Sailing in a straight  
course.

**ORTHOPHY.** *\* n. s.* [*ὀρθός*, right, and *φύσις*,  
a word, Greek.] The art of pronouncing  
words properly.

Of orthography, or orthography, treating of the  
letters and their pronunciation.

*Greenwood, Ess. on Eng. Gram. (2d ed. 1722.) p. 225.*  
As it has been frequently represented to me,  
that the unusual, though proper, expression of  
Eloquence of *orthography* in the original title of this  
work, has prevented many from comprehending  
its real intention, I have consented to the printing  
of a new title-page.

*Nares, Gen. Rules for the Pron. of the Eng. Lang. (1795.) Adv.*

**ORTHOGON.** *n. s.* [*ὀρθός and γωνία*.] A  
rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner  
of computations; your cylinder for vaulted turrets  
and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid  
for sharp steeples.

*Pechom.*  
**ORTHOGONAL.** *†* *adj.* [*orthogonon*, French;  
*from orthogon*.] Rectangular.

Finding the squares of an *orthogonal* triangle's  
side.

*Selden, Pref. in Drayton's Polybliton.*  
**ORTHOGRAPHER.** *n. s.* [*ὀρθός and γράφω*.]  
One who spells according to the rules  
of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man  
and a soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*,  
his words are just so many strange dishes.

*Shelton.*  
**ORTHOGRAFICAL.** *adj.* [*from orthogra-  
phy*.]

1. Rightly spelled.  
2. Relating to the spelling.

I received from him the following letter, which,

after having rectified some little *orthographical*  
mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public.

*Addison, Spect.*  
3. Delineated according to the elevation,  
not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a  
true delineation and the just dimensions of each  
face, and of what belongs to it.

*Morimer, Husb.*  
**ORTHOGRAPHICALLY.** *adv.* [*from ortho-  
graphical*.]

1. According to the rules of spelling.  
2. According to the elevation.

**ORTHOGRAPHY.** *n. s.* [*ὀρθός and γράφω*;  
*orthographie*, French.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches  
how words should be spelled.

This would reader languages much more easy  
to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing,  
and especially as to the writing them, which now as  
they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no  
small part of grammar which treats of *orthography*  
and right pronunciation.

*Hulder.*  
2. The art or practice of spelling.

In London they clip their words after one  
manner, about the corner, another in the city, and  
a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to  
writing, would entirely confound *orthography*.

*Swift.*  
3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this  
ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of  
feet and inches.

*Mason.*  
**ORTHOLOGY.** *\* n. s.* [*ὀρθός*, right, and *λόγος*,  
a word.] Right description of things.

The natural, and as it were the homogeneous,  
parts of grammar be two; *orthology*, and *ortho-  
graphy*; in both which parts of it, God hath had  
a special hand; as even by the heathen themselves  
is acknowledged; in the first of them, *orthology*;  
in teaching men the right imposition of names; in  
the second of them, *orthography*; in teaching them  
the rare invention of letters.

*Fischer, Aethem. (1692.) p. 346.*

**ORTHOPNEA.** *n. s.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*; *orthopnée*,  
French.] A disorder of the lungs, in  
which respiration can be performed only  
in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *or-  
thopnea*; the cause a translation of tartarous hu-  
mours from his joints to his lungs.

*Harvey on Consumption.*

**O'RTIVE.** *adj.* [*ortive*, French; *ortivus*,  
Latin.] Relating to the rising of any  
planet or star.

**O'RTOLAN.** *n. s.* [French.] A small  
bird accounted very delicious.

*Not ordians nor goldfinches.*  
*Covely.*

**O'RTS.** *†* *n. s.* seldom with a singular. [This  
word is derived by Skinner from *ort*,  
German, the fourth part of any thing; by  
Mr. Lye more reasonably from *ort*,  
Irish, a fragment. In Anglo-Saxon, *ort*  
signifies the beginning; whence in some  
provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and  
*ends*, signify remnants, scattered pieces,  
refuse; from *ort* thus used probably came  
*ort*. Dr. Johnson.—*Orts* is, throughout  
all England, one of the most common  
words in our language; which has  
adopted nothing from the Irish, though  
we use two or three of their words, as  
Irish. *Orts* is merely the past participle  
of the Anglo-Saxon *werþetan*, tur-  
pare, vilefacere, deturpare. *Ort*, *ort*,  
means (any thing, something,) made vile

or worthless. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Furley, ii. 528.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;

A barren-splitted fellow, one that feeds On object arts and imitations. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

The fractions of her faith, ors of her love, The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to *Dionæde*. *Shakspeare*

Much good do't you then; Brave pluck and velvet men Can fend on *ors*. *B. Jonson.*

Thou son of crums and *ors*. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

The polluted *ors* and refuse of Arcades and romances. *Milton, Eclogical. ch. 1.*

Like lavish ancestors, his earlier years Have disinherited his future hours, Which starve on *ors*, and glean their former field. *Young, Night Th. 3.*

*O'VAL*. *n. s.* [*ovale*, Fr. *orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

*ORVETAN*. *n. s.* [*orvietan*, Italian; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison; a medicinal composition or electuary, good against poison. *Bailey.*

*OSCHOCÈLE*. *n. s.* [*ὀσχοῦν*, Gr.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*

*TO O'SCILLATE*. *v. n.* [*oscillo*, Lat.] To move backward and forward.

The axis of oscillation is a right line, parallel to the apparent horizontal one, and passing through the centre; about which the pendulum oscillates. *Chambers, in F. Oscillation.*

*OSCILLATION*. *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Whose mind is agitated by painful oscillations of the nervous system, and whose nerves are unusually affected by the irregular passions of his mind. *Dr. Berkeley, Ser. 5 104.*

*OSCI'LATORY*. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or oscillatory motions. *Arbuthnot.*

*OSCITANCY*. *n. s.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]

1. The act of yawning.

2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our wretched security? *Gen. of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the activity of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. *Addis. Spect.*

*OSCITANT*. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Lat.]

1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.

2. Sleepy; sluggish.

His legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by, by convenient in the embers, or, if it may so say, extinct and supine. *Milton, Dict. and Disc. of Div. ii. 3.*

Our oscillant lady piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend some back again. *Deacy of Chr. Piety.*

*OSCITANTLY*. *adv.* [*from oscitant*.] Carelessly.

Which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very extensively collected. *Merr. Conf. Coll. Dedic.*

*OSCITATION*. *n. s.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

*OS*. *n. s.* [*os*, Lat.] A small bone.

I shall defer considering this subject at large, till I come to my treatise of *osculum*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tutor, No. 63.*

*O'SIER*. *n. s.* [*osier*, Fr. *viter*.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.

The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream, Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shakspeare.*

Ere the sun advance his burning eye, I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours With bawful weeds and precious-juiced weeds. *Shakspeare.*

Care comes crown'd with *osier*, segs and weeds. *Drayton.*

Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut, Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick cut. *May, Virgil.*

Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend, In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryden.*

Along the marshes spread, We made the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope.*

*O'SMUND*. *n. s.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

*O'SNABURG*. *n. s.* pl. White and brown coarse linens imported from Osnaburg in Germany. A cloth resembling them is manufactured in Angou in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

*O'SPRAY*. *n. s.* [*corrupted from ossifraga*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Goth. *os*, the mouth of a river, and *prey*.] A large, blackish hawk, with a long neck and blue legs. Its prey is fish, and it is sometimes seen hovering over the Tweed. Lambe, Notes to the Battle of Flodden. Sir T. Hamner calls it the sea-eagle; of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases; a marvel which our old poetry has repeatedly noticed. But Mr. Harris has observed, from Pennant, that the ospray is a different bird from the sea-eagle, though its prey is the same.

I think he'll be to Rome, As is the ospray to the fish, who takes it By surreptitious nature. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle, the osifrage, and the ospray. *Lee, xi. 18.*

*TO OSS*. *v. n.* To offer; to try; to essay; to set about any thing. It is thus used in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and perhaps throughout the north. The origin of it I cannot find.

*O'SSELET*. *n. s.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

*O'SSEOUS*. *adj.* [*osseus*, Lat.] Bony; resembling a bone.

To pursue the anæsthetic and solid part of goodness, which gives stability and rectitude to all the rest. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 1.*

A medullary, and consequently *osseous*, substance. *Bibbott. Bibl. i. 157.*

*O'SSICLE*. *n. s.* [*ossiculum*, Lat.] A small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of those *ossicles* first to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*

*OSSI'FICK*. *adj.* [*ossa and facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing *carneous* or membranous to bony substance, &c.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the molature in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossific* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wierman.*

*OSSIFICATION*. *n. s.* [*from ossify*.] Change of *carneous*, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Ossifications or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

*O'SSIFRAGE*. *n. s.* [*ossifraga*, Latin; *ossifrage*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ossifraga*, or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow.

It is said to dig up bodies in churchyards, and eat what it finds in bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins call it *avis bustaria*. Calmet. See, however, *OSPRAY*.

Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle, the *ossifrage*, and the *ospray*. *Lee, xi. 18.*

*TO O'SPRAY*. *v. a.* [*ossa and facio*.] To change to bone.

The dilated cysts every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

*OSSI'VOROUS*. *adj.* [*ossa and voro*.] Devouring bones.

The bone of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach; as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ossi-vorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham, Phys. Theat.*

*O'SSUARY*. *n. s.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

Notable lamps, with vessels of oils and aromatic liquors, attended noble anæsthetics. *Sir T. Brown on Urn-Burial, (1686.)*

*OST*. *n. s.* A kiln, where hops or malt *OST*. *n. s.* are dried. See *OST*.

*OSTENSIBLE*. *adj.* [*ostendo*, Lat.]

1. That is proper or intended to be shewn.

I take this opportunity of expressing my surprise, that this *ostensible* comment of the dumb beast should not regularly appear in the tragedies of *Shakspeare*. *Warton, Hist. E. P. li. 961.*

2. Colourable; plausible.

He had, as dictator, an *ostensible* right to the custody and command of this; and under pretext of this *ostensible*, he by force of arms seized it. *Forcell on Antip. p. 114.*

*OSTENSIVE*. *adj.* [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

*OSTENT*. *n. s.* [*ostentum*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; a way; manner; mien.

1. All the ornaments of civility.

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*, To please his grandam. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

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2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to Shakespeare.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts  
To courtship, and such fair objects of love  
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shaksp.*

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

To stirre our seales up, that admir'd, whereof a  
fact is cleare

Of all our sacrifice, so fearful an omen  
Should be the issue. *Chapman.*

Latinus, frighted with this dire omen,  
For counsel to his father Faunus went;  
And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy,  
Which near Albans's volcanic fountains lie. *Dryden.*

- To OSTENTATE.\* v. a. [*ostento*, Lat.]  
To make an ambitious display of; to display boastfully.

It cannot avoid the brand of arrogance, as well  
as hypocrisy, to challenge and ostentate that beauty  
or handsomeness of complexion as ours, which in-  
deed is none of ours by any genuine right or pro-  
perty. *Ips. Taylor, Arif. Handom.* p. 96.

Who is so open-hearted and simple, but they  
either conceal their defects, or ostentate their suffi-  
ciencies, short or beyond when either of them  
really are? *Ips. Taylor, Arif. Handom.* p. 169.

So far I must needs ostentate my reading, as to  
assure you, that I have viewed with my own eyes,  
and transcribed from all the originals, whatever I  
have set down. *Fleetwood, Chron. Preliminary.*

- OSTENTATIOUS. n. s. [*ostentatio*, Fr. *ostenta-*  
*tio*, Lat.]

1. Outward show; appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you  
But is four Volcians? —  
— March on, my fellows;

Make good this ostentation, and you shall  
Divide in all with us. *Shakspere, Coriol.*

You are come  
A market-maid to Rome, and have presented  
The ostentation of our love. *Shakspere.*

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show.  
This is the usual sense.

If all these secret springs of detraction fall, yet  
a vain ostentation of wit sets a man on attacking  
an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth  
and laughter of those about him. *Addison, Spect.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were  
sometimes inclined to ostentation, and ready to cor-  
rect it with pretence of inciting others by their ex-  
ample, and therefore checks this vanity: Take  
heed, says he, that you do not your aims before  
men, to be seen. *Attorney.*

With all her lustre, nor, her lover warm;  
Then out of ostentation, hides her charms. *Young.*

The great end of the art is to strike the imagination.  
The painter is therefore to make no ostenta-  
tion of the means by which this is done; the spec-  
tator is only to feel the result in his own view. *Reynolds.*

3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.

The king would have me present the princes  
with some delightful ostentation, show, pageant,  
antick, or firework. *Shakspere, Love's Lab. Lost.*

- OSTENTATIOUS. adj. [*ostento*, Lat.] Boast-  
ful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose  
to view.

Your modesty is so far from being ostentatious  
of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it  
known; and therefore I must leave you to the sa-  
tisfaction of your own conscience, which, though  
a silent panegyric, is yet the best of all. *Dryden.*

They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he  
seems to be ignorant, credulous, and ostentatious.  
*Broomie on the Odyssey.*

- OSTENTATIOUSLY. adv. [*from ostenta-*  
*tious*.] Vainly; boastfully.

- OSTENTATIOUSNESS. n. s. [*from ostenta-*  
*tious*.] Vanity; boastfulness.

- OSTENTATOR.\* n. s. [*ostentator*, Fr. *os-*  
*tento*, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter  
to show. *Sherwood.*

- OSTENTOUS.\* adj. [*from ostento*, Lat. See  
OSTENT.] Fond of show; fond to ex-  
pose to view.

Sometimes we ought to be thankful for an en-  
emy. He gives us occasion to show the world our  
parts and piety, which else, perhaps, in our dark  
graves would sleep and moulder with us quite un-  
known; or could not otherwise well be seen with-  
out the vanity of a slight and an odious mile. *Folham, Res. ii. 53.*

Such rude and imperfect draughts being far  
better in their esteem, than such as are adorned  
with more pomp, and ostentatious circumstances.  
*Evelyn, Fumens. Pref.*

- OSTEOCOLLA. n. s. [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*;  
*osteo*, Fr.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in  
Germany, and has long been famous for  
bringing on a callus in fractured bones.  
*Hill, Mat. Med.*

*Osteocolla* is a spar, generally coarse, covered  
with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water,  
and encrusted upon sticks, stones, and other like  
bodies. *Woodward.*

- OSTEOCOPE. n. s. [*ὀστέον* and *σῆμα*; *osteo-*  
*cope*, French.] Pains in the bones, or  
rather in the nerves and membranes that en-  
compass them. *Dict.*

- OSTEOLOGER.\* n. s. [*from osteology*.]  
A describer of the bones.

*Osteologers* have very well observed, that the  
parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out  
at a distance from the bodies, are either the adu-  
lar or osseous parts. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 176.

- OSTEOLOGY. n. s. [*ὀστέον* and *λογία*; *osteo-*  
*logy*, Fr.] A description of the bones.

Richard Farlow, well known for his acuteness  
in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in  
*osteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Taiter.*

- OSTIARY.\* n. s. [*ostium*, Lat.]

1. The opening at which a river dis-  
embogues itself.

It is received that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*,  
that is by seven channels disburtheneth itself into  
the sea. *Brown.*

2. Formerly an ecclesiastical officer. [*osti-*  
*arius*, Lat. from *ostium*.]

The office of the *ostiary* was to open and shut  
the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of  
the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the  
vestrie. *Worcer.*

- OSTLER. n. s. [*ostler*, Fr.] The man  
who takes care of horses at an inn.

The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher,  
ought to partake. *Swift, Direct. to the Green.*

- OSTLERY. n. s. [*ostelerie*, French.] The  
place belonging to the ostler.

- OSTMEN.\* n. s. pl. [*from eastmen*, as  
coming from a country east of Ireland.

Ottomani, low Latin. V. Du Cange.]  
Danish settlers in Ireland.

Anlave was chief of the *Ottomen* in that island,  
and styled king of Dublin. *Lt. Ligiellum.*

- OSTRACISM. n. s. [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostraci-*  
*cism*, Fr.] A manner of passing sen-  
tence, in which the note of acquittal or  
condemnation was marked upon a shell  
which the voter threw into a vessel.

Banishment; public censure.

Virtue in courtiers' hearts  
Suffers an ostracism, and departs;

Profit, ease, fitness, piety, bid it go,  
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an ostracism, that eclipseth  
men when they grow too great; and therefore is it  
a bribe to keep them within bounds. *Beacon, Es.*  
Hypocrits by suffering did traduce  
The ostracism, and sham'd it out of use. *Claudian.*

This man, upon a slight and false accusation  
of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by  
*ostracism*; which in English would signify, that  
they voted he should be removed from their  
presence and council for ever. *Swift.*

- OSTRACITES. n. s. *Ostracites* expresses  
the common oyster in its fossil state.

*Hill, Mat. Med.*

- To OSTRACISE.\* v. a. [*from ostracism*.]  
To banish; to expel.

Therefore the democratick stars did rise.  
And all that worth from hence did ostracise.  
*And. Marvel, Lachrym. Mus. (1650.)*

- OSTRICH. n. s. [*austruche*, French; *struthio*,  
Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds.

It is very large, its wings very short,  
and the neck about four or five spans.  
The feathers of its wings are in great  
esteem, and are used as an ornament  
for hats, beds, canopies: they are  
stained of several colours, and made  
into pretty tufts. They are hunted by  
way of course, for they never fly; but  
use their wings to assist them in running  
more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits  
of iron or brass, in the same manner as  
other birds will swallow small stones or  
gravel, to assist in digesting or com-  
minuting their food. It lays its eggs  
upon the ground, hides them under the  
sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostrich, and  
swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I  
part. *Shakspere.*

Greatest thou the goodly wings unto the pe-  
cock? or wings and feathers unto the ostrich? *Job, xxiii. 19.*

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat,  
Their ostrich stomachs make their swords their  
meat. *Claudian.*

Modern ostriches are divided into meek larks,  
in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

- OTACOUS'TICK.\* n. s. [*ὠτα* and *σῆμα*;  
*otacous'tick*, Fr.] *Otacus'tick*, French.]

An instrument to facilitate hearing.

Not vouchsafing to see or hear any thing but by  
perspectives and *otacus'ticks*. *Hemmond, Works, iv. 933.*

In a here, which is very quick of hearing, it is  
supplied with a bony tube; which, as natural  
*otacus'tick*, is so directed backward, as to receive  
the smallest and most distant sound that comes  
behind her. *Grav. Cornal.*

Using some *otacus'tick*, and placing the mouth  
of it towards the sound. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 146.

- OTHER.\* pron. [*anther*, Goth. *osep*, Sax.  
other, Alem. *autre*, French; *ἄλλος*, *ἄλλος*,  
Greek.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. In  
this sense it seems an adjective, yet in  
the plural, when the substantive is sup-  
pressed, it has, contrarily to the nature  
of adjectives, a plural termination: as,  
of last week three days were fair, the  
others rainy.

Of good actions some are better than other  
some. *Hook.*

— Will it not be received  
That they have done it? —  
— Who dares receive it other? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Kneller.*

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules than that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Locke.*

No leaves shall ever be made *other* than leaves for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not to reversion or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but some one else: in this sense it is a substantive, and has a genitive and plural.

Were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;  
Desire his jewels and this *other's* house. *Shakespeare.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some *other* are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect out the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Leadb.*

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them. *Law.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel.  
And all was done — let *others* judge how well. *David.*

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that contrivance worth in goodness, that will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to each.  
In loveliness of mind let each esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil. ii. 3.*

Scotland and thou didst seek in *other* lives,  
Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive. *Dryden.*

5. Something besides.  
The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, *just* as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education.*

6. The next.  
Thy air,  
Thou *other* gold-bound brow, is like the first;  
A third is like the former. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

7. The third part.  
Bind my hair up, as 'twas yesterday?  
No, nor the *other* day. *R. Jonson.*

8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different.  
I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insensate. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *adv.* [other and gate, for way.] In another manner.  
If *thy* Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled *you* *other*gate than he did. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

O'THERGISE. *adj.* [other and guise. This is often pronounced and sometimes written *otherguise*.] Of another kind. It is a common expression in several parts of England; and in Cheshire forms part of the following proverb: "I have *otherguise* fish to fry than snigs [eels] without butter;" i. e. my time is better employed, I have something better to do than what you propose.

O'THERWHERE. *adv.* [other and where.] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogue, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves. *Hosker.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,  
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

O'THERWHILE. *† adj.* [other and while.] O'THERWHILES. } At other times.

Some adventures shall follow; and *otherwhiles*, now one discommodities, now another shall appear. *Homilies, Sermon on Matrimony.*

Sometimes he shaves, — *otherwhiles* he cauterizes, he scarifies, less blood. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

Sometimes he was taken forth — to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks. *Sir G. Buch, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 93.*

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [other and wise.]

1. In a different manner.  
They only plead, that whatever God reveals, as necessary for all Christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*, which no man denies. *Hosker.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left to each their own choice, may either do as *others* do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hosker.*

The evidences for such things are not so infallible, but that there is a possibility, that the things may be *otherwise*. *Wittins.*

In these good things, what all *others* should practice, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise*. *Symon.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,  
And merited, alas! a better fate;  
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison, Cato.*

2. By other causes.  
Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Relaph.*

3. In other respects.  
It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best to regard of society. *Hosker.*

Men seldom consider *God* any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Hosker.*

O'TTER. *n. s.* [otter, Saxon; intra, Latin.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is felin, or a long taper; so that he may not be unfitly called *putorius aquaticus*, or the water pole-cat. He makes himself burrows on the water side, as a beaver; is sometimes tamed and taught, by nimbly surrounding the fishes, to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter's* skin stuffed with hay. *Addison, Spect.*

Would you preserve a numerous *finny* race?  
Let your fierce dogs the ravenous *otter* chase;  
The amphibious monster ranges all the shores,  
Darts through the waves, and every haunt ex- plores. *Gay.*

O'VAL. *adj.* [ovale, Fr. ovum, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an oval figure of an hundred yards. *Addison on Italy.*

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,  
Does in an oval orbit, circling run;  
But rarely is the object of our sight,  
In solar glory sunk. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *n. s.*  
A triangle is that which has three angles, or an oval is that which has the shape of an egg. *Watts, Logic.*

O'VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from ovum.] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks  
Dire clinging gubbers his voracious food. *Thomson.*

O'VARY. *n. s.* [ovaire, Fr. ovarium, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is to the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

O'VATE. *adj.* [ovatus, Lat.] Of an oval figure; marked ovally.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, acute and imbricate. *Russell, Acc. of Indian Serpents, p. 7.*

O'VATION. *† n. s.* [ovation, Fr. ovatio, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Dict.*

His *ovation* being the prime of his strength; his noise and report of his victories being the only means to persuade the reader that he hath obtained them. *Hammond, Works, ii. 167.*

Question was allow'd  
For conquest purchas'd without blood. *Hudibras, ii. ii.*

Rest not in an *ovation*, but a triumph over thy passions. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 2.*

O'UBAT. } *n. s.* [cruca pilosa.] A sort of caterpillar; an insect. *Dict.*

OUCH. *† n. s.* [musca, nuda, lo Latin, fibula; whence perhaps ouch, or houch, and so ouch. Tyrrhuit.] An ornament of gold or jewels; a carcanet; the collet in which precious stones are set.

Dr. Johnson has cited an example from Bacon, in which the word is *oes*, not ouch. See O.

A Persian snipe on her head  
She wore, with crowns and *ouches* garnished. *Spranger, F. Q. ii. li. 13.*

Thou shalt make them to be set in *ouches* of gold. *Ezek. xxxvii. 11.*

OUCH of a bear. The blow given by a bear's tusk. *Ainsworth.*

O'YEN. *† n. s.* [aufn, Goth. ofn, Icel. ojen, Sax. "Aphah (Heb.) signifieth to bake, and to sear, and to dress meat: oven seemeth to be derived of this word." Leigh, Crit. Sacra. 1650. p. 15.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never  
And from his head devouring oven vent  
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,  
Him all smot d. *Spranger.*

Here's yet to the world heretofore, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the oven, and the baking. *Shakespeare.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow close places, matted upon another; and there- fore a 2

- fore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*
- O'vna hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *ovepa*, a brink or bank; but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camden.*
- OVER.** *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; *ovep*, Sax.]
1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity.  
How happy some, *o'er* other some can be!  
Through Athens I am thought as fair as she. *Shakespeare.*  
Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest;  
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest. *Dryden.*  
High, *over* all, was your great conduct shewn,  
You sought our safety, but forgot your own. *Dryden.*  
The commentary which attends this poem will have an advantage *over* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Pepr.*  
It will afford food enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift.*
  2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. Opposed to *under*.  
The church has *over* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority.  
Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people. *Dryden.*
  3. Above in place. Opposed to *below*.  
He was more than *over* shoes in love. *Shakespeare.*  
The street should see as she walked *over* head. *Shakespeare.*  
Thrice happy is that humble pair,  
Beneath the level of all care;  
*Over* whose heads those arrows fly,  
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Wallis.*
  4. Across; from side to side: as, he leaped *over* the brook.  
Come *o'er* the brook, Bessy, to me.  
She darts not come *over* to thee. *Shakespeare.*  
Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Arrenon, poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
The geese fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms  
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms. *Dryden.*
  5. Through, diffusively.  
All the world *over*, those that received not the commands of Christ, and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed. *Hammond.*
  6. Upon.  
Wise governors have as great a watch *over* famines, as they have of the actions and designs. *Bacon.*  
Angelick quires  
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory  
*Over* temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton, P. R.*
  7. Before. This is only used in *over* night.  
On their intended journey to proceed,  
And *over* night whatso there did need. *Spenser, Nidd. Tale.*
  8. It is in all senses written by contraction *o'er*.
- O'VER.** *adv.*
1. Above the top.  
Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measures, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give. *St. Luke, vi. 38.*

2. More than a quantity assigned.  
Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use; yet somewhat *over* and beyond them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hooker.*  
When they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*  
The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries. *Heywood.*  
The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth; a small matter *over* or *under*. *Arbuthnot.*
3. From side to side.  
The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a paracock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, shew a foot *over*. *Green.*
4. From one to another.  
This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tiran, who delivereth it *over* to that one that he has chosen. *Bacon.*
5. From a country beyond the sea.  
It hath a white berry, but it is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*  
They brought new customs and new wices *o'er*;  
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*
6. On the surface.  
The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Gretna.*
7. Past. This is rather the sense of an adjective.  
Soliman pining upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be interested. *Kneller.*  
Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*  
To what the garden choicest bears  
To sit and taste, till this meridian heat  
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*  
The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent.  
*Rp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*  
He will, as soon as his first surprise is *over*, begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Attewbury.*  
There youths and nymphs in consort gay,  
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;  
With me, alas! wait me those joys are *o'er*,  
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Page.*
8. Throughout; completely.  
Well,  
Have you read *o'er* the letters I sent you? *Shakespeare.*  
Let them argue *over* all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South, Sermon.*  
With repetition; another time.  
He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,  
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shakespeare.*  
Sitting or standing still confid' to roar,  
In the same verse, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*.  
Longing they look, and gazing at the sight,  
Devour *o'er* and *o'er* with vast delight. *Dryden.*  
Those, my Hector, art thyself alone,  
My parents, brothers, and my love in one:  
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again,  
Nor tempt the dangers of the dusky plain;  
But in this tower, for our defence, remain. *Dryden.*  
When children forget, or do an action awkwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect.  
If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead be not sufficient to convince a resolute libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the

- dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Attewbury.*  
The most learned will never find occasion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*  
He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,  
And every night review'd it *o'er* and *o'er*. *Harte.*
10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.  
The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Maher.*
  11. **OVER and above.** Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.  
Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over* and above. *Numb. iii. 49.*  
He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained *over* and above the good will and esteem of all people whosoever he came. *L'Esperance.*
  12. **OVER against.** Opposite; regarding in front.  
In Titicums is a church with windows only from above. It repoveth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, *over* against the door. *Bacon.*  
I visit his picture, and place myself *over* against it whole hours together. *Addison, Spectator.*  
*Over* against that church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy.*
  13. **To give over.** To cease from.  
These when they praise, the world believes no more,  
Than when they promise to give scribbling *o'er*. *Page.*
  14. **To give over.** To attempt to help no longer; as, his physicians have given him *over*; his friends, who advised him, have given him *over*.
  15. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.  
By many of these trains hath sought to win me into his power; and modest wisdom plucks me From overcredulous haste. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
St. Hierom reported, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not readily impinge, or *over*bidly affirm.  
Those *over*easy spirits, whose labour is their only reward, find a shadow and chase the wind. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*  
If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an overfermentation in the part produces a phlegmon. *Wicram.*  
A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unreasonable application of *over*cold medicaments. *Wicram.*  
Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,  
They spoil their business with an *over*care;  
And he who servilely creeps after excellence,  
Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*  
Wretched man *o'er*cheats  
His cramm'd desires with more than nature needs. *Dryden.*  
Bending *o'er* the cup, the tears she shed,  
Scorn'd by the posture in discharge her blood.  
*O'er*kill'd before. *Dryden.*  
As they are likely to *over*fulfill their own case, their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks upon himself? *Collier.*  
He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein, to check our *over*confidence and presumption, we might, by every day's

experience, be made sensible of our shortightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, so some others *overdiligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another, of cases and genders. *Locke.*

It is as ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take a man's having that idea of God to his mind, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *overfondness* of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person surfeited with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *overdose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Watts.*

Take care you *overburn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break. *Mortimer.* Don't *overfascinate* the spirit, lest the mind be seized with a lethargy, and thereby nauseate and grow tired of a particular subject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas; one idea affects another. An *overgreedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful. *Watts.*

**OVER.\*** *adj.* Upper. So *overleather* is upper leather. See **OVERLEATHER.**

Her *over lippe* wiped sea no clem.

To that her cuppe was so ferving one a hatching  
Of grease, when she drooken had her draught. *Chaucer, C. T. Prod.*

For these my hands from this my face shall rip,  
Even with this knife, my nose and over lip. *Mr. For Mag. p. 237.*

**TO OVER.\*** *v. a.* To get over; to get through: an elliptical expression in the north: as, I am afraid he'll not *over* it, i. e. will not recover from his illness. *Pegee.*

**TO OVERABOUND.\*** *v. n.* [*over* and *abound*.]  
To abound more than enough.

Both inhibit  
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,  
So much does fruitful moisture *overabound*. *Philips.*

The learned, never *overabounding* in transitory coin, should not be disconcerted. *Pope, Lett.*

**TO OVERACT.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *act*.]  
To act more than enough.

Prices courts may *overact* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at by their foolishness and extravagant relative worship. *Shillingfleet.*

Good mee often blenish the reputation of their piety, by *overacting* some things in religion; by an indolent seal about things whereby religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

He *overacted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

**TO OVERACT.\*** *v. n.* To act more than is requisite.

You *overact*, when you should underdo;

A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Jonson.*

There while they acted and *overacted*, among other young scholars, I was a spectator; they thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; they made sport, and I laughed. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnarus.*

**TO OVERAGITATE.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *agitate*.]  
To discuss or controvert too much.

What is fit to be determined in a business so *overagitated*, I shall abstain in these propositions. *Dr. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 7.*

**TO OVERARCH.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *arch*.]  
To cover with an arch.

Where high Ithaca *overlooks* the floods,  
Brown with *overarching* shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

**TO OVERAWE.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *awe*.]  
To keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *overawe* these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Smyser on Ireland.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air  
Of gesture, or least action, *overaw'd*  
His malice. *Milnes, P. L.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and sounding to your ears the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *overaw'd* my daughter to comply. *Addison, Guardian.*

A thousand fears  
Still *overawe* when she appears. *Greenville.*

**TO OVERBALANCE.\*** *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *overbalancing* of my factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, whereby we *overbalance* them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a national being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a large single possibility be of weight enough to *overbalance* them? *Rogers.*

**OVERBALANCE.\*** *n. s.* [*over* and *balance*.]  
Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, *overbalance* the treasure of this kingdom above what it can *ever* be by other means, than a mighty *overbalance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not looting to either side, any further than the *overbalance* of probability gives it the turn of *emot* and *belief*. *Locke.*

**OVERBATTE.\*** *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trust. Dr. Johnson.—The explanation and etymology may be referred to the verb *battle*, and to the adjective *battled*; which see, in the present dictionary.]  
Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *overbattled* grounds; the fertile disposition thereof is good, yet because it excoedeth due proportion, it brings about sterility, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hobbes.*

**TO OVERBEAR.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *bear*.]  
To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to *over-bear* the laws? *Hooker.*

My desire  
All counterfeit impediments would *overbear*,  
That did oppose my will. *Shakespeare, Mebeth.*

The comon over-weening of his list,  
Esteem not the date with more impetuous haste  
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
*Overbears* your officers. *Shakespeare.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd thy highness  
To *overbear*. *Shakespeare, A. John.*

Glo'riest, thou shalt well perceive,  
That now in birth or for authority,  
The bishop will be *overborne* by thee. *Shakespeare.*

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by ladders, as if they would, with very multitudes, have discouraged or *overborn* the Christians. *Knox.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *overborn*,  
By numbers; as the long resisting bank  
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *overborn* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of ungodly wealth. *L'Estrange.*

Crowding on the last the first impulse;  
Till *overborn* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

The judgement, if swayed by the *overbearing* of passion, and stored with tedious opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanville, Scopia.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of too numerous multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The honour or lowness of an object may *overbear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison, Spect.*

**TO OVERBEND.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *bend*.]  
To stretch too intensely.

Consumptions, upon intemperance and licentiousness; madness, upon misapplying or *overbending* our natural faculties; proceed from ourselves. *Donne, Devot. p. 290.*

**TO OVERBID.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *bid*.]  
To offer more than equivalent.

You have *overbid* all my past sufferings.

And all my future too. *Dryden, Jason. Friar.*

**TO OVERBLOW.\*** *v. n.* [*over* and *blow*.]  
To be past its violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,  
Until the blustering storm is *overblown*. *Smyser.*  
All those tempests being *overblown*, three long after arose a new storm which *overran* all Spain. *Smyser.*

This acute fit of fear is *overblown*,  
As easy task it is to win our own. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Sea's wind with secret joy, *Dryden, Virg.*

When storms are *overblown*.

**TO OVERBLOW.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *blow*.]  
To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,  
Instruct us to record what she was here;  
And when this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*,  
Through the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

**OVERBOARD.** *adv.* [*over* and *board*. See BOARD.]  
Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *overboard*, there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Huxell.*

A merchant having a vessel richly freighted at sea to a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *overboard*. *South.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,  
And hoisted up and *overboard* he threw;  
This done, he seized the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *overboard*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly had on board, they had a superior force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *overboard*. *Arbutnot.*

**TO OVERBOW.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *bow*.]  
To throw over.

Strange shades *overbow* the valleys deep. *Cole, Ode 4.*

**OVERBUILD.\*** *part. adj.* [*over* and *build*.]  
Built over.

On either side  
Disrupted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To **OVERBURLE**. *v. a.* [over and bulk.] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,  
To rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,  
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,  
To overbulk us all. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

To **OVERBURTHEN**. *v. a.* [over and burthen.] To load with too great weight.

If she were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth overburdened with him, she would cool his fiery grief. *Shakespeare, Silvery.*

To **OVERBUY**. *v. a.* [over and buy.] To buy too dear.

He overbought it upon the false pretence of an appendant commodity.

*Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. i. C. 5.*  
He, when want requires, is only wise,  
Who slight not foreign aids, not overbuy;  
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies. *Dryden.*

To **OVERCANOPY**. *v. a.* [over and canopy.] To cover as with a canopy.

A bank —  
Quite overcanopied with luscious woodbine. *Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dream.*

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech  
Overcanopies the glade. *Gray.*

To **OVERCARRY**. *v. a.* [over and carry.] To hurry too far: to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be overcarried by ambition. *Heyward.*

To **OVERCAST**. *v. a.* part. *overcast.* [over and cast.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they pass,  
The day with clouds was sudden overcast. *Spenser.*  
Hie, Robin, overcast the night;  
The starry welkin in cover thou anon,  
With drooping fogs, as black as Achuron. *Shakespeare.*

Our days of age are sad and overcast, in which we find that of all our vain passions, and affections past, the sorrow only abideth. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

I of fumes and humid vapours made,  
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,  
To overcast her ever shining mind. *Waller.*

Those clouds that overcast our morn shall fly,  
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*  
The dawn is overcast, the morning lours,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Adams.*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is encircled with a thread, *overcast*.

When malice would work that which is evil,  
and in working add the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *overcasts* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hosier.*

Their arms abroad with gray morn *overcast*,  
And their green leaves trembling with every blast. *Spenser.*

3. To raise too high in computation. The king in his account of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon, Hist. VII.*

To **OVERCHARGE**. *v. a.* [over and charge.]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *overcharge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *overcharges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Collier.*

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Pope.*

3. To burthen.

He whispers to his pillow,  
The secrets of his *overcharged* soul. *Shakespeare.*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,  
*Overcharging* your free purses with large fines. *Shakespeare.*

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *overcharg'd*; she will recover. *Shakespeare.*

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupefy the brain of a man *overcharged* with it. *Smith.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *overcharged* to little purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the *Iliad* and *Æneid*, in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *overcharging* it. *Adams, Spec.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were  
As cannons *overcharg'd* with double cracker. *Shakespeare.*

Like guns *overcharg'd*, he breaks, misses, or recoils. *Locke.*

To **OVERCLIMB**. *v. a.* [over and climb.] To climb over.

The fatal gins thus *overclimb* our walls,  
Stuff with arm'd men. *Ld. Surrey, Tr. of Virg. Æn. 4.*

The childhood of the cheerful morn  
Is almost gone a youth, and *overclimb*  
Yonder gilt eastern hills. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

To **OVERCLOUD**. *v. a.* [over and cloud.] To cover with clouds.

The labour of wicked men is to turn blessing itself into a curse, to *overcloud* joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation. *Alph. Laud, Serm. p. 84.*

The silver empress of the night,  
*Overclouded*, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickell.*

To **OVERCLOY**. *v. a.* [over and cloy.] To fill beyond satiety.

A seam of Britons and base lucky peasants,  
Whom their *overcloyed* country vomits forth  
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shelley.*

To **OVERCOME**. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame* part. pass. *overcome*; *anciently overcome*, as in Spenser. [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

Their, *overcomen*, were deprived  
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety  
Transform'd to fish, for their lethal surqudry. *Spenser.*

This wretched woman, *overcome*  
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been.

Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage. *2 Pet. ii. 13.*

Fire by thicker air *overcome*,  
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,  
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To surmount.

Misrads is a constant relief to poor people in their misfortunes and accidents; there are sometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, of which themselves they could never be able to *overcome*. *Law.*

3. To overflow; to surge.

The unflow'd of glory  
Yearly *overcomes* the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

4. To come over upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use.

Can such things be,  
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,  
Without our special wonder? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

To **OVERCOME**. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings,  
and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged. *Rom. iii. 4.*

**OVERCOMER**. *† n. s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

Great rewards and rich gifts were appointed for the *overcomer*. *Powell, Hist. of Wales, (1584.) p. 237.*

**OVERCOMINGLY**. *adv.* [from the part. *overcoming*.] With superiority; in the manner of a conqueror.

That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dictate to him such wonders as are not fit. *Merr. Com. Colls. (1655.) p. 73.*

To **OVERCOUNT**. *v. a.* [over and count.] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much  
We do *overcount* thee. *Shakespeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

To **OVERCOVER**. *v. a.* [over and cover.] To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,  
*Overcover* of quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakespeare.*

To **OVERCROW**. *v. a.* [over and crow.] To crow as in triumph. Spenser has also written *overcraw*, for the sake of the rhyme.

So spake this bold breasted with great disdain:  
Little him answer'd the oak again,  
But yielded, with shame and grief adaw'd,  
That of a weed he was *overcrown'd*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, legitimizeth now to *overcrow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all outlaws. *Spenser.*

Shall I, the embassadors of gods and men, —  
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge? *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

To **OVERDATE**. *v. a.* [over and date.] To reckon or date beyond the proper period.

Had he redeemed his *overdated* minority from a papulage under bishops, he would much less have mistrusted his parliament. *Milton, Econoclast. ch. 11.*

**OVERDIGHT**. *part. adj.* [over and dight.] Covered over.

Day discover'd heaven's face  
To sinfull wiew with darkness *overdight*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To **OVERDO**. *v. a.* [over and do.] To do more than enough.

Any thing so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare.*

When the most is *overdone*, by the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Smith.*

To **OVERDOO**. *v. n.* To do too much.

Nature — much often *overdoes* than understands; — you shall find twenty egrets with two yokes for one that has none. *Greav.*

To **OVERDRESS**. *v. a.* [over and dress.] To adorn lavishly.

In all, let nature never be forgot;  
But trust the goddess like a modest fair,  
Not *overdress*, nor leave her wistly bare. *Page.*

TO OVERDRINK.\* v. n. [over and drink : this was a Saxon compound, *oþerþyn-can*.] To drink too much; to become drunk.

TO OVERDRIVE.\* v. a. [over and drive.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. The flocks and herds with young if men should *overdrive* one day, all will die. Gen. xxiii. 13.

TO OVERDRY.\* v. a. [over and dry.] To dry too much.

Meat coarse, powdered, and *overdried*.

OVEREAGER.\* adj. [over and eager.] Too vehement in desire. I have seen and examples of extravagance to the more modest and private, but *overeager* pursuits of these recreations, [games of chance].

Goodman, *Hist. Es. Conf.* P. I.

OVEREAGERLY.\* adv. [from *overeager*.] With too much haste or vehemence. Pursuing them *overeagerly* into York.

Milton, *Hist. of Engl. B. S.*

TO OVEREAT.\* v. a. [over and eat.]

1. To superintend. My love hath lasted from mine infancy, And still increased, as I grew myself : When did Pereda pasture in the streets, But her Erasmus *overeat*'d her sports ? When didst thou, with thy sampler, in the sun, Sit sewing with thy ferys, but I was by, Marking thy lily hand's dexterity ?

Trag. of Solomon and Pereda, (1599.)

2. TO OBSERVE : to remark. I am doubtful of your modesties, Lost *overseeing* of his odd behaviour, You break into some merry passion. Shakespeare.

TO OVEREMPTY.\* v. a. [over and empty.] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in continence of the matter, which might *overempty* their husbands' purses.

Cervantes.

OVERFALL.\* n. s. [over and fall.] Cataract. Tonsils added, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infirmity, like those that dwell near the *overflow* of Nilus.

Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.

TO OVERFLOW.\* v. a. [over and flow.]

To cover as with water. The sown is fill'd with slaughter, and *overfloweth*, With a red deluge, their increasing moats. Dryden. TO OVERFLOW.\* v. n. [over and flow.]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. While our strong walls secure us from the foe, Ere yet with blood our ditches *overflow*. Dryden. Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *overflowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *overflowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. Locke.

2. To exuberate; to abound. A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but such as an *overflowing* plenty too much inclines me to make. Rogers.

TO OVERFLOW.\* v. a. The participle *overflowing* is, among the examples, used, we see, by such excellent writers as Swift and Bentley; yet *flow* is not the participle of *flow*, but of *fly*.

1. To fill beyond the brim. Suppose thyself as great a sadon as ever did load thy spirit, wouldst thou not be it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *overflow* all thy hopes ?

By Taylor.

New milk that all the winter never fails, And all the summer *overflows* the pails. Dryden.

2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun; to overpower.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea-coast. Spenser.

Clanlus *overflow'd* th' unhappy coast. Dryden. Not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done ? and are not the countries so *overflowing*, still situate between the tropicks ?

Bentley.

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *overflowed* and destroyed in a deluge of water that *overflowed* the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west.

Burnet.

Thus oft by mariners are shewn, Earl Godwin's castles *overflow*. Swift. OVERFLOW.\* n. s. Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears ? —

In great measure. —

— A kind *overflow* of kindness. Shakespeare. Where there are great *overflows* in the sea, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

It requires pains to find the coherence of abstract writings; so that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasoning all through. Locke.

After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a tempestuous. Aristotle on *Confusion*. The expression may be ascribed to an *overflow* of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses. Browne.

OVERFLOWING.\* n. s. [from *overflow*.] Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the *overflowings* of their fancy that way. Denham, *Dedic.*

When the *overflowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it. Rogers.

OVERFLOWINGLY.\* adv. [from *overflowing*.] Exuberantly; in great abundance. A word not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his indulgence that forced him to make the error; but his goodness prais'd him to impart the goods which he so *overflowingly* abounds with. Boyle.

TO OVERFLY.\* v. a. [over and fly.] To cross by flight.

A sailing kite

Can scarce *overfly* them in a day and night. Dryden.

OVERFORWARDNESS.\* n. s. [over and forwardness.] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *overforwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits. Hale.

TO OVERFREIGHT.\* v. a. pret. *overfreighted*, part. *overfreighted*. [over and freight.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *overfreighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weight, sunk.

Grief, that does not speak.

Whisper the *overfreighted* heart, and bids it break. Cress.

Sorrow has so *overfreighted*

This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew

How I absorb my first rash crime. Denham.

OVERFRUITFUL.\* adj. [over and fruitful.] Too rich; too luxuriant.

Rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *overfruitful* fancy. Dryden, *Ess. on Dram. Poesy*.

TO OVERGET.\* v. a. [over and get.] To reach; to come up with.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, so rightly to hit the way, I *overgot* them a little before night. Sidney.

TO OVERGILD.\* v. a. [over and gild.] To gild over; to varnish.

Gold doth men's thoughts to high attempts prepare, And *overgilds* the danger of the warre.

Mt. For Mag. p. 640.

That head doth see Wrong fairly to *overgild*. More, *Life of the Soul*, ii. 37.

TO OVERGIRD.\* v. a. [over and gird.] To bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the earth, thus *overgirded* by your imprisonment, then the flowers put forth and spring; and then the sun shall scatter the mists, and the manuring hand of the tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil, without thank to your bondage. Milton, *Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. I.

TO OVERGLANCE.\* v. a. [over and glance.] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a cursory eye, *Overglanced* the articles. Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

TO OVERGO.\* v. a. [over and go.]

1. To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *overgoing* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty. Sidney.

Great nature had laid down at last, That mighty birth wherewith so long she went, And *overwent* the times of ages past, Here to lie in upon our soft content. Denial.

2. To cover. Obsolete.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do, But rather, that the earth shall *overgo* Some one at least. Chapman.

OVERGOON.\* n. s. [over and goon.] Injured; ruined. See the second sense of GONE.

Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.* P. III.

OVERGROWN.\* adj. [over and grass.] Having too much grass; overgrown with grass.

They bene like fowle wagnours *overgrown*, That if thy galage once sticketh fast, Thou more to wild it out thou dost drink, Thou mought eye deeper and deeper sink. Spenser, *Shep. Col. Sept.*

TO OVERGROW.\* v. a. [over and gorge.] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great, And, like ambitious Sylla, *overgrown* ? Shakespeare.

OVERGREAT.\* adj. [over and great.] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it, by an *overgreat* shyness of difficulties, into a lazy slumbering about obvious things. Locke.

TO OVERGROW.\* v. a. [over and grow.]

1. To cover with growth. Roof and floor and walls were all of gold, But *overgrown* with dust and old decay, And hid in darkness that none could behold The live thereof. Spenser.

The woods and desert caves, With wild thyme and the gadding vine *overgrown*, And all their robes more musky. Milton, *Lycidas*.

2. To rise above.



If the binds be very strong, and much overgrown the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch. *Mortimer.*

**TO OVERGROW.** *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way through the thick and overgrown woods, and so came to Solyma.

*Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*  
A huge overgrown ox was grazing in a meadow. *L' Estrange.*

Him for a happy miso I own,  
Whose fortune is not overgrown. *Swift.*

**OVERGROWTH.** *n. s.* [over and 'growth.]  
Exuberant growth.

The overgrowth of some complexion,  
Of breaking down the palms and forts of reason. *Shakespeare.*

The fortune in being the first in an invention,  
doth cause sometimes a wonderful overgrowth in riches. *Bacon.*

Supposed to a sequent king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth as inmate guests  
Too numerous. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO OVERHA'LE.** *v. a.* [over and hale.]

1. To spread over.  
The welked Phœbus gave avails  
His weary wain; and sowed the frosty night  
Her mantle black through haven can overhale. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To examine over again; as, he overhauled my account.

**TO OVERHA'NDLE.** *v. n.* [over and handle.]  
To mention too often.  
You will fall again  
Into your idle overhanded theme. *Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.*

**TO OVERHA'NG.** *v. a.* [over and hang.]  
To jut over; to impend over.

Lead the eye a terrible aspect,  
To jut over the overhewn hill,  
As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
Overhang and jutting his confounded base. *Shakespeare.*

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers,  
Where flows the murmuring brook, inviting  
dramas,  
Where bordering hazel overhangs the streams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

**TO OVERHA'NG.** *v. n.* To jut over.  
The rest was craggy cliff, that overhung  
Still as it rose, impossible to climb. *Milton, P. L.*

**TO OVERHA'RDEN.** *v. a.* [over and harden.]  
To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle like overhardened steel.

**OVERHA'STILY.** *adv.* [from overhasty.]  
In too great a hurry.

Excepting myself and two or three more, that mean not overhastily to marry.

*Hales, Lett. to Sir D. Corleton, (1616), p. 11.*

**OVERHA'STINESS.** *n. s.* [from overhasty.]  
Precipitation; too much haste.

His reply was, that it was well if the duke's overhastiness did not turn to his disadvantage.

*Rereby, Mem. p. 139.*

**OVERHA'STY.** *adj.* [over and hasty.]  
Too quick; in too great haste.

Not overhasty to cleanse or purify.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 305.*

**TO OVERHA'UL.** *v. a.* [over and haul.]  
1. [A sea term.] To unfold or loosen an assemblage of the tackle.

2. To examine over again. See **TO OVERHALE.**

I have this day received your plain letter. — In it you have overhauled the whole affair, which is already before the public with all its circumstances.

*Louth, Lett. iv. to Warburton, (1765):*

**OVERHEAD.** *adv.* [over and head.] Alot; in the zenith; above in the ceiling.

Overhead the moon  
Sits arbitress, and over to the earth  
Wheels her pale course. *Milton, P. L.*

The four stars overhead represent the four children. *Addison.*

**TO OVERHEAR.** *v. a.* [over and hear.]  
To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,  
And I will overhear their conference. *Shakespeare.*

We had a full sight of the infants at a mask dancing, having overheard two gentlemen who were tending towards that sight, after whom they premised. *Watson.*

That such an enemy we have who seeks  
Our ruin, both by these inform'd I learn,  
And from the parsing angel overheard. *Milton, P. L.*

They were so loud in their discourse, that a blackberry from the next hedge overheard them. *L' Estrange.*

The nurse,  
Though not the words, the murmurs overheard. *Dryden.*

The witness, overhearing the word pilory repeated, slunk away privately. *Addison.*

**TO OVERHEAT.** *v. a.* [over and heat.]  
To heat too much.

Flam'd with the form and coolness of the place,  
And overheat by the morning chase. *Addison.*

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated with pain or fever. *Winman.*

**TO OVERHE'LE.** *v. a.* [over and hele.]  
To cover over; **TO HELE,** and **TO OVERHALE.**

Thy rude voice, that doth so hoarsely blow,  
Thy hail, thy beard, thy wings, 'erhal'd with snow. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

**TO OVERHE'ND.** *v. a.* [over and hend.]  
To overtake; to reach.

As his fair leman, flying through a brook,  
He overhend, caught moved with her piteous look. *Spenser, F. Q.*

**TO OVERJOY.** *v. a.* [over and joy.]  
To transport; to ravish.

It puts his confidence in God only, is neither overjoyed in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing.

*Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

The bishop, partly astonished and partly overjoyed with those speeches, was struck into a sad silence for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-sick virgin, overjoy'd to find  
The boy alone, still follow'd him behind. *Addison.*

**OVERJOY.** *n. s.* Transport; ecstasy.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,  
Makes me the bolder to salute my king  
With ruder terms; such as my wit affords,  
And overjoy of heart doth minister. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

**TO OVERLA'BOUR.** *v. a.* [over and labour.]  
To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see  
His children and his family;  
And order all things till he come,  
Sweaty and overburden'd, home. *Dryden.*

**TO OVERLA'DE.** *v. a.* [over and laide.]  
To overburthen.

Thus to throng and overlade a soul  
With love, and then to have a room for fear,  
What is it but to rear

Our passions and our hopes on high,  
That thence they may decay  
The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

**OVERLA'RGED.** *adj.* [over and large.] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be overlarged, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unskillfully. *Cadell.*

**TO OVERLA'SH.** *v. n.* [over and lash.]  
To exaggerate. Dr. Johnson calls over-lashingly a mean word, not aware that Barrow had used *overlash*.

We are not over-lashingly every hyperbolic flash or flourish occurring in the fathers; it being well known that they, in their encomiastic speeches, as orators are wont, following the heat and gaiety of fancy, do sometimes overlash.

*Barrow, on the Pope's Supr. iv. § 2.*

**OVERLA'SHINGLY.** *adv.* [over and lash.]  
With exaggeration. A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too over-lashingly, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two-thirds part of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Breuerod.*

**TO OVERLAY.** *v. a.* [over and lay.]  
1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such, And some overlaid the commons too much. *Tassier.*

Not only that mercy which keeps from being overlaid and over-weighed, but every speech saved from being touched with grievous injuries. *Hosker.*

When any country is overlaid by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself, and lay the load upon the other. *Baldig.*

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *B. Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or overlaid by the corruption of manners. *King Charles.*

Our sins have overlaid our hopes. *King Charles.*

The strong Euterpius came in Arcite's aid,  
And Palamon with odds was overlaid. *Dryden.*

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

The new-born babes by nurses overlaid. *Dryden.*

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and overlaid those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds. *South, Sermon.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,  
And her inspired soul for Ptolemy;  
A heavy load of earth without desire,  
A heap of ashes that o'erleaps your fire. *Dryden.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,  
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,  
And upward shoot. *Dryden.*

Some of the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and overlaid, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. *Addison, Iphig.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not overlaid by commerce with books. *South.*

4. To cloud; to overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attainst,  
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *Spenser.*

## 5. To cover superficially.

By his prospect a sanctuary is fram'd  
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

## 6. To join by something laid over.

Thou us empo'ring'd  
To fortify thus far, and overlay,  
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

OVERLAY'ING. \* n. s. [from *overlay*.] A superficial covering.

The overlaying of their chapters [was] of silver,  
and all the pillars of the court were filleted with silver. *Ezra, xliiii. 17.*

## TO OVERLEAP. v. a. [over and leap.] To pass by a jump.

On which I must fall down or else *overleap*,  
For in my way it lies. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

In vain did Nature's wise counsellor  
Divide the waters from the land;  
If daring ships and men profane  
The eternal fœces *overleap*,  
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

## OVERLEATHER. n. s. [over and leather.] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such  
shoes as my toes look through the *overleather*. *Shakespeare.*

## TO OVERLEAVEN. \* v. a. [over and leaveen.] 1. To swell out too much.

What then so swells each limb?  
Only his clothes have *overleav'd* him. *B. Jonson, Epigr. 37.*

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.  
Some habit, that too much *overleavens*  
The form of plausible manners. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

## OVERLIGHT. n. s. [over and light.] Too strong light.

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dark, inasmuch  
as perpetual looking against the sun would cause  
blindness. *Bacon.*

## TO OVERLIVE. v. a. [over and live.] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive.

Murderous, who shew'd a mind not to *overlive*  
Pyrrhus, prevailed. *Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,  
That your attempts may *overlive* the hazard  
And fearful meeting of their opposite. *Shakespeare.*  
They *overlived* that envy, and had their pardons  
afterwards. *Hayward.*

## TO OVERLIVE. v. n. To live too long.

Why do I *overlive*?  
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out  
To deathless pain? *Milton, P. L.*

OVERLIVE. n. s. [from *overlive*.] Survivor; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both  
the kings' lives, and the *overlive* of them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

## TO OVERLOAD. v. a. [over and load.] To burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charg'd and *overload*-  
ed, and all they leave, never jargon. *Felton.*  
Men *overload* with a large estate  
May still their treasure in a nice conceit;  
The rich may be polite, but, oh! 'tis said,  
To say you're curious, when we swear you're mad. *Young.*

## OVERLOAD. adj. [over and long.] Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of syntax, in  
making my periods and parentheses *overlong*. *[Boyle.]*

## TO OVERLOOK. v. a. [over and look.] 1. To view from a higher place.

The pila *overlook'd* the town, and drew the sight,  
Surpris'd at once with reverence and delight. *Dryden.*

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if  
he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I  
write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruse.  
Would I had *overlook'd* the letter. *Shakespeare.*

3. To superintend; to over-see.  
He was present in person to *overlook* the magis-  
trates, and to oversee those subjects with the  
terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

In the greater out-purishes many of the poor  
parishioners through neglect, period, for want  
of some higher eye to *overlook* them. *Grout.*

4. To review.  
The time and care that are required,  
To *overlook* and file, and polish well,  
Fright poets from that necessary toil. *Boscomen.*

5. To pass by indulgently.  
This part of good-nature, which consists in the  
pardoning and overlooking of faults, is to be ex-  
ercised only in doing ourselves justice in the  
ordinary commerce of life. *Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *overlook* such  
high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences  
committed against the plain convictions of con-  
science. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to slight.  
Of the two relations, Christ *overlooked* the  
moore, and denominated them solely from the  
more honourable. *South.*

To *overlook* the entertainment before him, and  
language for that which lies out of the way, is  
stupid and servile. *Culver.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be  
*overlooked*. *Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just ap-  
prehensions of a divine power, naturally *overlooks*  
all human greatness that stands in competition  
with it, and extinguishes every other terror. *Addison.*

The happiest of mankind, *overlooking* those  
solid blessings which they already have, set their  
hearts upon somewhat they want. *Atterbury.*

They *overlook* truth in the judgments they pass  
on adversity and prosperity. The temptations  
that attend the former they can easily see, and  
dread at a distance; but they have no apprehensions  
of the dangerous consequences of the latter. *Atterbury.*

OVERLOOKER.† n. s. [over and look.] The  
original word signifies an *overlooker*, or  
one who stands higher than his fellows  
and overlooks them. *Watts.*

The Holy Ghost hath made you *overseers*,  
and watchmen over the flock of Christ.  
*Bp. of Chichester, Two Serms. (1576), E. 6.*

God then is present, and his angel seeth there;  
O wicked and damnd man, if thou contemnest  
such *overlookers*! *Watson, Chr. Manual, (1576), I. i. b.*

OVERLOOK. n. s. The same with *orlop*.  
In extremity we carry our ordnance better than  
we were wont, because our nether *overlooks* are  
raised commonly from the water; to wit, between  
the lower part of the port and the sea. *Raleigh.*

TO OVERLOVE. \* v. a. [over and love.]  
To prize or value too much.

I cannot so *overlove* this issue of my own brain,  
as to hold it worthy of your majesty's judicious  
eyes. *Bp. Hall, Dedication.*

OVERLINESS. \* n. s. [from *overly*.] Care-  
lessness; superficialness.

We lament the *overliness* of preaching; many  
ministers embracing themselves and their message  
by trite and impertinent discourses, without  
method. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Leaven. (1655), p. 221.*

OVERLY. \* adj. [overplus, Saxon, negli-  
gently. This is also a Scottish adjective;

and Dr. Jamieson, noticing it, observes  
that *overly* must have been formerly  
used in English, as Sommer mentions it  
in rendering the Saxon word. I will  
satisfy him, that it was a very common  
word; though Dr. Johnson has wholly  
overpassed it.] Careless; negligent;  
inattentive; slight.

The courteous citizen made me to his feast,  
With hollow words, and *overly* request. *Bp. Hall, Sat. lib. 3.*

Not fearing the frowns of that *overly* host, she  
thrusts herself into Simon's house to find Jesus. *Bp. Hall, Contempt. B. 37.*

A kind of *overly* desire.  
*Montague, Apol. to Cæs. p. 317.*

Not to content themselves with a slight and  
*overly* examination. *Sunderum, Sermon. Pref. p. 61.*

OVERMASTED. adj. [over and mast.]  
Having too much mast.

Cleobulus better mast'd, pursu'd his him fast,  
But his *overmasted* galley check'd his haste. *Dryden.*

TO OVERMASTER. v. a. [over and master.]  
To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,  
*Overmaster* it as you may. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is preat  
With many a merciless *overmaster*'ing wave. *Cowley.*

They are *overmastered* with a score of drunkards,  
the only solldery left about them, or else comply  
with all the rapines and violences. *Milton on Education.*

TO OVERMATCH. v. a. [over and match.]  
To be too powerful; to conquer; to  
oppress by superior force.

I have seen a swan  
With bootless labour swim against the tide,  
And spend her strength with *overmatching* waves. *Shakespeare.*

Sir William Lucy, with me,  
Set from our *overmatch'd* forces forth for aid. *Shakespeare.*

Assist, lest I, who erst  
Thought none my equal, now be *overmatch'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess  
is greater, and does not only *overmatch*, but sur-  
plant it. *Decay of Chr. Folly.*

He from that length of time dire urchens drew,  
Of English *overmatch'd*, and Dutch too strong,  
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest  
Should *overmatch* the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*

OVERMATCH. n. s. [over and match.] One  
of superior powers; one not to be over-  
come.

Spain is no *overmatch* for England, by that  
which beareth all men; that is, experience,  
and reason. *Bacon.*

Eva was his *overmatch*, who self-deceiv'd  
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd  
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton, P. R.*

In a little time there will scarce be a woman  
of quality in Great Britain, who would not be an  
*overmatch* for an Irish priest. *Addison, Freeholder.*

TO OVERMEASURE. \* v. a. [over and mea-  
sure.] To measure or estimate too  
largely.

An argument, fit for great and mighty princes  
to have in their hand, to the end, that neither by  
*overmeasuring* their forces they lose themselves in  
vain enterprises; nor, on the other side, by under-  
valuing them, descend to fearful and pusillanimous  
councils. *Bacon, Ess. 29.*

**OVERMEASURE.** *n. s.* [*over* and *measure*.]  
Something given over the due measure.  
**To OVERMIX.** *v. a.* [*over* and *mix*.]  
To mix with too much.

Those things these parts o'er-ride, no joys shall know,  
Or little pleasure *overmix* with woe. *Crook.*

**O'VERMOST.** *adj.* [*over* and *most*.] Highest;  
over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

**OVERMICKLE.\*** *adj.* [*over* and *mickle*;  
Saxon, *omeclicel*.] Overmuch; a common  
word in the north of England.

**OVERMODEST.\*** *adj.* [*over* and *modest*.]  
Too bashful; too reserved.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors  
seldom speed. *Hales, Rem. p. 143.*

**OVERMUCH.** *adj.* [*over* and *much*.]  
Too much; more than enough.

It was the custom of those former ages, in their  
*overmuch* gratitude, to advance the first authors of  
any useful discovery among the number of their  
gaols. *Milton.*

An *overmuch* use of salt, besides that it occasions  
thirst and *overmuch* drinking, has other ill effects.  
*Locke.*

**OVERMUCH.** *adv.* In too great a degree.  
The fault which we find in them is, that they  
*overmuch* abridge the church of her power in those  
things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in  
these things we gave the church a liberty which hath  
no limits or bounds. *Hosker.*

Perhaps  
I also erred, in *overmuch* admiring  
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought  
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton, P. L.*  
Deject not thus *overmuch* thyself,  
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides. *Milton, S. A.*

**OVERMUCH.** *n. s.* More than enough.  
By attributing *overmuch* to things  
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st.

With respect to the blessings the world enjoys,  
even good men may ascribe *overmuch* to themselves.  
*Greve.*

**OVERMUCHNESS.** *n. s.* [*from overmuch*.]  
Exuberance; superabundance. A word  
not used, nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raise a style,  
as others can depress it; superlatives and *over-*  
*muchness* amplifies. It may be also said, that  
never above a mean. *W. Anson, Discourses.*

**To OVERMULTITUDE.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and  
*multitude*.] To exceed in number.

Nature would be surcharg'd with her own  
weight,  
And strangled in her waste fertility;  
The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark'd  
with plumes, *Milton, Comus.*  
The birds would *overmultitude* their lords.

**OVERNIGHT.** *n. s.* [*Over* and *night*.] This  
seems to be used by Shakespeare as a  
noun, but by Addison more properly,  
as I have before placed it, as a noun  
with a preposition. Night before bed-  
time.

If I had given you this at *overnight*,  
She might have been *o'er*'n. *Shakespeare.*  
Will confesses, that for half his life his head  
ached every morning with reading men *overnight*.  
*Addison.*

**To OVERNAME.** *v. a.* [*over* and *name*.]  
To name in a series.

Overname them; and as thou names them I  
will describe them. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

**To OVERNOISE.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *noise*.]  
To overpower by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your cares;  
No mirth or music *overnoise* your fears. *Cowley.*  
**To OVEROFFICE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *office*.]  
To lord by virtue of an office.  
This might be the pate of a politician which this  
man *overoffices*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**OVEROFFICIOUS.** *adj.* [*over* and *official*.]  
Too busy; too importunate.

This is an *overofficious* truth, and is always at a  
man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must  
take notice of it. *Ciller on Reason.*

**To OVERPAINT.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *paint*.]  
To colour or describe too strongly.  
Him whom no verse *overpaints*. *A. Hill.*

**To OVERPASS.** *v. a.* [*over* and *pass*.]  
1. To cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I must needs *overpass*,  
When on a sudden Terribond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*

What have my Scyllas and my Syrens done,  
I stood on their *overpass*, and those they shun? *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass with disregard.  
The complaint about palms and hymns might  
as well be *overpast* without any answer, as if it  
were without any cause brought forth. *Hosker.*

I read the satire thou entitlest first,  
And laid aside the rest, and *overpast*,  
And swore, I thought the writer was accurate,  
That his first satire had not been his last. *Herrington.*

Remember that Pellean conquerour,  
A youth, how all the beauties of the east  
He slightly view'd, and slightly *overpast*'d. *Milton, P. R.*

3. To omit in a reckoning.  
Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast  
mankind would increase, *overpassing* as miraculous,  
though indeed natural, that example of the Israel-  
ites, who were multiplied in two hundred and  
fifty years, from seventy to sixty thousand six  
men. *Raleigh.*

4. To omit; not to receive; not to com-  
prise.  
If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some,  
so that the prayer of the church for them be not  
received, this we may leave to the hidden judgements  
of righteousness. *Hosker.*

**OVERPAST.\*** *part. adj.* [*from overpast*.]  
Gone; past.

What canst thou swear by now? —  
—By time to come. —  
That thou hast wronged in the time *overpast*. *Shakespeare.*

**To OVERPAY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *pay*.] To  
reward beyond the price.

Take this purse of gold,  
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,  
Which I will *overpay*, and pay again,  
When I have found it. *Shakespeare.*

You have yourself your kindness *overpaid*.  
He ceases to oblige you can uphold. *Dryden.*

With thou with pleasure rest thy lover's strains,  
And with one heavenly smile *o'erpay* his pains? *Prior.*

**To OVERPEER.** *v. a.* [*over* and *peer*.]  
To overlook; to hover above. It is now  
out of use.

The ocean *overpeering* of his list,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,  
Than young *Lactes*, in a riotous head,  
O'beers your officers. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Your arguings with poorly sail,  
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,  
That cut'n'y to them, do them reverence. *Shaksp.*

Moutatious error would be too highly heap'd,  
For truth to *overpeer*. *Shakespeare, Cincin.*

Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge.  
Whose top branches *overpeer*'d Jove's spreading tree,  
And break long shrubs from winter's powerful wind. *Shakespeare.*

They are invincible by reason of the *overpeering*  
mountains that back the one, and slender fortifi-  
cations of the other to landward. *Sandys, Journey.*  
**To OVERPERCH.** *v. a.* [*over* and *perch*.]  
To fly over.

With love's light wings did I *overperch* these  
walls.

For story limits cannot hold true love. *Shakespeare.*  
**To OVERPICTURE.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and  
*picture*.] To exceed the representation  
or picture.

She did lie  
In her pavilion, (cloth of gold, of tissue,) *Shakespeare.*  
*Overpicturing* that Venus, where we see  
The fancy's work nature.

**O'VERPLUS.** *n. s.* [*over* and *plus*.] Surplus;  
what remains more than sufficient.

Some other sinners there are, from which that  
*overplus* of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol. Pref.*

A great deal too much of it was *overplus*, and the  
*overplus* remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this  
gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of  
a great fortune. *Addison.*

**To OVERPLY.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *ply*.] To  
employ too laboriously.

What supports me, dost thou ask?  
The conscience, friend, to have lost them *overply'd*,  
In liberty's defence. *Milton, Sonnet.*

**To OVERPOISE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *poise*.]  
To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have lost their thighs  
will float; their lungs being able to waft up their  
bodies, which are in others *overpoised* by the hinder  
legs; we have not made experiment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The scale  
*Overpois'd* by darkness, lets the night prevail;  
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,  
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Crook.*

**OVERPOISE.** *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] Pre-  
ponderant weight.

Hercules, in his first and second book of odes,  
was still rising, but came not to his meridian till  
the third. After which his judgement was an  
*overpoise* to his imagination. He grew too cautious  
to be bold enough, for he descended in his fourth  
by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns they share,  
In peace the people, and the price in war. *Dryd.*

**To OVERPOLISH.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *polish*.]  
To finish too nicely.

A judicious ear would be offended with a style  
*overpolished*. *Blackwell, Soc. Class. I. 85.*

**OVERPONDEROUS.\*** *adj.* [*over* and *pon-*  
*derous*.] Too weighty; too depressing.

Neither can I think that, so reputed and so va-  
lued as you are, you would, to the forfeit of your  
own discerning ability, impose upon me an unfit  
and *overponderous* argument. *Milton on Education.*

**To OVERPOST.\*** *v. a.* [*over* and *post*.] To  
get quickly over.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet  
*overposting* that action. *Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**To OVERPOWER.** *v. a.* [*over* and *power*.]  
To be predominant over; to oppress by  
superiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms  
Not to be *overpower'd*. *Milton, P. L.*  
As much light *overpowers* the eye, so they who  
have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with  
snow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be surprised nor overpowered. *South.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself outwitted by Cæsar; he broke with him, overpowered him in the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against him. *Dryden, Del. in Æn.* The historians make these mountains the standards of the rise of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been standing, when it did so rise and overpowered the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Inspiration is, when such an overruling impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it. *Watts, Logic.*

To OVERPRESS, *v. a.* [over and press.]

1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.

Having an excellent horse under him, when he was overpressed by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.* Michael's arm vain promiserous flung, And overpress'd whole legions weak with sin. *Reasoner.*

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not overpressed with many burthenous taxes. *Swift.*

2. To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.

To OVERPRIZE, *v. a.* [over and prize.]

To value at too high price.

Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection. *Watson.*

OVERPROMPTNESS, *n. s.* [over and promptness.] Hastiness; precipitation.

[There is] an overpromptness in many young men, who desire to be counted men of valour and resolution, upon every slight occasion to raise a quarrel, and admit of no other terms of composing and ending it but by sword and single combat. *Hales, Ser. on Duels, Rom. p. 71.*

OVERQUIETNESS, *n. s.* [over and quietness.] A state of too much quiet.

To strenuous minds there is an iniquity in overquietness, and no laboriousness in labour. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 33.*

OVERRANK, *adj.* [over and rank.] Too rank.

It produces overrank minds. *Mindeser, Flash.*

To OVERRATE, *v. a.* [over and rate.] To rate at too much.

While vain shows and scenes you overrate, 'Tis to be fear'd, — That as a fire the former house o'erthrew, Machines and tempests will destroy this new. *Dryden.*

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to overrate the conveniences of our station, and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires. *Rogers.*

To OVERREACH, *v. a.* [over and reach.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, overreach and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.* It was overreached in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods overreached the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious man is said to have a long reach.

What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by fraud to overreach, by force to overbear the laws whereunto he should be subject? *Hobbes.*

I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent so gross overreaching. *Shakespeare.*

Shame to be overcome, or overreach'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton, P. L.*

A man who had been matchless nil'd In cunning, overreach'd where least he thought, To save his credit, and for every spite Still will be tempting him who foils him still. *Milton, P. R.*

There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill betwixt sharpeners to overreach one another. *L'Estrange.*

Forbidding oppression, defrauding and overreaching one another, perfidiously and treachery. *Tillotson.*

We may no more sue for them than we can tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or overreach in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgression. *Kettoworth.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which many vicious men are overreached, and engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of action. *Addison, Spect.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never overreach me. *Hist. of John Bull.*

To OVERREACH, *v. n.* A horse is said to overreach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes.

Farrier's Dict.

OVERREACHER, *n. s.* [from overreach.] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, *v. a.* [over and read.] To peruse.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall anon overread it at your pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERRED, *v. a.* [over and read.] To smear with red.

Pick thy face and overred thy fear, Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

To OVERRIPE, *v. a.* [over and ripe.]

1. To rise over.

The carter overripes by his cart, Under the wheel he lay full low alive. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. To ride too much; as, the horse was overriden.

To OVERRIPE, *v. a.* [over and ripen.] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like overriped corn, Hanging the head with Ceres' plentiful loss? *Shakespeare.*

To OVERROAST, *v. a.* [over and roast.] To roast too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away, And better 'twere, that both of us did fast, Since of ourselves, ourselves are choleric, Than feed it with such overroasted flesh. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERRULE, *v. a.* [over and rule.]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in authority.

Which humour perceiving to overrule me, I strive against it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall probably think and desire to be true or good, must in congruity of reason overrule all other inferior arguments whatsoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be by the law of publick determinations, we take away all possibility of scilable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be such as will be overruled with some one, whom they dare not displease? *Whitgift.*

His passion and animosity overruled his conscience. *Clarendon.*

A wise man shall overrule his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a passion which absolutely overrules him; and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for man to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unless where they are obliged by an overruling impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an overruling planet, be inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly overrule, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*

3. To supersede: as in law to overrule a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. But this is not the greater or lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Cure.*

OVERRULER, *n. s.* [over and ruler.] Director; governor.

Then did proof, the overruler of opinions, make manifest that all those are but serving sciences. *Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*

To OVERRUN, *v. a.* [over and run.]

1. To harass by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that overrun the world, possessed those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*

Till the tears she shed, Like envious clouds o'er-run her lovely face, She was the fairest creature in the world. *Shakespeare.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue By conquest far and wide, to overrun Large countries, and is field great battles win, Great cities by assault. *Milton, P. H.*

The Nine Their fainting foes so shameful flight compell'd, And with restless force o'er-run the field. *Dryden.*

Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having overrun most of the rest. *Addison.*

A commonwealth may be overrun by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To outrun; to pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, overruns his age in growth, strength, and all things following it, that no Mortalious could perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

We may outrun By violent swiftness, that which we run at, And lose by overrunning. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Abimael ran by the way of the plain, and overran Cush. *2 Sam. xviii. 23.*

Gallienus notwithstanding that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he supposed, holding the motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; because the earth overraneth the water. *Bacon.*

## 3. To overspread; to cover all over.

With an *overspreading* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nak* i. 8.

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews us the footsteps of some kind of ruin which happened in such a way, that at the same time a general flood of waters would necessarily *overspread* the whole earth.

His tears defind the surface of the well,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
*O'erspread* with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Adrian.*

## 4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.

To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are *overspread* with passion and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious animal, Egypt would be *overspread* with crocodiles. *Adrian.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want springs as were convenient for it; nor be *overspread* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

## 5. To injure by treading down.

## 6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

## To OVERRUN. v. n. To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,  
Yet still my soul o'erruns with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and *overrun*. *Spenser.*

## OVERRUNNER. n. s. [over and runner.] One who roves over in a hostile manner.

Vandal o'errunners, Goths in literature,  
Ploughmen that would Parissus save manure. *London, Luc. Poet.* (1659), p. 83.

## O'VERSEA. n. s. [over and sea.] Foreign; from beyond sea.

Some far journey gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in farrin apparel, so they will powder their talk with *oversea* language. *Wilson, Arte of Rhet.* (1553), B. 3.

## To OVERSEE. v. a. [over and see.]

## 1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutors courtesy to oversee. *Spenser.*

She without noise will oversee  
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

## 2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.

I who resolve to oversee  
No lucky opportunity,  
Will go to council to advise  
Which way to encounter, or surprise. *Hudibras.*

## OVERSEEN. part. [from oversee.] Mistaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly overlooked, till such times as we go from signs unto causes, and shew some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it lastly comes to pass that so many have been *overseen*. *Hooker.*

Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so *overseen* as to make that which is narrow, contain that which is larger. *Hobbes.*

They rather observed what he had done and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overseen* in doing. *Clarendon.*

## OVERSEER. n. s. [from oversee.]

## 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary overseers of all books, whose censure would fall sharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Asariah were overseers unto Co-nahiah. *2 Chron.* xxxi. 13.

To entertain a guest, with what a care,  
Would he his household ornaments prepare;  
His servants, and as a *seer* stand,  
To keep them working with a threatening wand.  
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The churchwardens and overseers of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duty, whereas now in the greater outparishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Grant, Bills of Mortality.*

## To OVERSET. v. a. [over and set.]

1. To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert.

The tempest met,  
The sailors master'd, and the ship o'erset. *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such reluctance, that it puts the sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; *oversetting* ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and *overset* the whole power of the War. *Adrian on the War.*

## 2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Cæsar ruined the consul, when it saved the city; for it so swelled his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *overset* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSET. v. n. To fall off the basis; to turn upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *oversetting*. *Motier.*

To OVERSHADE. v. a. [over and shade.] To cover with a shadow.

Dark cloudy death o'ershadeth his beams of life,  
And he nor sees, nor hears us. *Shakespeare.*

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or overshadow the imperial power. *Huom.*

If a wood of leaves o'ershadeth the tree,  
In vain the hind shall vet the threshing-floor,  
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,  
O'ershadeth in that favourite walk;  
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To OVERSHADOW. v. a. [over and shadow.]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds chafe and overshadow the corn, and bear it down, or starve and deprive it of nourishment. *Becon.*

Death,  
Let the damps of thy dull breath  
Overshadow even the shade,  
And make darkness self afraid. *Cromwell.*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,  
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superior influence.

My overshadowing spirit and might, with thee  
I send along; ride forth, and bid the deep  
Within appointed bounds. *Milton, P. L.*

On her should come  
The Holy Ghost, and the Power of the Highest  
O'ershadow her. *Milton, P. R.*

## OVERSHADOW. n. s. [from overshadow.] One who throws a shade over any thing.

Your nobility in a right distance between crown and people; no oppressors of the people, no overshadowers of the crown.

*Bacon, Lett. to the King, 2 Jan. 1618, Ch. p. 9.*

## To OVSERHOOT. v. n. [over and shoot.] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *overshoots* by the disproportion of distance or application. *Cotlier on Reason.*

## To OVERSHOOT. v. a.

## 1. To shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by *overshooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

## 2. To pass swiftly over.

High-raised on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies,  
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,  
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harris.*

## 3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to assert too much.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this or not *overshot* themselves; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker.*

In finding fault with the laws, I doubt me, you shall much *overshoot* yourself, and make me the more dislike your other dilations of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *overshot* yourself in reckoning. *Watts.*

## O'VERSIGHT. n. s. [from over and sight.]

## 1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them that had the oversight of the house. *2 Kings, xii. 11.*

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Pet. v. 2.*

## 2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully sets his *oversights*, and sincerely condemneth them? *Hooker, Pref.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adversaries' *oversights*. *Estceuil.*

Not so my son, he saith 't is *oversight*,  
And then misook reward of wrong for right. *Pope.*

## To OVERSIZE. v. a. [over and size.]

## 1. To surpass in bulk.

Those hills in a mountainous country, *oversize* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys, Journey.*

2. [Over and size, a compost with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus o'ersiz'd with conglutine gure,  
Old grandsons Prim rock steept. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To OVERSTIP. v. a. [over and stip.]

## 1. To pass by leaping.

I presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold, which they who have pitched. *Hooker.*

## 2. To pass over.

Mark if to get them she o'erskip the rest,  
Mark if she read them twice, or kiss his name. *Dome.*

## 3. To escape.

When that I saw o'erchance me in the day,  
Wherein I sign out, Julia, for thy sake;  
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance  
Torment me! *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' the mind;  
But then the mind much suffering does o'erstep,  
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship.

Shakespeare.

To OVERTSLEEP. *v. a.* [over and sleep.]  
To sleep too long.

To OVERTSLIP. *v. a.* [over and slip.] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *overtaken* the time.

Clerken, *Shore, of Cornwall.*

He that hath overstepped such opportunities, is to be wailed and retrieved them betimes. *Hammond.*  
They were injurious to undertake a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his expenses. *Watson.*

To OVERTSLOW. *v. a.* [over and slow.] To render slow; to check; to curb.

Means — able to trash or *overtake* this furious driver. *Hammond, of North, 1763.*

To OVERTSLOW. *v. t.* [over and slow.] To cover with snow.

For never-resting time leads summer on  
To hideous winter, and confounds him there;  
Sap check'd with frost, and lusty leaves quite gone,  
Beauty o'er-snow'd, and barrenness e'er where.

Shakespeare, *Sonn. 5.*

There I wretched while my bloom was warm,  
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time o'er-snow'd  
My head. *Dryden, Rn.*

OVERTOLD. *part.* [from over and sell.] Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,  
And think it *overtold* to purchase fate. *Dryden.*

OVERTOON. *adv.* [over and soon.] Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *overtone* think not too well of himself, and will bear away that be heareth of his elders. *Sidney.*

To OVERTORROW. *v. a.* [over andorrow.] To afflict with too much sorrow.  
The much wronged and *overtorrown* state of matrimony. *Milton, Dict. and Dic. of Div. Pref.*

To OVERTOSPEAK. *v. a.* [over and speak.] To say too much; to express in too many words: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Describing a small fry, — be extremely over-warded and *overtospeak* himself in his expression of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemesis him. *Hales, Rom. p. 229.*

OVERTOSPEAK. *part.* [over and speak.] Weary; harassed; forspent. The verb *overtospeak* is not used.

Thyrist, wild thyme, and garlick beats,  
For tharsh-hinds, *overtospeak* with toil and heats.

Dryden.

To OVERTOSPREAD. *v. a.* [over and spread.] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans,  
Goths, or some other that *overtospread* all Christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*  
Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth *overtospread*. *Gen. 12. 19.*

Darkness Europe's face did *overtospread*,  
From lazy cells, where superstition bred. *Danham.*  
Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region; but that *overtospread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from east to west.

Barnet.

To OVERTAST. *v. a.* [over and stand.] To stand too much upon conditions.

Hers they shall be since you refuse the price;  
What madman would o'er-taste his market twice?

Dryden.

To OVERTASTE. *v. n.* [over and taste.] To taste wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slowly buskin, or an *overtasting* fringed head.

Acham.

To OVERTOCC. *v. a.* [over and stock.] To fill too full; to crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been *overtoccked*, and become too narrow for the inhabitants. *Widdow.*

If railery had entered the old Roman coils, we should have been *overtoccked* with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishop, not *overtoccked* with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Barnstable should be ever *overtoccked*. *Swift.*

To OVERTORE. *v. a.* [over and store.] To store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *overtored* with fish. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To OVERTOSTRIN. *v. n.* [over and strain.] To make too violent efforts.

Cassius lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by *overtostaining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*  
He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overtostaining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryd. Dryden.*

To OVERTOSTRIN. *v. a.* To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to *overtostain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERTOSTREW. *v. a.* [over and strew.] To spread over.

The bottom poison, and the top o'er-strew'd  
With sweets. *Sidney, Rn. and Addison.*

With all which several medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, you and the surface of it so every where *overtostrewed*.

Fletcher, *Atham. p. 254.*

To OVERTOSTRIKE. *v. a.* [over and strike.] To strike beyond.

For as he in his eye him *overtostrikes*,  
He, or he could his weapon back repair,  
His side all bare and naked *overtostrike*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To OVERTOSTRY. *v. a.* [over and stry.] To over-rule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must *overtostrey* their judgements who are fewer. *Hooke.*

Great command o'erstrays our order. *Shakespeare.*

Some great and powerful nations *overtostrey* the weak. *Hay.*

To OVERTOSTREW. *v. a.* [over and strew.] To fill above.

Fill, Lactus, till the wine o'er-spread the cup;  
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' lore. *Shakespeare.*  
When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,  
Dith *overtostrews*, he breaks with hideous fall.

Fairfax.

OVERT. *adj.* [overt, Fr.] Open; public; apparent.

To touch this, is no proof,  
Without more certain and more overt test,  
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods.

Shakespeare.

Over and apparent virtues bring forth prizes;  
but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self. *Bacon.*

My repulse at Hull was the first overt essay to be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. *K. Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to so many overt acts, in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no further than to restrain the mere action, religion extends to the secret motions of the soul. *Hagber.*

To OVERTAKE. *v. a.* [over and take.]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer so near her confines, lest her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us before we did cease to be partakers with her sin. *Hooder.*

If I had given you this at overnight,  
She might have been *overtaken*; and yet she writes Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakespeare.*

I shall see

The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shakespeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake* I will divide the spoil. *Rond. xv. 9.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,  
Will outstrip hers, as bullets down before  
A later bullet may *overtake*, the powder being more.

Dunsen.

To thy wishes move a speedy pace,  
Or death will soon *overtake* thee in the chase. *Dryden.*

How must he tremble for fear vengeance should *overtake* him, before he has made his power with God! *Hagber.*

2. To take by surprise.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, yet which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal. vi. 1.*

If it fall out, that through infirmity we be *overtaken* by any temptation, we must labour to rise again, and turn from one sin to God by new and speedy repentance. *Perkins.*

To OVERTAKE. *v. a.* [over and task.] To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,  
In such a scant allowance of star-light,  
Would *overtake* the best land-pilot's art,  
Without the sure guess of well-practis'd feet.

Milton, *Comus.*

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtaken*.

Hagber on Consumption.

To OVERTAKE. *v. a.* [over and task.] To tax too heavily.

OVERTEDIOUS. *v. a.* [over and tedious.] Too slow; too tedious.

There is a little suspicion, a little impudency, laid upon *overtedious* and detestable counsels. *Dunne, Dictionary, (1694.) p. 250.*

To OVERTHROW. *v. a.* [over and throw; preter. *overthrew*; past participle *overthrown*.]

1. To turn upside down.

Pittacus was a wise and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The *overthrew* was said, and as a herd  
Drove them before him. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,  
His fatal hand my royal father slew. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes. *Hooke.*  
Tu Sujah next your conquering army drew,  
Him they surpris'd, and easily *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accused to the king, as though we went about some practice to overthrow him in his own estate. *Sidney.*

Here's Gho'ster,  
O'ercharging your free pines with large fines,  
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*  
Thou walkest in peril of thy overthrowing. *Ibid. xiii. 18.*

God overthroweth the wicked for their wickedness. *Prov.*

O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wise,  
Since Satan fell, from fully overthrowers. *Milton, P. L.*

OVERTHROW. *v. n. s. [from the verb.]*

1. The state of being turned upside down.  
2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories the overthrow and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined sect of Christian believers. *Hobbes.*

They return again into Florida, to the nurture and overthrow of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I serve my mortal foe,  
The man who caus'd my country's overthrow. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,  
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;  
Both these conspir'd poor reason's overthrow;  
False in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*

Quiet soul, depart;  
For I have seen our enemies' overthrow. *Shakep.*  
From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their overthrow. *Hayward.*

Poor Haucball is maul'd,  
The theme is given, and straight the council's call'd,  
Whether he should to Rome directly go,  
To reap the fruit of the dire overthrow. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His overthrow leap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,  
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakep.*

OVERTHROWER. *n. s. [from overthrow.]*

He who overthrowers.

OVERTHWART. *adj. [over and thwart.]*

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, far fear our overthrow neighbours  
Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryden.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.

3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory; cross.

Without benygnty, traitorous, overthrowers. *Wicliffe, 2 Tim. iii.*

Alas, what ayle you to be no overthrower?

Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any proposition; and that overthrow business was discovered to rule in the breasts of usury. *Clerendon.*

OVERTHWART. *n. s. A cross or adverse circumstance. Obsolete.*

A heart, well stay'd, in overthrow's sleep  
Hephæ amends. *Ld. Surrey, Songs and Sonnets.*

OVERTHWART. *prep.* Across; as, he laid a plank overthrow the brook. This is the original use.

TO OVERTHWA'RT. *v. a. [over and thwart.]*

All the practice of the church rashly they break and overthrow. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565), fol. 127.*

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *adv. [from overthrow.]*

1. Across; transversely.

The brows of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again overthrow. *Præceptor on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS. *n. s. [from overthrow.]*

1. Posture across.

2. Pervacity; perverseness.

My younger sister indeed might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the overthrowers of some neighbours interrupted it. *Ld. Herbert, Life, p. 53.*

TO OVERTHWA'RT. *v. a. [over and thwart.]*

To subdue with fatigue,  
He his guide requested  
As overth'd to let him from awhile  
With both his arms on those two massy pillars. *Milton, S. A.*

TO OVERTHWA'RT. *v. a. [over and thwart.]*

To give too high a title to,  
Overthwarting his own equals to be God's cause. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 250.*

OVERTHWA'RT. *adv. [from overthwart.]*

Openly,  
Good men are never overly despised, but that they are first calumniated. *Dion Young, Sermon. ii. 389.*

OVERTO'OK. *pref. and part. pass. of overtake.*

TO OVERTO'P. *v. a. [over and top.]*

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.

Put your dust upon the quiet and dead,  
T' o'erstep old Pelion or the skyish head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

In the dance the graceful goddess leads  
The quire of nymphs, and overtops their heads. *Dryden.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Who ever yet  
Have stood to charity, and display'd the effects  
Of disposition gentle, and of wisdom  
O'erstepping woman's power. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*

As far as the soul o'erstep the body, so far its pains, or rather mournful sensations, exceed those of the carcase. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less, and be overtopped by so great a conjunction. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

One whom you love,  
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,  
Rather than thus be overtopp'd,  
Would you not wish his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

TO OVERTO'P. *v. n. [over and tower.]*

To soar too high.  
This misarrangement came very seasonably to abate their overthrowing chances of him. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 83.*

TO OVERTOP. *v. a. [over and trip.]*

To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In such a night,  
Did Thine softly o'erstep the dew,  
And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,  
And ran dismay'd away. *Shakep. Merch. of Ven.*

TO OVERTO'P. *v. n. [overstep, Sax.]*

To be over confident; to think too highly. See TO TROW.

I am no thing overthrowing to myself. *Wicliffe, 1 Cor. iv.*

TO OVERTO'P. *v. a. [over and trust.]*

To place too much reliance on.

Some there are that do to overthrow their leaders' eyes, that they care not to see with own eyes. *Ro. Hall, Glean of Grace, D. s. C. 9.*

TO OVERTO'P. *n. s. [overturn, French.]*

1. An opening; an aperture; an open place. This is the primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

The wasteful hills unto his dust  
Is a plain overthrow. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

In the center of the earth there is nothing but perfect darkness; nearer the upper region of that great body, where any overthrow is made, there is a kind of imperfect twilight. *Rp. Hall, Rem. p. 36.*

The foundations, the walls, the apertures or overthrowers. *Watson on Architecture.*

Under its base there is an overthrow,  
Which summer weeds do render so obscure,  
The careless traveller may pass, and not  
Discover. *Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.*

2. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I wish  
You had only in your silent judgement try'd it,  
Without more overthrow. *Shakep. First. Tale.*

3. Proposal; something offered to consideration.

Mac Murrough moved Henry to invade Ireland,  
And made an overthrow unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof. *Darwin on Ireland.*

All these fair overthrowers, made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

We with open breast  
Stand ready to receive them, if they like  
Our overthrow, and turn not back perverse. *Milton, P. L.*

Withstand the overthrowers of ill, and be intent and serious in good. *Fil.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred them,  
promoted all overthrowers towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clerendon.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seized by force, gained by indignity, and abhorred, many pernicious and foolish overthrowers would arise. *Rogers.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting according to their own title or much reason, abundance of indignity, and abhorred, many pernicious and foolish overthrowers would arise. *Swift.*

4. A musical composition played at the beginning of an oratorio, concert, or opera.

The overthrow disposes the mind to that mood, which fits it for the opening of the piece. *A. Smith on the Inst. Arto. P. ii.*

Before the opening of the overthrow, it (the organ) gives that pitch-note in full, which always leads us to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it. *Mason on Church Music, p. 81.*

TO OVERTURN. *v. a. [over and turn.]*

To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength—  
which removeth the mountain, and overthroweth them in his anger. *Job.*

These will sometimes overthrow, and sometimes swallow up towns, and make a general confusion in nature. *Durkett.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God; which is an answer to this objection, but such an one as overthrow his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless and as unintelligible, as any of those he has laid aside. *Locke.*

But he comes round about again, and overthrow every stone that he had laid. *Leake.*

If we will not encourage public works of beneficence, all we are secure that no storm shall overthrow what we help to build, there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of destitute fame,  
A woman's hand o'erturns. *Rome.*

2. To overpower; to conquer.

Pain excessive overthrow all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTURN. *n. s. A state of being turned upside down; an overthrow.*

No awkward overthrowers of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars. *Ld. Chesterfield, Lett.*

**OVERTURNABLE.\*** *adj.* [from *overturn*.]  
That may be overturned.

Sir W. Pety gave an account of a commodious land carriage he had lately contrived, — far more secure than any coach; not being *overturnable* by any height, on which the wheels can possibly move.  
*Hist. Royal Soc. i. 523.*

**OVERTURNER. n. s.** [from *overturn*.] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an overturner of law and justice, and the destruction of the Sicilian province. *Shaf.*

**TO OVERVALUE. v. a.** [over and value.] To rate at too high a price.

We have just come to stand in some fear, lest by this *overvaluing* their sermons they make the price and estimation of Scripture, otherwise notified, to fall.  
*Hooker.*

To *overvalue* human power is likewise an argument of human weakness.  
*Holings.*

**TO OVERVEIL.† v. a.** [over and veil.] To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;  
Whose pitchy mantle *overveiled* the earth. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus mak' 't the night to *overveil* the day;  
Then savage beasts creep from the silent wood;  
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,  
And at thy powerful hand and their food.  
*Sir H. Wotton, Po. 104. Rem. p. 386.*

**TO OVERWEAL. v. a.** [over and weal.] To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overweald* by the major part of both houses, when they had used each their own freedom.  
*King Charles.*

**TO OVERWEALTH. v. s.** [over and wealth.] To subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatched;  
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwealths* 'd,  
Down from his proping elbow drops his head,  
Droop'd in sleep, and shirks within his bed.  
*Dryden.*

**OVERWEATHED. adj.** Tired with too much watching.

While the dog basted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to pacify with sleep his *overweathed* eyes.  
*Sims, Arc. b. 2.*

**OVERWEAK. adj.** [over and weak.] Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original gift of life, became in all *overweaken* to resist the first incitation of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it.  
*Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

**TO OVERWEARY. v. a.** [over and weary.] To subdue with fatigue.

Might not Paternus fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearyed* with watching?  
*Dryden.*

**TO OVERWEATHER. v. a.** [over and weather.] To batter by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,  
The starveling lark puts from her nest, bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!  
How like the prodigal doth she return,  
With *overweathered* 'd ribs and ragged sails,  
Lean, rent, and legg'd 'd by the strumpet wind!  
*Shakespeare.*

**TO OVERWEEN. v. n.** [over and ween.] To think too highly; to think with arrogance.

To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hanmer.*  
Oft have I seen a hot *overweening* cur  
Blow back and bite because he was withheld.  
*Shakespeare.*

My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling sorrow I might be some ally, or I *overween* to think so.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Loath hence these *overweening* rages of France,  
These famish'd luggars, weary of their lives.  
*Shakespeare.*

My eyes too quick, my heart *overween* too much,  
Unless my hand and strength could equal them.  
*Shakespeare.*

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare  
Thy penance's feet with thy gay peacock's train;  
Study the best and highest things that are,  
But of thyself an humble thought retain. *Danies.*  
They that *overween*,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
No anger find in thee. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Satan might have learnt  
Less *overweening*, since he fall'd in Job,  
Whose constant perseverance overcome  
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent.  
*Milton, P. R.*

No man is so bold, rash, and *overweening* of his own works as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*  
Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it; and in many cases, one with annotations from the arguments, and is astonished at the ubiquity, of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reason. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,  
And scandal ever going wide. *Swift.*  
**OVERWEENINGLY.† adv.** [from *overween*.]  
With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

'Till he himself had been infallible, like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes.  
*Milton, Eikonoclast. ch. 26.*

**TO OVERWEIGH. v. a.** [over and weigh.] To preponderate.

Sharp and subtle discourses of wit procure many times very great applause, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed*. *Hooker.*  
My unsold name, the austereless of my life,  
Will so your accusation *overweigh*,  
That you shall slide in your own report. *Shakespeare.*

**OVERWEIGHT. n. s.** [over and weight.] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in respect of the water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**TO OVERWHELM.† v. a.** [over and whelm.]

1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.  
Wint age is this, where honest men,  
Plac'd at the helm,  
A sea of some foul mouth or pen,  
Shall *overwhelm* them. *B. Jonson.*  
Back to I toss those treasons to thy head,  
With the hell hated ice *overwhelm* thy heart.  
*Shakespeare.*

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner, when he shall appear before the tribunal of Christ!  
*Boyer.*

Blind they rejoice, though now, even now they fall;  
Death hastens apace; — one hour *overwhelm* them all.  
*Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *overwhelm* it,  
As fearfully as doth a galled rook,  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base.  
*Shakespeare.*

An apothecary late I noted,  
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,  
Calling of sleep. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. To put over.  
Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first.  
*Dr. Papius, Hist. R. Soc. iv. 288.*  
**OVERWHELM.\* v. s.** The act of overwhelming. Not received.

An *overwhelm*  
Of wonderful on man's astonished sight.  
*Young, Night Tr. 9.*

**OVERWHELMINGLY. adv.** [from *overwhelming*.] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in use.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impudently betray their souls to ruin for which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in respect of the acquiescent, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequence. *Decay of Chr. Pety.*

**TO OVERWING.\* v. a.** [over and wing.] To outreach the wing of an army; to outflank.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though some had the chinest.  
*Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.*

**OVERWISE. adj.** [over and wise.] Wise to affectation.

Make not thyself *overwise*. *Ecd. vii. 16.*

**OVERWISENESS.\* n. s.** [from *overwise*.] Pretended wisdom; "science falsely so called."

Tell wilt how much thou wrangles  
In tickle points of niceness;  
Tell wisdom, the entanglements  
Herself in *overwise*ness;  
And if they do reply,  
Straight give them both the lye.  
*Sir W. Raleigh, Song to Henry's Ret. B. 3. S. 4.*

**TO OVERWORD.† v. a.** [over and word.] To say too much. See **TO OVERSPEAK.**

**TO OVERWORK.\* v. a.** [over and work.] To tire.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind.  
*South, Sermon.*

**OVERWORK. part.** [over and work.]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil.  
With watching *overwork*, with cares oppress,  
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spent time.

The jealous *overwork* widow and herself,  
Are mighty gossip in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*

**TO OVERWRESTLE.\* v. a.** [over and wrestle.] To subdue by wrestling.

Life recover'd had the raise,  
And *overwrestled* his strong enemy.  
*Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 24.*

**OVERWROUGHT. part.** [over and wrought.]

1. Labour'd too much.  
Apelles said of Proteogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as underwrought; too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden, Diffinition.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothic structure was the northern side,  
*Overwrought* with ornaments of barbarous pride.  
*Pope.*

3. It has in Shakespeare a sense which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it misprinted for *overreached*; that is, *overreached* or cheated.  
By some device or other,  
The villain is *overreached* of all my money;  
They say this town is full of cozenage. *Shapty.*



OVERYEA<sup>R</sup>. *RED. adj.* [over and year.] Too old.

Among them dwelt  
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not overgrown.  
*Fairfax.*

OVERZE<sup>R</sup>. *ALEN. adj.* [over and zeal.] Ruled by too much zeal. Not in use.

Thus was this good king's judgement overruled.  
*Fuller, Holy War, p. 214.*

OVERZE<sup>R</sup>. *LOUS. adj.* [over and zealous.] Too zealous.

It is not of such vigour necessity to determine one way or the other, as some, overzealous for or against the immortality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe.  
*Locke.*

OUCH<sup>T</sup>. *† n. s.* [aphit, that is, a whit, Sax.] This word is therefore more properly written *ought*. See *Aught*. The difference has arisen, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, merely from the different usages of writing a or o for an: Saxon, *opht*, oht. See also *NOUGHT*. Any thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he saw *ought*. *St. Mark, viii. 23.*  
To do *ought* good never will be our task;  
But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton, P. L.*

Universal Love! be our business still  
To give us only good; and if the night  
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd  
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.  
*Milton, P. L.*

OUCH<sup>T</sup>. *verb imperfect*; in the second person *oughtest*. [This word the etymologists make the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]

1. [Preterite of *owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.  
Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy moment, and besides give you some tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you.  
*Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason sought,  
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*.  
*Dryden.*

2. [Preterite of *owe*, in the sense of *own*.] Had a right to.  
Where is the booty, —  
And where is eke your friend which halves it *ought*?  
*Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 16.*

The knight, the which that castle *ought*.  
*Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 9.*

3. To be obliged by duty.  
Know how thou *oughtest* to behave.  
*1 Tim. iii. 15.*

Speak boldly as I *ought* to speak. *Ephes. vi. 20.*  
She acts just as she *ought*,  
But never, never reach'd one gen'r touch'd  
*Pope.*

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law.  
*Bacon.*

We *ought* to profess our dependence upon him, and our obligations to him for the good things we enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world our sense of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his servants and children in their afflictions, and relieve his poor distressed members in their manifold necessities, for that he giveth alms, sacrificeth praise.  
*Nelson.*

4. To be fit; to be necessary.  
These things *ought* not to be so late. *Jerem. xli. 10.*  
If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can speak the language already. *Locke.*

5. Applied to persons it has a sense not

easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should.

*Ought* not Christ to have suffered? *Luke.*

6. *Ought* is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

O<sup>U</sup>DUCT<sup>R</sup>. *n. s.* [ovum and ductus, Lat.] A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb.

In [the torpedo's] ovary is near the liver and double ductus and womb, wherein the young ones swim free, and save no communication with the womb. *Hist. R. Soc. iii. 498.*

O<sup>U</sup>VIFORM. *adj.* [ovum and forma, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the screw and language of all antiquity. *Barnet.*

O<sup>U</sup>VIFEROUS. *adj.* [ovum and pario, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

The fishes and birds should be *oviparus*, is a plain sign of providence.  
*More, Ant. against Atheism.*

Birds and *oviparus* creatures have eggs enough at first coovivert in them to serve them for many years' laying. *Boy.*

O<sup>U</sup>MBER. *n. s.* [ombre, Fr. umbra, Lat.] The shade. A northern word. See *Groze* and *Craven* Dialect.

OUNCE. *n. s.* [once, Fr. uncia, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty pennyweights; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains.

The blood be hath lost,  
Which I dare vouch is more than that be hath  
By many an ounce, be dropt it for his country.  
*Shakespeare.*

A sponge dry weigheth one ounce twenty-six grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen ounces six drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *n. s.* [once, French; onza, Span.] A lynx.

The ounce,  
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole  
Riseth, the crumbled earth above them threw  
In hillocks. *Milton, P. L.*

O<sup>U</sup>NDED. *adj.* [ondé, Fr. from unda, O<sup>U</sup>NDING. *adj.* [Lat.] Waving; imitating waves. Not in use, except perhaps in the heraldic term *unduly* for wavy.  
Her *undated* hair, that sunnash was of brow,  
She rent. *Chaucer, Tr. and Crest. iv. 736.*  
Endenting, or barring, *undating*, paling, winding.  
*Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

OUPHE. *n. s.* [als, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.

Nan Page, — and my little soo, we'll dress  
Like *urchins*, *cupids*, and *fairies*, green and white.  
*Shakespeare.*

O<sup>U</sup>PHEN. *adj.* [from *ouph*.] Elfish.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,  
Ye moon-shine revellers and shades of night,  
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,  
Attend your office. *Shakespeare.*

O<sup>U</sup>N<sup>T</sup> pron. poss. [Sax. *pe*, *nos*, *us*; quasi *we*, *er*, *vor*, *oppe*, *our*, *nostrer*.] *Lye.*

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall  
Lead our first battle, brave Madull, and we  
Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shakespeare.*

Our wit is given Almighty God to know,  
Our will is given to love him being known;  
But God could not be known to us below,  
But by his works which through the sense are shown.

So in our little world this soul of ours  
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,  
Doth use on divers objects divers powers,  
And so are less effects diversity'd. *Debus.*

Our soul is the very same being it was yesterday,  
last year, twenty years ago. *Iretrie.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.

Edmund, whose virtue is this instance;  
So much commands itself, you shall be *ours*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of ours,  
So that still is by double tide thine. *Daniel.*

Be ours, whose'er thou art,  
Forget the Greeks. *Demetrius.*

Taxilian, shook by Montezuma's powers,  
Hast, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*. *Kettelwell.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*; it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for receiving graver impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

O<sup>U</sup>BRAG<sup>R</sup>. *GRAPHY. n. s.* [obscure, and *gamma*, Gr.] A description of the heavens.

The ingenious Mr. Hooke, in his animadversions on Hevelius's astronomy, had examined the chief objection Hevelius makes against these kind of signs. *Hist. R. Soc. iv. 372.*

O<sup>U</sup>RSE<sup>R</sup>. *LVES. reciprocal pronoun*. [the plural of myself.]

1. We; not others; it is added to we by way of emphasis or opposition.

We ourselves might distinctly number to words a great deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some fit denominations to signify them by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

Safe in ourselves, while on ourselves we stand,  
The sea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

Our confusion is not intended to instruct God, who knows our sins much better than ourselves do, but it is to humble ourselves, and therefore we must not think to have confessed a right till that be done. *W. Duty of Man.*

O<sup>U</sup>RSE<sup>R</sup>. *LV* is used in the regal style.

To make society  
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourselves*  
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

We *ourselves* will follow  
In the main battle. *Shakespeare.*

Not much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourselves* of all force to defend us. *Cleveland.*

O<sup>U</sup>SE. *n. s.* Tanners' bark; rather coarse.

*Ainsworth.*

O<sup>U</sup>SEL. *n. s.* [orle, Sax.] A blackbird.

The merry lark, the mavis sings aloft,  
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays;  
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;  
So goodly all agree, with sweet content,  
To this day's merriment. *Spenser, Epithal.*

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,  
With orange-tawny bill, *Shakespeare.*

Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for threepence a-piece. *Hakluyt on Providence.*

O<sup>U</sup>SEN. *n. s.* pl. [Teut. *osen*.] Oxen.

Common in the north. *Groze*, *Craven* Dial. and *Brockett*.

To O<sup>U</sup>ST. *v. a.* [oustet, *oter*, French.]

1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wages of law suited, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

## 2. To deprive ; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the riots, yet this made no schism. No, not even when they were actually deprived and *outed* by act of parliament. *Lodge.*

*OUT-STER,\* n. s.* [from *out-st.*] Disposition. *Out-ster*, or disposition, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the annihilation of possession. *Blackstone.*

*OUT-ster le main.\* n. s.* [old Fr.] In true French, it should be *la main*. Cowell. *Livory.*

When the male heir arrives at the age of twenty-one, or the heir female to the age of sixteen, they might sue out their *livory* or *out-station*, that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands. *Blackstone.*

*OUT-st ad.* [ur, Sax. *ust*, Teut. *ut*, M. Goth. *extra*; *apertus* omnium linguarum Septentr. *amilitudine*.] *Serenius*.]

## 1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroidery shining, Looks charming with a slender lining ; The out of Indian figures stain, The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

## 2. It is generally opposed to in.

That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are *out* a year in concealing ; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

## 4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her custom holds, Let shame say what it will ; when these are gone, The woman will be what she is. *Shakespeare.*

## 5. From the place or house.

Out with the dog, says one ; what cur is that ? says another : whip him out, says the third. *Shakespeare.*

## 6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the priests shall hold the tropæus offering ; that they bear it *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *Ezek. xlii. 20.*

## 7. Not at home ; as, when you called I was out.

In a state of extinction. It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out, To let him live ; where he arrives he moves All hearts. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

This candle burns not clear ; 'tis I must snuff it, Then out it goes. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Did thy ceremony give thee cure ? Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from adulation ? *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Her candle goeth not by night. *Prov. xxii. 18.*

## 9. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before ; bear up and board them. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Large coals are properest for dressing meat ; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*

## 10. Not in employment ; not in office.

So we'll live and lead poor rogues Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too, Who lose, and who wins ; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

## 11. Not in any sport or party.

The kave will sick by thee : he will not out, be it true bred. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I am not so as I should be ; But I'll be'er out. *Shakespeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden.*

## 12. To the end.

Hear me out ; He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings. *Dryden.*

You have still your happiness in doubt, Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out* ; Thy father knows it all. *Addison, Cato.*

## 15. Loudly ; without restraint.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt ; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

## 14. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*

Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot.*

## 15. In an error.

As he that hath been often told his fault, And still persists, is as imperient, As a musician that will always play, And yet is always out at the same note. *Bacon.*

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange.*

This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are *out* in this point. *Kilmore.*

According to Holbein's comparison of reasoning with eating up account, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*

## 16. At a loss ; in a puzzle.

Like a dull ass, I have forgot my part, and I am *out*, Even to a full disgrace. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known ; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

## 17. With torn cloaths. The parts being out, that is, not covered.

Evidences swore ; Who hither coming out at heels and knees, For this had tides. *Dryden.*

## 18. A way ; so as to consume.

Let all persons avoid niceness in their clothing or diet, because they dress and comb out all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep out the care for their souls. *Bp. Taylor.*

## 19. Deficient ; as out of pocket, noting loose.

Upon the great Bible, he was out fifty pounds, and reimburs'd himself only by selling two copies. *Fell.*

## 20. It is used emphatically before *alas*.

Out, alas ! no sea, I find, Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery. If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you out. *Numb. xxii. 23.*

## OUT-INTERJECT.

## 1. An expression of abhorrence or expulSION.

Out on thee, rude man ! thou dost shame thy mother. *Shakespeare.*

Out, varlet, from my sight. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Out, you mad-headed ape ! a wessel hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Out of my door, you witch ! you hag ! Out, out, out. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Out, out, hyena ; these are thy wonted airs, To break all faith. *Milton, S. A.*

## 2. It has sometimes upon after it.

Out upon this half-faced fellowship. *Shakspeare.*

Out upon it, I have lov'd it. Three whole days together ; And as like to love three more, If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

*OUT OF, prep.* [Of seems to be the preposition, and out only to modify the sense of of.]

## 1. From : noting produce.

So many Novices and Cologians, Out of these crooked shores must daily rise. *Spenser.*

Those buds coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned out of their own unlearned heads. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Alders and ashes have been seen to grow out of steeples ; but they manifestly grow out of clefts. *Bacon.*

Juices of fruits are watry and oily ; among the watry are all the fruits out of which drink is expressed ; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*

He is softer than Ovid ; he touches the passions more delicately, and performs all this out of his own fund, without diving into the sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

## 2. Not in ; noting exclusion, dismissal, absence, or dereliction.

The sacred nymph Was not of Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Gullitons Will speak, though tongues were out of use. *Shakespeare.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find, Because the path diu's *out* was out of mind. *Dryden.*

My retreat the best companions grace, Chief out of war, and statement out of place. *Pope.*

Does he fancy we can sit To hear his out of fashion wit ? But he takes up with younger folks, Who for his wine, will bear his jakes. *Swift.*

They are out of their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Bacon on Learning.*

## 3. No longer in.

Enjoy the present smiling hour, And put it out of fortune's power. *Dryden.*

## 4. Not in : noting unfitness.

He is witty out of season ; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*

Thou'lt say my passion's out of season, That Cato's great example and misfortune Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addison.*

## 5. Not within : relating to a house.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain water out of doors. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

## 6. From : noting copy.

St. Paul quotes out of his poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them out of Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

## 7. From : noting rescue.

Christianity recovered the law of nature out of all those errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison, Freuchader.*

## 8. Not in : noting exorbitance or irregularity.

Why publish it at this juncture ; and so, out of all method, apart and before the work ? *Swift.*

Using old threadbare phrases will often make you out of your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*

## 9. From one thing to something different.

He that looks on the eternal things that do not seem, will, through these optics, exactly discern

the vanity of all that is visible; be neither frightened nor flattered *out* of love and harsh;

*Decoy of Chr. Pity.*

Words are able to persuade men *out* of what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South.*

10. To a different state from; in a different state.

That noble and most sovereign reason,  
Like sweet bells jangled *out* of tune and harsh;  
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,  
Blasted with ecstasy. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

When the mouth is *out* of taste, it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but never sweet.

By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out* of that regular form wherein it was produced at first, into all these irregularities in its present form.

*Burnet on the Earth.*

They all at once employ their throbbing hands,  
But *out* of order thrown, in air they join.  
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden.*

11. Not according to.

That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks *out* of character.

*Brown, View of Ep. Poem.*

12. To a different state from: noting separation.

Whosoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly *out* of love with a thing that hath so many faults: whosoever by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that wherein the wit or so scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously think to be of moment.

If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out* of vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men *out* of virtue and good sense by stacking every thing solemn and serious. *Adams, Spect.*

13. Beyond.

Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the ancient practice of the church hath continued *out* of mind.

What, *out* of hearing gone? no sound, no word?

Alack, where are you? *Shakespeare.*  
I have been an unlawful hand, time *out* of mind.

Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out* of distance to have their conversion attempted.

With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not increase every year *out* of proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers' quarters, and when I am *out* of reach he shall be released. *Dryden.*

We see people lull'd asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out* of themselves by the bewillings of enthusiasm. *Adams.*

Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out* of the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day.

Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is plac'd quite *out* of their hearing.

The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out* of the noise of human affairs. *Adams.*

14. Deviating from: noting irregularity.

Heaven defend but still I should stand so,  
So long as *out* of limits, and true rule,  
You stand against ennobled majesty! *Shaksp.*

15. Past; without: noting something worn out or exhausted.

I am *out* of breath.  
—How art thou *out* of breath, when thou hast breath

To say to me that thou art *out* of breath?

*Shakespeare.*  
*Out* of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Corone. *Knotley.*

He found himself left far behind,  
Both *out* of heart and *out* of wind. *Hudibras.*  
I published some fables which are *out* of print.

*Arbuckle.*

16. By means of.

*Out* of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakespeare.*

17. In consequence of: noting the motive or reason.

She is persuaded I will marry her, *out* of her own love and flattery, not *out* of my promise. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

The pope, *out* of the care of an universal father, had in the conclaves divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk. *Bacon, Hen. VIII.*

Not *out* of cunning, but a train  
Of storms justling in his brain.

As learn'd philosophers give out.  
Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament out of cowardice.

*Clerendon.*

Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters are such as do it *out* of laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out* of necessity.

*Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*  
Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out* of pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs.

Make them conformable to laws, not *out* of wrath, and *out* of fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out* of conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle.

What they do not grant *out* of the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out* of mere impatience. *South.*

Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war; in which we engaged, not *out* of ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us.

*Atterbury.*  
18. *Out* of hand; immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

He bids to open wide his brazen gates,  
Which long time had been shut; and, *out* of hand,  
Proclaim'd joy and peace through all his state.

*Spenser.*

No more ado,  
But gather we our forces *out* of hand, *Shakespeare.*  
And set upon our bounding enemy.

To *Out*.† v. a. [Latin, Saxon.] To deprive by expulsion.

The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *out* of their places in parliament.

*K. Charles.*  
The French having been *out* of their habitation.

*Hogbin.*  
So many of their orders as were *out* of their list possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account heretics. *Dryd.*

*Out*, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and act.] To do beyond.

He has made me heir to treasures,  
Would make me *out*-act a real widow's whining.

*Otway.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and balance.] To overweigh; to preponderate.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,  
When all his days *out*balance this one night.

*Dryden.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and bar.] To shut out by fortification.

These to *out* with painful pinnings,  
From sea to sea he keep'd a mighty mound.

*Spenser.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and bid.] To overpower by bidding a higher price.

*If it thy heart*  
New love created be by other men,  
Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears

In sighs, in oaths, in letters *out*bid me,  
This new love may begot new fears.

*Donne.*  
For Indian spices, for Persian gold,  
Prevent the greedy, and *out*bid the bold.

*Pope.*

*Out*.† v. a. [out and bid.] One that *out*bid.

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and blow.] Inflated; swollen with wind.

At their roots grow flowing palaces,  
Whose *out*blown bellies cut the yielding seas.

*Dryden.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and blash.] To exceed in royal colour.

Each rose did in native scarlet appear,  
Yet every rose was *out*blush'd by her.

*Shapman, Trag. of Hen. III. of France, (1678.)*  
The sun which gives your cheeks to glow,  
And *out*blush (mine excepted) every fair.

*Young, Night Th. 5.*

*Out*.† v. a. [out and born.] Foreign; not native.

*Out*.† v. a. [out and bound.] Destinately to a distant voyage; not coming home.

Triumphant flames upon the water float,  
And *out*bound ships at home their voyage end.

*Dryden.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and brace.] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

I would *out*-stare the sternest eyes that look,  
*Out*brave the heart most daring on the earth.

*Shakespeare.*  
Here Sodom's towers rise their proud tops on high,

The towers, as well as men, *out*brave the sky.

*Cowley.*  
We are the danger, and by fits take up some faint resolution to *out*-brave and break through it.

*L'Estrange.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and brazen.] To bear down with impudence.

*Out*.† v. a. [out and break.] That which breaks forth; eruption.

Breathe his faults so quietly,  
That they may seem the taints of liberty.

*Shaksp.*  
The flesh and *out*burst of a very mind.

*Out*.† v. a. [out and break.] That which breaks forth; powerful appearance.

Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *out*bursting of her beauty captivated.

*Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 47.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and breath.] Mine eyes saw him

Mending faint guiltance, wearied and *out*breath'd,  
To Henry Monmouth.

*Shakespeare.*

To *Out*.† v. a. [out and bud.] To sprout forth.

That renowned nurse, —  
Whose many heads *out*breeding ever new  
Did broode him endless labor to subdue.

*Spenser, F. 4.*

**TO OUTBUI'D.\* v. a.** [*out and build.*] To exceed in durability of building; to build more durably.

Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids;  
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall.  
Young, *Night Th. 5.*

**TO OUTBURN.\* v. a.** [*out and burn.*] To exceed in burning or flaming.

Amazing period, when each mountain-bright  
*Outburns* Vesuvius; rocks eternal glow  
Their melted mass. Young, *Night Th. 3.*

**OUTCA'ST.\* part.** [*out and cast.*] It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.]

1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.

Abandon scorn, I read, the captive spoil  
Of that same *outcast* carcass. Spenser.

2. Banished; expelled.

Behold, instead  
Of us *outcast*, exil'd, his new delight  
Mankind created. Milton, *P. L.*  
**OUTCAST.\* n. s.** Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

Let's be no stoicks, nor no stoicks,  
Or so devote to Aristotle,  
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. Shakespeare.

O blood-bompeted Neapolitan,  
*Outcast* of Naples, England's bloody scourge! Shakespeare.

For me, *outcast* of human race,  
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. Prior.

He dies and saint of each church and state I  
And harder still fugitives, yet not great. Fyfe.

**OUTCUT.\* part.** Except; changing the Latin *ex* into the English *out*. Obsolete.

*Out-take* was another and better form of except, as being all English. See **OUT-TAKE**.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,  
*Out-capt*, sir, you can read with the left hand. B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

**TO OUTCLIMB.\* v. a.** [*out and climb.*] To climb beyond.

They must be sever'd, or like palms will grow,  
Which, planted near, *outclimb* their native height. Davenant, *Gondibert*, B. 3. C. 1.

**TO OUTCOMPASS.\* v. a.** [*out and compass.*] To exceed due bounds.

If such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge how large soever, lest it should make it swell and *out-compass* itself. Bacon, *Adv. of Learning*, B. 1.

**TO OUTCRAFT.\* v. a.** [*out and craft.*] To excel in cunning.

Italy hath *outcrafft* him,  
And he's at some hard point. Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*.

**OUTCRY.\* n. s.** [*out and cry.*]

1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.

These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened unto here. Spenser on Ireland.

So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange  
Thou interpret, that my sudden shame  
Prevented, speaks. Milton, *P. L.*

I make my way  
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms  
I heard. Dryden.

2. Clamour of detestation.

There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal outcry, as against ingratitude. South.

3. A public sale; an auction.

That my lads, the senators,  
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondswomen,  
Their houses and fine gardens given away,  
And all their goods under the spear at *outcry*. B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

Can you think, sir,  
In your unquestion'd wisdom, I touch this now,  
The goods of this poor man sold at an *outcry*,  
(His wife turn'd out of doors, his children forc'd  
To beg their bread) this gentleman's estate  
By wrong extorted can advantage you? Massinger, *City Madam*.

The populace by *outcry* to be sold. Southern.

**TO OUTDARE.\* v. a.** [*out and dare.*] To venture beyond.

Myself, my brother, and his son,  
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*  
The dangers of the time. Shakespeare.

**TO OUTDATE.\* v. a.** [*out and date.*] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places,  
signify legal obedience, or circumlocution, and the like judicial *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judicial observances. Hammond.

**TO OUTDO.\* v. a.** [*out and do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds  
doubly. Shakespeare.

What brave commander is not proud to see  
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?  
Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn  
*Outdone* by thine, in what themselves have worn. Waller.

Heavenly love shall *outdo* hellish hate,  
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,  
So dearly to redeem, what hellish hate  
So cruelly destroy'd. Milton, *P. L.*

Here let those, who boast in mortal things,  
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,  
And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*  
By spirits reprobate. Milton, *P. L.*

An impostor *outdoes* the original. L. Eisinger.

Now all the gods reward and bless my son;  
Thou hast this day thy father's youth *outdone*. Dryden.

I must confess the encounter of that day  
Warm'd me no indeed, but quite another way;  
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,  
To see the glories of my youthful age  
So far *outdone*. Dryden.

The boy's mother despaired for not having read  
a system of logic, *outdoes* him in it. Locke.

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gaius.  
In my own humorous biting way. Swift.

**TO OUTDRINK.\* v. a.** [*out and drink.*] To exceed in drinking.

To *outdrink* the sea, to *outdrink* the gilliant.  
Donne, *Sat. 2.*

*Outdrink* a Dutchman draining of a Pen.  
Cleveland, *Poem*, p. 30.

**TO OUTDUELL.\* v. a.** [*out and duell.*] To stay beyond.

He *outduell'd* his hour,  
For lovers ever run before the clock. Shakespeare.

**OUTER.\* adj.** [*from out.*] That is without; opposed to *inner*.

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part; for the inner part, whereto the papillae are composed, is muscular. Green, *Comed.*

**OUTER.\* n. s.** [*from out.*] Disposition.

A verdict was found, that a copyholder of the king's was put out of possession, and during this *outer* the copyholder made a survey to the loser of the plaintiff. Clayton's *York Reports*, (1651), p. 1.

**OUTERLY.\* adv.** [*from out.*] Towards the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar,  
standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters. Grew, *Mus.*

**OUTERMOST.\* adj.** [*superlative, from outer.*] Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells were made one within another,  
and six betwixt each; and the *outermost* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. Bacon.

The *outermost* corpuscles of a white body, and their various little surfaces of a superficial nature. Boyle.

Many handsome contrivances of draw-bridges I had seen, sometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a breast, the *outermost* ones serving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horse and carriages. Brown, *Trav.*

**TO OUTFACE.\* v. a.** [*out and face.*]

1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We shall have all swearing  
That they did give the rings away to men;  
But we'll *outface* them and outwear them too. Shakespeare.

Doest thou come hither  
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?  
Be buried quick with me, and so will I. Shakspeare.

Threaten the threateners; and *outface* the brow  
Of bragging horror. Shakespeare, *R. John.*

They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons,  
but were *outfaced*. Walton.

2. To stare down.

We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumspectly: we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire; but if we seek to *outface* the sun, to enter into the ether, we forthwith *outface* him or burn. Raleigh.

**TO OUTFAWN.\* v. a.** [*out and fawn.*] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,  
That neither do us good nor hurt,  
And they receive as little by,  
*Outfawn* as much and out-comply;  
And seem as scrupulously just or honest. Raleigh.

To bait the hooks for greater trust. Henslow.

**TO OUTFEAST.\* v. a.** [*out and feast.*] To exceed in feasting.

He hath *outfeasted* Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury. Bp. Taylor, *Sermon*, (1655), p. 301.

**TO OUTFEAT.\* v. a.** [*out and feat.*] To surpass in action or exploit.

Moses could not so prevail upon Pharaoh, till he had *outfeated* his magicians. Waterhouse, *Apoc. for Learning*, (1653), p. 116.

**OUTFIT.\* n. s.** [*out and fit.*] A naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage.

**TO OUTFLANK.\* v. a.** [*out and flank.*] To outreach the flank or wing of an army.

**TO OUTFLY.\* v. a.** [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight.

His evasion will *outfly* swift with scorn,  
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions. Shakespeare.

Horace's great soul,  
Rais'd on the pinnacles of the bounding wind,  
*Outflies* the rock, and left the hours behind. Garth.

**TO OUTFOOL.\* v. a.** [*out and fool.*] To exceed in folly.

In life's decline, when men relapse  
Into the sports of youth,  
The second child *outfools* the first,  
And tempts the lack of truth. Young, *Revenge*, P. ii.

**OUTFORM.\* n. s.** [*out and form.*] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight  
In meer *outforms*, until he lost his sight,  
Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. B. Jonson, *Epicure*, 114.

To **OUTFROWN**. *v. a.* [out and frown.] To frown down; to overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, I cast down,  
Myself could eise outfrown false fortune's frown.  
*Shakespeare.*

**OUTGATE**. *n. s.* [out and gate.] Outlet; passage outwards.

Those places are by far trade, having most convenient outgates by divers ways to the sea, and ingates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be cuttied.  
*Spenser.*

To **OUTGENERAL**. *v. a.* [out and general.] To exceed in military skill or manœuvre. I believe a Russian colonel would outgeneral him.  
*Lt. Chetwold.*

To **OUTGIVE**. *v. a.* [out and give.] To surpass in giving.

The bounteous play 'r outgave the plucking lord.  
*Dryden.*

To **OUTGO**. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone*. [out and go.]

1. To surpass; to excel.  
For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he outwent all show of competence.  
*Carew.*  
While you practised the rudiments of war, you outwent all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass.  
*Dryden.*  
Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours outgo them.  
*Locke on Education.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going. Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and outwent them, and came unto him.  
*St. Mark, vi. 35.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach.  
Molleson  
Thought us to have weiged  
With a quaint invention.  
*Denham.*

**OUTGOING**. *n. s.* [from outgo.] 1. The act of going out; the state of going forth.

Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice.  
*Ps. lxx. 5.*  
The outgoings of the eastern morn.

*Moss, Transact. of the Soul, li. 12.*

2. In the plural, disbursement; cost; what is laid out. A common colloquial expression.

To **OUTGROW**. *v. a.* [out and grow.] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work outgrew  
The hands' dispatch of two gardening so wide.  
*Milton, P. L.*

When some virtue much outgrows the reas,  
It shows too fast and high.  
*Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver geniuses, who have outgrown all gaieties of style and youthful relishes.  
*Glenville, Sep. Pref.*

The lawyers, the tradesmen, the mechanics, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far outgrow the common prudence of mankind.  
*Seyfr.*

**OUTGUARD**. *n. s.* [out and guard.] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

As soon as any foreign object presses upon this sense, those spirits which are posted upon the outguards, immediately scower off to the brain.  
*Swish.*  
You beat the outguards of my senses's host.  
*Dryden.*

These outguards of the mind are sent abroad, And still patrolling keep the night's ring road, Or to the party remote obedient fly.  
Keep posts advanced, and on the frontier lie.  
*Blackmore.*

**OUTHOUSE**. *n. s.* [out and house.] A barn, stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, or

any other convenience, attached or belonging to a dwelling house.

To **OUTJEST**. *v. a.* [out and jest.] To overpower by jesting.

The fool labours to outjest  
His heart-struck injuries.  
*Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

**OUTJUGGLE**. *n. s.* [from out-.] A going from home. Cheshire Dialect. Willbraham. An airing. Craven Dial. Grose gives *outen*, as a northern word, for out of doors.

To **OUTJUGGLE**. *v. a.* [out and juggle.] To surpass in juggling.  
[He] might verily think, that I could outlie the legends, and outjuggle a Jesuit.  
*Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 21.*

To **OUTKNAVE**. *v. a.* [out and knave.] To surpass in knavery.  
This world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only outknaved.  
*L'Entrange.*

**OUTLAND**. *adj.* [utlenbe, Saxo; advena, a stranger.] Foreign.  
The little lands  
Nor'd in our bosoms —  
The outland pagans have deprive'd us of.  
*Strutt, G. Hoo Hall.*

**OUTLANDER**. *n. s.* [utlenbe, Saxo.] A foreigner; one of another country.  
William Twisse, written and called by some outlanders, and others, Twissius and Tulsius.  
*A. Wood, Ath. Ox. li. 40.*

**OUTLANDISH**. *adj.* [utlenbe, Saxo.] Not native; foreign.  
Even him [Solomon] did outlandish women cause to sin.  
Yourself transplant  
Neb. xlii. 26.

A while from hence: perchance outlandish ground Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant Are those diversions there, which here abound.  
*Denon.*

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear  
So many hollow compliments and lies,  
Outlandish flatteries.  
*Milton, P. R.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Wills, who was used to the outlandish way of making war, we put in practice passive abstinence.  
*Addison.*

To **OUTLAST**. *v. a.* [out and last.] To surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; inasmuch as they will outlast other candles of the same stuff, almost half in half.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst outlasted  
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry.  
*Milton, Ode.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time itself.  
*Bacon.*

What may be hop'd,  
When not from Holicon's imago'd spring,  
But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?

This with the fabrick of the world begun,  
Elder than light, and shall outlast the sun.  
*Waller.*

**OUTLAW**. *n. s.* [utlaga, Saxo.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An outlaw in a castle keeps.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
Gathering unto him all the scatterings and outlaws out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale.  
*Spenser.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law; so as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be other than outlaws and enemies to the crown of England?  
*Darwin on Ireland.*

You may as well spread out the unsound heaps Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,

And tell me it is safe, as bid me bid me hope  
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass.  
*Milton, Comus.*

A drunkard is outlawed from all worthy and creditable converse; men abhor, loath, and despise him.

To **OUTLAW**. *v. a.* [utlaga, Saxo.] To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a son  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life.  
*Shakespeare.*

He that is drunken,  
Is outlaw'd by himself; all kind of ill  
Did with his liquor slide into his veins.  
*Herbert.*  
Like as there are particular persons outlawed and proscribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are outlawed and proscribed by the law of nature and nations.

All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an outlawed person he is exposed to all that will oppress him.  
*Deacy of Chr. Duty.*

**OUTLAWRY**. *n. s.* [from outlaw.] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proscription and bills of outlawry,  
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,  
Have put to death an hundred senators.  
*Shakspeare.*  
Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the parliament, many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by outlawry.  
*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To **OUTLEAP**. *v. a.* [out and leap.] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

**OUTLEAP**. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.  
Since youth must have some liberty, some outleaps, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.  
*Locke on Education.*

**OUTLET**. *n. s.* [out and let.] Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.

Colonies, and foreign plantations, are very necessary, as outlets to a populous nation.  
*Bacon.*  
The city was deprived of that useful outlet.  
*Gloucester.*

So 'scapes the insulting fear his narrow jail,  
And ticks small outlets into open air.  
*Dryden.*

Have a care that those members be neither the inlets nor outlets of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them.  
*Bay.*

**OUTLICKER**. *n. s.* A naval word: a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

To **OUTLIE**. *v. a.* [out and lie.] To surpass in lying.

He might verily think that I could outlie the legends.  
*Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 21.*  
With royal favourings in flattery vie,  
And Oldman and Harriet both outlie.  
*Pope, Sat. 4.*

**OUTLIER**. *n. s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

I expect by so much a greater charge as the act, by how much such outliers, as should precede them, will have been longer absent from the university.  
*Dr. Frowen, Aps. Lond. Rev. ii. p. 187.*  
The party sent messengers for all their outlaws within 20 miles of Cambridge to come at their election.  
*Bentley, Lett. p. 259.*

**OUTLINE**. *n. s.* [out and line.] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extrinsecity.

Painters, by their outlines, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures.

*Dryden.*

To **OUTLIVE**. *v. a.* [out and live.] To live beyond; to survive.

Will these mossed trees,

That have *outlived* the eagle, page thy heels,  
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakespeare.*

The two months ago, and not forgotten,  
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory

May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes safe home,  
Will stand a tipster when this day is nam'd. *Shakspeare.*

His courage was no signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it.

*Cleaverdon.*

Thou must *outlive*  
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change

To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milton, P. L.*

Time, which made them their fame outlive,  
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that *outlive* a battle, to those that fall in it. *L'Estrange.*

Since we have lost  
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most, I wish they would our lives a period give;

They live too long who *lappness outlive*. *Dryden.*

It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates.

*Swift.*

Tray *outlive* me, and then die as soon as you please,  
Two bacon-fittles made his Sunday's cheer;

Some the poor had, and some *outlive* of the year. *Harte.*

**OUTLIVER**. *n. s.* [out and live.] A survivor.

To **OUTLOOK**. *v. a.* [out and look.]

1. To face down; to browbeat.

I call'd these fiery spirits from the world,  
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown,  
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakspeare.*

Fictions, and mormors, too weak to *outlook* a brave glittering temptation.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 319.*

2. To look out; to select.

Away to the look;  
All your tackle *outlook*;

Here's a day that is worth a year's watching;  
See that all things be right;

For it would be a vengeance where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates.

*Cotton, Poems, (1689.)*

To want tools when a man goes a fishing.

**OUTLOOK**. *n. s.* Vigilance; foresight.

In colloquial language, view; prospect.

From subtil recompence above applause,  
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms.

*Young, Night Th. 8.*

**OUTLOPE**. *n. s.* [out and loopen, Dutch, to run.] An excursion. Not in use.

*Outlope* sometimes he doth assay,  
But very short.

*Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1615.) p. 228.*

To **OUTLUSTRE**. *v. a.* [out and lustre.] To excel in brightness.

She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld.

*Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

**OUTLYING**. part. *adj.* [out and lie.] Not in the common course of order.

Removed from the general scheme.

The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it.

*Addison.*

To **OUTMEASURE**. *v. a.* [out and measure.] To exceed in measure.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and those revolutions might out-lust the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown.*

To **OUTNUMBER**. *v. a.* [out and number.] To exceed in number.

The ladies come in so great a body to the opera, that they *outnumber* the enemy.

*Addison, Spect.*

To **OUTMARCH**. *v. a.* [out and march.] To leave behind in the march.

The horse out-marched the flock, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition.

*Cicero.*

**OUTMOST**. *adj.* [out and most.] Remotest from the middle.

Chaos retir'd,  
As from her outmost works a broken foe.

*Milton, P. L.*

If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmost* superficial parts of the glass, there is still the same difficulty.

*Newton, Opticks.*

The generality of men are *ready* to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the stary heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world.

*Bentley.*

To **OUTNAME**. *v. a.* [out and name.] To exceed in naming or describing.

Thou hast rais'd up mischief to this height,  
And found out one to *outname* thy other falls.

*Bentley.*

To **OUTPACE**. *v. a.* [out and pace.] To outgo; to leave behind.

Orion's speed  
Could not outpace thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed.

*Chapman, Iliad.*

To **OUTPARAMOUR**. *v. a.* [out and paramour.] To exceed in keeping mistresses.

Wine loved I deeply; dice dearly; and in woman, out-paramour'd the Turk. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

**OUTPARISH**. *n. s.* [out and parish.] Parish not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Grouart.*

**OUTPART**. *n. s.* [out and part.] Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese.

*Adelphi.*

To **OUTPOISE**. *v. a.* [out and poise.] To outweigh.

If your parts of virtue, and your infirmities, were cast into a balance, I know the first would much *outpoise* the other. *Hawell, Lett. i. v. 11.*

**OUTPORCH**. *n. s.* [out and porch.] An entrance.

Coming to the bishop with supplications into the salutatory, some *outporch* of the church.

*Milton, Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

**OUTPORT**. *n. s.* [out and port.] A port at some distance from the city of London.

*Ash.*

**OUTPOST**. *n. s.* [out and post.]

1. A military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army.

2. Men placed at such a station.

To **OUTPOUR**. *v. a.* [out and pour.] To emit; to send forth in a stream.

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless  
The city gates *outpour'd*, light-armed troops  
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton, P. R.*

To **OUTPRAY**. *v. a.* [out and pray.] To exceed in earnestness of prayer.

Mean time he sadly suffers in his grief,  
Outweeps a hermit, and outprays a saint.

*Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

To **OUTPREACH**. *v. a.* [out and preach.] To exceed in the power of preaching.

You would be very eloquent; able to *outpreach* all the orators you ever heard from the pulpit, so write more pathetic descriptions of the madness of a carnal life than from any more innocent speculator could be hoped for.

*Hammond, Works, iv. 317.*

To **OUTPRIZE**. *v. a.* [out and prize.] To exceed in the value set upon it.

Either your unvarnished misdeeds is dead, or she's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

**OUTRAGE**. *n. s.* [outrage, French.] At first *outrage*, both in old French and English; *ultrageum*, low Latin, from *ultra*, beyond. This word also had formerly the accent on either syllable: it is now constantly on the first.

1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief. He take quarrel of his *outrage*.

*Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.*

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he was. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He doth himself in secret shroud,  
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenser.*

In that beastly fury  
He has been known to commit *outrages*,  
And cherish factions. *Shakespeare, Titus.*

Unclearly with me have you dealt,  
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;  
My charity is *outrage*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. This word seems to be used by Phillips for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the frosty north,  
The early valiant *Deuce* draws forth his wings  
In battalious array. *Philips.*

To **OUTRAGE**. *v. a.* [outrager, French.] To injure violently or contumaciously; to insult roughly and tumultuously.

Al! heavens! that do this heinous act behold,  
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see;  
How can the vengeance just to long withhold!

*Spenser.*

The news put divers young bloods into fury, as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be *outraged*.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hope of doing it without a return.

*Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency: she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long so audience. *Brome.*

To **OUTRAGE**. *v. n.* To commit exorbitances. Not in use.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hoes, monstrous hats, and garish colours.

*Johnson.*

**OUTRAGIOUS**. *adj.* [outrageous, French.] It should, I think, be written *outrageous*; but the custom seems otherwise.

Dr. Johnson.—So far from custom being otherwise, I find the ancient form of the word to be *outrous*, and not *outrous*. Milton writes it both ways; in the passage cited, *outrageous*. See also *OUTRAGIOUSLY*, and *OUTRAGIOUSNESS*, where the termination of *ous* is abundantly shewn. Our old lexicography has also this form.

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Tyranny is *seigniorie* violent and outrageous.  
*Caston, Bate of Good Manners*, (1486), f. li. b.  
 Under him they committed diverse the most outrageous  
 villanies, that a base multitude can imagine.  
*Sidney*.

As she went her tongue did walk,  
 To foul reproach and terms of vile despite,  
 Provoking him by her outrageous talk,  
 To heap more vengeance on that wretched witch.  
*Spenser*.

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,  
 Outragious as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild.

When he knew his rival freed and gone,  
 He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan;  
 He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the  
 ground;  
 The hollow tow'r with clamorous rings around.  
*Dryden*.

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.  
 The outrageous decking of temples and churches  
 with gold and silver.

*Homilies, Sermon against Idolatry*, P. l.  
 My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though  
 they are favourable to them, have nothing of out-  
 ragious panegyric. *Dryden, Discrepancy*.

3. Enormous; atrocious.  
 Think not, although in writing I prefer'd  
 The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,  
 That therefore I have forg'd it. *Shakespeare, Ham. V. l.*

OUTR'AGIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *outrageous*.]  
 1. Violently; tumultuously; furiously.  
 That people will have colour of employment  
 given them, by which they will pull and spoil  
 so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do worse.  
*Spenser on Ireland*.

In labour of her grief outrageously distract.

*Let lust burn never so outrageously for the present*,  
 yet age will in time chill those heats. *South*.  
 I am not one of those who think that the people  
 are never in the wrong; they have been so, fre-  
 quently and outrageously, both in other countries  
 and in this. *Burke on the Cause of Discontent*.

2. Excessively.  
 Depend not too outrageously, nor be not too  
 scarce, so that thou be not bound to thy treasure.  
 Have therein abstemiousness, and measure, which  
 in all thy things is profitable.  
*Ld. Rivers, Dietet and Sayings*, sign. B. vii.

OUTR'AGIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [from *outrageous*.]  
 Fury; violence.

*Outragiousness* is not enduring.

*Ld. Rivers, Dietet*, sign. F. viii.  
 It would bridle the outrageousness of the flesh.

*Virgil*, more discreet than *Homer*, has con-  
 tented himself with the parity of his dridies,  
 without bringing them to the outrageousness of  
 blows. *Dryden*.

- TO OUTR'AZE, *v. a.* [out and race.] To  
 rout out entirely.

Yet shall the axe of justice hew him down,  
 And level with the root his lofty crown:  
 No eye shall his outrage'd impress view,  
 Nor mortal know where such a glory grew.  
*Sandys, Paraphr. of Job*.

OUT'RE, *adj.* [French.] Extravagant;  
 overstrained. A most affected and needless  
 introduction of modern times.

As Dr. South was a severe satirist, we must  
 make some allowance for this description, which  
 he has made somewhat *outré* in answer his pur-  
 pose. *Granger, Biog. Hist.* 3d ed. (1775), p. 217.

Although this panegyric be somewhat *outré*, I  
 am willing to subscribe to it.

*Dr. Gold, Letter to the Bp. of London*, (1787).

- TO OUTREASON, *v. a.* [out and reason.]  
 To excel in reasoning; to reason be-  
 yond.

They step forth men of another spirit, great  
 linguists, powerful disputants, able to cope with  
 the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest  
 Rabbins, and to outreason the very Athenians.  
*South, Sermon*, vii. 35.

TO OUTREACH, *v. a.* [out and reach.] To  
 go beyond.

This usage is derived from so many descents  
 of ages, that the cause and author *outranch* remem-  
 brance. *Cromer*.

Our forefathers could never dream so high a  
 crime as parricide, whereas this *outraches* that  
 fact, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder.  
*Dromer*.

TO OUTRECKON, *v. a.* [out and reckon.]  
 To exceed in assumed computation.

The Egyptian priests provided an exact chrono-  
 logy for some myriads of years; and the  
 Chaldeans and Assyrians far outrackon them.  
*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

TO OUTREIGN, *v. a.* [out and reign.]  
 To reign through the whole of.

In wretched prison long he did remain,  
 Till they outraign'd him their utmost date.  
*Spenser, F. Q. ii. s. 45*.

TO OUTRIDE, *v. a.* [out and ride.] To  
 pass by riding.

It boots not to persuade your majesty to betake  
 yourself to your chariot, to outide the shewers.

*My. Hall, Way of Power, Ded. to the King*.  
 If you will send me to the furthest sea  
 To fetch you pearls, the sun shall not outide  
 My restless course; nor any jewels be  
 Treasur'd so deep in the profoundest main,  
 But I will dig them thence, and come again.  
*Ben Jonson, Psyche*, (1631), p. 11.

This advantage age from youth hath won,  
 As not to be outridden, though out-run. *Dryden*.

TO OUTRIDE, *v. n.* To travel about on  
 horseback, or in a vehicle.

By distance of place being rendered incapable  
 of paying our respects to him, I am become  
 auditor to you to constitute an *outriding* lien, or (if  
 you please) a jackall or two, to receive and remit  
 our homage in a more particular manner than is  
 hitherto provided. *Addison, Guard*, No. 118.

OUTRIDER, *n. s.* [from *out and rider*.]  
 1. A summoner whose office is to cite  
 men before the sheriff. *Dict.*

2. One who travels about on horseback or  
 in a vehicle.

There is needful to be an *outrider*, or riding  
 master, whose business should be to visit the  
 ports and fleets.

*Maydman, Naval Speculat.* (1691), p. 119.

OUTRIGGER, *n. s.* A naval word, sig-  
 nifying both a strong beam of timber  
 fixed on the side of a ship to secure the  
 mast in the act of careening, and a  
 small boom occasionally used on the  
 tops.

OUTRIGHT, *adv.* [out and right.]

1. Immediately; without delay.

When these wretches had the ropes about their  
 necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last  
 hang'd outright. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Completely.

By degrees accomplish'd in the best,  
 He neig'd outright, and all the steed express.

*Addison*.

TO OUTRIVAL, *v. a.* [out and rival.] To  
 surpass in excellence.

There have been finer things spoken of Au-  
 gustus than of any other man, all the wits of his  
 age having tried to out rival one another upon that  
 subject. *Addison, Guard*, No. 198.

OUTROAD, *n. s.* [out and road.] EX-  
 cursioid.

He set horsemen and footmen, to the end that  
 issuing out, they might make *outroups* upon the  
 way of Judea. *1 Mac. xv. 41*.

TO OUTROAR, *v. a.* [out and roar.] To  
 exceed in roaring.

O that I were  
 Upon the hill of Basan, to outroar  
 The horned herd! *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

TO OUTROUPE, *v. a.* [out and rout.] To  
 extirpate; to eradicate.

Pericious discord seems  
 Outrooted from our more than iron age;  
 Slave none, not ev'n our kings, approach their  
 temples.

With any mark of war's destructive rage,  
 But sacrifice unarm'd. *Rome, Arm. Strepcher*.

TO OUTRUN, *v. n.* [out and run.]

1. To leave behind in running.

By giving the house of Lancaster leave to  
 breathe,

It will outrun you, father, in the end. *Shakespeare*.  
 The expedition of my violent ire  
 Outruns the pauser reason. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

We may outrun,  
 By violent witnesses, that which we run at.

When things are come to the execution, there  
 is no secrecy comparably to celerity, like the motion  
 of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as  
 it outruns the eye. *Bacon*.

This advantage age from youth hath won,  
 As not to be out-riden, though outrun. *Dryden*.

2. To exceed.

We outrun the present income, as not doubting  
 to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some  
 future project. *Addison*.

TO OUTSAIL, *v. a.* [out and sail.] To  
 leave behind in sailing.

She may out sail me; I am a carvel to her.

*Brown, and P. W. without Money*.  
 The word signifies a ship that out sails other  
 ships. *Brown*.

OUTSCAPE, *n. s.* [out and scape.] Power  
 of escaping.

It pass  
 Our powers to life aside a log so vast,  
 As bar'd all out scape. *Chapman*.

TO OUTSCORN, *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To  
 bear down or confront by contempt; to  
 despise; not to mind.

He strives in his little world of man t' outscorn  
 The too and fro conflicting wind and rain.

*Shakespeare*.

TO OUTSELL, *v. a.* [out and sell.]

1. To exceed in the price for which a  
 thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate  
 than another.

It would soon improve to such a height as to  
 outsell our neighbours, and thereby advance the  
 proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple*.

2. To gain a higher price.

Her pretty action did outsell her gift,  
 And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

OUTSET, *n. s.* [out and set.] Opening;  
 beginning.

These matters, at least in the outset of their  
 strains, were careful to preserve air.

*Mason on Ch. Music*, p. 140.

TO OUTSHINE, *v. a.* [out and shine.]

1. To emit lustre.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death;  
 Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath  
 Hath in eternal darkness fold'd up.

*Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By Shakespeare's, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines,  
 Out stage's lustre Rouse's outshine. *Dickens*.

Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to determine which of them outshines the other.

Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters.

We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause.

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have outshone the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues.

Happy you!  
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*.  
As other's gardens are excell'd by thine.

To OUTSHOOT. v. a. [*out* and *shoot*.]

1. To exceed in shooting.  
The forward youth  
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow.

2. To shoot beyond.  
Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark; but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle.

To OUTSHUT. v. a. [*out* and *shut*.] To exclude.  
He *outshuts* my prayer.

OUTSIDE. n. s. [*out* and *side*.]  
1. Superficies; surface; external part.

What play that so exults in an *outside* of a head should not have one grain of sense in it.

The leathern *outside*, bolsterous as it was,  
Gave way and bent.

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.  
Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outside* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal.

3. Superficial appearance.  
You shall find his vanities foreseen  
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,  
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.

The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come to their due time.

Created beings are nothing but *our outside*, and can therefore only be a judgment of us from our exterior actions.

4. The utmost. A barbarous use.  
Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid.

5. Person; external man.  
Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd her.

Your *outside* promises as much as can be expected from a gentleman.

What admir'st thou, what transports thee so?  
An *outside* of fair, on doubt, and worthy well  
Thy cherishing and thy love.

6. Outer side; part not inclosed.  
I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*.

To OUTSIN. v. a. [*out* and *sin*.] To sin beyond.

Upon that presumption we go on, we may *outsin* that season of grace and repentance, and become hardened therein.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his

time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsin* his pleasure!

To OUTSKIP. v. a. [*out* and *skip*.] To avoid by flight.

Thou loost thyself, ch. Drusus, when thou thought'st  
Thou could'st *outskip* my vengeance, or withstand  
The power I had to crush thee into air.

OUTSKIRT. v. n. s. [*out* and *skirt*.] Suburb; outpart.

If (the plague) appeared to be only in the *outsides* of the town, and in the most obscure alleys.

To OUTSLEEP. v. a. [*out* and *sleep*.] To sleep beyond.  
Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time:  
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn.

To OUTSOAR. v. a. [*out* and *soar*.] To soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoured* them, not to vain opinion, but true worth.

To OUTSTAND. v. a. [*out* and *stand*.] To exceed in sound.

The hammers and melody of the instruments might *outstand* the din within him.

To OUTSPEAK. v. a. [*out* and *speak*.] To speak something beyond; to exceed.

Rich stuffs and ornaments of household  
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks* the  
Possession of a subject.

To OUTSPORT. v. a. [*out* and *sport*.] To sport beyond.

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop  
Not to *outsport* discretion.

To OUTSPREAD. v. a. [*out* and *spread*.] To extend; to diffuse.

With nails *outsprawl* we fly.

To OUTSTAND. v. a. [*out* and *stand*.] To stand by; to resist.

Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure over to *outstand* the first attack that was made.

To stand beyond the proper time.  
I have *outstood* my time, which is material  
To th' tender of our present.

To OUTSTAND. v. n. To protrude from the main body.

To OUTSTARE. v. a. [*out* and *stare*.] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with affront.

I will *outstare* the sternest eyes that look.  
To win thee, lady.

These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,  
Outstares the lids of large-look'd tyranny.

OUTSTREET. n. s. [*out* and *street*.] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH. v. a. [*out* and *stretch*.] To extend; to spread out.

Make him stand upon the mole-hill,  
That caught at mountains with *out-stretched* arms.

*Out-stretched* he lay on the cold ground and cry'd  
Cursed his creation.

A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide,  
Lay pleasant.

Does Thersites burn,  
And must not she with *out-stretch'd* arms receive him?  
And with an equal ardour meet his vows?

To OUTSTRIDE. v. a. [*out* and *stride*.] To surpass in striding.

Outstriking the columns of the sun.

To OUTSTRIP. v. a. [*out* and *strip*.] To surpass in running.

Skinner derives from *out* and *strip*, to spend, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-strip*, the *e* being afterward inserted.

Dr. Johnson. — It can hardly have been *out-strip*; and I should think the derivation of Skinner, plausible as it is, might give place to *out* and the Saxon *þrīpan*, to shoot out, to spend, and thence to spring forward, or beyond, might easily be adopted.

To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,  
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell.

Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;  
For thou shalt find she will *out-strip* all praise,  
And make it halt behind her.

Thou both their graces in thyself hast more  
*Out-strip* than they did, all that went before.

My soul, more earnestly released,  
Will *out-strip* her; as bullfinch flows before  
A later bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more.

A fox may be outwitted, and a hare outstrip.

He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-strip* them at length in point of knowledge.

With such army Halpalee bestowed  
Her Thracian courier, and *out-strip'd* the rapid flood.

To OUTSWEAR. v. a. [*out* and *swear*.] To overpower by swearing.

We shall leave old swearing,  
But we'll outface them, and outswear them too.

To OUTSWEETEN. v. a. [*out* and *sweeten*.] To excel in sweetness.

The sweet of eglsamine, which not to slander,  
Our sweetest's not thy breath.

To OUTSWELL. v. a. [*out* and *swell*.] To overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time; in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the tower, as the waters in the metaphor, *outsweeling* and breaking down their banks, have overflowed both our church and state.

Outtake. v. a. [*out* and *take*.] Except. Obsolete.

Of every white somewhat he can,  
Outtake that golden lock'd rule  
His own estate to give.

All was bold men might we,  
Outtake the fathers and the tre.

To OUTTALK. v. a. [*out* and *talk*.] To overpower by talk.

This gentleman will *outtalk* us all.

To OUTTONGUE. v. a. [*out* and *tongue*.] To bear down by noise.

Let him do his taste,  
My services which I have done the signory  
Shall *outtongue* his complaints.

To OUTTOP. v. a. [*out* and *top*.] To overtop; to make of less importance; to obscure.

The treasurer began then to *outtop* me; and appeared to my thoughts likely enough, by his daring and boldness, in time to do as much to your grace.

Ed. Keeper Williams, Lett. (1624), Cab. p. 94.



To OUTVA'LE. v. a. [*out and value.*] To transcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joy, that *outvalues* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake. *Blyde.*

To OUTVE'NOM. v. a. [*out and venom.*] To exceed in poison.

'Tis slander;  
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose  
tongue  
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.  
*Shakespeare, Cymb.*

To OUTVIE† v. a. [*out and vie.* Dr. Johnson.—Bp. Hurd has made the following sound observation upon Addison's use of this word. "To vie is to contend with; to out-vie, to out-do any one, in vying with him. But the word seems to be of an ill composition, and should not, I think, be used thus absolutely. If employed at all it should be in some such way as this: 'in the affection of pomp and pageantry he outvied others, i. e. in this respect, he strove or contended beyond them.' I know not if Addison had any authority for the use of it: he had, perhaps, done better to use the common word *outstrip*." Note on Addison's Remarks on Italy."] To exceed; to surpass; to outstrip.

For folded flocks on fruitful plains,  
Fair Britain all the world outvies. *Dryden.*

One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to outvie those of his own rank. *Addison.*

To OUTVILLAIN. v. a. [*out and villain.*] To exceed in villany.

He built outvillain'd villanous so far, that the rarity redeems him. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

To OUTVOIC'E† v. a. [*out and voice.*] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.

The English beach  
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,  
Where shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea.  
*Shakespeare.*

Nothing but thunder could out-voice him.  
*Alfred, Sermon.* (1684.) p. 217.

To OUTVOTE v. a. [*out and vote.*] To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

They were out-voted by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame, nor number less than themselves. *South.*

To OUTWALK† v. a. [*out and walk.*] 1. To leave one in walking.

2. To exceed the walking of a spectre. See the 5th sense of *To WALK.*  
Have I not outwalk'd,  
Yes, and outwalk'd any ghost alive  
In solitary circle, worn my boots,  
Knees, arms, and elbows out?  
*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

3. To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I not outwatch'd,  
Yes, and outwatch'd any ghost alive!  
*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

4. To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I not outwatch'd,  
Yes, and outwatch'd any ghost alive!  
*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

5. To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I not outwatch'd,  
Yes, and outwatch'd any ghost alive!  
*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

6. To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I not outwatch'd,  
Yes, and outwatch'd any ghost alive!  
*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

His calls and invitations of us to that repentance, not only *outward*, in the ministry of the word, but also inward, by the motions of the spirit.

He took a long leave: but who can tell  
What outward hate might inward love conceal?  
*Dryden.*

3. Extrinsick; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,  
An outward honour, for an inward toil.  
Sleep in power, and having mourn'd your sin  
For outward Eden lost, find paradise within.  
*Dryden.*

4. Foreign, not intestine.

It was intended to raise an outward war to  
hate with some sedition within doors. *Hayward.*

5. Tending to the out-parts.

The fire will force its outward way,  
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

6. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.

When the soul being inwardly moved to lift  
itself up by prayer, the outward man is surprised  
in some other posture; God will rather look to  
the inward motions of the mind, than to the  
outward form of the body. *Dugge.*

We may also pray against temporal punishments, that is, any outward affliction, but this  
with submission to God's will, according to the  
example of Christ. *W. Inst. of Man.*

OUTWARD. n. s. 1. External form.

I do not think  
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,  
Endows a man but him. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Outward adv.

1. To foreign parts: as, a ship outward bound.

2. To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY. adv. [from *outward*.]

1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.

That which inwardly each man should be,  
The church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker.*

Grief'd with disgrace, remaining in their fears:  
However seeming outwardly content,  
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour hurts.  
*Daniel.*

2. In appearance not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with some  
inward reverence for that goodness which they  
cannot be persuaded to practice; nay, which they  
outwardly seem to despise. *Spenser.*

OUTWARDS. adv. Towards the outparts.

Do not black bodies receive heat more easily  
from light than those of other colours do, by  
reason that the light falling on them is not reflected  
outwards, but enters the bodies, and is often  
reflected and refracted within them until it is  
used and lost? *Newton, Opt.*

To OUTWATCH. v. a. [*out and watch.*] To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I not outwatch'd,  
Yes, and outwatch'd any ghost alive!  
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*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

6. To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I not outwatch'd,  
Yes, and outwatch'd any ghost alive!  
*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

7. To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I not outwatch'd,  
Yes, and outwatch'd any ghost alive!  
*B. Jonson, Fort. Miles.*

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed:  
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed  
spreads. *Spenser.*

To OUTWEEP. v. a. [*out and weep.*] To exceed in weeping.

Meanwhile he sadly suffers in his grief,  
Outweeps a burnit, and outcries a saint.

His cries outweep his wildest wound.  
*Davenant, Gondibert, B. II. C. 2.*

To OUTWEIGH. v. a. [*out and weigh.*] 1. To exceed in gravity.

These instruments require so much strength for  
the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may  
be equal unto it, besides that super-added  
power whereby it is out-weighed and moved.  
*Wallis, Math. Magic.*

2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

If any think brave death out-weighs bad life,  
Let him express his disposition.

Your care is for your prince I see,  
All truth to him out-weighs your love to me.  
*Dryden.*

Whoever he finds the hardship of his slavery  
out-weighs the value of his life, it is in his power,  
by resisting the will of his master, to draw on  
himself the death he desires. *Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the  
poverty of some of them, which is balanced and  
out-weighed by many single advantages. *Atterbury.*

To OUTWELL. v. a. [*out and well.*] To pour out. Not in use.

With when old father Nilus gins to swell,  
As timely aide about the Egyptian vale,  
His fattle waves do fertile soil outwell,  
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Spenser.*

OUTWENT. v. To Outgo.

To OUTWIN. v. a. [*out and win.*] To get out of.

It is a darkness delve far under ground,  
With thorns and barren brakes environ'd round,  
That none the maze may truly outwin;  
Yet many waxes to enter may be found,  
But none to issue forth when one is in.  
*Spenser, F. Q. Iv. l. 50.*

To OUTWIND. v. a. [*out and wind.*] To extricate; to unloose.

When shalt thou once outwind  
Thyself from this sad yoke?  
*Mare, Life of the Saint, li. 71.*

To OUTWING. v. a. [*out and wing.*] To outstrip; to outgo.

His courser springs  
O'er hills and lawns, and even a wish outwings.  
*South, Or. Met. 14.*

My song the midnight raven has outwing'd,  
Young Night has won.  
*Young, Night Th. 9.*

To OUTWIT. v. a. [*out and wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.

The truth bearded any man is, the more liable  
he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls  
it out-witting a man, when he is only out-knaved.  
*Farmer.*

Justice forbids defrauding, or going beyond  
our brother in any manner, when we can over-  
reach and out-wit him in the same. *Kettwell.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found him-  
self out-witted by Caesar and broke with him.  
*Dryden.*

Nothing is more equal in Justice, and indeed  
more natural in the direct consequence of efforts  
and causes, than for men wickedly wise to out-  
wit themselves; and for such as wrestle with Pro-  
vidence, to trip up their own heels. *South.*

To OUTWORK. v. a. [*out and work.*] Parts  
of a fortification next the enemy; any

work raised outwardly to fortify or defend.

Take care of our out-work, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them. *Bacon.*

When the soul is beaten from its first station, and the sounds and outward of virtue are once broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before. *South, Sermon, ii. 369.*

Death hath taken in the out-works, And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him, Gnawing my heart-strings. *Drummond.*

OUTWORN. *part.* [from *outwear*.] Consumed or destroyed by use.

Better at home lie bed-ridden, idle, Ingorious, unemployed, with age outworn. *Milton, S. A.*

To OUTWORTH. *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value.

A beggar's book Outworts a noble's blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

To OUTWREST. *v. a.* [out and wrest.] To exert by violence.

The growing anguish Rankled so more and fester'd inwardly, Till that the truth thereof I did outwrest. *Spenser.*

OUTWROUGHT. *part.* [out and wrought.] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts, The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests, The boiling of Cerydis, the sea's wildness, The eating force of flames, and wings of winds, Be all outwrought by your transcendent furies. *B. Jonson.*

To OUTZANY. *v. a.* [out and zany.] To exceed in buffoonery.

O, run not proud of this yet, take thy due; Thou dost outzany Cokely. *B. Jonson, Epigr. 130.*

To OWE. *v. a.* [eg aa, I owe, or I ought, Icelandic.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. I owe you much, and, like a wilesome youth, That which I owe is lost. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Let none seek needless causes to approve The faith they owe. *Milton, P. L.*

A son owes help and honour to his father; and is a subject less indebted to the king. *Holday.*

All your parts of pious duty done, You owe your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*

Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show, But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to owe. *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants owe to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if commodities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know frail His fall'n condition is, and to me owe All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not owe'd to man's decree, Jove hath given, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For owe, which is, in this sense, obsolete, we now use own.

Thou dost here usurp The name thou owe'st not, and hast put thyself Upon this island as a spy. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

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Fate, show thy force; ourselves we do not owe; What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakespeare.*

Not poppy nor mandragora, Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world, Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep Which thou owest it yesterday. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

If any happy eye Let this roving wanton shall decry, The finder surely know Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe The winged wand'rer. *Crusoe.*

To OWE. *v. n.* To be bound or obliged. The rich man owes of duty to do his mercy upon the poor creature. *Bp. Fisher, Pt. p. 14.*

O'WING. *part.* [from *owe*.] A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use owing, the active participle of owe, in a passive sense, for owed or due. Of this impropriety some writers were aware, and having no quick sense of the force of English words, have used due, in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other writers is only used of debt. We say that money is due to me; they say likewise, the effect is due to the cause.

1. Consequential.

This was owing to an indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Due as a debt. Here due is undoubtedly the proper word.

You are both too bold; I'll teach you all what's owing to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, owing from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

3. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is owing to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in most of them *due* to be on the account of labour. *Locke.* The custom of particular imputations was not limited any more than that of struggles between nobles and commons, the ruin of Greece was owing to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter. *Sayl.*

OWL.† *n. s.* [ule, Saxon; hulster, Fr. O'WLET. and Scottish. Dr. Johnson.—Icel. *yla*, or *yglia*, an owl, from *yla*, to cry out. See To HOWL.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting, Lizard's leg, and owl's wing For a charm. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Return to her! No! rather I abjure all roofs, and choose To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. *Shaksp.* 'Twas when the dog-star's voracious ray Smote e'er'y brain, and wither'd every day; Sick was the sun, the owl farook his bowler. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Then lady Cynthia, mistress of the shade, Goes, with the fashionable owl, to bed. *Young.*

OWL-LIGHT. *n. s.* [owl and light.] Glimmering light; twilight.

Church history making an important part of our theologic studies, the antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of monkish owl-light, sometimes pauses for the divine. *Warton, Charge to the Clergy, (1761.)*

OWL-LIKE. *adj.* Resembling an owl in look or quality.

Now like an owl-like watchman he must walk. *Dennis, Sat. 2.*

At this deep Sidrophel look'd wise; And, staring round with owl-like eyes, He put his face into a posture Of aspersion, and began to bluster. *Hudibras, ii. iii.*

O'WLER. *n. s.* One who carries contraband goods; in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitly. Perhaps from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night; but rather, I believe, a corruption of *wooler*, by a colloquial neglect of the *w*, such as is often observed in *woman*, and by which *goodwife* is changed to *goody*. *Wooler, cooller, owler.*

By running goods, these graceless owlers gain. *Swift.*

We understand, by some owlers, old people who live in France. *Taitler.*

O'WING. *n. s.* An offence against public trade.

Offences against public trade are felonious, or not felonious. Of the first sort is *owling*, so called from its being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*

O'WLISH. *adj.* [from *owl*.] Resembling an owl.

Every one, while it lasted, was very gay and busy in the morning, and very *owlish* and very tipsy at night. *Gray to Dr. Wharton, (1749.)*

OWN.† *n. s.* [agen, Saxon; *eygen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—M. Goth. *aignin*, *ainn*; Icel. *aignan*, from *aigna*, possider. Serenius. Thus *own* from the obsolete *owne*, to possess.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems to be a substantive; as, *my own*, *my peculiar*; but is, in reality, the participle passive of the verb *own*, in the participle *own* or *own*; *my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his cave alone, Wept not another's losses, his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsworn, Scarcely have coveted what was *my own*. *Shakespeare.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places. *2 Kings, xvii. 29.* For my *own* share one beauty I design, Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be under the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their own perspicacious evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or beard darn, And knit three gloves made of her *own* spun yarn. *Gay.*

Possion and pride were to her soul unknown, Fervent that virtue only was *her own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

These coils abroad, these tumbrels with his *own*, Fell in the revolution of one year. *Dennis.* There's nothing siller than a crafty knave out-witted, and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Esrange.*

To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own.

When you come, find me out,  
And own me for your son. *Dryden, Cleon.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you own;  
Now is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race preside,  
Of these the chief, the care of nations own,  
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Page.*

3. To avow.

Nor hath it been thus only amongst the most ci-  
vilized nations; but the barbarous Indians like-  
wise have owned that tradition. *Wilkins.*

I'll venture out alone,  
Since you, fair princess, my protection own. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are  
unwilling to own it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*

Others will own their weakness of understand-  
ing. *Locke.*

It must be owned, that, generally speaking,  
good parents are never more fond of their daughters,  
than when they see them too fond of themselves. *Laan.*

- OWNERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *owner*.] Prop-  
erty; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the prop-  
erty or ownership of the thing in controversy. *Argle, Paragon.*

- OWNER. *n. s.* [from *own*.] One to whom  
any thing belongs; master; rightful pos-  
sessor.

A bark  
Stays till her owner comes aboard. *Shakespeare.*

It is not enough to break into my garden,  
Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner,  
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakespeare.*

Here show favour, because it happens that the  
owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years'  
profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowl-  
edge of the process against him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours  
With no small profit daily to my owners. *Milton, S. A.*

These walt the owners last despair,  
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will  
make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout  
in the defence of it. *Adams, Freholder.*

That small muscle draws the nose upwards,  
when it expresses the contempt which the owner of  
it has upon seeing any thing he does not like. *Dryden.*

Victory hath not made us lascivious, nor have we  
taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the hon-  
our of restoring every one's right to their just  
owners. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?  
The owner's wife, that other men enjoy. *Page.*

- OWRE. *n. s.* [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beast.

- OX. *† n. s.* plur. *oxen*. [Oxa, Saxon; *oxe*,  
Danish. Dr. Johnson. — "M. Goth. *auks*;  
Icel. *oxe*, *ure*, *taurus*; Cambr. *ych*, *bos*;  
as Icel. *aka*, *Sueth. aka*, *currum agere*.  
Sic *Sueth. oek*, *jumentum*; Icel. *oke*, *juga-*  
*les*; as *aukan*; *Sueth. oeka*, *augere*,  
ut sit quasi multiplicator gregis. Wacht."  
Serenius. — "Videri possunt affinia Graeco  
*ὄξω* vel *ὄξιδω*, *augere*; quod proavi  
nostri, quorum opes in gregibus potissi-

mum atque *armentis* consistebant, rem  
suam familiarem ex frequentiore bubuli  
pecoris facturū ingens incrementum ca-  
pere judicant. Ex *auks* (Goth.) in-  
teritum factum est *ox*; nam *hs* (Goth.)  
plerumque mutatur in *x*." Junii Goth.  
Gloss.]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black or hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*  
Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf  
Or horse or oxen from the leopard,  
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shakespeare.*

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the  
poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The  
inhabitants of that country have still the same  
opinion, and have a great many oxen of a whitish  
colour to confirm them in it. *Adrian.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of oxen and cows are larger than the  
bull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than  
females, yet artificially, that is, by making geld-  
ings, oxen, and wethers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,  
With oxen far united to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The frothing bull. *Thomson, Summer.*

- OX-LIKE. *† adj.* Resembling an ox in  
look or quality.

I made the night elephant.  
Who, art-like, feeds on every herb and plant. *Sandy, Paraphr. of Job.*

With art-like eyes. *Page, Dunciado.*

- OXBA'NE. *n. s.* [*oxphanos*.] A plant.

OX'XEY. *† n. s.* [*luphthalmus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis' flower,  
Fair *oxys*, golden-locks, and columbine. *B. Jonson, Masque.*

- OX'EYED. *† adj.* [ox and *eyc*.] Having  
large or full eyes, like those of an ox.

Homer useth that epithet of *ox-eyed*, in describing  
Juno, because a round black eye is the best. *Barton, Anal. of Met.* p. 472.

- OX'FLY. *n. s.* [from *ox* and *fly*; *tabanus*,  
Latin.] A fly of a particular kind.

OX'GANG of land. *† n. s.* Ordinarily taken  
for fifteen acres. It is sometimes called  
*oxgate*; and in the north, *corruptly oxen*.

A curcote of land contain 100 acres; eight  
*oxgangs* make a curcote; and every *oxgang* con-  
tains fifteen acres. *Kilham, Domesday Book Illustr.* p. 169.

- OX'HEAL. *n. s.* [*heliebori nigri radix*.] A  
plant. *Ainsworth.*

OX'LIPT. *† n. s.* [Sax. *oxan-flippa*, primula  
veris. This word should therefore be  
written *oxlip*; though Dr. Johnson, overpassing the Saxon word, has given  
it *oxlip*; as the editors of Shakespeare  
also have.] The same with *cowslip*, a  
vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,  
Where *catp* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakespeare.*

The cowslip then they couch, and the *oxlip*, far  
her meet. *Dryden, Fables* p. 15.

- OX'STALL. *n. s.* [ox and *stall*.] A stand  
for oxen.

- OX'TER. *n. s.* [Oxcan, Saxon, probably  
from the Lat. *axilla*.] The arm-pit.  
Common in the north of England.

- OX'TONGUE. *n. s.* [*linglossa*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

- OX'YCRATE. *n. s.* [*ὀξύκρατος*, *oxycrat*, Fr.  
*ἰξίς* and *κράτος*.] A mixture of water  
and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a  
compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable  
bandage. *Wicman.*

- OX'YGEN. *n. s.* [*ἰξίς* and *γενεσις*, Gr.;  
*oxygene*, Fr.] A principle existing in the  
air, of which it forms the respirable  
part, and which is also necessary to  
combustion. *Oxygen*, by combining  
with bodies, makes them acid; whence  
its name, signifying generator of acids.

- OX'YGON. *n. s.* [*ἰξίς* and *γόνια*, Gr.; *oxy-*  
*gone*, Fr.] A triangle having three  
acute angles.

- OX'YMELE. *† n. s.* [*oxumelle*, Saxon; *oximel*,  
old French; *ἰξίς*, Gr. *ἰξίς* and *μέλι*.]  
A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippo-  
crates, were pitans and decoctions of some vegeta-  
bles, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and  
vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

- OX'YMONON. *† n. s.* [*ἰξίς*, Gr.] A rheto-  
rical figure, in which an epithet of a  
quite contrary signification is added to  
any word.

Some elegant figures, and tropes of rhetoric,  
biting sarcasms, *oxy ironies*, strong metaphors,  
lofty hyperboles, paradoxes, *oxymorons*, lie very  
near upon the confines of jocularity. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 14.

- OX'YRHODINE. *n. s.* [*ἰξίς*, Gr. *ἰξίς* and  
*ῥόδον*.] A mixture of two parts of oil of  
roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily  
compose *oxy-rhodine*. *Flager on the Humours.*

- OYER. *n. s.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.]  
A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judi-  
cature where causes are heard and de-  
termined.

- OYE's [eyes, hear ye, Fr.] Is the intro-  
duction to any proclamation or adver-  
tisement given by the publick criers  
both in England and Scotland. It is  
thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,  
Attend your office and your quality.  
Crier bobolink make the fairy Oyes. *Shakespeare.*

Oyes! if any happy eye  
This rav'ning wanton shall descry;  
Let the finder surely know  
Mine is the wag. *Croak.*

- OY'LETHOLE. *n. s.* See EYELET. [It may  
be written *oylet*, from *ocillet*, French;  
but *eylet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd shades deck the great,  
As each excels in birth or state;  
His *opetholes* are more and simpler,  
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

- OY'STER. *† n. s.* [*orpra*, orpe, Saxon;  
*oystre*, old French.] A bivalve testace-  
ous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny —  
— Why then the world's mine *oyster*, which I with  
sword will open. *Shaks. M. Measure of Windsor.*

## O Y S

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, sir, in a  
poor house; as your pearl in your foul oyster.

*Shakespeare.*

Another man held a kind of oyster shell, and  
other bivalves.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the in-  
visible world as superior to us, as we are superior  
to all the ranks of beings in this visible world;  
though we descend below the oyster to the least  
animated atoms discovered by microscopes.

*Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

## O Y S

Where oyster tubs in rows  
Are rang'd beside the posts, there stay thy haste.  
*Gay.*

O'YSTERWENCH.† } n. s. [oyster and wench,  
O'YSTERWIFE. } or woman.] A wo-  
O'YSTERWOMAN. } man whose business  
is to sell oysters. Proverbially, a low  
woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an oysterwench. *Shaks.*

## O Z Æ

Who can despair to see another thrive  
By loan of twelve-pence to an oysterwife?  
*Ep. Heli. Sat. iv. 2.*

The oysterwomen lock'd their fish up.  
And trudg'd away to cry, No bishop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆ'NA. n. s. [*ἑλκῆμα*, from *ἑλκῶ*, Greek;  
*azene*, French.] An ulcer in the inside  
of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.

*Quincy.*



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